

THE STUDENT'S SANSKRIT-ENGLISH DICTIONARY



CONTAINING APPENDICES ON SANSKRIT PROSODY AND IMPORTANT LITERARY
AND GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES IN THE ANCIENT HISTORY OF INDIA.

(FOR THE USE OF SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES)

BY

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FOREWORD

Looking to the great demand for a cheaper edition of Apte's Student's Sanskrit-English Dictionary, the Ministry of Education, Government of India have sponsored and subsidised its reprint through the offset process, bringing down the price of the book from Rs. 20/- to Rs. 6/- only.

It is hoped that students of Sanskrit all over the country will take the fullest advantage of this reprint.

R. P. NAIK

Ministry of Education
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PREFACE

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THE Dictionary that is now offered to the public has been intended to supply a want, long felt by the student, of a Sanskrit-English Dictionary such as would meet all his ordinary requirements, and be at the same time within his easy reach. Without dwelling, therefore, on the necessity of bringing out a work like this, I shall proceed to state its scope. As its name indicates, the Dictionary is designed to meet all the ordinary wants of a High-School or College student. With this object in view I have not thought it necessary to include Vedic words or Vedic senses of words, but have confined myself chiefly to what may be called the post-Vedic literature. But even this covers a very large field, as it includes Epics like the Rāmāyaṇa, Mahābhārata, the several Purāṇas, the Smṛiti literature, the several Darśanas or systems of philosophy, such as Nyāya, Vedānta, Mīmāṃsā &c., Grammar, Rhetoric, Poetry in all its branches, Dramatic literature, Mathematics, Medicine, Botany, Astronomy, Music, and such other technical or scientific branches of learning. Very few of the existing Dictionaries have tried to deal with and explain the innumerable technical terms pertaining to all the various branches of learning above specified, except perhaps the great Vāchaspatya, which, too, however, is defective in some respects. Much less can a Dictionary like this, designed mainly for the University student, be expected to do so. It principally aims at serving as an aid to the student and the general reader, and embraces all words occurring in the general post-Vedic literature, i. e. Prose tales, Kāvya, Dramas, epics &c. It includes most of ordinary and more important terms in Grammar, Nyāya, Rhetoric, Law, Medicine, Astronomy, Mathematics, &c., but gives special prominence to the explanation of all important terms in the first three departments, as they are generally studied at College for University examinations. It omits Vedic words or Vedic senses of words, the names of authors and their works—which are too many to be noticed in a Dictionary—except the most important ones, the names of plants and trees except such as are noteworthy and met with in general literature, obscure or unimportant words or senses of words not generally used in classical literature, and simple derivatives from verbs, adjectives &c. which can be very easily formed by the student for himself. But these omissions will, it is hoped, not in any way lessen the usefulness of the Dictionary, as it gives in a small compass all that a student of Sanskrit will ordinarily require—perhaps even more in some cases—during his School or College career.

Having thus explained the scope of the work, I shall say a few words with regard to its plan and arrangement. As will be seen from even a cursory glance at the contents, the chief feature of the Dictionary is that it gives quotations and references to the peculiar and noteworthy meanings of words, especially such as occur in books read by the student at School or College. It has been thought necessary to do so, because a student naturally expects that the Dictionary he uses will give appropriate equivalents for such words and expressions as have some peculiarity in use or meaning. Moreover, quotations and references often help the reader in determining any particular meaning of a word in a particular passage by enabling him to see and compare how the word is used elsewhere. In some cases these quotations might appear to be superfluous but to a student, especially a beginner, they are very useful as they supply him with illustrations of the uses of words, and firmly impress their meanings upon his mind.

Another noticeable feature of the Dictionary is that it gives explanations of the more important technical terms, particularly in Nyāya, Alankāra, Grammar, Dramaturgy, with quotations in Sanskrit wherever necessary ; e. g. see the words अप्रस्तुतप्रशंसा, उपनिषद्, सांख्य, मीमांसा, स्वायिभाव, प्रवेशक, रस, वार्तिक, अनैकान्तिक &c. In the case of Alankāras I have chiefly drawn upon the Kāvyaaprakāśa, though I have occasionally referred to the Chandrālōka, Kuvalayānanda and Rasagangādhara. In the explanation of Dramatic terms I have generally followed the Sāhityadarpaṇa. Similarly, striking phrases, some choice expressions and idioms or peculiar combinations of words, have been noticed under every word wherever necessary ; e. g. see the words गम्, सेतु, हस्त, मयूर, दा, कृ &c. Mythological allusions in the case of all important names have been briefly but clearly explained, so as to give the reader most of the facts connected with those personages ; see इंद्र कार्तिकेय, प्रह्लाद, &c. Etymology had not been generally given except where peculiar ; e. g. see the words अतिथि, पुत्र, जाया, हृषीकेश. The work also gives information about words though not of a technical nature, which it is believed, will be useful to the student ; e. g. see the words मंडल, मानस, वेद, हंस. Some of the Nyāyas or maxims such as are frequently used in illustrations, have been collected under the word न्याय for easy reference. To add to the usefulness of the work, I have added at the end three Appendices. The first is on Sanskrit Prosody which gives in a clear and intelligible form all the common metres, with definitions, schemes in Gaṇas and examples. In the preparation of this Appendix I have chiefly drawn upon the two popular works on Prosody, the Vṛttaratnākara and Chhando-Manjari, but some common metres which are omitted therein have been added from the

poems of Māgha, Bhāravi, Daṇḍin, Bhaṭṭi &c. The second Appendix gives the dates, writings &c. of some of the important Sanskrit writers, such as Kālidāsa, Bhavabhūti, Bāṇa &c. Here I have selected only those names about which something definite—something more than mere guesses and surmises—is known, and I have derived some hints from the Introduction of Vallabhadeva's Subhāṣitāvalī and Max Müller's 'India', for which my thanks are due to the authors. The third Appendix gives the most important names in the ancient Geography of India with identifications on the modern map wherever ascertained, and in this part of the work I have to cordially acknowledge the help I have derived from Cunningham's Ancient Geography, but particularly from Mr. Borooah's Essay prefixed to the third volume of his English-Sanskrit Dictionary. Thus this Dictionary aims at serving as a useful aid to the student of Sanskrit by giving him almost everything that he is likely to require for ordinary purposes, and with this view I have incorporated as much useful information as could be given within the limits of the book.

The arrangement of the work will be best understood from the "Directions to the student" which follow. I have only to refer to one point—the use of the *anusvara* instead of nasals throughout. This practice, whatever may be said with regard to its correctness, is very convenient for purposes of printing, and will not, it is believed, affect the usefulness of the work. These several contrivances used to effect saving in space will be understood by the reader with very short practice.

Before concluding I must gratefully acknowledge the help that I have derived from different sources. And in doing so I must give the first place to the great Sanskrit Encyclopaedia, the Vāchaspatya of Professor Tārānātha Tarkavāchaspati. Much of the general information given in this Dictionary has been derived from that work, though I have had to supplement it wherever defective. Several words and meanings not given in the existing Sanskrit-English Dictionaries, as also some quotations, have been borrowed from the same work. The Sanskrit-English Dictionary of Prof. Monier Williams is the next work to which I have been greatly indebted. I have constantly kept it by my side, and have freely utilized his renderings of some words, expressions &c. when I found them better than those I myself had to suggest. And though there is much in this Dictionary that is not to be found in that work, I must freely acknowledge the assistance it has often rendered me in the explanation of words and expressions. And the last, but not the least, is the great German Wörterbuch of Drs. Roth and Bothlingk. This great work abounds with references and quotations, but the works belonging to Vedic literature have been comparatively more copiously drawn upon by them than those belonging to the post-Vedic literature. A glance at the contents will show that I have drawn upon works seldom or not at all referred to by those scholars; such as the works of Bhavabhūti, Jagannāth Pandit, Rājasekhara, Bāṇa, the Kāvya-prakāśa, Śiśupālavadha, Kirātārjuniya, Naiṣādhacharita, Śāṅkara-Bhāṣya, Veṇī-Samhāra &c. and the great majority of quotations and references is from my own collection. But I am free to acknowledge that I have availed myself of the quotations in that Dictionary where my own collection was defective. To these authors, as well as to the authors and Editors of several other works—too many to be here enumerated from which I have derived occasional help of one kind or another, my grateful thanks are due.

In conclusion I trust that "*The Student's Sanskrit-English Dictionary*" will be found useful not only by those for whom it is mainly intended, but by the general Sanskrit reader also. No work, howsoever carefully prepared, can pretend to be entirely free from defects, and my work cannot be an exception, especially as it has had to be carried through the Press in great haste. I have, therefore, to request such persons as will do me the honour to use this Dictionary, to be so good as to inform me if they discover any mistake, and also to make any suggestions for its improvement, and I shall be very glad to give them my best consideration in the second edition.

Poona, 15th February, 1890.

V. S. APTE.

Directions to the Student.

—:0:—

(TO BE STUDIED BEFORE USING THE DICTIONARY).

1. Words are arranged in the Nāgarī alphabetical order.
2. The different parts of speech of a word are indicated by large black dashes, after which the nominative singular of the part of speech is usually given, or the letters *m*, *f*, *n*, or *ind.* are put after the dash, the leading word being given only once. Where a word is used as an adjective and also as a substantive, the senses of the adjective are invariably given first; e. g. वीर, साधु.
3. Where two words, though identical in form, differ entirely in meaning, they are generally repeated as separate words; e. g. हा, हि. In a few cases they have been grouped together.
4. Some words which are used as adverbs, but derived by case-inflections from a noun or adjective, are given within brackets under the noun or adjective, and their senses given in the usual way; e. g. परेण, परे under पर, or समीपत्स् or समीपे under समीप.
5. The several meanings of a word, when they can be sufficiently distinguished from one another, are given separately and marked by black Arabic figures. Mere shades of meaning are not considered as separate senses, but in such cases several synonyms are given under the same meaning, from which the reader will have to make his choice. Where the shades of meaning are sufficiently broad, they are numbered as separate meanings.
6. The meanings of words are arranged in the order of their importance and frequency of use. It had not been possible to do so in every case, but the system has been generally followed.
7. (a) Compounds are grouped under the first word in the compounds in the alphabetical order of their second members, the small black dash before them denoting that first word; e. g.—होत्र, under अग्नि means अग्निहोत्र.
N. B.—In giving compounds, the changes which the final letters undergo, e. g. the dropping, assimilation of letters &c. are assumed; e. g.—अपर under पूर्व stands for पूर्वापर; -गतिः under अवस् for अधोगतिः &c. In some cases the compound words, where not easily intelligible are given in full within brackets
(b) Where a compound itself is used as the first member of other compounds, these latter are given immediately after, their second member being preceded by which represents the first compound; e. g.—इंद्र, राज &c. given under द्वि stand not for द्विंद्र or द्विराज, but for द्विचंद्र or द्विजराज.
(c) All *aluk* compounds (e. g. कुशेशय, मनसिज, हृदिस्पृश &c.) are given separately in their proper places, and not under the first member.
8. All words formed by Kṛit or Tadhita affixes are given separately; Thus कूलक्षय, भयंकर, अन्नमय, प्रातस्तन, हिमवत् &c. will be found not under कूल, भय, &c. but in their own places.
9. (a) In the case of substantives the nominative singular, wherever it may at once denote the gender, is given throughout, the *visarga*, unless followed by *f*, indicating masculine gender, and the *anusvā* neuter gender. Where the nominative singular is not indicative of the gender, it is specified as *m*, *f*, or *n*, as the case may be. All substantives ending in consonants have their genders specified as *m*, *f*, or *n*.
(b) The feminine forms of nouns are usually given as separate leading words, but in some cases, especially in the first three or four hundred pages, they are given under the leading word after the masculine gender.
10. In the case of adjectives the simple base only is given. The feminine of the majority of adjectives is *अ* ends in *आ* and adjectives ending in *इ* or *उ* have generally the same base for all genders. In all such cases the simple base is given, the feminine being formed according to similar substantive bases. All irregular feminines are, however, denoted within brackets. Adjectives ending in *त्*, *न्* or *स्* form their feminines regularly, in *ती*, *नी*, or *सी*, where irregular, they are denoted within brackets.
11. (a) In the case of verbs, the Arabic figure before P, A. and U. denotes the conjugation to which the root belongs; P. denoting Parasmaipada, A. Atmanepada, U. Ubhayapada (P. and A.); Den, stands for Denominative, and here the 3rd pers. sing. present tense is given throughout.
(b) Under each root the 3rd person singular present tense, and the past passive participle wherever noteworthy, are given throughout. The forms of the *Passive*, *Causal* and *Desiderative*, wherever noteworthy are given after them, or after the senses of the primitive base, where there is any peculiarity in their senses.
(c) Verbs formed by prefixing prepositions to roots are given under the roots in alphabetical order. The small black dash (—) preceding a preposition stands for the word 'with' (which is used only before the first preposition) and shows that the preposition must be added to the root to give the meanings specified after it.

(d) Roots sometimes change their form or *pada* (voice) or both, when used in particular senses, or which preceded by particular prepositions. Such changes are denoted within brackets.

(e) When a root belongs to different conjugations with different meanings, Roman figures are used to mark this difference (cf. अस्, गुप्, हा &c.), the root being repeated only once.

12. (a) All possible derivatives from a word are not always given when they may be easily supplied, more especially in the case of potential passive participles (formed by तव्य, अनीय and य), present participles, and abstract nouns from adjectives (formed by adding ता, त्व or य). Where there is any peculiarity either in the formation or meaning of these derivatives, they are given. But in many cases the student will have to supply the forms according to the general rules given in Grammar.

(b) Similarly all the equivalents given under the radical word are not always repeated in the derivatives; they may, if necessary, be ascertained by a reference to the radical word.

13. Mythological allusions are explained in *small* type in the body of the work between rectangular brackets []. Here long vowels like ā, ī, ū, and letters of the lingual class, as also ऋ and श are, for the convenience of the press, denoted by corresponding *italic* letters; e. g. Pandava and Kripi stand for पांडव and कृपी.

14. A few allusions and words that were accidentally omitted in the body of the work, are given in the *Supplement*.

Grammatical and other Abbreviations, and Symbols.

—:0:—

A. or Atm. ... Atmanepada.	Medic. ... Medicine.
adj. ... Adjective.	n. ... Neuter.
abl. ... Ablative.	N. ... Name.
acc. ... Accusative.	Nom. ... Nominative.
adv. ... Adverb.	num. a. ... Numeral adjective.
alg. ... Algebra.	oft. ... Often times.
Arith. ... Arithmetic.	opp. ... Opposite of.
astr. ... Astronomy.	P. ... Parasmaipada.
Ayyayi. ... Avyayibhāva.	pass. ... Passive.
Bah. ... Bahuvrihi.	phil. ... Philosophy
Caus. ... Causal.	pl. ... Plural.
cf. ... Compare.	pot. p. ... Potential passive participle.
comp. ... Compound.	p.p. ... Past passive participle.
compar. ... Comparative.	Pres. ... Present tense.
dat. ... Dative.	pres. p. ... Present participle.
Den. ... Denominative.	pron. a. ... Pronominal adjective.
desid. ... Desiderative.	q. v. ... <i>quod vide</i> , which see.
du. ... Dual.	Rhet. ... Rhetoric.
e. g. ... <i>Exempli gratia</i> , for example.	sing. ... Singular.
f. or fem. ... Feminine.	Subst. ... Substantive.
fig. ... Figurative.	superl. ... Superlative.
freq. ... Frequentative.	s. v. ... <i>sub voce</i> , see under the word.
gen. ... Genitive.	Tat. ... Tatpurusha.
gram. ... Grammar.	U. ... Ubhayapada (Parasmai. and Atmane.)
ibid. ... The same.	Vārt. ... Vārtika.
i. e. ... <i>id est</i> , that is.	Ved. ... Vedic.
ind. ... Indeclinable.	v. l. ... Various reading.
inf. ... Infinitive.	Voc. ... Vocative.
instr. ... Instrumental.	= ... Equal or equivalent to, same as.
lit. ... Literal.	&c. ... Et cetera.
loc. ... Locative.	... denotes that the rest of the word
m. or mas. ... Masculine.	under consideration is to be supplied;
Mar. ... Marāṭhi.	e. g. रत्नप्रभवस्य यस्य under अनन्त
Math. ... Mathematics.	mean, अनन्तरत्न &c.

THE STUDENT'S SANSKRIT-ENGLISH DICTIONARY.

अ

अकनिष्ठ

अ The first letter of the Nāgari Alphabet.—अः 1 N. of Vishnu, the first of the three sounds constituting the sacred syllable ओम्; अकारो विष्णुर्द्वि उकारस्तु महेश्वरः । मकारस्तु सूतो ब्रह्मा प्रणवस्तु त्रयात्मकः ॥ 2 N. of Śiva, Brāhmā, Vāyu, or Vaisvānara—*ind.* 1 A prefix corresponding to Latin *in*, Eng. *in* or *un*, Gr. *a* or *an* and joined to nouns, adjectives, indeclinables (or even to verbs) as a substitute for the negative particle नञ् and changed to अन् before vowels except in the word अकृषिन्. The senses of न usually enumerated are six:—(a) सादृश्य 'likeness' or 'resemblance'; अनाह्वयः one like a Brāhmaṇa (wearing the sacred thread &c.), but not a Brāhmaṇa, but a Kshatriya or Vaiśya. (b) अभाव 'absence', 'negation', 'want', 'privation'; अज्ञान absence of knowledge, ignorance; अज्ञेयः, अन्तः, अर्कटकः, अवदः &c. (c) भेद 'difference' or 'distinction'; अपटः not a cloth, something different from, or other than, a cloth. (d) अल्पता 'smallness', 'diminution', used as a diminutive particle; अनुद्रा having a slender waist (कुशोद्री or तनुमध्या). (e) अप्राशस्त्य 'badness', 'unfitness'; having a depreciative sense; अकालः wrong or improper time; अकार्यं not fit to be done, improper, unworthy, bad act. (f) विरोध 'opposition', 'contrariety'; अनैतिः the opposite of morality, immorality; असित not white, black. These senses are put together in the following verse:—
तत्सादृश्यमभावश्च तदल्पत्वं तदल्पता ॥ अप्राशस्त्यं विरोधश्च नयर्थाः भेद प्रकीर्तिताः ॥ See न also. With verbal derivatives, it has usually the sense of 'not'; अदृष्ट्वा; अपश्यन् not seeing; so असकृत् not once; sometimes अ does not affect the sense of the second member; as अपश्चिम, अनुपम, see the words. 2 An interjection of (a) Pity (*ah!*) अ अवयव. (b) Reproach, censure (fie, shame); अपासितं त्वं जालम्, see अकारणि, अजीवनि also. (c) Used in addressing; अ अनंत. (d) It is also used as a particle of prohibition. 3 The augment prefixed to the root in the formation of

the Imperfect, Aorist and Conditional Tenses.

अकृषिन् *a.* (अ being regarded as a consonant) Not a debtor, free from debt. The form अकृषिन् also occurs in this sense.

अंश 10 U. (अंशयति-ते) To divide, distribute, share among; also अंशपवति in this sense. With वि- 1 to distribute.—2 to cheat.

अंशः 1 A share, part, portion; सकृदंशो निपतति Ms. 9. 47; R. 8. 16; अंशेन दर्शितादुद्धृता K. 159 partly. 2 A share in property, inheritance; स्वतेशतः Ms. 8. 408; 9. 201; Y. 2. 3 The number of a fraction; sometimes used for fraction itself. 4 A degree of latitude (or longitude). 5 The shoulder (more generally written अंस, q. v.). —Comp.—अंशः a secondary incarnation; part of a portion.—अंशि *adv.* share by share.—अवतारः-तरणं descent (on earth) of parts of deities, partial incarnation; तार इव धर्मस्य Dk. 153; N. of Adhyāyas 64-67 of Ādiparvan of Bhārata.—भास्व, -हर, -हारिन् *m. f.* an heir, coheir; पिंडद्वयशहरश्चैव पूर्वभावे परः परः Y. 2. 132, 133.—सरणं reduction of fractions to the same denominator.—स्वरः the keynote.

अंशकः 1 One having a share, a coheir; relative. 2 A share, portion, division.—कं A solar day.

अंशने Act of dividing.

अंशयितु *m.* A divider, sharer.

अंशाल *a.* 1 Having, or entitled to, a share. 2=अंसल, q. v.

अंशित्व *a.* 1 Sharer, coheir; (पुनर्विभागकरणे) सर्वे वा स्युः समांशिनः Y. 2. 114. 2 Having parts.

अंशुः 1 A ray, beam of light; चट°, धर्म° hot-rayed, the sun; सूर्याशुभिर्मन्मि-चारविद् Ku. 1. 32; lustre, brilliance. 2 A point or end. 3 A small or minute particle. 4 End of a thread. 5 Garment; decoration; dress. 6 Speed.—Comp.—आलं a collection or rays, blaze or halo of light.—धरः, -पतिः-भृत्, -वाणः, भर्तुः, -स्वामी, -हस्तः the sun, (bearer of rays or lord of rays.). —पट्टे a kind of silken cloth.—माला a garland of light, halo.—मालिन् *m.* the sun.

अंशुमन् *a.* 1 Luminous, radiant; ज्योतिषां रविरेशुमन् Bg. 10. 21. 2 Pointed.—*m.* (मान्) 1 The sun; बालविल्यैरि-शुमान् R. 15. 10. 2 N. of the grandson of Sagara, son of Asamanjasa and father of Dilipa.

अंशुकं 1 A cloth, garment in general; सितान्शुका V. 3. 12; यत्रांशुकाक्षिपविलज्जितानां Ku. 1. 14; S. 1. 34. 2 A fine or white cloth; Ms. 62; usually silken or muslin. 3 An upper garment; a mantle; also an under garment. 4 A leaf. 5 Mild or gentle blaze of light.

अंशुमत्फल The plantain tree.

अंशुल *a.* Radiant, luminous.—लः N. of the sage Chāṇakya.

अंस (अंसयति, अंसायति) See अंश.

अंसः 1 A part, portion, see अंश. 2 Shoulder, shoulderblade.—Comp.

-कूटः a bull's hump, the protuberance between the shoulders.—अंजं 1 an armour to protect the shoulders. —2 a bow.—फलकः the upper part of the spine.—भारः a burden or yoke put upon the shoulder.—भारिक, -भारिन् *a.* (असे°) bearing a yoke or burden on the shoulder.—विवर्तिन् *a.* turned towards the shoulders; S. 3. 26

अंसल *a.* Strong, lusty, powerful, having strong shoulders; युवा मगध्यायत-बाहुर्अंसलः R. 3. 34.

अंश 1 A. (अंशेति, अंशितुं, अंशित) To go, approach; set out.—*Caus.* 1 To send. 2 To shine. 3 To speak.

अंहतिः-ती *f.* 1 A gift. 2 Anxiety; trouble, care, distress; illness. (Ved.).

अंहस् *n.* (अंह-हसी &c.) 1 A sin; सहसा संहतिमंहा विहंतु...अलं Ki.-5. 17. 2 Trouble, anxiety, care.

अंहितिः-ती *f.* A gift, donation.

अंशः 1 A foot. 2 The root of a tree, cf. अंशे. 3 The number four.—Comp.—पः 'foot-drinker', a tree.—स्केधः the upper part of the sole of the foot.

अक् 1 P. (अकति, अकित) To go, tortuously like a serpent.

अकं Absence of happiness; pain, misery; sin.

अकच *a.* Bald.—कः N. of Ketu (the descending node).

अकनिष्ठ *a.* Not the youngest (such

as eldest, middle); elder, superior.
—**धृ**: N. of Buddha Gautama.

अकन्या No virgin, a maid that is not so any longer.

अकर *a.* 1 Handless, maimed. 2 Exempt from tax or duty. 3 Not doing or acting; not disposed to work, ceasing from work.

अकरणं Not doing, absence of action; अकरणात् मन्दकरणं धेयः; cf. the English phrases "Something is better than nothing," "Better late than never."

अकरणिः *f.* Failure, disappointment, non-accomplishment, mostly used in imprecations; तस्याकरणिवास्तु Sk. may he be disappointed, or experience a failure!

अकर्ण *a.* 1 Devoid of ears; deaf. 2 Destitute of Karma.—**र्णः** A serpent.

अकर्तव्य *a.* Dwarfish.

अकर्म *a.* 1 Without work, idle; inefficient. 2 Wicked, degraded. 3 (Gram.) Intransitive, generally in this sense अकर्मक. —**न** (—**र्त**) 1 Absence of work. 2 An improper act; crime, sin.—**Comp.** **अकर्मि** *a.* 1 unengaged, unoccupied, idle. —2 criminal.—**कृत्** *a.* free from action, or doing an improper act. —**भोगः** enjoyment of freedom from the fruits of action.

अकर्मक *a.* Intransitive; (*f.*) अकर्मिका.

अकल *a.* Not in parts, without parts, epithet of the Supreme Spirit.

अकल्म *a.* 1 Free from sediment, pure. 2 Sinless.—**लका** Moon-light.

अकल्प *a.* 1 Uncontrolled, unrestrained. 2 Weak, unable. 3 Incomparable.

अकस्मात् *ind.* 1 Accidentally, suddenly, unexpectedly; all of a sudden; अकस्मादप्यनुता सह विभासा न युक्तः H. —1. 2 Without cause or ground, causelessly, in vain; नाकस्मात् शांडिल्यमाता विकीर्णति तिष्ठेति लाट Pt. 2. 65; कथं ह्यं रुज्ज्वकस्मात्पतिरायुक्च R. 14. 55, 73.

अकाद *a.* 1 Accidental, unexpected, sudden; पुनराकस्मिन्तद्वारुणः U. 4. 15; Māl. 5. 31. 2 Destitute of stem or stock.—**Comp.** **जात** *a.* suddenly born or produced.—**पात** unexpected occurrence.—**पातजात** *a.* dying as soon as born.—**ज्वर** a sudden attack of colic.

अकाद *adv.* Unexpectedly, all of a sudden, suddenly; दमोदरुणं परमः क्षत इत्यकादे तन्वी स्थिता कविचिन्तय पद्मानि गथा S. 2. 12.

अकाम *a.* 1 Free from desire, affection, or love. 2 Reluctant, unwilling. 3 Uninfluenced by, not subject to, love, S. 1. 23. 4 Unconscious, unintentional.

अकामना *adv.* Unwillingly, reluctantly, unintentionally, unconsciously; इदं कृतवन्तस्तु पापान्तेत्यादिकामनाः Ms. 9. 242.

अकाय *a.* 1 Without body, incorporeal. 2 An epithet of Rāhu.

3 Epithet of the Supreme Spirit.

अकारण *a.* Causeless, groundless, spontaneous.—**ण** Absence of a cause, motive or ground; किमकारणमेव दर्शनं विलप्यै रते न दीयते Ku. 4. 7; अकारणात्—**ण** causelessly, in vain.

अकार्य *a.* Improper. —**ई** An unworthy or bad act, a criminal action.—**Comp.** **कारिन्** *a.* an evil-doer, one who commits a misdeed; one that neglects one's duty.

अकाल *a.* Untimely, premature, R. 15. 44.—**लः** Wrong, inauspicious or unseasonable time, not the proper time (for any thing); अत्यास्ते हि नारीणामकालज्ञो मनोभवः R. 12. 33.—**Comp.** **कुसुमं**—**युषं** a flower blossoming out of season.—**कृममांसः** a pumpkin produced out of season; (fig.) useless birth.—**ज**—**उत्पन्न**—**जात** *a.* produced out of season, premature; unseasonable.—**जलदोद्यः**—**मेघोद्यः** 1 an unseasonable rise or gathering of clouds.—2 mist or fog.—**वेला** unseasonable or improper time.—**सह** *a.* 1 not enduring delay or loss of time, impatient.—2 not able to hold out as a castle.

अकिंचन *a.* Without any thing, quite poor, utterly destitute; अकिंचनः स प्रभवः स संपदा Ku. 5. 77.

अकिंचिन्ना *a.* Not knowing anything, quite ignorant; Bh. 2. 8.

अकिंचित्कर *a.* 1 Useless; परतन्त्रमिदमकिंचित्करं च Ve. 3. 2 Innocent.

अकुत *a.* 1 Not blunted, unobstructed; आशन्नयहगदकुतपरशोः Ve. 2. 2. 2 Vigorous, able to work. 3 Fixed. 4 Excessive.

अकुतः *adv.* Not from anywhere (in comp. only).—**Comp.** **चलः** N. of Śiva.—**भय** *a.* secure, not threatened from any quarter, safe; नादृशानामपि चः संचारी जातः U. 2; शानि औपयुक्तोभयानि च पदान्यासन्तपरायणे v. 1. for अपराकुतः 5. 35.

अकुत *a.* 1 Not a base metal, gold or silver. 2 Any base metal.

अकुशल *a.* 1 Inauspicious, unlucky. 2 Not clever or skilful.—**लं** Evil or misfortune.

अकुपरः 1 The sea. 2 The sun. 3 A tortoise in general. 4 King of tortoise sustaining the world.

अकुच *a.* Free from difficulty.—**च** Absence of difficulty, ease, facility.

अकृत *a.* 1 Not done or prepared. 2 Wrongly or differently done. 3 Incomplete, not ready (as food). 4 Uncreated. 5. One who has done no works. 6 Unripe, immature.—**स** One not legally regarded as a daughter and placed on a level with sons.—**त** An unperformed act; non-performance of an act; an unheard-of deed.

अकुप 1 Not a base metal, gold or silver. 2 Any base metal.

अकुशल *a.* 1 Inauspicious, unlucky. 2 Not clever or skilful.—**लं** Evil or misfortune.

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—**Comp.**—**अर्थ** *a.* unsuccessful.—**अक्ष** *a.* unpractised in arms.—**आत्मन्** *a.* 1 ignorant, foolish.—2 not identified with Brahman or the Supreme Spirit.—**उद्वाह** *a.* unmarried.—**ज्ञ** *a.* ungrateful.—**धी**—**बुद्धि** *a.* ignorant.

अकृष *a.* Not tilled; not drawn. **Comp.**—**पच्य**—**रोहिन्** *a.* growing or ripening in unploughed land, growing exuberant or wild; च्या इव शस्यसंपदः Ki. 1. 17; R. 14. 77.

अम्मा A Mother.

अम्भ *a.* Smeared, anointed; usually in comp.; as वृत्. —**क्ता** Night.

अम्ब्र An armour (वर्मन्).

अमन *a.* Confused.—**मः** 1 Want of order, confusion, irregularity. 2 Breach of propriety or decorum.

अक्रिय *a.* Inactive, dull.—**वा** Inactivity; neglect of duty.

अक्रूर *a.* Not cruel.—**रः** N. of a Yādava, a friend and uncle of Krishna.

अक्रोध *a.* Free from anger.—**धः** Absence or suppression of anger.

अक्रिह *a.* Unwearied, undisturbed, indefatigable. 2 Not marred, unimpaired; S. 5. 19.

अक्ष 1. 5. P. (अक्षति-अक्षोति, अक्षित) 1 To reach. 2 To pervade, penetrate. 3 To accumulate.

अक्षः 1 An axis, axle. 2 The pole of a cart. 3 A cart, car; also a wheel.

4 The beam of a balance. 5 Terrestrial latitude. 6 A die for playing with; cube. 7 The seed of which rosaries are made. 8 A weight equal to 16 māśhas and called कर्ष 9 N. of the plant Terminalia Selerica (चिभीतक). 10 A serpent. 11 Garuda. 12 The soul. 13 Knowledge. 14 Legal procedure, a law-suit. 15 A person born blind.—**क्ष** 1 An organ of sense; an object of sense; 2 Sochal salt, seasalt. 3 Blue vitriol.—**Comp.**

—**अयकीलः**—**लकः** a linch-pin.—**आवपन** a dice-board.—**आवापः** a gambler.

—**कणः** hypotenuse.—**कुशल**—**शौच** *a.* skilful in gambling.—**कुतः** the pupil of the eye. **कोविद्**—**ज्ञ** *a.* skilled in dice.—**वलङ्** gambling, playing at dice.—**जं** 1 direct knowledge or cognition.—2 a thunderbolt.—**ज** a diamond.—**जः** N. of Vishnu.—**तर्क**—**विद्य** the science of gambling.—**दर्शक**—**दृष्ट** 1 a judge.—2 a superintendent of gambling.—**देविद्** *m.* a gambler, gamester.—**दृष्ट** dice-play, gambling.—**धृतिः** a gamester, a gambler.—**धृतिः** a bull or ox yoked to the pole of a cart.—**पदलं** 1 a court of law.—2 a depository of legal documents.—**पदकः** one who is well-versed in law, a judge.—**पदः** cast of dice.—**पदः** N. of the sage Gautama, founder of the Nyāya system of philosophy, or

a follower of that system.—भागः, अंशः a degree of latitude.—भारः a cart-load.—माला, माला a rosary, string of beads; कृतोऽक्षरप्रणयि तया करः Ku. 5. 11.—राजः one addicted to gambling; the chief of dice, the die called *Kali*—बाटः a gambling house; the gambling table.—द्वयं perfect skill in or conversancy with gambling.—अक्षवती gaming, playing with dice, a game at dice.

अक्षयिक *a.* Steady, firm, not frail or transitory; steadfast (as a gaze or look).

अक्षत *a.* (*a*) Uninjured, unhurt; लम्बेण कथमक्षता रतिः Ku. 4. 9. (*b*) Unbroken, whole; undivided, —तः 1 *Siva*. 2 Threshed and winnowed rice dried in the sun; (*pl.*) whole grain, entire, unhusked and pounded rice washed with water, and used as an article of worship in all religious and sacred ceremonies; चाक्षपात्रदस्ता R. 2. 21. 3 Barley (*यवः*) said to be also *n.*—तं 1 Corn, grain of any kind. 2 Eunuch (also *m.*).—ता A virgin.—*COMP.*—योगिनिः a virgin, not yet blenished by sexual intercourse; Ms. 9. 176.

अक्षम *a.* 1 Unfit, unable; non-forbearing; impatient; R. 13. 16.—मा 1 Impatience; jealousy. 2 Anger, passion.

अक्षय *a.* 1 Undecaying, imperishable, unfailing; विसाधना शक्तिरक्षयः मयं R. 4. 13.—*COMP.*—वृत्तीया the festival falling on the third day of the bright half of *Vaiśākha*.

अक्षय्य *a.* 1 Inexhaustible; imperishable; तपः बहुभागक्षय्यं दत्तारण्यका हि नः S. 2. 13.

अक्षर *a.* 1 Imperishable, indestructible; Ku. 3. 50; Bg. 15. 16. 2 Fixed, firm.—*रः* 1 *Siva*. 2 *Vishnu*—*रं* 1 (*a*) A letter of the alphabet; अक्षरमक्षरोरुद्रि Bg. 10. 33; अक्षर &c. (*b*) A syllable; एकाक्षरं परं ब्रह्म Ms. 2. 83. (*c*) A word or words, speech collectively; प्रतिवेधं विकृताभिरामं S. 3. 25. 2 A document, writing in general (in *pl.*) 3 The indestructible spirit, *Brahma*. 4 Water. 5 The sky. 6 Final beatitude.—*COMP.*—अर्थ meaning (of words)—च (चुं) चुः—चणः—*नः* a scribe, writer, copyist; so जीविका, जीवी, जीविका a professional writer.—च्युतं getting out a different meaning by the omission of a letter.—छंदश्च *n.*—चुत्तं a metre regulated by the number of syllables it contains.—जननी—तुलिका a reed or pen.—(*वि*) व्यासः 1 writing; arrangement of letters.—2 the alphabet.—3 scripture.—सुमिका tablet or board; R. 18. 46.—दुश्च a scholar, student.—वज्रित *a.* unlettered, illiterate.—विज्ञा the science of

(*mystic*) syllables.—संस्थानं arrangement of letters; writing; alphabet.

अक्षरकं A vowel, a letter.

अक्षरज्ञः *adv.* 1 Syllable by syllable. 2 To the very letter; literally.

अक्षतिः *f.* Intolerance, envy, jealousy.

अक्षर *a.* Free from artificial salt.—*रः* Natural salt.

अक्षि *n.* (*अक्षिणी*, *अक्षिणि*, *अक्ष्णा*, *अक्ष्णः* &c.) 1 The eye. 2 The number two

—*COMP.*—क्षपः twinkling; R. 15. 67.

क्षुब्ध—क्षुब्धः—गोदः—तारा the eyeball; pupil of the eye.—गत *a.* 1 visible, present; Si. 9. 81.—2 rankling in the eye, an eye-sore, hated; तोद्धमस्य हास्यो जातः Dk. 159.—पद्मन्त्र, —लोमन्त्र the eye-lash.—पदले 1 a coat of the eye. 2 disease of the eye pertaining to this coat.—विकृणितं, विकृणितं a side-look, leer, a look with the eyelids partially closed.

अक्षुण्ण *a.* 1 Unbroken, uncurtailed. 2 Not conquered or defeated; successful; अक्षुण्णोदयः Vē. 1. 2. 3 Not trodden or beaten, unusual; Si. 1. 32.

अक्षेत्र *a.* Destitute of fields; uncultivated.—त्रं 1 A bad field. 2 (*fig.*) A bad pupil, unworthy recipient or receptacle (of anything).—*COMP.*—बाध *a.* destitute of spiritual knowledge.

अक्षोदः A walnut (*Mar.* होंगरी अक्रोड).—अक्षोम्य *a.* Immovable, imperturbable; R. 17. 74.

अक्षौहिणी A large army consisting of 21870 chorists, as many elephants, 65610 horse, and 109350 foot.

अखंड *a.* Unbroken, whole, entire; अखंडं वृष्यानां फलमिव S. 2. 10.—*अ* *adv.* Uninterruptedly.

अखंडन *a.* 1 Unbroken. 2 Full, entire.—नं 1 Not breaking. 2 Non-refutation.—*नः* Time.

अखण्डित *a.* 1 Unbroken. 2 Uninterrupted, undisturbed.—*COMP.*—उत्सव *a.* always festive.—कृतुः time or season which yields its usual produce of flowers &c. (*a.*) fruitful.

अखर्व *a.* 1 Not dwarfish, short or stunted. 2 Not small, great; अखर्वेण नरेण विराजमानः Dk. 3.

अखात *a.* Not dug; not buried.—तः—तं 1 A natural lake. 2 A pool before a temple.

अखिल *a.* 1 Whole, entire, complete; oft., with सर्वं; पतद्भि मत्तोऽखिले सर्वमेवोऽखिलं मुनिः Ms. 1. 59°; लेन entirely. 2 Not fallow, ploughed.

अखोदिकः 1 A tree in general. 2 A dog trained to the chase.

अख्यातिः *f.* Infamy, ill-repute; °कर *a.* disgraceful, disreputable.

अग्र 1 P. (*अंगति*, *अंगीत*, *अंगिपति*, *अंगित*) 1 To wind, move tortuously. 2 To go (*अंगति*, *अंगीत्* &c.).

अग्र *a.* 1 Unable to walk. 2 Unapproachable.—*नः* 1 A tree. 2 A mountain; also a stone. 3 A snake. 4 The sun. 5 The number seven.—*COMP.*—आत्मजा the daughter of the mountain, N. of *Pārvatī*—ओकस् *m.* 1 a mountain-dweller.—2 a bird (*वृक्षवासी*).—3 the animal शरभ supposed to have 8 legs.—4 a lion.—ज *a.* roaming or wandering through mountains, wild (—जं) bitumen.

अग्रच्छ *a.* Not going.—च्छः A tree.

अग्रतिः *f.* 1 Want of resort or resource, necessity. 2 Want of access (*lit.* & *fig.*)

अग्रति (*ती*) क *a.* 1 Helpless; without any resort or resource; बालमेतन्मन्त्रिमादाय Dk. 9; दंडस्वगतिका गतिः Y. 1. 346.

अग्रद *a.* Healthy, sound, free from disease.—दः 1 A medicine, a medicinal drug. 2 Health. 3 The science of antidotes.—*COMP.*—अग्रदंकारः a physician. अग्रम = अग्र *q. v.*

अग्रव्य *a.* 1 Not fit to be walked in or approached, unapproachable, inaccessible (*lit.* & *fig.*); योगिनामप्यगम्यः &c. 2 Inconceivable, incomprehensible; वाः संपदस्ता मनोऽप्यगम्यः Si. 3. 59, see under गम्य also.—*COMP.*—रूप *a.* of unsurpassed or inconceivable nature, form &c.; °रूपं पदवीं प्रपिबुधः Ki. 1. 9.

अग्रव्या A woman not deserving to be approached, (for cohabitation), one of the low castes; °गमनं चैव जातिभ्रंशकराणि वा &c.—*COMP.*—वसनं illicit intercourse.—मानिन् *a.* practising illicit intercourse.

अग्रव *n.* Agallochum.

अग्रस्ति, अग्रस्तः 1 ' Pitcher-born ', N. of a celebrated *Rishi* or sage. 2 N. of the star *Canopus*.

अग्राय *a.* Unfathomable, very deep, bottomless; अग्रायसलिलास्तदुद्रात् H. 1. 52; (*fig.*) profound, sound, very deep; °सत्त्व B. 6. 21; यस्य ज्ञानद्वारासिंहरागायसलया घृणाः Ak. unfathomable, incomprehensible.—घः—घं a deep hole or chasm.—*COMP.*—जलः a deep pool or pond, deep lake.

अगार A house; क्षुत्मानि वायमगाराणि Ma. 9. 265; °वाहिन् an incendiary.

अगिरः Heaven.—*COMP.*—ओकस् *a.* dwelling in the heaven (as a god).

अगुण *a.* 1 Destitute of attributes (referring to God). 2 Having no good qualities, worthless; अगुणोऽयमशोकः M. 3.—*गः* A fault, demerit.

अगुह *a.* (*ह-वीं f.*) 1 not heavy, light. 2 (In prosody) Short. 3 Having no teacher.—ह *n.* (*m.* also) The fragrant aloë wood and tree.

अगुहः A houseless wanderer, a hermit.

अभोचर *a.* Imperceptible by the senses, not obvious; वाचाभोचरं हा-

वस्थानस्य Dk. 169. — १ 1 Anything beyond the cognizance of the senses. 2 Not being seen or observed, or known. 3 Brahma.

अग्नी १ The wife of Agni and Goddess of Fire, Svāhā. २ The Tre-tā age.

अग्निः १ Fire; कर्ष, चित् &c. ३ The God of fire, ३ Sacrificial fire of three kinds गार्हपत्य, आहवनीय & दक्षिण. ४ The fire of the stomach, digestive faculty. ५ Bile, ६ Gold, ७ The number three. In Dvanda Comp. as first member with names of deities, and with particular words अग्नि is changed to अग्ना, as विष्णु, मरुतो or to अग्नी, as पर्जन्यी, वरुणो, वीर्यो. — COMP. — अ (आ) गार्हपत्य, आलप्य, — गृह्णति a fire-sanctuary; R. 5. 25. — अहं fire-missile, a rocket, so वाण. — आधानं consecrating the fire; so आहितः. — अग्नेयः Brāhmaṇya who maintains the sacred fire. (— अ) = आधानं. — आहितः one who maintains the sacred fire; see आहिताग्नि. — उर्यागः a fiery portent, meteor comet &c. — उपस्थानं worship of Agni; the mantra or hymn with which Agni is worshipped. — कणः, स्तोत्रः a spark, कर्मेत्त n. 1 action of fire. — २ oblation to Agni, worship of Agni; so कार्त्तिक; निर्वातित्तिकार्यः K. 16. — कारिका १ the means of consecrating the sacred fire, the *rik* called अग्नि. — २ अग्निकार्यं. — काहं agallochum (अह). — कुकुदः a fire-brand. — कुण्डं an enclosed space for keeping the fire, a fire-vessel. — कुमारः, सनयः, सुतः N. of Kārttikeya said to be born from fire, see कार्त्तिक. — केतुः smoke. — कोणः, दिक् the south-east corner ruled over by Agni. — क्रिया १ obsequies, funeral ceremonies. — २ branding. — क्रीडाः fire-works, illuminations. — कर्ष a. having fire in the interior; श्री ज्ञानीव S. 4. 3. (— अ) the sun-stone, supposed to contain and give out fire when touched by the rays of the sun; cf. S. 2. 7. (— अ) १ N. of the Sami plant. — २ N. of the earth. — चित् m. one who has kept the sacred fire; यतिभिः सार्व-जनप्रतिष्ठित R. 8. 25. — चयः, चयनं, चित्वा arranging or keeping the sacred fire. (अन्वाधान). — ज a. born from fire. — जातः १ N. of Kārttikeya. — २ Vishnu. (— अ) — जाहं gold; so जन्मन्. — जिह्वा १ a tongue or flame of fire. — २ one of the 7 tongues of Agni (कपाली धूमिनी वेता लोहिता नीललोहिता हवर्णा पचणा च जिह्वाः सप्त विभावोः). — ज्वल a. growing, shining or burning. — ज्वर, वेता the three fires, see under जहि. — ज्व a. १ tonic, stomachic, — २ inco-dinary. — क्षत्र m. one who performs the last ceremonies of a man. — क्षीप a. stomachic, tonic. — क्षीपि, क्षीपि f. improved digestion, good appetite.

— देव the third lunar mansion, the Pleiades (कुर्विका). — धनं the place or receptacle for keeping the sacred fire, the house of an अग्निहोत्रि. — धारणं maintaining the sacred fire. — दक्षि-विष्णु-वा worship of fire. — दक्षिणः the whole sacrificial apparatus M. 3. 4. — परिक्षा ordeal by fire. — पक्षेः a volcano. — दुराणं one of the 18 Purāṇas ascribed to Vyāsa. — दक्षिणः consecration of fire, especially the nuptial fire. — स्वेकः, — धनं entering the fire, self-immolation of a widow on the funeral pile of her husband. — हस्तः a flint, a stone producing fire. — बाहू, smoke. — अं १ N. of कुर्विका. — २ gold. — सु १ water. — २ gold. — सुः 'fire-born' N. of Kārttikeya. — सजिः the sun-stone; a flint. — संज, — धनं, producing fire by friction. — सार्धं loss of appetite, dyspepsia. — दुक्षः १ a deity — २ a Brāhmaṇa in general. — ३ 'fire-mouthed', sharp-biting, an epithet of a bug Pt. 1. (— क्षी) a kitchen. — रक्षणं consecrating or preserving the sacred (domestic) fire or अहिहोत्र. — रजः, रजस् m. १ scarlet insect by name इन्द्रोप. — २ the might or power of Agni — ३ gold. — लोकः the world of Agni, which is situated below the summit of Meru. — वयुः Svāhā, the daughter of Dakṣa and wife of Agni. — र्यक a. tonic. — बाहू १ smoke. — २ a goat. — वीर्यं १ power or might of Agni. — २ gold. — सारणं-साला-रुं a fire sanctuary; a house or place for keeping the sacred fire; उष्णाय स्थापितोऽहं V. 3. — जित् १ lamp. — २ rocket, fiery arrow. — ३ an arrow in general. — ४ safflower plant. — ५ saffron. (— रं) १ saffron. — २ gold. — दुक्ष, दुक्ष, दोम &c. see — सुक्ष, — सुक्ष &c. संस्कारः १ consecration of fire. — २ burning on the funeral pile; नाय कार्त्तिकसंस्कारः M. 5. 69, R. 12. 56. — सक्तः, सदायः १ the wind. — २ wild pig-son. — ३ smoke. — साक्षिक a. or adv. keeping fire for a witness, in the presence of fire; रक्षकणं M. 4. 12. — सुक्ष N. of a portion of that sacrifice which extends over one day. — स्तोमः (— स्तोमः) N. of a protracted ceremony or sacrificial rite extending over several days in spring and forming an essential part of the योनिहोत्र. — होत्र १ an oblation to Agni. — २ maintenance of the sacred fire and offering oblations to it. — होत्रि a. one who practices the Agnihotra, or consecrates and maintains the sacred fire. — अग्निसात् ind. To the state of fire; used in comp. with कृ 'to burn', 'to consign to flames', न चकार अग्निमग्निवात् R. 8. 72; कृ to be burnt.

अग्र a. १ First, foremost, chief, best, principal; महिनी chief queen — २ Excessive. — अं १ (a.) The fore-

most or topmost point, tip, point (opp. मूलं, मध्यं); (fig.) sharpness, keenness; नासिका° tip of the nose; समस्ता एव विद्या जिज्ञासेत्यप्यु K. 943 stood on the tip of the tongue. (b) Top, summit, surface; केशः, पर्वतः &c. ३ Front. ३ The best of any kind. ४ Goal, aim. ५ Beginning. ६ Overplus, excess. In compounds as first member meaning 'the foremost', 'front', 'tip' &c.; e. g. पादा, — परमा. — COMP. — अग्रो (पी) कः (क्ष) van-guard; Ms. 7. 193. — अग्रस्तं chief seat, seat of honour Mu. 1. 12. — अग्रः = अग्रहस्तः q. v. — अग्रः a leader, a guide; taking the lead. — अग्र्य a. foremost; to be ranked first. — अग्र a. first born or produced; (— अग्रः) १ the first born, an elder brother; अस्त्वय मयुर्भर्तायजे मे R. 14 73. — २ a Brāhmaṇa. (— अग्रः) an elder sister; so अग्र्य, अग्रतः, अग्रि. — अग्र्य m. १ the first born, an elder brother. — २ a Brāhmaṇa; Dk. 13. — अग्रि the tip of tongue. — अग्रि a (degraded) Brāhmaṇa who takes presence offered in honour of the dead. — अग्रः a har-binger; कृष्णाकोपाग्रहः V. 1. 22; R. 6. 12. — नीः (पी) a leader foremost अग्र्यपीनिकृताग्रणी R. 5. 4. — पादः the foremost of the foot; toes. — अग्रः the highest or first mark of reverence or respect. — अग्रः precedence in drinking. — अग्रः १ the first or best part. — ३ rem-nant, remainder. — ३ tip, point. — अग्रि a. first to take or claim (the remnant). — अग्रः = अग्र. — अग्रि f. goal of ambition or object aimed at. — अग्रि flesh in the heart, the heart itself; सं चानति V. 3. — अग्रि a. taking the lead, leading the van; उग्रते रजसि अग्रि-यमयागि S. 7. 26. — अग्रि m. the principal hero, champion. — अग्रिणी the register of human actions kept by Yama. — अग्रि early dawn; कर्त्तव्याग्रि-रि तुहिने रजस्यग्रि S. 4 v. 1. — अग्रि-यति taking the lead; R. 9. 23; S. 5. 71. — अग्रिः (— अग्रः, — अग्रिः) the foremost of the hand or arm; foremost of the trunk (of an elephant); often used for a finger or fingers taken collectively; also the right hand; अयाग्रहस्ते अग्रिः कुर्वीत Ku. 5. 68. — अग्रिणः (पा) the beginning of the year; N. of the month मार्गशीर्ष. — अग्रि a grant of land given by kings (to Brāhmaṇas) for sustenance; कर्त्तव्याग्रि-द्वहारे Dk. 8, 9.

अग्रतः adv. (with gan.) १ Before, in front of, at the head of; forward. २ In the presence of. ३ First — COMP. — अग्रः a leader.

अग्रि a. १ First (in order, rank &c.); foremost, chief. २ Elder, eldest. — अग्रः An elder brother.

अग्रि a. Foremost, &c. — अग्रः An elder brother.

अग्नीष *a.* Fore-most, best &c. = अग्रिम q. v.

अग्र *adv.* 1 In front of, before (in time or space). 2 In the presence of. 3 At the head. 4 Subsequently, in the sequel; एवमेव चक्षते, एवमेव अपि ब्रह्मण्यं &c. 5 At first, first. 6 First, in preference to others.—*Comp.* गः a leader.—*द्विषुः*—*व*: a man (of one of the first three castes) who marries a wife married before (पुनर्विवाहकारी).—(*व*: *f.*) a married woman whose elder sister is still unmarried (ज्येष्ठया ययुदाया कन्यायास्तस्मै जुजा। सा चाग्रेदिषुर्लया पूर्वा च द्विषुः स्तुतः); *पतिः* the husband of such a woman.—*वत्*—*जं* the border or skirt of a forest.—*वर* *a.* going in front, a leader; मानसहजान्नेसरः केसरी Bh. 2. 29.

अग्र्य *a.* 1 Foremost, best, choicest, highest, first; तदग्रमग्रं मयवर् महाक्रतोः R. 3. 46; ° महिषी 10. 66; also with loc.; Ms. 3. 184.—*व्यः* An elder brother.

अ-अग्र q. v.—(10 U.) To wrong, sin.

अघं 1 Sin; अघौघविध्वंसविधौ पटीयसीः Si. 1. 18, 26; ° स्र्ण &c. 2 Misdeed, fault, crime; Si. 4. 37. 3 An evil, accident, calamity; क्रियाद्वानां मयवा विघातं Ki. 3. 52; see अन्व. 4 Impurity (अघौघं). 5 Chief, distress.—*व*: N. of a demon, brother of Bakā and Pūtanā and commander-in-chief of Kamsa.—*Comp.*—*असुरः* see अग्र above.—*अहः* (अहः) a day of impurity (अघौघदिनं).—*आयुस्* *a.* leading a wicked life.—*नाश*, *नाशन* *a.* expiatory, destroying sin.—*सर्पण* *a.* expiatory, removing or destroying sin, usually applied to a prayer repeated by Brāhmanas (the 190th hymn of Rv. 10.) सर्वेनात्मपञ्चसि जपं विध्वंसयेण Ak.—*विषः* a serpent.—*घांसः* a wicked man, such as a thief.—*घांसिन्* *a.* reporting or telling one's sin or guilt.

अघर्ष *a.* Not hot, cold; ° अंशु, ° धामन् the moon, whose rays are cold.

अघोर *a.* Not terrific or fearful.—*व*: 1 N. of Siva or of one of his forms, where अघोर=घोर.—*Comp.*—*पथः*, मार्गः a follower of Siva.—*प्रमाणं* & terrific oath or ordeal.

अघोष *a.* Hard-sounding.—*व*: The hard sound of a consonant.

अङ्क 1 A. To move in a curve.—10 U. (अङ्कयति-ते, अङ्कयितुं, अङ्कितं) 1 To mark, stamp; स्वनामधेयङ्कितं S. 4. stamped with his name; नयनादुद्भिदुभिः अङ्कितं स्नातुङ्कं V. 4. 7. 2 To count. 3 To stain, stigmatize; तस्मै नाम छयो भवेच्छुणिनां यो दुर्जनेनाङ्कितः Bh. 2. 54. 4 To walk, stalk, go.

अङ्कः 1 The lap (n. also); अङ्काय-याङ्कमुदीरिताः Ku. 7. 5. 2 A mark, sign; अलङ्कणां पदवीं तताम R. 7. 9; a stain, spot, stigma, brand; इदोः किरणे-विषाङ्कः Ku. 1. 3; कटां कृताङ्को निर्वाहः

Ms. 8. 281. 3 A numerical figure; a number; the number 9. 4 A side, flank; proximity, reach; सङ्कल्केवाङ्क-मुपैति सिद्धिः Ki. 3. 40; सिंहो जङ्गलमङ्कमागत-मपि त्यक्त्वा निहितं द्विर् Bh. 2. 30. 5 An act of a drama. 6 A hook or curved instrument. 7 A species of dramatic composition, one of the ten varieties of रूपक, see S. D. 519. 8 A line, curved line; a curve or bend generally, the bend in the arm.—*Comp.*—*अवतारः* when an act, hinted by persons at the end of the preceding act, is brought in continuity with the latter, it is called अङ्कावतार (descent of an act), as the sixth act of Śākuntala or second of Mālavikāgnimitra.—*तन्त्रं* the science of numbers (arithmetical or algebraical).—*धारणं*—*जा* 1 bearing or having marks. —2 manner of holding the person, figure.—*परिवर्तः* 1 turning on the other side.—2 rolling or dallying in the lap or on the person; (an occasion for) embrace.—*पालिः*—*ली* *f.* 1 an embrace; तावदादं वितर सङ्कल्पं-कपालीं प्रसीद Māl. 8. 2.—2 a nurse.—*पादाः* an operation in arithmetic by which a peculiar concatenation or chain of numbers is formed by making the figures 1, 2 &c. exchange places.—*भाज* *a.* 1 seated in the lap or carried on the hip, as an infant.—2 being within easy reach; drawing near, soon to be obtained; Ki. 5. 52.—*मुखं* (or आस्त्रं) that part of an act, where in the subject of all the acts is intimated, is called अङ्कमुख, which suggests the germ as well as the end e.g. in Māl. 1 कामदेवी and अवलोकिता hint the parts to be played by सुविह and others and give the arrangement of the plot in brief.—*विद्यार* the science of numbers, arithmetical.

अङ्कनं 1 A mark, token. 2 Act of marking 3 Means of marking, stamping, &c.

अङ्कतिः 1 Wind. 2 Fire. 3 Brāhmā. 4 A Brāhmana who keeps the sacred fire.

अङ्कुदः A key.

अङ्कुर-व 1 A sprout, shoot, blade; दूर्माङ्कुरेण चरणः स्तुतः S. 2. 10; oft. in comp. in the sense of 'pointed,' 'sharp' &c.; मकरचक्रमङ्कुरात् Bh. 2. 4 pointed jaws; (fig.) scion, offspring, progeny; अनेन कस्यापि कुलाङ्कुरेण S. 7. 19. 2 Water. 3 Blood. 4 A hair. 5 A tumour, swelling.

अङ्कुरित *a.* Having sprouts; arisen; ° तं मनसिजेनेव V. 1. 12 as if Love has put forth sprouts.

अङ्कुशः A hook, a goad; (fig.) one who checks, a corrector, governor, director; a restraint or check. विकुशाः कवयः poets have free license or are unfettered. *Comp.*—*ग्रहः* an ele-

phant-driver; अनेनकुशमोज्ज्वलताङ्कुशग्रहः Si. 12. 16.—*चुर्दः* a restive elephant.—*धारिन्* *m.* a keeper of an elephant.

अङ्कुशित *a.* Urged on by a hook. goaded.

अङ्कुशित्व *a.* Having a hook or goad.

अङ्कुरः Sprout, see अङ्कुर.

अङ्कुरः = अङ्कुश q. v.

अङ्कोदः, दः, लः N. of a tree (Mar. पिले.)

अङ्कोलिता An embrace.

अङ्कव *a.* Fit to be branded, marked or counted.—*व्यः* A sort of drum or labor.

अङ्ख 10 P. (अङ्खयति, अङ्खित) 1 To crawl. 2 To oling. 3 To check, hold back.

अङ्ख 1 P. (अङ्खति, आङ्ख, अङ्खितुं, आङ्खत) To go, walk.—10 P. 1 to walk, go round. 2 To mark, (cf. अङ्ख).

अङ्ख *ind.* A vocative particle meaning 'well' 'well, sir,' 'indeed,' 'true,' 'assent' (as in अङ्गीकु); अङ्ख कश्चिदुच्यते तातः K. 221; with कि in the sense of 'how much less,' or 'how much more'; 'तुमेन कार्यं भवतींशरणं किमेव वाग्वस्तवता नेरेण Pt. 1. 71. Lexicographers give the following senses of अङ्ख—क्षिप्यं च पुनरर्थं च संगमाद्ययोस्तथा। इदं संबोधने चैव ह्यङ्गद्वयः प्रयुज्यते ॥ See also "The Student's Guide to Sanskrit Composition" § 243.—*अङ्ख* 1 The body. 2 A limb or member of the body; श्लोभाभिमनिषिधौ विद्यतः Ku. 1. 35. 3 (a) A division or department (of anything), a part or portion, as of a whole; as सप्तमं राज्यं, चतुर्थं वत्. (Hence) (b) A supplementary or auxiliary portion, supplement. (c) A constituent part, essential requisite or component; तदग्रमग्रं मयवर् महाक्रतोः R. 3. 46. (d) An attributive or secondary part; secondary, auxiliary or dependent member (serving to help the principal one) (opp. प्रधान or अङ्गीकु); अङ्गी रौद्ररसस्तत्र सर्वेऽप्यापि रसाः पुनः S. D. 517 (e) An auxiliary means or expedient. 4 (Gram.) A name for the base of a word. 5 (a) One of the sub-divisions of the five joints or sandhis (in dramas). (b) The whole body of subordinate characters. 6 A symbolical expression for the six. 7 The mind.—*व*: (pl.) N. of a country and the people inhabiting it, the country about the modern Bhāga'pur in Bengal.—*Comp.*—*अङ्खि*, *अङ्खीभावः* the relation of a limb of the body, of subordinate to the principal, or of that which is helped or fed to the helper or feeder (शौण्डिल्यभाषः, उपकार्योपकारकभावश्च); अविभाक्षितुषामात्मन्यपि तं वंकरः K. P. 10 (अनङ्गहातुप्रहकारं). अङ्खीय-अङ्खीयः lord of the *Andās*, N. of Karna (cf. राजः, ° पतिः, ° ईश्वरः, ° अधीश्वरः) = *spasm*.—*ज*—*जात* *a.* 1 produced from or on the

body, being in or on the body, bodily. -2 beautiful, ornamental. (ज.) -
अङ्गु 1 a son.-2 hair of the body (n also).-3 love; Cupid; intoxicating passion.-4 drunkenness, intoxication.-5 a disease. (-ज) a daughter. (-ज) blood -द्विपः one of the six minor Dvipas. -स्वास्: touching the limbs of the body with the hand accompanied by appropriate Mantras. -पालि: f. an embrace. -पालिका=अङ्गपालि q. v. -सत्यं every limb large and small. -सु: 1 a son.-2 Cupid -अंग: 1 palsy or paralysis of limbs; विकल इव सुखा स्वास्थ्यानि S. 2.-2 twisting or stretching out of the limbs (as is done by a man just after he rises from sleep). -संज्ञ: N. of a Mantra.-मर्द: 1. one who shampoos his master's body.-2 act of shampooing; so मर्दक: or मर्दिनः.-मर्षः rheumatism.-यज्ञः, यागः a subordinate sacrificial act. -रक्षकः a body-guard, personal attendant; Pt. 3.-रक्षणी a coat of mail, or a garment. (-ज) protection of a person. -रामः 1 scented cosmetic, application of perfumed unguents to the body, fragrant unguent; B. 12. 27, 6. 60; Ku. 5. 11.-2 act of anointing. -विकल a. 1 maimed, paralysed.-2 fainting. -विकृति: f. 1 change of bodily appearance; collapse.-2 an apoplectic fit, apoplexy. -विकारः a bodily defect. -विक्षेपः movement of the limbs; gesticulation. -विद्या 1 the science of grammar &c. contributing to knowledge. -2 the science of foretelling good or evil by the movements of limbs; N. of chapter 51 of Brhat Samhitā which gives full details of this science. -वेधि: a subordinate or subsidiary act subservient to a knowledge of the principal one. -वीर: chief or principal hero. -वेकुत 1 a sign, gesture or hint -2 a nod, wink -3 changed bodily appearance. -संस्कारः, -संस्कारि embellishment of person, personal decoration. -संहति: f. compactness symmetry; body; strength of the body. -संगः bodily contact, union; coalition. -सेवकः a personal attendant. -हारः gesticulation; a dance. -हस्ति: 1 gesticulation.-2 stage; dancing-hall. -हीन a. 1 mutilated; crippled. -2 having some defective limb.

अंगक 1 A limb, अङ्गुतमङ्गुलानां मे कुतुहलमङ्गुलैः U. 1. 20, 24. 2 The body; Si. 4. 66.

अंगण=अंगन q. v.

अंगति: 1 A conveyance, vehicle (f. also). 2 Fire. 3 Brahman. 4 A Brahmana who maintains the sacred fire.

अंगदं An ornament, bracelet &c. worn on the upper arm, an armband; तक्षणीकरांगदः V. 1. 14; संवृत्तकरांगदः

B. 6. 73.-सु: 1 N. of a son of Vali, monkey-king of Kishkindhā. 2 N. of a son of Lakshmana by Urmilā (B. 15. 90), his capital being called Angadiyā.

अंगन-जं 1 A place to walk in, a courtyard, an area, yard, court; युह; गगन° the wide firmament; सुवः केसर-वृक्षस्य Māl. 1. 2 A conveyance. 3. Going, walking &c.

अंगना 1 A woman or female in general; नृप°, गज°, हरिण° &c. 2 A beautiful woman. 3 (Astr.) Virgo. -COMP.-जनः 1 the female sex, woman-kind. -2 women. -विषय a. beloved of women. (-वः) N. of the tree Asoka.

अंगस m. A bird.

अंगारा-रं 1 Charcoal (whether heated or not); उष्णो दहति चांगाराः शीतः कृष्णयते कं H. 1. 80; त्वया स्वहस्तेनांगाराः कर्षिताः Pt. 1 you have ruined yourself with your own hands; cf. "to dig a mine under one's feet". 2 The planet Mars. -रं Red colour. -COMP. -घनि-का a portable fire-pan, brazier. -यात्री, -मन्दी a portable fire-pan. -वल्लरी, -वृक्ष N. of various plants, particularly इंजा.

अंगारका-कं 1 Charcoal. 2 Mars; विरुद्धस्य शीघ्रस्य वृक्षते: Mk. 9. 33; चारः course of Mars. 3 Tuesday (दिनं, वासरः). -कं a small spark. -COMP. -मणिः a coral.

अंगारी A portable fire-pan, brazier.

अंगारकित a. Charred, roasted.

अंगारिका 1 A portable fire-pan. 2 The stalk of the sugar-cane. 3 The bud of the tree किशुक.

अंगारिणी 1 A small fire-pan. 2 A creeper in general.

अंगारित a. Charred, roasted, half-burnt. -स-सं An early bud of the किशुक tree. -सा 1 =अंगारानी q. v. 2 A bud in general. 3 A creeper.

अंगिका A bodice or jacket.

अंगिद a. 1 Corporeal; incarnate; वर्मायैकाममेक्षणामवतार इवांगिदम् B. 10. 84, 38. 2 Having subordinate parts; chief, principal; ये तस्योद्गिनो वर्माः एक एव भवदंगी क्षुमारो वीर एव वा, S. D.

अंगारीय a. To be used for preparing coal.

अंगिरः, अंगिरस m. N. of a celebrated sage to whom many hymns of the Rgveda are ascribed. -(pl.) Descendants of Angiras.

अंगीकारः-कृतिः f. कर्ण 1 Acceptance. 2 Agreement, promise, undertaking &c.

अंगीय a. Belonging to the body.

अङ्गु A hand.

अङ्गुलि-री=अङ्गुलि q. v.

अङ्गुलः 1 A finger. 2 thumb (n. also) 3 A finger's breadth (n. also), equal to 8 barley-corns, 12 Angulas mak-

ing a वितस्ति or span, and 24, a हस्त or cubit.

अङ्गुलिः-ली-रि-री. f. 1 A finger (the names of the 5 fingers are अङ्गु thumb, तर्जनी forefinger, मध्यमा middle finger, अनामिका ring-finger, and कनिष्ठा or कनिष्ठिका the little finger); a toe (of the foot). 2 The thumb, great toe. 3 The tip of an elephant's trunk. 4 The measure अङ्गुल. -COMP. तोरणं a mark on the forehead of the form of the half-moon made with sandal &c. -जं, -त्राणं a finger-protector (a contrivance like a thimble used by archers to protect the thumb or finger from being injured by the bow-string). -मुद्रा, मुद्रिका a seal-ring. -मोदनं-स्फोदनं snapping or cracking the fingers (Mar. चुटकी). -संज्ञा a sign made by the finger; सुखादिदेव्याङ्गुलिसंज्ञा Ku. 3. 41.-संज्ञा: making signs with fingers as a sign. -संभूतः a finger-nail.

अङ्गुलिका=अङ्गुलि.

अङ्गुली (री) सं-कं, -यकं A finger-ring; तव वृक्षरितमङ्गुलीयं दूतं प्रतुल्य मेव S. 6. 10. m. also; काङ्कस्थस्याङ्गुलीयकः Bk. 8 118.

अङ्गुष्ठः 1 The thumb; great toe. 2 A thumb's breadth, usually regarded as equal to अङ्गुल. -COMP. -मात्र a. of the length or size of a thumb; नं पुरुषं निष्कर्षं ब्रह्मयमः Mb.

अङ्गुष्ठः The thumb-nail.

अङ्गुष्ठाः 1 An ichneumon. 2 An arrow.

अङ्ग 1 A. (अङ्गते, अङ्गित) 1 To go. 2 To commence. 3 To hasten. 4 To scold.

अङ्गुल n. A sin; Ve. 1. 12, v. 1.

अङ्गि (अङ्गिः) 1 A foot. 2 The root of a tree. 3 A quarter of a stanza (चतुर्थपादः). -COMP. -वः a tree; दिक्षु व्य-द्विपांगः Ve. 2. 18. -पान a. sucking his foot or toes, as an infant. -रक्षकः the ankle.

अञ् 1 U. (अञ्जति-ते, अञ्जति, आनञ्, अञ्जित-अञ्ज) 1 To go, move; to honour; request, ask &c. &c.; connected with अञ्ज q. v. -ञ् m. (Gram.) A term for vowels.

अञ्जुल a. Eyeless, blind; दिव्य a. invisible. -n. A bad or miserable eye.

अञ्जल a. Not hot-tempered, mild, gentle. -ह्री A mild or tractable cow.

अञ्जतुर a. 1 Destitute of four. 2 Not skilful.

अञ्जर a. Immovable; चराचरं विश्वे Ku. 2. 5; चरणामञ्जरमञ्जराः Ms. 5. 29.

अचल a. Steady, immovable; fixed, permanent; चित्रवस्तुमिवाचलं चानरं V. 1. 4. -लः 1 A mountain; (rarely) a rock. 2 A bolt or pin (शङ्कु). 3 The number seven. -लः The earth. -लः Brahma. -COMP. -कन्यका, सुता, दुहित, -तनवा &c. N. of Pārvatī, daughter of

अजिनः 1 The (hairy) skin of a tiger, lion, elephant &c., especially of a black antelope (used as a seat, garment &c.); अजिनान्तरः Ku. 5. 39, 57, Ki. 11. 15. 2 A sort of leather

bag or bellows.—Comp. —यज्ञा-अक्षि-
a bat.—योनिः a deer, an antelope.—
यासिन् a. clad in an antelope-hide.—
संघः a furrier.

अक्षर *a.* Quick, swift (क्षर).—
1 A court-yard, an enclosed space,
arena; उदजाक्षरक्षी K. 32. 2 The
body. 3 Any object of sense. 4 The
wind, air. 5 A frog.—रा 1 N. of a
river. 2 N. of Durgā.

अक्षि *a.* 1 Straight. 2 Upright
straight-forward, honest; यासिन् Si
1. 63 straight and honest.—ह्रः A
frog.—Comp. —न *a.* going straight on;
ब्रजेद्विषमगिरिगा Ms. 6. 31. (—नः) an
arrow.

अक्षिः A frog.

अजीकषं Siva's bow.

अजीमर्तः A serpent.

अजीर्ण *a.* Undigested; undecom-
posed.—क्षि-णिः *f.* 1 Indigestion;
कैरजीर्णभयादभ्रतभोजनं परिहीयते H. 2. 57.
2 Vigour, energy, absence of decay.

अजी *a.* Devoid of life; lifeless.—
नः Non-existence, death.

अजीवनिः *f.* Death, non-existence
(used as an imprecation); अजीवनिस्ते
शतं मृता Sk. may death seize thee,
rogue I mayest thou cease to live!

अज्जल 1 A shield. 2 A live coal.

अज्ञ *a.* 1 Not knowing, devoid of
knowledge or experience; अज्ञो भवति चे
बालः Ms. 2. 153. 2 Ignorant, unwise,
foolish, silly, stupid (said of men as
well as animals); अज्ञः सुखमारामः Rh.
2. 3. 3 Inanimate; not endowed with
the power of understanding.

अज्ञात *a.* Unknown, unexpected,
unaware; यातं तल्लिख समञ्ज R. 16. 72.—
Comp. चर्चाः, वासः remaining *incognito*
(said of the Pāṇḍavas).

अज्ञान *a.* Ignorant, unwise.—न 1
Ignorance. 2 Especially, spiritual
ignorance (अविद्या) which makes one
consider himself as distinct from the
Supreme Spirit, and the material
world as a reality. In compounds
अज्ञान may be translated by 'unaware',
'inadvertently', 'unconsciously';
आचरित, उच्चारित &c.

अञ्च 1 U. (अञ्चति-ने; आञ्च, अञ्चि,
अञ्चात् or अञ्चात्, अञ्च or अञ्चि) 1 To
bend; शिरोऽञ्चिता Bk. 9. 40. 2 To go,
move, tend towards; स्वतन्त्रा कथमञ्चति
Bk. 4. 22; स चैवञ्चति लोभं Bv. 1. 46 art
greedy. 3 To worship, honour, rever-
ence; to adorn, grace; see अञ्चि below.
4 To request, desire. 5 To murmur;
speak indistinctly.—Caus. or 10; U.
To manifest, unfold; सुदमञ्च Gīt. 10.
WITH अप् to put away, drive away;
(intr.) to run away.—आ to bend.
ञ्च 1 to go up.—2 to rise, appeal;
उञ्चन्मातस्य G. L. 6.—उप to draw or
raise (water).—नि 1 to bend down;
incline—2 to diminish, pass away;

ञ्चति वयसि वयस्ये Bv. 2. 47.—परा to turn
or go back; याताश्च पराञ्चि द्विरुदात्तां खा इव
Bv. 1. 65.—परि to cause to revolve,
whirl, twist.—वि to draw or bend
as under; to extend, stretch out.—सं to
crowd or drive together, to bend to-
gether.

अञ्चल-ल 1 The border or end (of
a garment), skirt or hem (Mar.
पत्र); क्षाण्वलनिव पीनस्तनजवनायाः Udb. 2
Corner or outer angle (as of the eye)
अञ्चलः पदमति केवलं मन्त्रा *ibid.*

अञ्चित *p. p.* 1 (a) Curved, bent;
R. 18. 58. (b) Arched and handsome
(as eyebrows); अक्षिपद्म R. 5. 76;
crisped; curled (as hair). 2 Honoured,
adorned; graced; graceful; hand-
some; गतेषु लीलाञ्चितविक्रमेण Ku. 1. 34;
ताम्यां गताम्या R. 2. 18, 9. 24. 3 Sewn
or woven, arranged; अञ्चिता सखरमुचि-
तायाः (रत्नना) R. 7. 10 half strung or
woven.—Comp. —ञ्चः a woman having
arched or handsome eyebrows.

अञ्ज 7-P. (rarely A.) (अञ्जि or
अञ्ज, अञ्ज) 1 To anoint, smear with,
bedaub. 2 To make clear, represent,
characterize. 3 To go. 4 To shine. 5
To honour, celebrate. 6 To decorate.
—Caus. 1 To smear with. 2 To speak
or shine.—WITH अञ्जि to equip, fur-
nish.—अञ्जि 1 to anoint, smear with
—2 to pollute, defile.—अञ्जि to reveal,
manifest.—आ 1 to anoint.—2 to
smooth, prepare.—3 to honour.—वि
To reveal, manifest, show; अञ्जिचननं
मन्त्रं व्यवहृति R. 5. 16, Si. 1. 26.

अञ्जन N. of the guardian elephant
(of the west or s. w.)—न 1 Anoint-
ing, smearing with; mixing. 2 Un-
folding, manifesting. 3 Collyrium or
black pigment used to paint the eye-
lashes; विलोचनं दृष्टिपमं जनेन संभाव्य R. 7. 8;
अञ्जत U. 4. 19; Mk. 1. 34; (fig. also)
अज्ञानावस्य लोकस्य ज्ञानाञ्जनशलाकायाः। चक्षुस्मि-
लितं येन तस्मै पाणिनेयं यमः ॥ Sik. 45; cf.
दारिद्र्यं परमाञ्जनं. 4 Paint; a cosmetic
ointment. 5 Ink. 6 Fire. 7 Night.
8 (न-ना) (Rhet.) A suggested mean-
ing; also the process by which such
meaning is suggested; the use of a
word of several meanings in a
special sense determined by the con-
text; cf. अनेकार्थस्य शब्दस्य वाचकत्वे निमित्ति
संयोगादौपम्यार्थयुक्त्यापत्तिरञ्जनं ॥ K. P. 2,
see व्यञ्जना also.—Comp.—अञ्जन् *n.* eye-
water.—शलाका a stick or pencil for
the application of collyrium.

अञ्जना 1 N. of the female elephant
of the north. 2 N. of the mother of
Māruṭi or Hanumat.

अञ्जलिः 1 A cavity formed by fold-
ing and joining the open hands toge-
ther, the hollow of the hands; hence,
a cavity-ful of any thing; हृदये सुविक्ता-
जलिः Pt. 1. 26; प्रकीर्णः पुष्पाणां हरिचरणयो-
रञ्जलिः Ve. 1. 1 a cavity-ful of

flowers; so जलसञ्जलयो दत्ता Y. 3. 105,
10 cavity-fuls or libations of water;
अवधानजलिपुटये Ve. 1. 4; अञ्जलिं रज्, बन्ध,
हृ or आपा fold the hands together
and raise them to the head in suppli-
cation or salutation. 2 Hence, a
mark of respect or salutation; R. 11.
78. 3 A measure of corn =कुडव.—
Comp.—कर्मन् *n.* folding the hands,
respectful salutation.—कारिका an
earthen doll.—पुटः-ई the cavity
formed by joining the hands toge-
ther; hollowed palms of the hand.

अञ्जलिका A small mouse.

अञ्जस *a.* (सी *f.*) Not crooked,
straight; honest, upright.

अञ्जसा *adv.* 1 Straight on. 2 Truly,
properly, rightly; विग्रहे शतं पलायनच्छ-
लाभ्यं जसा R. 19. 31. 3 Soon, quickly, in-
stantly.

अञ्जिष्ठा-प्लुः The sun.

अञ्जिरः-रे A species of the fig-tree
and its fruit.

अञ्ज 1 P. (rarely A.) (अञ्जति, अञ्जित)
To wander or roam about (with loc.);
roam over (sometimes with acc.);
मो बटो भिक्षामप Sk. go to beg alms;
आत वैदिकाग्रमार् Bk. 4. 12.—*freq.* अञ्ज-
त्यते to wander about habitually, as a
religious mendicant.

अञ्ज *a.* wandering (in comp.).

अञ्जन Wandering, roaming; भिक्षा°,
पत्ति° &c.

अदानी-नी *f.* The notched extren-
ity of a bow; निव्युतः स्थलनिविशितादानी
लीलेयं धनुषी अधिजन्ता R. 11. 14.

अदा The habit of roaming about
(as a religious mendicant) so अद्या,
अदात्या.

अदह-र-खः N. of a very useful me-
dicinal plant. (Mar. अदुहडा).

अदवि-वी *f.* A forest, wood; आहं-
इति अदव्या अदवी S. 2.

अदविका A forester=अदविकः q. v.

अदृ 1 A. 1 To kill. 2 To trans-
gress, go beyond (fig. also).—Caus.
1 To lessen, diminish. 2 To despise,
contemn.

अदृ *a.* 1 High, loud. 2 Frequent,
constant. 3 Dried, dry.—हं-हः An
apartment on the roof or upper story.
2 A turret, buttress, tower; नन्दमार्गदृ इव
R. 6. 67. 3 A market-place, market. 4 A
palace, palatial building.—हं Food,
boiled rice; अदृशुला जनपदाः Mb. (अदृ अदृ
शुलं विक्रेण येषां ते Nīlakaṇṭha).—Comp.—
अदृहासः very loud laughter.—हासः-
हसितं-हास्यं a loud or boisterous
laughter, a horse-laugh, usually of
Siva; व्यंजकस्य Me. 58.—हासिन् *m.* 1 N.
of Siva.—2 one who laughs very
loudly.

अदृकः An apartment on the roof of
a house; palace also.

अदृहाल-लकः An apartment on the
roof, an upper story; a palace.

अष्टालिका A palace, lofty mansion.
-Comp. **कारः** a mason, a bricklayer
(one who builds royal mansions.)

अश्विन A shield.

अश्व 1 P. 1 To sound. 2 (4 A.) To breathe, live (for अश्).

अण (न) क. A. Very small, contemptible, insignificant, wretched; oft. in com. in the sense of deterioration or contempt; कुलालः Sk. a contemptible potter.

अणि m., जी 1 The point of a needle. 2 A linch-pin, the pin or bolt at the end of the pole of a carriage. 3 A limit.

अणिमन् m., **अणुता** न्वं 1 Minuteness. 2 Atomic nature. 3 The superhuman power of becoming as small as an atom, one of the 8 powers or siddhis of Siva.

अणु a. (हृन्वी f.) Minute, fine, small, little; atomic; अणोरणीयान् Bg. 8. 9. **अणुः** 1 An atom; अणुं पर्वताकु Bh. 2. 78 to magnify; cf. also 'To make mountains of molehills.' 2 An atom of time. 3 N. of Siva. -Comp. **अणु** lightning-**रेणुः** atomic dust. **वादः** the doctrine of atoms, atomic theory.

अणुक a. 1 Very small, atomic. 2 Subtle, too fine. 3 Acute.

अणीयस्, **अणित** a. Smaller, smallest, very small; अणोरणीयसं Bg. 8. 9.

अंडः 1 The testicles. 2 The scrotum. 3 An egg; oft. used with reference to the world as having sprung from the primordial egg of Brahmā. 4 The musk bag. 5 Semen virile. 6 N. of Siva. -Comp. **आकर्षणं** castration. **आकारः**, **आकृति** a. egg-shaped, oval, elliptical. (र-तिः) an ellipse. **कोशः** **वः** **वकः** the scrotum. **जा** a. born from an egg. (जः) 1 a bird, oviparous being; Ku. 3. 42. -2 a fish. -3 a snake. -4 a lizard. -5 Brahmā. (जः) musk. **धरा** N. of Siva. **वर्धनं**, **वृद्धिः** f. swelling of the scrotum. **सू** a. oviparous.

अंडकः The scrotum. **अं** A small egg; जगद्धैकैकतरण्डमिव Si. 9. 9.

अंडालुः A fish.

अंडीरः A full-grown or full-developed man, a strong or powerful person.

अन् 1 P. (अतिनि, अच-अति) 1 To go, walk; wander, to go constantly. 2 To obtain (mostly Ved.). 3 To bind.

अतन Going, wandering. **अनः** A wanderer, a passer-by.

अतद a. Precipitate, steep. **अतः** A precipice, a steep crag.

अतथा ind. Not so; 'अचित्' a. not deserving that, not used to such things.

अतद्वही ind. Unjustly, undeservedly.

अतद्व्युप (Rhet.) The 'non-borrower,' N. of a figure of speech,

in which the thing in question does not assume the quality of another though there is a reason for it; K. P. 10.

अतंज a. (जी f.) 1 Having no ropes or musical strings. 2 Unrestrained. 3 Not necessarily binding; not being the object of the rule under consideration; हस्तग्रहणमत्तं Sk. 4 Without formulas or empirical actions.

अतंज-द्वित-न-ल a. Alert, unwearied, careful, vigilant; अतंजिता सा स्वयमेव वृक्षकान् Ku. 5. 14; R. 17. 39.

अतपस्-स्त One who neglects his religious austerities.

अतल a. Illogical, void of reasoning. **अर्गः** 1 Absence of argument or reasoning, bad logic. 2 An illogical reasoner.

अतकित a. Unthought of, unexpected. **अतं** adv. Unexpectedly. -Comp. **आगतः**, **उपवन** a. occurring or befalling unexpectedly, quite accidental 'उपपन्नं दृष्टं' Ku. 6. 54.

अतल a. Bottomless. **अतं** N. of a पताल or lower region. **अतः** N. of Siva. -Comp. **स्वच्छ**, **स्पर्श** a. bottomless, very deep, unfathomable.

अतस् ind. 1 Than this; from this (generally having a comparative force); किमु यस्मै नर्त्यसि मां Bh. 3. 6. 2 From this or that cause, hence, so, therefore (corr. to यद्, यस्माद् or हि, expressed or understood); R. 2. 43, 3. 50; Ku. 2. 5. 3 Hence, from this place; henceforth (of time or place); (अतः, अतः), afterwards. -Comp. **अर्थ-निमित्तं** on this account, hence, for this reason. **एव** for this very reason. **अतः** henceforth; afterwards. **अतः** (a) further on, any longer (with abl.); hereafter. (b) beyond this, further than this; मायायचमत्तपरं S. 4. 16.

अतसः 1 Wind, air. 2 The soul. 3 A garment made of the fibre of flax ('सं' generally).

अतस्ती 1 Common flax. 2 Hemp. 3 Linseed.

अति ind. 1 A prefix used with adjectives and adverbs, meaning 'very,' 'too,' 'exceedingly,' 'excessively,' and showing उत्कर्ष; नातिदूरे not very far from; also with verbs or verbal forms; स्वभावे इतिरिव्यते &c. 2 (With verbs.) Over, beyond; अति-इ go beyond, over-step; so क्रय, चर, वृ &c. In this case अति is regarded as a preposition (उपसर्ग). 3 (a) (With nouns or pronouns) beyond, surpassing, superior to, eminent, distinguished, higher, above, (used with acc. as a कर्मप्रवचनीय, or as first member of Bah. or Tat. Comp.; in which last case it has usually the sense of eminence or higher degree; अतिगो,

गार्ग्यः=प्रशस्ता मीः, शोभने गार्ग्यः; राजन् an excellent king; or the sense of अतिक्रान् must be understood with the latter member which will then stand in the accusative case; अनिमयः=मयः-नितिकान्तः; मालः=अतिक्रान्तो मालाः so अनिकायः, केशर, q. v.); अति देवान् कृष्णः Sk. (b) (With nouns derived from roots) Extravagant, exaggerated, excessive, e. g. 'आदरः excessive regard; आशा extravagant hope; so भव्य, वृष्णा, आनंदः &c. &c. (c) Unfit, improper, in the sense of अप्रति or श्लेष 'censure'; अति-निद्रं=निद्रा यमति न युज्यते Sk.

अतिक्रिया 1 An exaggerated tale. 2 Idle or meaningless talk.

अतिकर्षण Afflicting very much, excessive exertion.

अतिक्रान् a. Past the whip, unmanageable as a horse.

अतिकाय a. Of an extraordinary size, gigantic.

अतिक्रच्छ a. Very difficult. **अच्छः** Extraordinary hardship; a kind of severe penance to be finished in 12 nights; Ms. 11. 213-4.

अतिक्रमः 1 Act of overstepping, going beyond &c. 2 Breach of decorum or duty; transgression, violation; trespass; disrespect, injury, opposition; ब्राह्मणं स्वामो भवतामिव भृत्ये Mv. 2. 10. 3 Lapse, passing away (of time); अनेकसंवत्सरातिक्रमेण U. 4. 4. Overcoming, surpassing; mostly with दुः; स्वजातिदुःसंक्रमा. 5 Neglect, omission, disregard. 6 A vigorous attack. 7 Excess 8 Misapplication. 9 Imposition.

अतिक्रमण Overstepping, spending of time, excess; fault, offence.

अतिक्रमणीय pot. p. To be transgressed, violated, neglected or avoided; 'यं मे हृद्भाष्यं S. 2, 3, 6, 7.

अतिक्रान्त p. p. Exceeded, surpassed, gone beyond &c.; शोभितक्रान्तः श्वणविषयं Me. 103; past, gone by; former. **अतः** A past thing, a thing of the past, the past.

अतिशय a. Without a bedstead, able to dispense with a bedstead.

अतिग a. (in comp.) Exceeding, transcending, excelling; सर्वलोकं Mu. 1. 2; किमीदृशयथाविगृह्यहो महाव्याधिभिः Mu. 6 by diseases defying the powers of medicine.

अतिगंध a. Having an excessive or overpowering smell. **अतः** Sulphur.

अतिवच a. 1 Very foolish, quite stupid. 2 Indescribable.

अतिगुण a. 1 Having excellent or superior qualities. 2 Devoid of merits, worthless. **अतः** Excellent merits.

अतिगो f. An excellent cow.

अतिग्रह u. Incomprehensible. **अतः** 1 Object of an apprehensive

organ, such as स्पर्श 'touch' the object of त्वद्, रस of जिह्वा &c. 2 Right knowledge. 3 Act of overtaking, surpassing &c.

अतिचय *a.* Victorious over armies.

अतिचर *a.* Very changeable, transient.—रः A lotus plant (पद्मिनी, स्थल-पद्मिनी or पद्मचारिणी).

अतिचरणं Excessive practice, over doing.

अतिचारः 1 Transgression. 2 Excelling. 3 Overtaking &c. 4 Accelerated motion of planets; passage from one zodiacal sign to another.

अतिच्छन्न-भा, चच्छन्ना A mush-room, anise.

अतिजात *a.* Not tenanted or inhabited.

अतिजन *a.* Superior to his parentage.

अतिहीन Extraordinary flight (of birds.).

अतिहोरा, -अतिहोरा *ind.* 1 More, higher (abl.). 2 Exceedingly, very much; excessive. great.

अतिवृष्णा Rapacity, excessive greed or desire; 'अप्यः न कर्तव्या Pt. 5 one should not to be too greedy.

अतिथिः (*lit.* a 'traveller'; according to Manu कुरात्र तु निवसन्नतिथिर्ब्राह्मणः स्युः । अतिथे हि स्थिता यस्मात्तस्मादतिथिरुच्यते 3. 102) A guest (fig. also); अतिथिर्नैव निवेदन S. 4; कुसुमलताप्रियातिथे S. 6; dear or welcome guest. —COMP. -क्रिया, -पूजा, -सत्कारः, -सत्क्रिया, -सेवा hospitable reception of guests, rite of hospitality, hospitality, attention to the guests. -धर्मः title or claim to hospitality; hospitality due to guests.

अतिदानं Munificence, liberality; अतिदाने बलिबंधः Chān. 50.

अतिदेशः 1 Transfer, making over, assigning. 2 (Gram.) Extended application, application by analogy, transference of one attribute to another; अतिदेशो नाम इतरधर्मस्य इतरस्मिन् प्रयोगाय आदेशः (मीमांसा); or अन्यत्रैव प्रणीतायाः कृत्स्नाया धर्मसंहतेः । अन्यत्र कार्यतः प्रातिपदिदेशः स दुच्यते ॥ गोसदृशो गवयः is an instance of रूपान्तिदेश or analogy.

अतिद्वय *a.* Surpassing the two (बृहत्पञ्चा and वासवद्वयोः), or having no second or equal, incomparable, matchless; विषा निबद्धव्यमतिद्वयी कथा K. 5.

अतिधन्य *m.* An unrivalled archer or warrior.

अतिनिद्रा Excessive sleeping. —इ *a.* 1 Given to excessive sleep. 2 Without sleep, sleepless. —इ *ind.* Past sleeping time.

अतिनी-इ *a.* Disembarked, landed. अतिपंचा A girl past five.

अतिपतनं Flying past or beyond; omission, neglect, transgressing; exceeding, going beyond due bounds.

अतिपतिः *f.* 1 Going beyond, pass-

ing, lapse. 2 Non-performance, failure.

अतिपत्रः The teak tree.

अतिपथि *m.* A better road than common, a good road.

अतिपर *a.* One who has vanquished his enemies. —रः A great or superior enemy.

अतिपरिचयः Excessive familiarity or intimacy; Prov. अनिपरिचयद्वजा 'Familiarity breeds contempt.'

अतिपातः 1 Passing away, lapse (of time). 2 Neglect, omission; transgression: न चन्द्र्यकार्यनिपातः S. 1 if no other duty be neglected thereby; deviation from established laws or customs. 3 Befalling, occurrence. 4 Ill-treatment, or usage. 5 Opposition, contrariety.

अतिपातक A very heinous sin, incest.

अतिपातिन् *a.* Surpassing in speed, swifter than (in comp.): R. 3. 30.

अतिपात्य *put. p.* To be delayed or put off; काममननिपात्य धर्मकार्यं देवस्य S. 5.

अतिप्रबंधः Great continuity; 'अहितास्र-वृद्धिः R. 3. 58.

अतिप्रगे *ind.* Very early in the morning, in the early dawn Ms. 4. 62.

अतिप्रश्नः A question about transcendental truths; a vexatious or extravagant question *e. g.* Vāṭsī's question to Yājñavalkya about Brahma in बृहदारण्यकोपनिषद्.

अतिप्रसंगः, -सक्तिः *f.* 1 Excessive attachment. 2 Over-rudeness. 3 Extraordinary or unwarrantable stretch of a (grammatical) rule or principle; =अतिव्याप्तिः q. v. 4 A very close contact. 5 Proximity; अत्यन्तप्रसंगेन Mu. 1.

अतिप्रोढा A girl who has attained a marriageable age, a grown-up girl.

अतिबल *a.* Very strong or powerful.

—लः An eminent or matchless warrior. —लं Great strength or power.

—ला N. of a powerful charm or lore taught by Viśvāmītra to Rāma.

अतिबाला A cow two years old.

अतिभ (भर) *r.* Excessive burden, great load; सा मुक्तकंठं व्यसनानिनात् चक्रंद R. 14. 68 through excessive grief. —COMP. —गः mole

अतिभयः Surpassing, defeating, conquering.

अतिभावः Superiority.

अतिभीः *f.* Lightning; flash of Indra's thunderbolt.

अतिभूमिः *f.* 1 Excess, culmination, highest pitch; 'यि गच्छ, अ to go to excess, to reach the climax; तत्र सर्वलो-कस्य यि यतः प्रवाहः Māl. 7 noised abroad; Si. 9. 78 10. 80. 2 Boldness, impropriety, violation of due limits (अनर्थात्); Si. 8. 20. 3 Eminence, superiority.

अतिमतिः *f.* -सानः Haughtiness, very

great pride; अतिमति च कौरवाः Chān. 50.

अतिसत्य-मात्र *a.* Superhuman.

अतिमात्र *a.* Exceeding the proper measure, inordinate, excessive; 'सुदुः-सहानि S. 4. 3 quite insupportable; सुनिवृत्तैस्त्वामतिमात्रकक्षितां Ku. 5. 48.—अं-मात्रज्ञः *ind.* Beyond measure, inordinately, excessively.

अतिमाय *a.* Finally liberated, emancipated from the Māyā or illusion of the world.

अतिमुक्त *a.* 1 Finally emancipated. 2 Barren. 3 Surpassing (a necklace of) pearls.—क-ककः A kind of creeper (मायवी Mar. कुसरी or कस्तुरीग) represented as twisting itself round the mango-tree and as the beloved of that tree.

अतिमुक्तिः *f.* -मोक्षः Final liberation (from death).

अतिरेहस् *a.* Very fleet or swift; सारंगेणातिरेहसा S. 1. 5.

अतिरथः An unrivalled warrior fighting from his car (अमितायु योयं-यस्तु संभोक्तोऽतिरथस्तु सः).

अतिरभसः Great speed, precipitateness, rashness.

अतिराजन् *m.* 1 An extraordinary or excellent king. 2 One who surpasses a king.

अतिरात्रः 1 An optional part of the Jyotishṭoma sacrifice. 2 Dead of night.

अतिरिक्त *a.* 1 Surpassed. 2 Redundant. 3 Excessive. 4 Unequaled; elevated.

अति (ती) रेकः 1 Excess, exuberance, excellence, eminence. 2 Redundancy, surplus, superfluity. 3 Difference.

अतिरू *m.* The knee.—क *f.* A very beautiful woman.

अति-रो-लो-महा *a.* Very hairy, shaggy.—शः 1 A wild goat. 2 A large monkey.

अतिलंघनं 1 Excessive fasting. 2 Transgression.

अतिलोचिन् *a.* Erring, committing mistakes.

अतिवयस् *a.* Very old, aged, advanced in years.

अतिवर्णाश्रमिन् *m.* One who is beyond castes and orders.

अतिवर्त्तनं A pardonable offence or misdemeanour; exemption from punishment; ten cases are mentioned in Ms. 8. 290.

अतिवर्त्तिन् *a.* Crossing; surpassing, excelling; transgressing, violating.

अतिवादः *a.* Very harsh, abusive or insulting language, reproof; अनियद्वा-स्तित्वेन Ms. 6. 47.

अतिवादिन् *a.* Taunt, reproach, re-quent.

अतिवाहनं 1 Passing spending. 2 Excessive toiling or enduring; too heavy burden. 3 Despatching, send-

ing away, ridding oneself of.

अतिविकट *a.* Very fierce.—*२:* A vicious elephant.

अतिविष *N.* of a poisonous yet highly medicinal plant (*Mar.* अतिविष or अतिविष.)

अतिविस्तरः Prolivity, diffuseness.

अतिवृत्तिः *f.* Surpassing; violation, hyperbole.

अतिवृष्टिः *f.* Excessive or heavy rain, one of the six calamities of the season. See इति.

अतिवेल *a.* Excessive, extravagant; boundless.—*लं* *adv.* 1 Excessively. 2 Out of season, unseasonably.

अतिव्याप्तिः *f.* 1 An unwarrantable stretch of a rule or principle. 2 Including what is not intended to be included in a proposition; (in Nyāya) unwarranted extension of a definition to things not intended to be defined by it, so that it includes such things as ought not to fall under it; one of the three faults to which a definition is open.

अतिशयः 1 Excess, pre-eminence, excellence; *वी०* R. 3. 62; तस्मिन् विधानातिशये विद्यतुः R. 6. 11. 2 Superiority (in quality, rank, quantity &c.); oft. in comp. with adjectives in the sense of 'excessively'; आसीदतिशयश्च R. 17. 25.—*a.* Superior, pre-eminent; excessive, very great, abundant.—*Comp.*—*उक्तिः* *f.* 1 exaggerated or hyperbolic language, extreme assertion.—*२* a figure of speech, (corr. to hyperbole) said to be of 5 kinds in S. D., but of 4 in K. P.

अतिशयन *a.* Surpassing (in comp.); great, eminent; abundant.—*न* Excess; abundance, superfluity.

अतिशयालु *a.* Tending to excel or surpass.

अतिशयिन् *a.* 1. Superior, excellent; pre-eminent; इत्युत्तममतिशयिनि व्यंग्ये वाच्याद् व्यनक्तिः कथितः K. P. 1; V. 5. 21. 2 Excessive, abundant.

अतिशयनं Excellence, superiority.

अतिशयिन् *a.* 1 Excelling, surpassing. 2 Excessive.

अतिशेषः Remainder; remnant (as of time); a small remainder.

अतिश्रेयसि A man superior to the most excellent woman.

अतिश्व *a.* 1 Surpassing in strength a dog (such as a boar &c.). 2 Worse than a dog.—*श्वा* Service.

अतिश्वन् *m.* An excellent dog.

अतिसक्तिः Close contact or proximity; great attachment.

अतिसंधानं Cheating, deception; परातिषंधानं S. 5. 25; trick, fraud.

अतिसरः *a.* 1 One who goes beyond or exceeds. 2 Leader.

अतिसर्गः 1 granting, giving; R. 10. 42. 2 Granting permission (to do

what one likes कर्मचार्यद्वारा). 3 Dismissal, discharge.

अतिसर्जनं 1 Giving, granting; consigning; Ku. 4. 32. 2 Liberality, munificence. 3 Killing. 4 Separation.

अतिसर्व *a.* Transcending or superior to all, above all.—*र्वः* The Supreme Being; अतिसर्वाय शर्वाय Mugdha.

अति (ती) सारः Dysentery, violent straining at stool.

अति (ती) सारिन् *m.* The disease called अतिसार.—*a.*,—*अतिसारकिन्* Affected by, afflicted with, dysentery.

अतिश्लेहः Over-affection; *हः* पापशंकी S. 4 is apt to suspect evil.

अतिस्पर्शः A term for semi-vowels and vowels.

अतीत *p. p.* 1 Gone beyond, crossed. 2 (Used actively) Exceeding, going beyond; past, gone by &c.; dead; संख्यामतीत or संख्यातीत innumerable.

अतीन्द्रिय *a.* Beyond the cognizance (reach) of the senses.—*यः* The Soul or Purusha (in Sāṅkhya phil.): the Supreme Soul.—*यं* 1 Pradhāna or Nature (in Sāṅkhya phil.). 2 The mind (in Vedānta).

अतीव *ind.* Exceedingly, excessively, very much, quite, too; *वी०* इति &c.

अतुल *a.* Unequalled, matchless, peerless, incomparable.—*लः* The sesamum seed and plant (तिलकवृक्ष).

अतुल्य *a.* Unequalled &c.

अतुल्यार *a.* Not cold.—*Comp.*—*करः* the Sun; so *अतुल्यकरः*, *रश्मिः*, *धामनः* इति &c.

अनुण्या A small quantity of grass.

अतेजस् *a.* 1 Not bright, dim. 2 Weak, feeble. 3 Insignificant; so

अतेजस्कः, **अतेजस्विन्**—*च्* *m.* Dimness, shadow, darkness.

अमा 1 A mother. 2 An elder sister.

३ A mother-in-law.

अमि *f.*, **अमिका** An elder sister &c.

अम्लः—*स्तुः* 1 Wind. 2 The sun.

अम्यग्निः Morbidly rapid digestion.

अम्यग्निहोमः The optional second part of the Jyotishoma sacrifice.

अम्यकुश *a.* Past the goad, uncontrollable, unmanageable, as an elephant.

अम्यन् *a.* 1 Excessive, much, very great or strong; *वी०* great enmity; so *वी०* २. 2 Complete, perfect, absolute. 3 Endless, perpetual, everlasting; किं वा तवास्तविशेषमयो हेतुजीविते R. 14. 65; कस्यायं बुद्धयुक्त Me. 109.—*तं* *ind.* 1 Excessively, very much. 2 For ever, to the end (of life), through life.—*Comp.*—*अमावः* absolute or complete non-existence absolute non-entity.—*गत* *a.* gone or departed for ever, gone never to return; कदाच्यतगता न मां देहे R. 8. 56.—*गामिन्* *a.* 1

going or walking very much, going

too fast or quickly.—*२* excessive, much.—*वासिन्* *m.* one who constantly stays with his preceptor, as a student.—*वन्द्योः* 1 close proximity, uninterrupted continuity; कालवन्द्योः सन्ततसमवाये.—*३* inseparable co-existence.

अम्यन्तिक *a.* 1 Going too much or too fast. 2 Very near. 3 Not near, distant.—*कं* Close proximity, immediate neighbourhood or being in close proximity.

अम्यन्तीन् *a.* Going or walking too much, going too fast; *वक्ष्यी* ररणीया सत्यन्तीन्तुल्य Bk.

अम्ययः 1 Passing away, lapse; कालः. 2 End, conclusion, termination; absence, disappearance. 3 Death, destruction. 4 Danger, injury, evil; प्राणाययं च भ्रमं Y. 1. 179. 5 Distress 6 Guilt, offence; transgression. 7 Attack, assault.

अम्ययिक=**आम्ययिक** *q. v.*

अम्ययित *a.* 1 Exceeded, surpassed. 2 Violated, outraged.

अम्ययिन् *a.* Exceeding, surpassing.

अम्यय *a.* Excessive; very great, exorbitant.—*व्ये* *adv.* Very much, exceedingly, excessively.

अम्यय *a.* Exceeding a day in duration.

अम्ययकारः 1 Contempt, blame, censure; श्लाघाव्याकारादेवतेषु P. V. 1. 134.

२ Bigness of person, a very large body.

अम्ययचार *a.* Deviating from established usages or customs, negligent.

—*रः* Performance of works not sanctioned by usage; irreligious conduct.

अम्ययित्व *a.* Surpassing the (lustre of the sun); अम्ययित्वं इतवहसुखे संवृतं तद्वि तेजः Me. 43.

अम्ययानंदा Morbid indifference to the pleasures of sexual union.

अम्यययः 1 Transgression, violation. 2 Excess.

अम्ययुद्ध *a.* Grown to excess.—*दं*, *दिः* *f.* A very high position, great elevation or rise.

अम्ययमः 1 The highest order of life, संन्यास. 2 An ascetic of this order संन्यासिन्.

अम्ययहितं 1 A great calamity, danger, misfortune, mishap, accident; न किमप्ययहितं S. 1; oft. as an exclamation, 'Ah, me!' 'alas! alas!'. 2 A rash or daring deed; पांडुपुत्रेन किमप्ययहितमाचोदितं भवेत् Ve. 2.

अम्ययुक्ताः *f.* Exaggeration, hyperbole, over-description, as coloured description; अम्ययुक्ता न चार्थं प्रकृत्यास्ते स्यात्तद् च नो लब्धे Vdb. See अतिशयोक्ति also.

अम्ययुध *a.* Trustworthy, tried.

अम्ययुहः 1 Close or dear meditation or thinking; earnest reason. 2 A gallinule.

अम्य *ind.* 1 In this place, here; अपि सविहितोऽत्र कुलपतिः S. 1. 2 In this rea-

pect, matter, or case; as to this.—
COMP.—अंतरे *adv.* in the meanwhile,
meantime S. 3. 11. —भवत् (*m.* भवान्)
an honorific epithet meaning 'worthy',
'revered', 'honourable', 'your or
his honour', and referring to a per-
son that is present or near the
speaker. (opp. तत्रभवत्); भवती *f.* 'your
or her lady-ship' (पुण्यं तत्रभवान्नमन्यमानं
भगवानपि); अन्नभवान् प्रकृतिमापन्नः S. 2
वृक्षमन्त्रानां च परिश्रान्तमन्नमवर्त्तनीं लक्षणे S. 1.

अन्नत् *a.* 1 Belonging to, or con-
nected with, this place. 2 Produced
or found here, of this place; local.

अन्नय *a.* Shameless, impudent, im-
modest.

अन्विः (properly अन्वि) *N.* of a cele-
brated sage and author of many
Vedic hymns.—COMP.—जः, —जातः,
—हजः, —नेत्रमस्तुतः —प्रभवः, —भवः the
moon; cf. अथ. नयनसमुत्थं ज्योतिरन्विरेव यीः
R. 2. 75.

अथ *ind.* 1 A particle used at the
beginning (of works) mostly as a
sign of auspiciousness, and translat-
ed by 'here', 'now' (begins) (मंगल,
आरंभ, अधिकार). (Properly speaking),
'auspiciousness' or मंगल is not the
sense of अथ, but the very utterance
or hearing of the word is considered
to be indicative of auspiciousness,
as the word is supposed to have
emanated from the throat of Brahmā:
ओंकारश्चाथवायुश्च द्रवितौ ब्रह्मणः पुरा । कंठं भित्वा
विनिर्गतौ तेन मंगलकाष्ठमौ ॥ and therefore
we find in Sankara Bhāṣya अर्थात्पण
सुक्तः अथशब्दः श्रुत्या मंगलमारचयति; अथ निर्वि-
चनं; अथ योगानुगान्तं (usually followed
by इति at the end, इति प्रथमोऽङ्कः here
ends &c.). 2 Then, afterwards; अथ
प्रजानामविषः प्रभाते वनाय धेनुं सुमोच R. 2. 1;
often as a correlative of यदि or चत्. 3
If, supposing, now if, in case, but if;
अथ कौतुकमपवादयामि K. 144; अथ मरण-
मवश्यमेव जंतोः किमिति मुखा मलिनं यशः कुरुष्व
Ve. 3. 4. 4 And, so also, as also,
likewise; भीमोऽथार्जुनः G. M. 5 Used
in asking or introducing questions
(प्रश्न), oft. with the interrogative
word itself; अथ सा तत्रभवती किमाख्यस्य
राजर्षेः पत्नी S. 7. 6 Totality, entirety;
अथ धर्मं व्याख्यास्यामः G. M. we shall ex-
plain the whole धर्मं (धर्म in all its de-
tails). 7 Doubt, uncertainty; शब्दो
नित्याश्चमनित्यः G. M. —COMP. —अपि more-
over; and again &c. (=अथ in most
cases). —किं what else, yes, exactly
so, quite so, certainly. —च more-over,
and likewise. —वा 1 or. —2 or rather,
or why, or perhaps, modifying a pre-
vious statement; यमिष्यान्पुष्पाहस्तां ...
अथवा कृतवायुद्वारे वंशोऽस्मिन् R. 1. 3-4; अथवा
हृदयान् हिमिन् 8. 45; दीर्घं किं न सहस्राहम-
न्धैः रामण किं दुष्कर U. 6. 40

अथर्वन् *m.* 1 A priest who has to
worship fire and Soma. 2 A Brāhmaṇa

—(pl.) Descendants of Atharvan;
hymns of this Veda.—वर्च *m. n.*,
वेदः The Atharvaveda, regarded as
the fourth Veda, containing many
forms of imprecations for the de-
struction of enemies, and also a great
number of prayers for safety and
averting mishaps, evils, sins or calam-
ities, and a number of hymns, as in
the other Vedas, addressed to the
gods with prayers to be used at
religious and solemn rites.—COMP.—नि-
धिः, विद् *m.* receptacle of the (know-
ledge of) Atharvaveda, or conversant
with it; गुरुणाध्वर्वेविदा कृतक्रियः R. 8.
4, 1. 59.

अथर्वणिः A Brāhmaṇa versed in this
Veda; or skilled in the performance
of the rites enjoined by it.

अथर्वणिः Ritual of the Atharvaveda.

अथवा Sea under अथ.

अथो=अथ q. v.

अद् 2 P. (अदि, अन्न-जग्व) 1 To eat,
devour. 2 To destroy. 3= अद् q. v.
—Caus. To feed with. —Desid.
निवस्तति To wish to eat.

अद्-व *a.* (at the end of comp.)
Eating, devouring.

अदंष्ट्र *a.* Toothless. —ह्रः A serpent
without teeth; one whose fangs have
been taken out.

अदक्षिण *a.* 1 Not right, left. 2 Not
bringing in Dakṣiṇā to the priests;
without any gifts (as a sacrifice).
3 Simple, weak-minded, silly. 4 Not
handy, skilful or clever; awkward.
5 Unfavourable.

अदृक् *a.* 1 Not deserving punish-
ment. 2 Exempt or free from punish-
ment.

अदृष्ट *a.* Toothless.

अदत्त *a.* 1 Not given. 2 Unjustly
or improperly given. 3 Not given in
marriage.—त्ता An unmarried girl.
—च A gift which is null and void.
—COMP.—आदायिन् *a.* the receiver of
such a gift; one who takes what has
not been given away, such as a thief.
—युक्ता not affianced or betrothed be-
fore; अदत्तपूर्वैस्त्वाश्रयते Māl. 4.

अद्वत् *a.* 1 Toothless. 2 Ending in
अत् or अ.—तः A leech.

अदंत्य *a.* 1 Not dental. 2 Not fit for
the teeth; injurious to them.

अद्वन्न *a.* Not scanty, plentiful,
copious.

अदृशं 1 Not seeing, non-vision;
absence, not being seen. 2 (Gram.)
Disappearance, elision, omission;
अदृशेन लोपः P. I. 1. 60.

अदस् *pron. a.* (अस् *m. f.*, अद् *n.*)
That (referring to a person or thing,
not present or near the speaker)
इदमस्तु सन्निकृष्टं समीपपरवर्त्तं चैतदो रूपम् । अद-
स्तु विप्रकृष्टं तदिति परोक्षे विज्ञानियात् ॥ used
also in the sense of 'this here,

'yonder.' It is often used in the
sense of तत् as a correlative of यत्.
But when it immediately follows the
relative pronoun (यस्मै, ये अस्मी &c.)
it conveys the sense of प्रसिद्ध 'well-
known', 'celebrated,' see तद् also.

अदातु *a.* 1 Not giving, miserly. 2
Not giving (a daughter) in marriage.

अदादि *a.* Having अद् at the head,
a term used to mark roots of the
second conjugation.

अदाय *a.* Not entitled to a share.

अदायाद् *a.* 1 Not entitled to be an
heir. 2 Destitute of heirs.

अदायिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 That
which is not claimed by an heir;
destitute of heirs; अदायिकं धनं राजगामि
Kāty. 2 Not relating to inheritance.

अदितिः *f.* 1 The earth. 2 The god-
dess Aditi, mother of the Adityas;
in mythology represented as the mo-
ther of gods. 3 Speech. 4 A cow.
—COMP. —जः, —नन्दनः a god, divine
being.

अदुर्ग *a.* 1 Not inaccessible, not dif-
ficult of access. 2 Destitute of forts;
विषयः an unfortified country.

अदूर *a.* Not distant, near (in time
or space). —रः Proximity, vicinity;
वसन्तदूरे किल चंद्रमौलेः R. 6. 34; त्रिशतोऽदूरे
वर्तते इति अदूरत्रिंशः Sk.; अदूर-रं, रेण, रतः,
—रात् (with gen. or abl.) not far from,
at no great distance from.

अदृष्ट *a.* Sightless, blind.

अदृश *a.* 1 Invisible, not seen; दृष्टं
not seen before. 2 Not felt. 3 Un-
foreseen, not observed or thought of;
unknown, unobserved. 4 Not per-
mitted or sanctioned, illegal. —दं 1
The invisible one. 2 Destiny, fate,
luck (good or bad). 3 Virtue or vice
as the eventual cause of pleasure or
pain. 4 An unforeseen calamity or
danger. (such as from fire, water &c.)
—COMP. —अर्थ *a.* having a metaphysi-
cal or occult meaning, metaphysical.
—कर्मन् *a.* not practical, inexperienced.
—फल *a.* that of which the consequences
are not yet visible. (—दं) the (future)
result of good or bad actions.

अदृष्टिः *f.* 1 An evil or malicious
eye, evil look. —a. Blind.

अदेय *a.* Not to be given; what can
not or ought not to be given away.
—यं That which it is not right or
necessary to give. Wife, sons, de-
posits, and a few other things belong
to this class.

अदेव *a.* 1 Not god-like or divine.
2 Godless, impious, irreligious. —वः
One who is not a god. —COMP. —नातृक
a. not rained upon; (lit.) not having
the god of rain as mother to suckle
or water; वितन्वति क्षेममदेवमातृकाश्रिताय त-
स्मिन्नुपश्रवसास्ते Ki. 1. 17.

अद्वेषः 1 A wrong place. 2 A bad

country. -Comp. -कालः wrong place and time. -स्थ a. in the wrong place, out of place.

अक्षर a. 1 Free from faults, vices, or defects &c.; innocent. 2 Free from the faults of composition, such as अश्लीलता, ग्राम्यता &c., see दोष; अक्षरौ शब्दार्थौ K. P. 1. अक्षरं गुणवत् कार्यं Sar. K. 1.

अक्षरः 1 The time when milking is not practicable. 2 Not milking.

अक्षा ind. 1 Truly, surely, certainly, indeed; R. 13. 65. 2 Manifestly, clearly; बालकश्चिं च यतते परित्युम्हद्वा Bv. 1. 95.

अक्षुत्त a. Wonderful, marvellous; कर्मन्, गन्ध, दर्शन, रूप; transcendental, supernatural. -तं 1 A wonder; a wonderful thing or occurrence, a prodigy, miracle. 2 Surprise, astonishment, wonder (m.) also. -तः One of the 8 or 9 Rasas, the marvellous sentiment; see रस. -Comp. -सारः the wonderful resin (of the शदिर or Catechu plant). -स्वनः N. of Siva.

अग्निः Fire.

अग्र a. Voracious, gluttonous.

अद्य a. Eatable. -द्यं Food, anything eatable. -ind. To-day, this day; अद्य त्वयति दारुणः कृतान्तः Mā. 5. 25; राज्ञे to-night, this night. -Comp. -अपि still, yet, even now, to this day; नो not yet; यः खदे स्त्रिं मयि भजति नायापि कुरु Ve. 1. 11; (every one of the 50 stanzas of Ch. P. begins with अयापि). -अवधि 1 from to-day. -2 till to-day. -पुद्गे before, now. -प्रभृति ind. from to-day, this day forward; अद्यप्रभृत्यवन्तापि तयास्मि दासः Ku. 5. 86. -स्त्रीना a. a female near delivery. (आसन्नप्रसवा); अद्यस्त्रीनायच्छे P.

अद्यतन a. (नी. f.) 1 Pertaining, or referring to, extending over, to-day. 2 Modern. -नः The current or this day; period of the current day; see अद्यतन also. -नी (sci. वृत्तिः) A name given to the Aorist tense (=वृत्तः).

अद्यतनीच=अद्यतन 1 Of to-day. 2 Modern.

अद्युष्यं A worthless thing, an object which is good for nothing; नाद्युष्यं विहिता काचिक्रिया फलवती भवेत् H. Pr. 43; a worthless or bad pupil or recipient of instruction.

अद्रिः 1 A mountain. 2 A stone. 3 A thunder-bolt. 4 A tree. 5 The sun. 6 A mass of clouds; a cloud. 7 A kind of measure. 8 The number 7. -Comp. -ईशः, -पतिः, -नाथः &c. 1 the lord of mountains, the Himalaya. -2 N. of Siva (Lord of Kailāsa). -कीला the earth. -कन्या, -तनया, -कुता &c. Pārvaṭī. -जं red chalk. -तनया, -मन्दिनी N. of Pārvaṭī. -द्विषः, -विद्, -नः the enemy or splitter of mountains, epithet of Indra. -द्वेष्टिनी नी. f. 1 a

mountain valley. -2 a river taking its rise in a mountain. -पतिः -राजः &c. see ईश. -नाथः N. of Siva. -ईशं, -साधु, mountain peak. -सारः 'the essence of mountains', iron.

अद्रोहः Absence of malice or ill-feeling; moderation, mildness; Ms. 4. 2.

अद्वय a. 1 Not two. 2 Without a second, unique; sole. -यः N. of Buddha. -यं Non-duality, unity, identity; especially, the identity of Brahma and the universe, or of spirit and matter; the highest truth. -Comp. -वादिन् (=अद्वैतः), 1 one who propounds the identity of spirit and matter or of Brahma and the universe. -2 Buddha.

अद्वारं Not a door, any passage or entrance, which is not intended to serve as a regular door; अद्वारेण न चातीयाद् ग्रामं वा वेद्यं वा गुं Ms. 4. 73.

अद्वितीय a. 1 Without a second, matchless, peerless; न केवलं रूपं शिल्प्यद्वितीयं मालविका M. 2. 2. Without a companion, alone. -यं Brahma.

अद्वैत a. 1 Not dual; of one or uniform nature, equable, unchanging; न त्वत्तुःखयोः U. 1. 39. 2 Matchless, peerless; sole, unique. -तं 1 Non-duality, identity; especially that of Brahma with the universe or with the soul, or of soul and matter; see अद्वय also. 2 The supreme or highest truth or Brahma itself. -Comp. -वादिन्=अद्वयवादिन् q. v. above; a Vedāntin.

अधम a. The lowest, vilest, meanest; very bad, or low, or vile (in quality, worth, position &c.) (opp. उत्तम). -मः An unblushing sensualist; वार्त्ता स्नातृभित्तं गतासि न युवस्तस्याधमस्यानिकं K. P. 1. -सा A bad mistress. -Comp. -अंशं the foot. -अर्धं lower half of the body (below the navel). -कृणः, -कृणिकः a debtor (opp. उत्कर्षणः). -प्रतः, -भूतकः a porter, groom.

अधर a. 1 Lower, under, nether. 2 Low, mean, vile; lower in quality, inferior. 3 Silenced, worsted. -रः The nether (or sometimes the upper) lip; a lip in general; पक्षविवाहोदधि Me. 82; पित्रासि रतिसर्वस्वमयं S. 1. 24. -रः 1 The lower part (of the body). 2 Address, speech (opp. उत्तर); sometimes used for reply also. -Comp. -उत्तर a. 1 higher and lower, worse and better; राजः समक्षमवाचयोः व्याक्तिर्भविष्यति M. 1. -2 sooner and later. -3 in a contrary way, topsy-turvy. -4 nearer and further. -ओष्ठः the lower lip. -कंठः the lower part of the neck. -पानं kissing, lit. drinking the lower lip. -मधु, -अमृतं the nectar of the lips. -स्वस्तिकं the nadir.

अधरस्तात्, -रतः, -स्तात्, -रात्, -रात्, -रेण ind. Below, beneath, in the lower

regions.

अधरीकृ 8 U. To surpass, beat down, worst.

अधरीण a. 1 Lower. 2 Traduced, vilified, reproached.

अधरेद्युः ind. 1 On a previous day. 2 The day before yesterday.

अधर्मः 1 Unrighteousness, wickedness, injustice; अधर्मेण unjustly. 2 An unjust act; a guilty or wicked deed; sin; (धर्म and अधर्म are two of the twenty-four qualities mentioned in Nyāya, and they pertain only to the soul. They are the peculiar causes of pleasure and pain respectively. They are imperceptible, but inferred from reasoning and from transmigratioṇa). 3 N. of a Prajāpati or of an attendant of the sun. -नी Unrighteousness personified. -नी Devoid of attributes, an epithet of ईश. -Comp. -आत्मन्, -चारिन् a. wicked, sinful.

अधवा A widow.

अधश्, अध ind. 1 Below, down; यत्कथं धाम विसारि सर्वतः Si. 1. 2; in the lower region, to the infernal regions or hell; (according to the context अधः may have the sense of the nominative, अंशुक &c.; ablative, अयो वृक्षात् पतति; or locative, अयो गृहे शेते). 2 Beneath, under, used like a preposition with gen.; तस्मिन् S. 1. 14; (when repeated) lower and lower, down and down; अयोऽयो गोप्यं पश्यतां स्तोत्रं Bh. 2. 10; from under, just below (with acc.); नवान्धोऽजो ब्रूतः पश्यतां Si. 1. 4. -Comp. -अंशुक the lower garment. -अक्षजः N. of Vishnu. -अधस् See above. -उपासनं sexual intercourse. -करः the lower part of the hand (कर्म) -करणं excelling, defeating, degradation. -खननं undermining. -गतिः f., गमनं, -पातः 1 a downward fall or motion, descent. -2 degradation, downfall. -गंतु m a mouse. -चरः a thief. -जिह्विका the uvula (Mar. पद-जीव). -दिक्षु f. the nadir; the southern direction. -दृष्टिः f. a downward look. -पातः=गतिः q. v. above. -मस्तरः a seat of grass for persons in mourning to sit upon. -भागः 1 the lower part (of the body). -2 the lower part of anything. -धुवनं, लोकः the nether world, lower regions. -दुख, -वदन a. having the face downwards. -लंबः 1 a plummet. -2 a perpendicular. -वायुः breaking wind, flatulency. -स्वस्तिकं the nadir.

अधस्तात् a. (नी. f.) Lower, situated beneath.

अधस्तात् adv. or prep. Down, below, under, beneath, underneath &c. (with gen.), see अधः; धर्मं गमनमर्थं प्रमनमवस्था-द्वयवर्णनं Śāṅkhyas. K.

अधामार्गवः=अधार्मात् q. v.

अधारणक a. Not profitable; अ

लैटिन्शब्द Pt. 2

अधि *and*. 1 (As a prefix to verbs) Over, above; **अधु** to grow over or above; besides in addition (अधिक). 2 (As a separable adverb) Over, above. 3 (As a preposition) (with acc.) (a) Above, over, upon, in. (b) With reference to, concerning, on the subject of. (c) (With loc.) Over, above (showing lordship or sovereignty over something); अधि ध्रुवि रामः 4 (as first member of Tatpuruṣa compounds) (a) Chief, supreme, principal; देवता presiding deity. (b) Redundant, superfluous; दन्तः=अव्यासः दन्तः; excessive; अधिक्षिपः high censure.

अधिक *a*. 1 More, additional, greater. (In comp. with numerals), plus, greater by; अष्टाधिकं शतं 100 plus 8=108. 2 (a) Surpassing in quantity, more numerous, copious, excessive, abundant; in comp. or with instr. (b) Inordinate, grown, abounding in, full of; strong in; शिशुरधिक्येन Ve. 3. 30 old, advanced in years; मन्वेन स्याधिकेन इव S. 7. 20 3 More, greater, stronger; ऊनं न मन्वेन्यधिकं ब्रवीं R. 2. 14 the stronger animal did not prey on the weaker. 4 Eminent, uncommon, special, peculiar; इत्याभ्यनवानानि वैसास्य क्षत्रियस्य च । प्रत्यहं अधिका विभे राजनात्यापे तया Y. 1. 118; S. 7. 5 Redundant, superfluous; अङ्ग having a redundant limb; नोद्वेहकपिलां कन्यां नाधिकानी न सेविषीं Ms. 3. 8. —**क** 1 Surplus, excess, more; लाभोधिकं फलं Ak. 2 Redundancy, superfluity. 3 A figure of speech equivalent to hyperbole.—*adv*. 1 More, in a greater degree; R. 4. 1; in comp.; इयमधिकमनोसा S. 1. 20; सुप्रति Me. 21. 2 Exceedingly, too much.—**Comp.**—**अंग** *a*. (नी *f*.) having a redundant limb. —**अर्थ** *a*. exaggerated; **अवयव** exaggeration, an exaggerated statement or assertion (whether of praise or of censure). —**अक्षि** *a*. abundant, prosperous; R. 19. 5. —**विधिः** *f*. —**दिन-दिवसः** an intercalated lunar day. —**वाक्योक्तिः** *f*. exaggeration, hyperbole.

अधिकारः 1 Placing at the head of, appointing &c. 2 Relation, reference, connection. 3 (in gram.) Agreement, concord, government or grammatical relation. 4 A receptacle or subject, technically substratum. 5 Location, place, the sense of the locative case; आचारोधिकरणं P. 1. 4. 45. 6 A topic, subject; a complete argument treating of one subject; (according to the Mimāṃsaka a complete Adhikaraṇa consists of five members; विषयो विधायश्चैव पूर्वेपक्षस्योचरं । निर्णयश्चैव सिद्धांतः शास्त्रोधिकरणं स्मृतम् ॥). 7 Court of justice, court, tribunal;

स्वानुवाद कथयति नाधिकरणे Mk. 9. 3. 8 A claim. 9 Supremacy. —**Comp.**—**भोजकः** a judge, —**संक्षेपः** court or hall of justice. —**सिद्धांतः** a conclusion which involves others.

अधिकारिकः 1 A judge, magistrate; Mk. 9. 2 A government official.

अधिकर्मा *n*. 1 A higher or superior act. 2 Superintendence. —*m*. One who is charged with superintendence. —**Comp.**—**करः** कृत a sort of servant, overseer of workmen.

अधिकर्मा *n*. The overseer of a market whose duty it is to recover toll or duties from the traders.

अधिका *a*. Of vehement desires, impassioned, lustful. —**मः** Strong desire.

अधिकारः 1 Superintendence, watching over. 2 duty, charge; power, post of authority; authority; द्विपिस्ता-बुलाधिकारो दत्तः Pt. 1; स्वाधिकारात् प्रसक्तः Me. 1; अधिकारं मम पुत्रो नियुक्तः M. 5. 3 Sovereignty; government or administration, jurisdiction, rule. 4 Right, privilege, claim, title (as to wealth, property &c.); right of ownership or possession; अधिकारः फले स्वाभ्यधिकारी च तत्पुत्रः S. D. 296. 5 Prerogative (of a king). 6 A topic, paragraph or section; शायश्चि^० Mit.; see अधिकरण. 7 (In gram.) A head or governing rule. —**Comp.**—**विधिः** determination or statement of qualifications to do particular acts. —**स्थ-** **आरु** *a*. invested with office.

अधिकारिन्, **अधिकारवत्** *a*. 1 Possessed of authority, having power. 2 Entitled to, having a right to, सर्वे स्वर-धिकारिणः. 3 Belonging to, owned by. 4 Fit for. —*m*. (री-**वा**) 1 An official, officer; a functionary, superintendent, head, director, governor. 2 A rightful claimant, master, owner.

अधिकृत *a*. Authorised, appointed &c. —**तः** An officer, official, one in charge of any thing.

अधिकृतिः *f*. Right, privilege, ownership. See अधिकार.

अधिकृत्य *ind*. With reference to, regarding, concerning; शोभ्यसमयमधिकृत्य गीयतां S. 1.; शकुन्तलमधिकृत्य ब्रवीमि S. 2.

अधिक्रमः—**क्रमणं** An attack, invasion, **अधिक्षेपः** 1 Abuse, insulting, insult; मन्वयक्षिप इवाहुः शासनं Ki. 1. 28. 2 Dismissal.

अधिगत *p. p*. 1 Acquired, obtained &c.; Bh. 2. 17. 2 Studied, learnt; किमिदं वृच्छस्यनभिगम्यमाण इव U. 6. 30.

अधिगमः—**मम** 1 Acquisition, obtaining. 2 Mastery, study, knowledge. 3 Mercantile return, profit; acquiring property; निष्पादः प्राप्तिः Mit. or वनप्राप्तिः. 4 Acceptance. 5 Intercourse.

अधिगुण *a*. 1 Possessing superior qualities, worthy, meritorious; याच्या

मोषा वरमविगुणे नाथं लब्धकामा Me. 5. 2 Well strung (as a bow).

अधिचरणं Act of walking over something.

अधिजननं Birth.

अधिजिह्वः A serpent. —**द्वा-जिह्विका** 1 The uvula. 2 A sort of swelling of the tongue.

अधिज्य *a*. Having the bowstring stretched, well strung (as a bow). —**Comp.**—**धन्व-**, **कार्युक्** *a*. having the bow strung; लयि चाधिज्यकार्युक् S. 1. 6.

अधित्यका A table-land, high-land; स्यात्तु तपस्यतमधित्यकाया Ku. 3. 17; अतिथ्यका-यामिव धातुमया R. 2. 29.

अधिदंतः A (redundant) tooth growing over another.

अधिदेव—**वता** A presiding or tutelary deity; यथाच पादुके पराशक्तुं राज्याधि-देवते R. 12. 17; 16. 9; Bv. 3. 3.

अधिदेव-देवतं The presiding god or deity.

अधिनाथः The supreme lord.

अधिनार्यः Fragrance, odour.

अधिपः-पतिः A lord, ruler, king, sovereign, head; अथ प्रजानामधिपः प्रभाते R. 2. 1; mostly in comp.

अधिपत्नी Ved. A female ruler, mistress (स्वामिनी).

अधिपु (पु) **रुपः** The Supreme Being.

अधिप्रज *a*. Having many children (as a man, woman &c.).

अधिभूः A master, superior; foremost.

अधिभूत The highest being; the Supreme Spirit or its all pervading influence.

अधिमत्र *a*. Beyond measure, excessive, inordinate.

अधिमसः An intercalary (lunar) month.

अधियज्ञः 1 Principal sacrifice. 2 The agency effecting or causing such sacrifice.

अधिरथ *a*. Being on or over a car. —**यः** 1 A charioteer, driver. 2 N. of a charioteer who was king of Anga and foster-father of Karna.

अधिराज *m*. —**जः** A sovereign or supreme ruler, an emperor; अयास्तेन सुवनेष्वधिराजस्य U. 6. 16; king, head, lord (of men, animals &c.); हिमालयो नाम नगाधिराजः Ku. 1. 1; so सृष्टं, नाम &c.

अधिराज्यं-इ 1 Imperial or sovereign sway, supremacy; imperial dignity. 2 An empire. 3 N. of a country.

अधिरूढ *p. p*. 1 Mounted, ascended &c. 2 Increased.

अधिरौहः 1 An elephant rider. 2 Mounting; ascent.

अधिरौहणं Ascending, mounting; चित्तं R. 8. 57. —**णी** A ladder, flight of steps (of wood &c.) (Mar. शिडी).

अधिरौहिन् *a*. Ascending, mounting, rising above &c. —**णी** A ladder, flight

of steps.

अभिलोक *ind.* 1 Concerning the universe. 2 In the universe.

अभिवाचनम् 1 Advocacy, speaking in favour of. 2 A name, epithet, appellation.

अभिवासः 1 Abode, residence; dwelling; तस्यापि स एव गिरिर्भिवासः K. 137; settlement, habitation. 2 Obstinate pertinacity in making a demand. 3 Consecration of an image especially before the commencement of a sacrificial rite; see अभिवासान् also. 4 A garment, mantle. 5 Application of perfumes or fragrant cosmetics; scenting, perfuming; fragrance, scent, fragrant odour itself; अभिवाससूहयेव मन्त्रः R. 8. 34; Śi. 2. 20.

अभिवासान् 1 Scenting with perfumes or odorous substances. 2 Preliminary consecration (प्रतिष्ठा) of an image, making a divinity assume its abode in an image.

अभिवासा A superseded wife, one whose husband has married again; Y. 1. 73, 74; Ms. 9. 80-83.

अभिवासे m. A husband who supersedes his first wife.

अभिवादे-वेदनं Marrying an additional wife.

अभिवापः 1 A receptacle. 2 Boiling, making hot (by putting on fire).

अभिवाप्य-पणे Warming, boiling. —णी An oven, a fire-place.

अभिवाप्य a. Of exalted dignity, supreme; very rich, sovereign lord; इदं महेंद्रप्रभूतिनिधिप्रियश्रुतुर्दिगांशानवमस्य मानिनी Ku. 5. 53.

अभिवाप्य 1 Standing or being near, approach. 2 A position, site, basis; seat, place, town. 3 Residence, abode. 4 Authority, power, power of control. 5 Government; dominion. 6 A wheel (of a car &c.). 7 A precedent, prescribed rule. 8 A benediction.

अभिवाप्य p. p. 1 (Used actively) (a) Standing, being. (b) Possessed of. (c) Directing, presiding over. 2 (Passively) (a) Occupied, possessed by. (b) Full of, affected, overpowered. (c) Watched over, guarded, superintended. (d) Led, conducted, commanded by, presided over.

अभिवाप्यः = अभिवाप्य q. v.; स्वागतं स्वानधी-कारानवलम्ब्य Ku. 2. 18.

अभिवाप्य a. Well-read, proficient in (with loc.); अभिवाप्यं चतुर्विंशत्ययुः Dk. 120; वेदः, व्याकरणे &c.

अभिवाप्यः f. 1 Study, perusal बोधवाच-नमन्त्राणां: N. 1. 4. 2 Remembrance, recollection.

अभिवाप्य a. Subject to, subservient, dependent on; usually in comp.; स्थाने प्राणाः कार्मिनां दृश्यमानाः M. 3. 14; तदधीनं खलु देहिनां सुखं Ku. 4. 10; इत्या-कृणां दुर्गन्धश्च तदधीनं हि सिद्धयः R. 1. 72.

अभिवाप्यः *pres. p.* A student, one who goes over the Vedas.

अभिवाप्य a. 1 Not bold, timid. 2 Confused; excited, excitable. 3 Fitful. 4 Unsteady, rolling (of eyes). —र 1 Lightning. 2 A capricious or quarrelsome mistress.

अभिवाप्यः A long coat or mantle covering the whole person; see अभि-वास also.

अभिवाप्यः Lord, supreme lord or mas-ter, sovereign ruler : अंग°, धर्म°, मनुज° &c.

अभिवाप्यः A supreme lord or an employer.

अभिवाप्य a. Honorary, solicited. —दुः Honorary office or duty; one of the cases in which the Potential may be used; (अभिवाप्यः = सत्कारयुक्ते व्यापारः Sk.).

अभिवाप्य *ind.* Now, at this time; प्रमदा-नामधुना विद्वन्ना Ku. 4. 11.

अभिवाप्य a. (नी f.) Belonging to the present times, modern.

अभिवाप्यः Burning or blazing fire.

अभिवाप्यः f. 1 Want of firmness or control, looseness. 2 Incontinence. 3 Unhappiness.

अभिवाप्य a. 1 Invincible, unas-sailable; unapproachable (opp. अभि-गम्य); अभिवाप्यश्चाभिगम्यश्च यदौतरेतिखण्डः R. 1. 16. 2 Modest, shy. 3 Proud.

अभिवाप्य, अभिवाप्यक, अभिवाप्यज See under अवम्.

अभिवाप्य a. 1 Perceptible to the senses, visible; वैश्वदेवस्य विजयस्य नीलं स्वरायादिः Bv. 4. 17. 2 One who exercises supervision, presiding over. —क्षः A super-intendent, president, head; मयाऽव्य-क्षेण प्रकृतिः सूर्यतः सचराचर Bg. 9. 10; oft. in comp.; गज°, सेना°, ज्ञान°, द्वार°.

अभिवाप्य The mystic syllable ओम्.

अभिवाप्य *ind.* Over, by or near the nuptial fire. —न. (स्त्रि) A gift made to a woman at the time of marriage : विवाहकाले यत्कीनयो दीयते द्वाग्निनिधौ । तदव्य-प्रिकृतं सद्भिः क्षायनं परिकीर्तितम् ॥

अभिवाप्य *ind.* On high (acc.); लक्षं Sk.

अभिवाप्यः Excessive abuse or censure, gross abuse; Y. 3. 228.

अभिवाप्य a. Completely subject or dependent, as a slave.

अभिवाप्यः Learning, study; remembrance. 2 = अभ्यास, q. v.

अभिवाप्य Learning, study, reading (especially the Vedas); o. of the six duties of a Brāhmaṇa. The study of the Vedas is allowed to the first three classes, but not to Śūdra Ms. 1. 81-21.

अभिवाप्य a. Having an additional half; ज्ञानमर्थमयत Mb., i. c. 150; 'को-जनशतात् Pt. 2. 18.

अभिवाप्य 1 Effort, determination &c. See अभ्यासाय. 2 (In Rhet.) Identification of two things (सूक्त and

अवकृत) in such a manner that the one is completely absorbed into the other निर्गमिष्यवसानं तु प्रकृतस्य परेण क्व K. P. 10 or such identification is founde; the figure called अतिशयोक्ति and the लक्षणा called साध्यवसाना. See K. P. 2

अध्यवसायः 1 An attempt, effort exertion. 2 Determination, resolu-tion; mental effort or apprehension. 3 Perseverance, diligence, energy constancy.

अध्यवसायिन् a. Attempting; reso-lute, persevering, energetic.

अध्यवसानं Excessive eating, eating again before the last meal i digested.

अध्यात्म a. Belonging to self o person. —स्व *ind.* Concerning self —स्व The supreme spirit (manifes-ed as the individual self) or the re-lation between the supreme and th individual soul. —Comp. —ज्ञानं-विद्या knowledge of the supren spirit or आत्मन् theosophical or met-physical knowledge (the doctrines taught by the Upanishads &c.). —रति a. one who delights in the contem-plation of the supreme spirit.

अध्यात्मिक a. (की f.) Relating to अध्यात्म.

अध्यापकः A teacher, preceptor, instructor; especially of the Vedas; व्याकरण°; न्याय°; श्रुत° mercenary teacher. According to Vishnu-Smṛiti an *adh-yāpaka* is of two kinds: he is either an *Achārya* i. e. one who invests a boy with the sacred thread and initiates him into the Vedas, or he is an *Upādhyāya* i. e. one who teaches for livelihood (कृत्यर्थ). See Ms. 2. 140-141 and the two words.

अध्यापनं Teaching, instructing, lecturing, one of the six duties of a Brāhmaṇa. According to Indian law-givers अध्यापन is of three kinds: (1) undertaken for charity, (2) for wages, and (3) in consideration of services rendered.

अध्यापयितु m. A teacher, instructor.

अध्यापः 1 Reading; study, espe-cially of the Vedas. 2 Proper time for reading or for a lesson. 3 A lesson, lecture. 4 A chapter, a large division of a work. The following are some of the names used by Sanskrit writers to denote chapters or divisions of works : सर्गौ वर्यः प-रिच्छेदोद्घाताध्यायकसंज्ञाः । उच्छ्वासः परिवर्तनं पदलङ्घनं । स्थानं प्रकरणं चैव पर्वोद्घातः । कानि च । स्कंधांशौ तु प्रपाणादौ प्रायशः पार्श्वीर्ति-तो ॥

अध्यापयिन् a. Studying, studious.

अध्यापयितु a. 1 Mounted, ascended. 2 Raised above, elevated. 3 Above, superior to; below, inferior.

अध्यापयितु 1 Raising, elevating &c.

2 (In Vedānta phil.) Act of attributing falsely or through mistake; erroneously attributing the properties of one thing to another; considering through mistake a rope (which is not really a serpent) to be a serpent. असर्वभूतरज्जो सर्पापवत्, अजगद्रूपे ब्रह्मणि जगद्-परोपवत्, वस्तुनि अवस्तारोपोऽव्यारोपः Vedāntasāra, 3 Erroneous knowledge.
अध्यारोपण 1 Raising &c. 2 Sowing (seed).

अध्यावापः 1 Act of sowing or scattering (seed &c.). 2 A field wherein seed &c. is sown.

अध्यावाहनिः One of the six kinds of जीवन, the property which a woman gets when leaving her father's house for her husband's; यत् पुनर्लभते नारी नीयमाना तु पैतृकात् (गृहात्) । अध्यावाहनिः नाम जीवनं परिकीर्तितम् ॥

अध्यासा-सन 1 Sitting down upon, occupying, presiding over. 2 A seat, place.

अध्यासः 1 False attribution, wrong supposition; see अध्याप also. 2 An appendage. 3 Putting down upon; पादध्यासे ज्ञत दमः Y. 2. 217.

अध्याहारः-हरण 1 Supplying an ellipsis. 2 Arguing; inferring; new supposition; inference or conjecture

अध्वजः A carriage drawn or borne by camels.

अध्वृष्ट a. Raised, elevated, —ः Siva. —दा A wife whose husband has married another wife and thus superseded her (=अधिविना q. v.).

अध्वेषणं Causing one to do a thing, especially a preceptor &c. as an honorific duty. —णा Solicitation, entreaty.

अध्व a. 1 Uncertain, doubtful. 2 Unstable, unsteady, separable. —ः An uncertainty; यो ध्रुवाणि परित्यज्य अध्व-वाणि निषेवते । ध्रुवाणि तस्य नश्यन्ति अध्वं नष्ट-मिव ॥

अध्व m. 1 A way, road, passage, orbit (of planets &c.). 2 (a) Distance, space (traversed or to be traversed); अपि लघितमध्वानं बुधे न बुधोपमः R. 1. 47; उल्लिखिताया Me. 45. (b) Journey, travel, course, march; तैः प्रप्रेताध्वानं Ms. 4. 60. 3 Time (Kā'a), time personified. 4 Sky, atmosphere. 5 Means, resource; method. 6 Attack.—COMI.—गः 1 one who travels; a traveller, wayfarer; सतानकतच्छायास्तुविद्यायतनम् Ku. 6. 46 (°गामिन्). —2 a camel. —3 a mule. —4 the sun. —ग the Ganges.—पतिः the sun.—रथः 1 a travelling coach. —2 a messenger skilled in travelling.

अध्वनीन, अध्वन्य a. Able to undertake a journey, speeding on a journey; क्षिप्रं ततोऽध्वन्युत्पत्त्या Bk. 2. 44. —नः, न्यः A traveller going fast, way-farer.

अध्वरः A sacrifice, a religious cere-

mony; also a Soma sacrifice; तमध्वरे विश्वजिति R. 5. 1. —रः-रं Sky or air. —COMR.—दीक्षणीया consecration connected with an Adhvāra; so प्रायश्चित्तिः an expiation &c.—जीमोत्सा N. of Jaimini's Pārvamimāṃsā.

अध्वर्युः 1 Any officiating priest; technically distinguished from होतृ, उद्गातृ and ब्रह्मन्. 2 The Yajurveda itself. —COMR.—वेदः Yajurveda.

अध्वानि=अध्वन.

अध्वान्तं Twilight; gloom.

अन् 2 P. (अनिनि, अनेत) 1 To breathe. 2 To move, live.—Cous. आनयति; Desid. अनिनिषति. —(4 A.) To live. With प्र to be alive: यदहं गुणं प्राणिनि K. 35; प्राणिनस्तप मानार्थं Bv. 4. 38.

अनः Breath, respiration.

अनेष्ट a. Not entitled to a share in the inheritance.

अनकटुदुग्धिः=आनकटुदुग्धि q. v.

अनक्ष a. Sightless, blind.

अनक्षर a. 1 Unable to speak, mute, dumb. 2 Unlettered. 3 Unfit to be uttered. —ः Foul or abusive words, censure or abusive words, censure. —adv. Without the use of words; चञ्जिनदीर्घेन R. 14. 26.

अनाग्निः 1 Non-fire, substance other than fire; यद्विद्यमानमिदं निगदन्नेव शब्दतः । अनाग्निविद्युश्चैवान् तज्ज्वलति कश्चित् Nir. 2 Absence of fire; —a. 1 Without the use of fire; विदेधे विधिमस्यैवेति यतिभिः सार्वभौममग्निमिति R. 8. 25. 2 Not maintaining the sacred fire. 3 Irreligious, impious. 4 Dyspeptic. 5 Unmarried.

अनघ a. 1 Sinless, innocent; अनेति चैनामनवेति R. 14. 40. 2 Faultless, handsome; रूपमनघं S. 2. 13; यस्य ज्ञानद्वारासिंघो-रगावस्थानवा युगाः Ak. 3 Safe, unhurt, without injury, secure; कश्चिन्मृगीणामनवा प्रसूतिः R. 5. 7; सुगन्धधुंदा अनघमवा मवति S. 4 safely delivered or brought to bed. 4 Pure, spotless. —वः 1 White mustard. 2 N. of Vishnu; also of Siva.

अनकुश a. 1 Ungovernable, unruly. 2 Taking license (as a poet).

अनन्य a. Bodiless, without a body, incorporeal; स्वमनसः कथमन्यता त्तिः Ku. 4. 9. —नः Cupid (the bodiless one). —ः 1 Sky, air, ether. 2 The mind. —COMR.—जीह्वः amorous sports. —लेखः (=मदनलेखः) a love letter; °लेखक्रियो-पयोगं (वर्जति) Ku. 1. 7. —असुहृत् &c. N. of Siva.

अनञ्जन a. Without collyrium, pigment, or paint; नेत्रे दूरमनञ्जने S. D. —ने 1 The sky; atmosphere. 2 The supreme spirit (परब्रह्म); Vishnu or Nārāyaṇa (m. also).

अनङ्ग m. (अनङ्गवान् °ङ्गाही, °ङ्गवां &c.) 1 An ox, bull. 2 The sign Taurus.—ही or अनङ्गाही A cow.

अनति ind. Not very much; com-

pounds beginning with अनति may be analysed by referring to अने.

अनतिविलंबिता Absence of delay; fluency as a speaker's qualification, one of the 35 Vāggunas, q. v.

अनद्यतन a. (नी f.) Not pertaining to this or the current day; a term used by Pāṇini to denote the sense of the Imperfect and the Periphrastic future. —नः Not the current day; अतीताया रात्रेः पश्चाद्येन आदामित्या रात्रेः पूर्वार्धेन गृहीतो दिवहोऽद्यतनः Sk., तद्विनः कालः.

अनधिक a. 1 Not more or excessive. 2 Boundless; perfect.

अनधीनः An independent carpenter working on his own account.

अनध्यक्ष a. 1 Not perceptible or observable, invisible. 2 Without controller or ruler &c.

अनध्यायः, अनध्ययनं Not studying, intermission of study; the time when there is or ought to be such intermission, a holiday (°दिवसः); अयं सिद्धा-नध्यायः U. 4 a holiday (given) in honor of distinguished guests.

अननं Breathing, living.

अनुभवावृत्त a. Unable to comprehend.

अनंत a. Endless, infinite, boundless, inexhaustible; रत्नप्रभवस्य यस्य Ku. 1. 3.

—तः 1 N. of Vishnu also of Vishnu's couch, the serpent Shesha; of Krishna and his brother; of Shiva; Vāsuki, the lord of serpents. 2 A cloud. 3 Talc. 4 A silken cord with fourteen knots tied round the right arm on the अनंतचतुर्दशी day. —ता 1 the earth (the endness). 2 The number one. 3 N. of Pārvatī. 4 N. of various plants; शतरिपा, अनंतमूल, दुर्वा &c. —तं 1 The sky, atmosphere. 2 Infinity. 3 Absolution. 4 The supreme spirit, Brahma (परब्रह्म).

—COMR.—तृतीया the third day of the bright half of भाद्रपद, मार्गशीर्ष or वैशाख. —दृष्टिः N. of Siva, or of Indra. —देवः 1 the serpent Shesha. —2, N. of Nārāyaṇa who sleeps on Shesha. —पार a. of endless width, boundless; °रि किल शब्दशास्त्रं Pt. 1. —रूप a. of innumerable forms or shapes; epithet of Vishnu. —विजयः N. of Yudhishtira's conch-shell; Bg. 1. 16.

अनंतर a. 1 Having no interior or interior space, limitless. 2 Having no interval or interstice or pause (of space or time); compact, close. 3 Contiguous, neighbouring, immediately adjoining; not distant from (with abl.); ब्रह्मवर्तान्तरः Ms. 2. 19. 4 Following, coming close upon (in comp.). 5 Belonging to the caste immediately following. —ः 1 Contiguity, proximity. 2 Brahma, the Supreme Soul. —र ind. 1 Immediately after, afterwards. 2 (with a

prepositional force) After (with abl.); पुत्रपुत्राग्रगण्यतन्त्र R. 3. 7. गदानविवेचनन्त्र R. 3. 33, 36; 2. 71.—Comp. —जा, or जा 1 the child of a Kshatriya or Vaisya mother, by a father belonging to the caste immediately above the mother's, Ms. 10, 4.—2 born immediately before or after; a younger or elder brother. (—जा) a younger or elder sister, अनुष्ठितानतरजा-विवाहः R. 7. 32.; so जात.

अनन्तरिय *a.* Next in succession.

अनन्य *a.* 1 Not different, identical, same, not other than. 2 Sole, unique, without a second. 3 Undivided, undistracted (mind &c.); having no object or person to think of &c. अनन्यश्रितयो मायं जनाः तदुपपन्नं Bg. 9. 22. In comp. अनन्य may be translated by 'not by another, directed or devoted to no one else, having no other object.'—Comp. —मार्गः *f.* sole resort or resource left; अनन्यमार्गिके द्वे विगतपातके पातके Udb. —चित्त. —चित्त, —चेतसः, मनसः, मानस, —द्वय *u.* giving one's undivided thought or attention to, with undivided mind —जः, —जन्मन् *m.* Cupid, the god of love, मा सुहृदन्मलु भवेत्तमन्यजन्मा Mā. 1. 32. —पुर्वः having no other wife. (—वा) a virgin, a woman having no other husband; R. 4. 7. —भाज *u.* not devoted to any other person; अनन्यभाज पतिमाचुति Ku. 3. 63. —विषय *a.* not applicable or belonging to any one else. —वृत्ति *u.* 1 of the same nature. —2 having no other means of livelihood. —3 closely attentive. —ज्ञानान्न. —साधारण *a.* not common to any one else, uncommon, exclusively devoted, applicable or belonging to one; अनन्यकारीशामन्नो दुःखद्वन्द्वः स्याः दुःखवाः V. 3. 18; राजशब्दः R. 3. 38. —सदृश *a.* (*f.*) matchless, peerless.

अनन्वयः 1 Want of connection. 2 (Rhet.) A figure of speech in which a thing is compared to itself, the object being to show that it is matchless and can have no other उपमान; *e. g.* गमनं गमनाकारं सागरं सागरोपमः । समरा-वणयोर्वृद्धं समरावणयोर्विव ॥

अनप *a.* Destitute of much water (as a puddle).

अनपकारणं-कर्मन्, —क्रिया 1 Not injuring. 2 Non-delivery. 3 (In law) Non-payment

अनपकारः Harmlessness.—कारिन् *a.* Harmless, innocent.

अनपत्य *a.* 1 Without issue, childless, without heir.

अनपत्रप *a.* Impudent, shameless.

अनपत्रज्ञः Not a corrupt word; a properly formed word.

अनपसर *a.* Having no egress or passage to creep out of, unjustifiable, inexcusable.—रः An usurper.

अनपार *a.* 1 Free from loss or decay. 3 Imperishable, undiminished, undecaying; प्रजस्यनपाययुधितं (चन्द्र) Ki. 2. 11.—रः 1 Freedom from decay or wear and tear; permanence. 2 N. of Siva.

अनपादिन् *a.* Imperishable, firm, steady, unfailing, constant, durable, not transient; प्रसादमिदुर्गं तस्मिन् श्रीरासी-द्वनपायिनी R. 17. 46; 8. 17; अनपादिनि संशयद्वन्द्वे गजयन्त्रे पतन्नाय ववृत्ति. Ku. 4. 31.

अनपेक्ष-रिन् *a.* 1 Regardless. 2 Careless, not minding or heeding, indifferent. 3 Independent or irrespective (of another), not requiring any other thing. 4 Impartial. 5 Unconcerned.—ज्ञा Disregard, indifference. —रं *adv.* Without regard to, independently or irrespectively of; carelessly.

अनपेत *a.* 1 Not gone off, not past. 2 Not deviating from (with abl.); अनादिर्ज्ञानं अनादि Sk. 3 Not devoid of, possessed of; देवस्य अनपेतमीशस्य लोकाः अर्थतः सेते Mā. 1. 14.

अनपेक्षितः 1 Ignorant of, unacquainted with, caused to, (usually with gen.). 2 अनपेक्षितः S. 5; 3 अनपेक्षितः चान्नः S. 2.

अनपेक्षितः *f.* Non-repetition; अनपेक्षितः कृत्वा कर्म प्रत्ययः ॥ सुमी S. 2 43. अनपेक्षितः, —त *a.* Not near, distant &c. अनपेक्षितः *u.* to be shunned from afar Sk. अनपेक्षितः *a.* Cloudless; इयमन्ना कुटिः this is (like) a shower from a cloudless sky. 3 something quite unexpected or sudden.

अननः A Brāhmaṇa (one who does not bow down to others and returns salutations made to him by others with a blessing)

अननितपच (= निनपच) *a.* Miserly, niggardly.

अननर *a.* Wearing not garment, naked.—रः A Buddhist mendicant.

अननयः 1 Bad management or conduct; injustice; unfairness. 2 Bad policy or course of conduct, evil course. 3 Adversity, distress, Ms. 10. 95. 4 Misfortune, ill-luck. 5 Gambling.

अननल *a.* 1 Free to move, unstrained; तुरगमुद्यमनलं R. 3. 39. 2 Unlocked.

अनन्य *a.* Invaluable, priceless, inestimable.—रः Wrong or improper value

अनन्य *a.* Invaluable; highly respected.

अनन्य *a.* 1 Useless, worthless. 2 Unfortunate, unhappy. 3 Harmful. 4 Nonsensical, meaningless.—रः 1 Non-use or value. 2 Worthless or useless object. 3 A calamity, misfortune; रोगपिपातितोऽनन्यः S. 6; छिन्न-नन्यं वृद्धीयमिति. 4 Nonsense, want of

sense.—Comp. —कर *a.* (*f.*) mischievous, harmful.

अनन्य, अनर्थक *a.* 1 Useless; meaningless. 2 Not significant, as a particle used expletively. 3 Nonsensical. 4 Unprofitable. 5 Unfortunate.—क Nonsensical or incoherent talk.

अनर्ह *a.* 1 Not deserving, not fit. 2 Not worthy of (with gen. or in comp.)

अनर्हः 1 Fire. 2 Agni or the god of fire. 3 Digestive power. 4 Bile.—Comp. —रू *a.* 1 removing or destroying heat or fire. —2 = अग्निद्वि. *v.* दीपन *a.* promoting digestion, stomachic.—विया N. of Agni's wife स्वाहा. —सावः loss of appetite, dyspepsia.

अनलस *a.* 1 Not lazy, active, diligent. 2 Unable, incompetent.

अनल्प *a.* 1 Numerous. 2 Not a little; liberal, noble (as mind &c.); much; जलपानल्लक्षं Pt. 1. 136; विनाशित-वदनामन्यजलेपि Bv. 1. 100; 2. 138.

अनलकाश *a.* 1 Uncalled for. 2 Inapplicable. 3 Having no opportunity or space.—ज्ञः Absence of room or scope.

अनलशब्द *a.* Irresistible; दुःखमारकादम-नलशब्दः सरः (अभिहित) Mā. 1. 39.

अनलशब्द *a.* 1 Not bounded or marked off; not separated or cut. 2 Unlimited; excessive. 3 Undefined; indiscriminated; unmodified. 4 Uninterrupted.

अनलशब्द *a.* Faultless, blameless, irrep-robable; R. 7. 70.—Comp —अन, —रूप *a.* having faultless limbs or form exquisitely handsome. (—गी) a woman with a faultless form.

अनवधान *a.* Careless, inattentive. —नं Inadvertence, inattention; ता carelessness

अनवधि *a.* Unlimited, infinite.

अनवध *a.* Not low or inferior; high exalted; स्वर्गनवधो समाः ॥ 17. 27. 9. 14.

अनवरत *a.* Incessant, uninterrupted, अनुज्योत्कालानुरूपं S. 2. 4. —त *adv.* Incessantly, continuously.

अनवरार्य *a.* Chief, best, excellent.

अनवलंब-जन *a.* Not dependent.—रः —रं Independence.

अनवलम्बनं A sort of purificatory ceremony to be performed in the case of a pregnant woman in the third month after conception.

अनवसर *a.* 1 Busy. 2 Inopportune.—रः 1 Absence of leisure. 2 Ill-timedness, unseasonableness; क मये यत् त्वं भवमवसरस्तत् पवारिभाषः Mā. 9. 30.

अनवस्कर *a.* Free from dirt, pure, clear.

अनवस्थ *a.* Unsteady.—स्था 1 In- stability, unsettled condition. 2 Loose conduct, incontinence. 3 (In phil.) Absence of finality or con-

clusion, an endless series of statements or causes and effects, one of the faults of reasoning; एवमन्यनवस्था स्याद्वा सूक्ष्मकारिणी K. P. 2; एवं च प्रसंगः S. B.

अनवस्थान *a.* Unstable, unsteady, fickle. —*n.* Wind. —*n.* 1 Instability. 2 Looseness of conduct, incontinence.

अनवस्थित *a.* 1 Unsteady, unsettled. 2 Changed. 3 Dissolute.

अनवेक्षक *a.* Regardless of; careless, indifferent.

अनवेक्ष-क्षा = अन्वेक्ष-क्षा q. v.

अनवेक्षण Carelessness, inattention. अनशनं Fasting, fasting oneself to death.

अनश्वर *a.* (री. f.) Imperishable.

अनन्त *n.* 1 A cart. 2 Food; boiled rice. 3 Birth. 4 A living being. 5 A kitchen.

अनन्व-पक *a.* Free from malice, not envious. —*वा* 1 Absence of envy. 2 N. of Atri's wife, the highest type of chastity and wifely devotion.

अनहन् *n.* A bad or unlucky day.

अनाकालः 1 Inopportune time. 2 Famine (perhaps an irregular form for अनाकाल). —*Comp.* —*भुनः* one who, to save himself from starvation in a famine, voluntarily becomes a slave of another.

अनाकुल *a.* 1 Calm, collected, self-possessed. 2 Consistent.

अनागत *a.* 1 Not come or arrived; तावद्वयस्य भेदव्यं वाच्यद्वयमनागतं H. 1. 57. 2 Not got or obtained. 3 Future, to come; see compounds below. 4 Unknown. —*तः* The future time, future. —*Comp.* —*अवेक्षण* looking to the future, foresight. —*आवाधः* future (physical) trouble or calamities. —*आतंवा* a maiden who has not yet arrived at puberty. —*निधातु* *m.* one who provides for the future, provident, prudent, (used as the name of a fish in Pt. 1, 318; H. 4. 5).

अनागतः 1 Non-arrival. 2 Non-attainment.

अनायस *a.* Innocent, blameless; आर्तनायाय वः शत्रु न प्रहर्तुमनायसि S. 1. 11. अनाचारः Improper conduct, departure from established usage principle.

अनातप *a.* Free from heat, not exposed to heat, cool.

अनातुर *a.* 1 Not eager, indifferent. 2 Not fatigued, unwearied; अजे कर्मनातुरः R. 1. 21. 3 Well, healthy.

अनात्मनः *a.* 1 Destitute of spirit or mind. 2 Not spiritual. 3 One who has not restrained his self. —*m.* Not self, another, something different from आत्मन् (spirit or soul) i. e. the perishable body. —*Comp.* —*ज्ञ, वेदिन्* *a.* not knowing oneself, foolish, silly; नौ तावद्वाल्मज्जे S. 6. —*संपक* *a.* foolish.

अनात्मनीन *a.* Not adapted to, or for the benefit of, self; disinterested.

अनात्मवत् *a.* Not self-possessed; having no control over the senses.

अनाथ *a.* Helpless, poor, forlorn; parentless, orphan (as a child); widowed (as a wife); without a protector in general; नाथवंतस्त्वया लोकास्वमनाया विपस्वसे U. 1. 43. —*Comp.* —*भामा* a poor-house.

अनादर *a.* Indifferent, regardless. —*r:* 1 Disregard, disrespect, disdain; यद्री चानादरे P. II. 3. 38.

अनादि *a.* Having no beginning, external, existing from eternity; जगदादिनादिस्त्वं Ku. 2. 6. —*Comp.* —*अनन्त, —अनन्त* *a.* without beginning and end; eternal. (—*तः*) N. of Siva. —*निधन* *a.* having neither beginning nor end, eternal. —*मध्वान्त* *a.* having no beginning, middle or end; eternal.

अनादीनव *a.* Faultless; यद्वासुदेवनादीनमनादीनवमिरिति Si. 2. 22.

अनाद्य *a.* 1 = अनादि q. v. 2 Not eatable; what ought not to be eaten.

अनाद्युप्युज्य 1 Separation of the different members of compounds by the intervention of others. 2 Not coming in regular order.

अनाप्त *a.* 1 Not obtained. 2 Unfit, unskilful. —*तः* A stranger.

अनामक *a.* Nameless, infamous. —*कः* —*कः* = अनामन् below.

अनामन् *a.* 1 Nameless. 2 Infamous. —*m.* 1 'The nameless' month, an intercalary month. 2 The ring-finger; see अनामिका below. —*n.* Piles.

अनामा, अनामिका The ring-finger, so called because it has no name like the other fingers; पुरा कर्षणां गणनाप्रसंगे कविष्टिकाविष्टिकालिङ्गसा । अयापि तत्तुल्यकवे (आवादानामिका सार्धवती बह्वृत् Subhāsh.

अनामय *a.* Healthy, sound. —*यः* —*यः* Health, well-being; महाभेता कर्षवती ननामयं पत्रच्छ K. 192 inquired about her health. —*यः* N. of Vishnu (or Siva according to some).

अनायत *a.* Not dependent; कोटोपस्य K. 45 not swayed by anger; independent; एतावज्जन्मसाफल्यं यद्वायतनुसिता H. 2. 22. independent livelihood

अनायास *a.* Not troublesome or difficult, easy; मनामेकस्मिन् ते कर्मणि स्वया उदायेन भवितव्यं P. 2. —*सः* 1 Ease, absence of difficulty or exertion; सेन easily, without difficulty.

अनारत *a.* 1 Incessant, continuous, uninterrupted. 2 Eternal. —*तः* ind. Continuously, eternally; अनारतं तेन पदं लभिताः Ki. 1. 15, 40.

अनारम्भः Non-commencement; विकारं सलु परमार्यतोऽज्ञायाः प्रतिकारस्य S. 3.

अनार्जव *a.* Crooked; dishonest —*च* 1 Crookedness (moral also), fraud. 2 Disease.

अनार्तव *a.* (री. f.) Unseasonable. —*वा* A girl who has not attained to puberty (the menstruation period).

अनार्य *a.* Not respectable, base, mean. —*र्यः* 1 One who is not an Arya. 2 A country not inhabited by the Aryas. 3 A Śūdra. 4 A Mlechchha. 5 An ignoble person.

अनार्यकं Agallochum or aloe wood.

अनार्ष 1 Not belonging to the Rishis, not Vedic; संयुद्धा शाकल्यस्येति अनार्षे P. I. 1. 16 (= अवैदिके Sk.). 2 Not added to a Rishi's name (as an affix).

अनालम्ब *a.* Without support or stay. —*वः* Want of support; despondency.

—*री* Siva's lute.

अनालम्बु (सु) का A woman during menstruation (रजस्वला).

अनावर्तिन् *a.* Not recurring or returning.

अनावृद्ध *a.* Not pierced or perforated.

अनावृत्तिः *f.* 1 Non-return. 2 Non-return (to birth), final emancipation.

अनावृष्टिः *f.* Drought, one of the kinds of इति q. v.

अनाश्रमिन् *m.* One who does not belong to or follow any of the 4 orders of life; अनाश्रमी न विद्वेत् अर्णसंक्रमणि दिजः.

अनाश्रव *a.* Not listening to, obstinate, turning a deaf ear to; मिषजामनाश्रवः R. 19. 49.

अनाश्रवः *a.* Not having eaten or enjoyed, fasting.

अनास्था 1 Indifference, unconcern, want of consideration; अनास्था वासवस्तु Ku. 6. 63; विडम्बनास्था खलु भौतिके R. 2. 57; श्री पुनर्विषयनास्थेषा इव हि महिर्न सता Ku. 6. 12. 2 Want of faith or confidence; disrespect.

अनाहत *a.* 1 Unbeaten. 2 New and unbleached (as cloth) (Mar. कंर).

अनाहार *a.* Abstaining from food, fasting. —*r:* Abstinence from food, fasting.

अनाहुतिः *f.* 1 Not sacrificing; a sacrifice not worthy of that name. 2 An improper oblation.

अनाहूत *a.* Not called, uninvited. —*Comp.* —*उपजल्पित* an uncalled-for speaker or boaster. —*उपविष्ट* *a.* seated as an uninvited guest.

अनिकेत *a.* Houseless, vagrant; having no fixed abode (as a recluse).

अनिर्णीत *a.* 1 Not swallowed. 2 (In. Rhet.) Not hidden or concealed, present, not to be supplied.

अनिच्छ, —*च्छक*, —*च्छु*, —*च्छुक*, —*च्छत* *a.* Not desirous, unwilling, reluctant.

अनिस्थ *a.* 1 Not eternal or everlasting, transient, non-eternal, perishable. 2 Occasional, casual; not peremptory or obligatory as a rule &c.; special. 3 Unusual, irregular. 4

Unsteady, fickle. 5 Uncertain, doubtful; विजयस्य अनिश्चयः Pt. 3. 22. —**त्व** *adv.* Occasionally, casually. —**Comp.** —**कर्मन्** —**क्रिया** an occasional act, such as a sacrifice for a special purpose, a voluntary and occasional act. —**वसः**, —**दत्तकः**, —**द्वित्रिः** a son given by his parents to another temporarily. —**भावः** transitoriness, transient state. —**समासः** a compound which it is not obligatory to form in every case (the sense of which may be equally expressed by resolving it into its constituent members).

अनिद्र *a.* Sleepless, awake; (*fig.*) vigilant.

अनिद्रिय 1 Reason, 2 Not an organ of sense, the mind.

अनिद्रुत *a.* 1 Public, open, not hidden. 2 Immodest, bold. 3 Unsteady, not firm. See निद्रुत also.

अनिमकः 1 A frog. 2 A cuckoo. 3 A bee.

अनिमित्त *a.* Causeless, groundless; casual; आलम्ब्यद्वन्द्वमुलाननिमित्तहसिः S. 7. 17. —**न्त** 1 Absence of an adequate cause or occasion. 2 A bad omen, ill-omen; ममानिमित्तानि हि ज्वेदन्ति Mk. 10. —**adv.** —**न्तः** groundlessly, causelessly. —**Comp.** —**निराक्रिया** averting ill-omens.

अनिमि (ने) ष *a.* Steadfastly or intently fixed; without twinkling; इत्येतस्मद्वर्णमनिमेषवृत्तिभिः R. 3. 43. —**षः** 1 A god. 2 A fish. 3 Vishnu. —**Comp.** —**दृष्टि**, —**लोचन** *a.* looking steadfastly or with a fixed gaze.

अनिमत् *a.* 1 Uncontrolled. 2 Indefinite, uncertain, irregular (forms also); वेले आहारिष्यते S. 2. 3. Causeless, casual. 4. Perishable. —**Comp.** —**अंकः** an indeterminate digit (in Math). —**आत्मन्** *a.* not self-possessed. —**युक्ता** a woman loose in conduct, unchaste —**वृत्ति** *a.* 1 having no regular or fixed employment or application (as a word). —2 having no regular income.

अनियन्त्रण *a.* Unrestrained, uncontrolled, free; अनुयन्त्रो नाम तपस्विजनः S. 1.

अनियमः 1 Absence of rule, control, regulation, or fixed order; no settled rule or direction; एषमं लब्धु सर्वत्र समं द्विचतुर्थयोः ॥ षष्ठं पदं उरु त्रैयं शेषं अविनियमो मतः ॥ Ch. M. 2 Uncertainty, indefiniteness, doubt. 3 Improper conduct.

अनिरुक्त *a.* 1 Not clearly spoken. 2 Not clearly stated or explained, not plain or well-defined.

अनिरुद्ध *a.* Unobstructed, free, uncontrolled, self-willed, ungovernable. —**द्वः** 1 A spy. 2 N. of a son of Pradyumna. —**Comp.** —**यष** 1 unobstructed path. —2 the sky, atmosphere. —**भाविनी** Anirudha's wife Ushā.

अनिर्णयः Uncertainty, indecision.

अनिर्देशः, **अनिर्देशाद्** *a.* Within the

10 days of impurity caused either by child-birth or death.

अनिर्देशः Absence of positive rule or direction.

अनिर्देश्य *a.* Undefinable, indescribable. —**इयं** An epithet of the Supreme Being.

अनिर्धारित *a.* Not determined or ascertained.

अनिर्वचनीय *a.* 1 Unutterable, indescribable. 2 Improper to be mentioned. —**व** (In Vedānta) 1 Māyā or illusion, ignorance. 2 The world.

अनिर्वाण *a.* Unwashed; unbathed. **अनिर्वदः** Non-depression, absence of dejection or despondency, self-reliance, plucking up courage.

अनिर्बुत *a.* ill at ease, uneasy, unhappy.

अनिर्बुतिः —**त्तिः** *f.* 1 Uneasiness, anxiety. 2 Poverty; अविर्बुतिनिश्चायं मम बुद्धौतपालं नवा Udb.

अनिलः 1 Wind. 2 The god of wind. 3 One of the subordinate deities, 49 of whom form the class of winds. 4 The wind in the body, one of the humours. 5 Rheumatism or any disease referred to disorder of the wind. —**Comp.** —**अयनं** way or course of the wind. —**अशन**, —**आशिन** *a.* feeding on the wind, fasting (—**च**) *m.* a serpent. —**आत्मजः** son of the wind, epithet of Bhīma and Hanūmat. —**आमयः** 1 flatulence. —2 rheumatism. —**सखः** fire (the friend of wind); so चण्डुः.

अनिलोद्धित *a.* Not well considered, ill-judged; कार्यस्य वायुजालं वाग्मिनो बुधा; Si. 2. 27.

अनिर्ह *ind.* Incessantly, ceaselessly; अनिरहामपि मकरैर्तुल्यमसौ रजमावहवभिमतो मे S. 3. 4; Bv. 2. 162.

अनिष्ट *a.* 1 Unwished, undesirable; unfavourable. 2 Evil. 3 Bad, unlucky, ominous. 4 Not honoured with a sacrifice. —**हं** 1 An evil, misfortune, calamity. 2 Disadvantage; unwelcome thing. —**Comp.** —**आपत्तिः** *f.*, —**आपादन्** getting what is not desired, an undesired occurrence. —**ग्रहः** an evil or malignant planet. —**यस्य** 1 an undesired occurrence. —2 connection with a wrong object, argument or rule. —**फलं** an evil result. —**शंका** fear of evil. —**हेतुः** an evil omen.

अनिष्यञ्चं *ind.* So that the arrow (the feathery portion of it) does not come out on the other side; *i. e.* not with great force.

अनिस्तीर्ण *a.* 1 Not crossed or got rid of. 2 Unanswered, unrefuted (as a charge).

अनीकः —**क** 1 Army, forces; troop, host; दद्यात् पादवानिकं Bg. 1. 2. 2 A collection, group. 3 Battle, fight, combat. 4 A row, line, marching column.

5 Front, head; chief. —**Comp** —**भ्यः** 1 a warrior. —2 a sentinel, (armed) watch. —3 an elephant-driver or its trainer. —4 a war-drum or trumpet. —5 a signal, mark, sign.

अनीकिनी 1 An army, host, forces. 2 Three chamū or one tenth of a complete army (अक्षौहिणी), *q. v.*

अनील *a.* Not blue, white &c.; वाजिनं *m.* 'white-horsed' N. of Arjuna.

अनीश *a.* 1 Paramount, supreme. 2 Having no mastery or control over, not master of (with *gen.*); गन्नागामनीमोक्षसि सद्गुरुः S. 2. —**शः** N. of Vishnu.

अनीश्वर *a.* 1 Having no superior, uncontrolled. 2 Unable; शयिता सविषयनीश्वरः सकलैर्कृतुर्नहो मन्त्रयान् Bv. 2. 182. 3 Not relating to God. 4 Atheistical. —**Comp.** —**वादः** Atheism, not acknowledging God as the Supreme ruler, an atheist.

अनीह *a.* Indifferent, listless. —**ह** At disregard, indifference.

अनु *ind.* (Either used with nouns to form adverbial compounds, or as a prefix to verbs and verbal derivatives, or as a separable preposition with *acc.* and regarded as a कर्मप्रवचनीय) 1 After, behind; सर्वे नारदमु उपविशन्ति V. 5; क्रमेण ह्यनुमत्तं सविशेषं ह्यनुमत्तं प्रातरनुमत्तं R. 2. 24; अनुविष्टु=विष्ठाः पश्चात् Sk. 2 Along, along-side; जलानि ना तीर-निक्षाल्य दृष्ट्वा बहुयोरुपस्थानम् राजधानी R. 13. 61; अनुगमं वायवसी situated along the Ganges. 3 After, in consequence of, being indicated by; जयमु प्रावर्षत्. 4 With, along with, connected with; नदीमु अवसिता सेना Sk. 5 Inferior or subordinate to; अनु हरिः स्याः=हरिर्हृनाः. 6 In a particular relation or state; मको विष्णुमु Sk. 7 Having a part or share, participation; लक्ष्मीर्हरिमु. 8 Re- petition; अनुदिवसे day by day, every day. 9 Towards, in the direction of; near to, at; अनुगमनाभिर्गतः Sk.; नदि Si. 7. 24 near the river. 10 In orderly succession, according to; अनुक्रमेण in regular order; अनुगृहे in order of seniority. 11 Like, in imitation of; सर्वं मामनु ते त्रियाकिरहजं त्वं तु व्यथा मातुषु V. 4. 25; so अनुगर्ज्वा to roar after or in imitation of. 12 Conformable to; तथैव होतुमर्हन्त्येव राजा वृद्धिर्निजात् R. 4. 12 (अनुगतोऽस्यत्).

अनुक *a.* 1 Greedy; desirous. 2 Libidinous, lustful.

अनुकथनं 1 Subsequent mention.

2 Relation, discourse, conversation.

अनुकनीयस् *a.* The next youngest.

अनुकंप *a.* Pitying, taking compassion on.

अनुकंपनं Compassion, pity, tenderness, sympathy.

अनुकंपा Compassion, pity.

अनुकंप्य *pot. p.* Pityable, worthy of sympathy; किं तव येनासि यमातुकेषा R. 14.

74; Ku. 3. 76. —व्यः A courier, express messenger.

अनुकरणं, —कृतिः *f.* 1 Imitation. 2 Copy, resemblance, similarity; शब्दा-नुकरणं onomatopoeia.

अनुकर्षः—कर्षणं 1 Dragging after, attraction in general. 2 Grammatical attraction. 3 The axle-tree or bottom of a carriage. 4 Delayed performance of a duty; also अनुकरणं.

अनुकल्पः A secondary direction or precept, a substitute or alternative to be used in times of necessity when the primary one (प्रथमकल्प) is not possible; प्रभुः प्रथमकल्पस्य या-नुकल्पेन वर्तते Ms. 11. 30. 3. 147.

अनुकामीन *a.* Going at will or pleasure; one who acts as he pleases; अनुकामीनता त्यज Bk.

अनुकार=अनुकरण *q. v.*

अनुकाल *a.* Opportune, timely.

अनुकीर्तनं Act of proclaiming or publishing.

अनुकूल *a.* 1 Favourable, agreeable, as wind, fate &c. 2 Friendly, kind. 3 Conformable to—लः 1 A faithful or kind husband (एकपतिः S. D. or एकनितः एकस्यामेव नायिकायां आसक्तः), a variety of नायक. —लः Favour, kindness; नायिकामनुकूलमाचक्षि चेतु K. P. 9.

अनुकूलयति Den. P. To conciliate, propitiate.

अनुककच *a.* Serrated, dentated like a saw.

अनुक्रमः 1 Succession, order, sequence, arrangement, method, due order; प्रथमेन वक्तुमनुक्रमज्ञा R. G. 70. श्रमजनं सर्वमनुक्रमेण 14. 60. 2 A table of contents, index.

अनुक्रमणं 1 Proceeding in order. 2 Following.—णी, —विक्ता A table of contents, an index showing the successive contents of a work.

अनुक्रिया=अनुकरण *q. v.*

अनुक्रोशः Pity; compassion, tenderness (with loc.); मग्नकामदेव न ते मय्यनुक्रोशः S. 3; Me. 115.

अनुक्षणं *ind.* Every instant, constantly, frequently.

अनुसक्त *m.* (त्त) The attendant of a door-keeper or charioteer.

अनुक्षेपः Stipend given to certain temple-worshippers in Orissa (?)

अनुख्यातिः *f.* 1 Desecrating. 2 Reporting, revealing.

अनुग्रह *a.* (Incomp.) Following; tallying with—जः A follower, obedient servant, companion; सज्जनायाद्यु R. 2. 58: 9. 12.

अनुगतिः *f.* Following; गतानुगतिकी लोकः following, imitating; see under गत.

अनुगमः—गमं 1 Following. 2 Following in death, self-immolation of a widow on her husband's funeral pile. 3 Imitating; approaching. 4 Con-

formity, accordance.

अनुगाजित *p. p.* Roared. —तं A roaring echo.

अनुगधीनः A cowherd.

अनुगामिन् *m.* A follower, companion.

अनुगुण *a.* Having similar qualities, of the same nature; favourable or agreeable to, suitable, according to, congenial with; (यथा) उत्कृष्टमस्य हृदया-नुगुणा वदस्या Mk. 3. 3 agreeable or pleasing to the heart, exactly after the heart (Tv. here takes एणा to mean तेनीयुक्तवीणा itself). —णं *adv.* 1 Favourably, conformably to one's desires. 2 Agreeably or conformably to (in comp.). 3 Naturally.

अनुग्रहः—हणं 1 A favour, kindness, obligation; obliging; नियतानुग्रहकर्ता Pt. 1; पार्ष्णाणुग्रहपूतं R. 2. 35. 2 Acceptance. 3 Rear-guard.

अनुग्रासकः A mouthful.

अनुचरः 1 A companion, follower, attendant, servant; तेनानुचरेण घेनोः R. 2. 4; 26, 52. —री, —रा A female attendant.

अनुचारकः A follower, servant &c. —रिका A female servant.

अनुचित *a.* 1 Wrong, improper. 2 Unusual; unfit.

अनुचिन्ता, चिन्तनं 1 Calling to mind, thinking of, meditating upon. 2 Recalling, recollecting. 3 Constant thinking, anxiety.

अनुच्छादः The part of a man's under garment which is allowed to hang down in front from the waist to the feet (Mar. निग्रा).

अनुच्छिन्तिः *f.* अनुच्छेदः Non-extirpation; non-destruction; indestructibility.

अनुज—जात *a.* Born after, later, younger; असौ कुमारस्तमजोऽनुजातः R. 6. 78. —जः, —जातः 1 A younger brother. —जा, —जाता A younger sister.

अनुजस्मन् *m.* A younger brother; जननाथ तवानुजस्मन् Ki. 2. 17.

अनुजीविन् *a.* Dependent, living on or upon. —म. A dependent, servant, follower; अश्वपनीयाः प्रभवोऽनुजीविभिः Ki. 1. 4, 10.

अनुज्ञा, —ज्ञानं 1 Permission, consent, sanction. 2 Permission or leave to depart. 3 Excusing. 4 An order, command.

अनुज्ञापकः one who commands or orders.

अनुज्ञापनं, —ज्ञप्तिः *f.* 1 Authorising. 2 Issuing an order or command.

अनुज्येष्ठ *ind.* According to seniority.

अनुतर्षः 1 Thirst; सोपपारसुपशान्तविचारं सातुतर्षमुतर्षमेव Si. 10. 2 (thirst and liquor). 2 Wish, desire. 3 A drinking vessel. 4 Liquor itself.

अनुतापः Repentance, remorse; ज्ञातादु-

तापेन सा V. 4. 38 stung with remorse.

अनुतर्षणं=अनुतर्ष 3 and 4.

अनुतिलं *ind.* Grain after grain, i. e. by grains, or very minutely.

अनुत्क *a.* Not over-anxious, not repentant or regretful.

अनुत्तम *a.* 1 Having no superior or better, unsurpassed, the very best or highest, pre-eminently the best; सर्व-द्रव्येषु विद्येयं द्रव्यमाहुरनुत्तमं H. Pr. 4; कास्तु गतिमनुत्तमा Ms. 2. 242. 2 (In gram.) Not used in the उत्तम or first person.

अनुत्तर *a.* 1 Principal, chief. 2 Best, excellent. 3 Without a reply, silent, unable to answer; भवत्यनुत्तरा च भवत्यनुत्तरा Naishadha. 4 Fixed, firm. 5 Low, inferior, base, mean. 6 Southern.—रं No reply, a reply which, being evasive, is considered to be no reply.—रा The south.

अनुत्तरंग *a.* Steady, not ruffled (by waves); अतामिवाधामनुत्तरंगं Ku. 3. 48.

अनुत्थानं Absence of exertion.

अनुत्थान *a.* Not deviating from the Sūtra (of Pāṇini or of morality); not anomalous or irregular; °पद्व्याना सद्गतिः सन्निकृता Si. 2. 112.

अनुत्सेकः Absence of haughtiness or pride; °को लक्ष्यो Bh. 2. 63; modesty.

अनुत्सेकिन् *a.* Not puffed up; मग्नयेषु °नी भव S. 4. 17.

अनुदर *a.* 1 Having a slender waist; thin, lank; (see अ).

अनुदर्शनं Inspection.

अनुदात्त *a.* Grave (accent); not elevated or raised (not pronounced with the Uda tta accent); accentless.—त्तः The grave accent.

अनुदार *a.* 1 Not liberal, niggardly; not high or noble. 2 Adhering to or followed by a wife : यस्मिन्प्रसूतिं पुनः स भवत्युदारोऽनुदारश्च K. P. 4 (used in sense 1 also). 3 Having a suitable worthy wife.

अनुदिनं-दिवसं *ind.* Daily, day after day.

अनुदेशः 1 Pointing back; a rule or direction which refers or points back to a previous rule; यथासंख्यमनुदेशः समाना P. I. 3. 10. 2 Direction, order.

अनुद्धत *a.* Not raised or puffed up; °ताः सत्यरुपाः सद्गतिभिः S. 5. 12.

अनुद्ध *a.* 1 Not bold; °तः, mild. 2 Not exalted or lofty.

अनुदुत *p. p.* 1 Followed, pursued; (sometimes used actively). 2 Sent or brought back (as sound). —तं A measure of time in music=half *druta*.

अनुव्रतः Non-marriage, celibacy.

अनुधावनं 1 Going or running after, following, pursuing; तुलं कश्चित्तसे S. 2. 2 Close pursuit of an object; research, investigation. 3 Seeking a mistress, though unattainable. 4 Cleansing, purification.

अनुष्ठानं . 1 Thought, meditation, religious contemplation. 2 Thinking of, remembrance; या नः प्रीतिर्विस्वाह स्वदुष्पानसंभवा Ku. 6. 21. 3 Wishing well of, affectionate solicitude for.

अनुनयः 1 Conciliation, propitiation; प्रकृतिवकः स कस्यानुनयं प्रतिगृह्णाति S. 4. 2 Courtesy, civility, conciliatory act. 3 A humble supplication or entreaty, a request in general; ° आनयणं conciliatory address. 4 Discipline, training, regulation of conduct.

अनुनादः Sound, noise, reverberation, echo.

अनुनायक *a.* Submissive, humble, supplicating.

अनुनायिका *a.* Conciliating.—का A female character, subordinate to the Nāyikā or leading character, such as a friend, nurse, maid-servant &c.; सखी प्रजिता दासी प्रेक्षा धात्रेयिका तथा । अन्यथा शिष्यकारिणी विज्ञेया अनुनायिकाः ॥

अनुनासिक *a.* 1 Nasal, pronounced through the nose. —क The nasal twang. —Comp.—आदिः a conjunct consonant beginning with a nasal.

अनुनिर्देशः Description or relation following the previous, order or sequence; भूयसासुपदिष्टाना क्रियाशालस्य क्रमेणम् । क्रमशो यांनुनिर्देशो यथासंख्यं तदुच्यते ॥ S. D.

अनुनीतिः—अनुनय *q. v.*

अनुपघातः Absence of damage or detriment; 'अर्जित obtained without any detriment (to the paternal estate).

अनुपतनं-पातः 1 Falling upon, alighting upon in succession. 2 Following, pursuit. 3 Proportion. 4 Rule of three. —तं *ind.* (regarded as a numeral from पत्) Following in succession, going after; सतनुपतनं कुतुमान्य-गृह्णात् Bk. 2. 11 (सतमनुपास्य going to creeper after creeper, or, after bending the creepers).

अनुपथ *a.* Following the road. —थ *adv.* Along the road.

अनुपद् *a.* Following the feet closely. —द् A chorus, burden of a song. —*ind.* 1 Along the feet, near the feet. 2 Step by step, at every step. 3 Word for word. 4 On the heels of, close behind or after, immediately after (of time or space); गच्छतां पुरो भवन्ती । अहमन्वपुदमागत एव S. 3; oft. with gen. or in comp. in this sense; (ते) अग्निश्वामनुपद् समस्तशतं पाणिना R. 11. 31; अनोषाः प्रतिगृह्णाताभ्यामुपदमाशिषः 1. 44.

अनुपद्वी A way, road.

अनुपदित्र *a.* Following, seeking after or for, a searcher, inquirer; अनुपदमेवेष्टा गवामनुपदी Sk..

अनुपदीना A shoe (boot, buskin, or slippers) of the length of the foot.

अनुपधः 'Having no उपधा or penultimate', a letter or syllable not preceded by another.

अनुपधि *a.* Guileless, without fraud रहस्यं साधुनामनुपधि विमुक्तं विजयते U. 2. 2.

अनुपन्यासः 1 Not mentioning; non-statement. 2 Uncertainty, doubt, failure of proof.

अनुपपत्तिः *f.* 1 Failure, failing to be; लक्षणा शक्यसंबन्धस्तात्पर्योपपत्तिः Bhāṣhā. P. 82 (तत्पर्यं being the failure of the meaning aimed at, or of any connected meaning). 2 Inapplicability, not being applicable. 3 Inconclusive reasoning; absence of reasonable grounds.

अनुपम *a.* Incomparable, matchless, best, most excellent. —मा The female elephant of the south-west (mate of कुमुद.).

अनुपमेय-मित *a.* Matchless, incomparable

अनुपलब्धिः *f.* Non-recognition, non-perception, one of the instruments of knowledge according to the Mīmāṃsakas, but not according to the Naiyāyikas.

अनुपलभः Want of apprehension, non-perception.

अनुपवीतिन् *m.* One who does not wear the sacred thread (belonging to his caste).

अनुपशयः Any thing or circumstance that aggravates a malady.

अनुपसंहारिन् *m.* A kind of हेतुमात्र or fallacy in Nyāya, which includes every known thing in the पक्ष and thus prevents the corroboration of a general rule of causation by illustrations, positive, or negative; as सर्वं नित्यं प्रमेयत्वात्.

अनुपसर्गः 1 A word (particle &c.) that is not, or has not the force of an *Upasarga*. 2 That which has no *Upasarga*.

अनुपस्थानं Absence, not being at hand.

अनुपस्थित *a.* Not present, absent.

अनुपस्थितिः *f.* 1 absence. 2 Inability to remember.

अनुपहत *a.* 1 Not injured. 2 Not used, unbleached, new (as cloth).

अनुपाख्य *a.* Not clearly visible or discernible.

अनुपात=अनुपतनं *q. v.*

अनुपातकं A heinous crime such as theft, murder, adultery &c. 35 such sins are enumerated in Vishṇusmṛiti; Manu mentions 30 kinds.

अनुपानं A drink taken with or after medicine; a fluid vehicle in medicine.

अनुपालनं Preserving, keeping up, obeying.

अनुपूरकः A follower.

अनुपूर्व *a.* 1 Regular, having a suitable measure, symmetrical; दृष्टानुपूर्वं च न चातिद्विचं Ku. 1. 35. 'केसू' who has regular hair: 'गज' having regularly-

shaped limbs; सः ° दृष्ट. 'नाभि', 'प्राणि'. 2 Orderly successive.—Comp. —ज *a.* descended in a regular line.—वत्सा a cow that calves regularly.

अनुपूर्वज्ञः-पूर्वेण *adv.* In regular order, successively.

अनुप्रेत *a.* 1 Not endowed with. 2 Not invested with, the sacred thread (अनुपनीत).

अनुप्रज्ञानं Tracing, tracking.

अनुप्रपत्तं-इं *ind.* Going in succession; गृहं तं-इं आस, गृहं अनुप्रपत्तं-इं Sk.

अनुप्रयोगः Additional use, repetition.

अनुप्रवेशः 1 Entrance into; R. 3. 22; 10. 51. 2 Adapting oneself to the will of.

अनुप्रश्नः A subsequent question (having reference to what the teacher has previously said).

अनुप्रसक्तिः *f.* 1 Very close attachment. 2 Very close logical connection (of words).

अनुप्रसादनं Propitiation, conciliation.

अनुप्राप्तिः *f.* Getting to, reaching.

अनुपूरकः A follower, servant; साङ्गुव प्रमुपि ह्यनुपूरकाणां R. 13. 75.

अनुपासः Alliteration, repetition of similar letters, syllables or sounds; वर्णसाम्यमनुपासः K. P. For definitions and examples see S. D. 633-38 and K. P. 9th Ullāsa.

अनुबद्ध *p. p.* 1 Bound, tied to. 2 Following in the train, coming as a consequence. 3 Connected with. 4 Constantly sticking to, continuous

अनुबन्धः 1 Binding or fastening on, connection, attachment, tie (lit. & fig.) 2 Uninterrupted succession, continuity; series, chain; वारं कुरु स्थिरतया विस्तानुबन्धं S. 4. 14; वैरं, मत्सरं; साङ्गुवः कथं न स्युः संपदो मे निरापदः R. 1. 64. 3 Consequence, result (good or bad). 4 Intention, design, motive, cause; अनुबन्धं परिज्ञाय देवकाली च तत्त्वतः । सापराधी चालोक्य दंडं दंष्ट्रेण पातयेत् Ms. 8. 126. 5 An adjunct of a thing, a secondary member. 6 Introductory reasons (an indispensable element of the Vedānta). 7 (Gram.) An indicatory syllable or letter intended to denote some peculiarity in the inflection, accent &c. of the word to which it is attached; as ल in गल्.

8 An obstacle, impediment. 9 Beginning, commencement. 10 Course, pursuit.

अनुबन्धनं Connection, succession, series &c.

अनुबन्धिन् *q.* (oft. at the end of comp.) 1 Connected with, attached or related to. 2 Having in its train, resulting in, having as a consequence; दुःखं दुःसाङ्गुवः V. 4 one misfortune closely follows another, or misfor-

tunes never come single. 3 Thriving, prosperous, uninterrupted; लघु गते यस्य न चानुबन्धि R. 6. 77 uninterrupted or allpervading.

अनुबन्ध *a.* 1 Principal, chief. 2 To be killed (as a bull).

अनुबल *A* rear-guard, an auxiliary army following another.

अनुबोधः 1 An after-thought, recollection. 2 Reviving the scent of faded perfumes.

अनुबोधन *Recollection, reminding.*

अनुभवः 1 Direct perception or cognition, knowledge derived from personal observation or experiment, the impression on the mind not derived from memory, one of the kinds of knowledge, See T. S. 34. (The Naiyāyikas recognize प्रत्यक्ष, अनुमान, उपमान and शब्द as the four sources of knowledge; the Vedāntins and Mīmāṃsākas add two more अर्थानुभव and अनुपपत्ति). 2 Experience; अनुभवं वचना नहि ह्युपनि N. 4. 105. 3 Understanding. 4 Result, consequence. —*Comp.* —*ज्ञ* *a.* established by experience.

अनुभावः 1 Dignity, consequence or dignity of person, majestic lustre, splendour, might, power, authority; (परिमयपुरःसरी) अनुभावविशेषाच्च सत्तापरिवृता-दिव R. 1. 37; संभावनीयादनुभावा अस्माकृतः S. 7. 2 (In Rhet.) An external manifestation or indication of a feeling (भाव) by appropriate symptoms, such as by look, gesture &c; भावं मनो-गतं साक्षात् स्वगतं व्यञ्जयति ये तेऽनुभावा इति व्या-ताः यथा भ्रमंगः कोपस व्यञ्जकः see S. D. 162 &c. 3 Determination, belief.

अनुभावक *a.* Causing to understand, indicative.

अनुभावेन *Indication of feelings by signs, gestures &c.*

अनुभाषण 1 Repetition of an assertion to refute it. 2 Repeating what has been said.

अनुभूति *f.* = अनुभव *q. v.*

अनुभोगः 1 Enjoyment. 2 A grant of land in perpetuity for service done.

अनुभ्रातृ *m.* A younger brother.

अनुमत *p. p.* 1 Approved, permitted, allowed, granted; अनुमन् S. 4. 9 allowed to depart. 2 Liked, beloved, dear to. —*तः* A lover. —*त* Consent, approval, permission.

अनुमति *f.* 1 Permission, consent, approval. 2 The 15th day of the moon's age on which she rises one digit less than full. —*Comp.* —*पत्रं* a deed expressing assent.

अनुमनन 1 Assent; sufferance. 2 Independence.

अनुमन्त्रण Consecration by hymns and prayers.

अनुमरण Following in death; तन्मरणे

चानुमरणं कर्तव्यमिति मे निश्चयः H. 3; post-oration of a widow.

अनुसङ्ग *Inference, conclusion from given premises; see अनुमिति.*

अनुसङ्गः 1 Inferring as the instrument of an अनुमिति, conclusion from given premises; an inference, conclusion; one of the four means of obtaining knowledge according to the Nyāya system. 2 A guess, conjecture. 3 Analogy. 4 (In Rhet.) A figure which consists in a notion, expressed in a peculiarly striking manner, of a thing established by proof; S. D. 711; यत्र पतत्यबलाना तद्विनिर्दिताः पतन्ति तत्र शराः । तच्छापोपनिशयो वाच्यः ता दुरः स्मृतं मन्त्रं ॥ See K. P. 10. —*Comp.* —*रक्ति* *f.* reasoning, logical inference.

अनुमापक *a.* (पिका *f.*) causing an inference as an effect, being the ground of an inference.

अनुमासः The following month. —*सं* *ind.* Every month.

अनुमिति *f.* Inference from given premises; the knowledge that arises from deduction or syllogistic reasoning.

अनुमेय *pol. p.* Inferable, to be inferred; कलातुमयाः गरभाः R. 1. 20.

अनुमोदन Approval, seconding, acceptance, compliance.

अनुवाजः A part of a sacrificial ceremony (होम) ; secondary or supplementary sacrificial rite; usually written अनुवाज; also अनुवागा.

अनुवातृ *m.* A follower.

अनुवात्र-त्रा Retinue, train; attendance upon; following.

अनुवात्रिकः A follower, attendant; S. 1, 2.

अनुवाच Following.

अनुवाचक *a.* Following; attending, consequent. —*m.* A follower (lit. & fig.); गमादनुवाचयिनः a dependant or attendant; न्ययि शेषोऽन्यनुवाचिवर्गः R. 2. 4, 19.

अनुवीक्ष *m.* An examiner, inquirer; a teacher.

अनुवीक्षः 1 A question, inquiry, examination. 2 Censure, reproof. 3 Solicitation. 4 Exertion. 5 Religious meditation. 6 Comment. —*Comp.* —*रुक्* *m.* 1 an interrogator. —2 a teacher; spiritual preceptor.

अनुवीजन A question, inquiry,

अनुवीज्यः A servant.

अनुवर्त *p. p.* 1 Reddened, coloured. 2 Pleased, contented; loyally devoted.

अनुवर्ति *f.* Love, attachment, devotion, affection.

अनुवर्जक *a.* Gratifying, pleasing.

अनुवर्जन Conciliating, satisfying, gratifying, pleasing, keeping contented.

अनुवर्जन 1 Standing conformably to; a continuous tinkling echo produced by the sounds of bells, anklets &c. 2 The power of words called व्यञ्जना *q. v.* the meaning suggested by what is actually stated; तन्मल्लस्यत्वा-देवानुवर्णनस्यो यो व्यञ्जः S. D. 4.

अनुवर्ति *f.* Love, attachment.

अनुवर्था A foot-path, a by-road.

अनुवर्तः, -वर्तित Echo, reverberation.

अनुवर्त *a.* Secret, solitary, private. —*सं* *adv.* In secret.

अनुवर्तः 1 Kindness. 2 Devotion, attachment, loyalty (opp. अवर्तः); love, affection (with loc. or in comp.); कटाक्षेन प्रथमं मन्त्रमुवाच कर्मात्मन् S. 3. 15; R. 3. 10; क्षितिः a gesture or external sign expressive of love.

अनुवर्तिनः अनुवर्तवद् *a.* Attached, inspired with love.

अनुवर्त *adv.* In the night; every night, night after night.

अनुवर्था N. of the 17th of the 27 lunar mansions or asterisms. It consists of four stars.

अनुवर्त *a.* 1 Like, resembling, corresponding to; वस्तुविधौ; अनुवर्तं वरं S. 1. 2 Suitable or fit, according to; with gen. or in comp.; भवति अनुवर्तस्त्वं सुखेनैककाले V. 5. 21.

अनुवर्तः, -वर्त, -वर्तः *adv.* Conformably or agreeably to.

अनुवर्तः -वर्त 1 Compliance, gratification, fulfilling one's wishes &c. 2 Conformity, obedience, regard, consideration; धर्मवर्तवत् K. 160, 180, 192. 3 Pressing entreaty, solicitation, request. 4 Bearing of a rule.

अनुवर्तिनः, -वर्त *a.* Compliant.

अनुवर्तः Repetition, tautology.

अनुवर्तः -वर्तः A peacock.

अनुवर्तः -वर्तन 1 Unction, anointing. 2 Ointment, unguent; सुस्मिन्नुक्तम-धूपादनुवर्तनं K. 324.

अनुवर्त *a.* 1 'With the hair,' regular, in natural order (opp. अवर्तः); (hence), favourable; कृष्टं धानं अवर्तितं कर्षति Sk. ploughed in the regular direction. 2 Mixed (as a tribe). —*सं* *adv.* In regular or natural order. —*मः* (pl.) Mixed castes. —*Comp.* —*अर्थ* *a.* speaking in favour of; जडान्यनुवर्तो-मार्थां प्रवाचः कृतिना विरः Si. 2. 25. —*ज-* *जन्म* *a.* born in due gradation, offspring of a mother inferior in caste to the father; said of the mixed tribes.

अनुवर्त *a.* 1 Not excessive, neither more nor less. 2 Not clear or manifest.

अनुवर्तः A genealogical table.

अनुवर्त *a.* Very crooked; somewhat crooked or oblique (said of planets.)

अनुवर्तनः Repetition, recitation; teaching.

अनुवत्सरः A year.

अनुवर्तनं 1 Following (fig. also); compliance, obedience, conformity. 2 Gratifying, obliging. 3 Approval. 4 Result, consequence. 5 Supplying from a preceding Sūtra.

अनुवर्तिन् *a.* 1 Following, obeying, conforming to, with acc. or in com.

अनुवक्ष *a.* Subject to the will of another, obedient. —ज्ञः Subjection, obedience.

अनुवाकः 1 Repeating. 2 subdivision of the Vedas, section, chapter.

अनुवाचनं 1 Causing to recite, teaching, instructing. 2 Reading to oneself; see वच् with अनु.

अनुवातः The windward direction.

अनुवादः 1 Repetition (in general). 2 Repetition by way of explanation, illustration or corroboration. 3 Explanatory repetition or reference to what is already mentioned; particularly, any portion of the Brāhmaṇas which comments on, illustrates, or explains a *Vidhi* or direction previously laid down and which does not itself lay down any directions. 4 Corroboration. 5 Report, rumour.

अनुवादकः-वादिन् *a.* 1 Explanatory. 2 Conformable to, in harmony with.

अनुवाद्य *pot. p.* 1 To be explained or illustrated. 2 (In gram.) To be made the subject of an assertion (in a sentence), opposed to विधेय which affirms or denies something about the subject. In a sentence the अनुवाद्य or subject which is supposed to be already known is repeated to mark its connection with the विधेय or predicate, and should be placed first; अनुवाद्यमनुवक्षेयं न विधेयमुदीरयेत्.

अनुवारं *ind.* Time after time, repeatedly, frequently.

अनुवासः-सनं 1 Perfuming or scenting (in general,) with incense &c. 2 Perfuming clothes by dipping the ends. 3 (नः also) A syringe, clyster-pipe (Mar. पिचकारी); an oily enema or the operation itself.

अनुवासित *a.* Fumigated, perfumed.

अनुवसिः *f.* Finding, obtaining.

अनुविद्ध *p. p.* 1 Pierced, bored; क्रीडाविविद्धादिशाखाण्येन काव्यता S. D. 2 Overspread, intertwined; full of, pervaded by, mixed or blended with, intermixed; सरसिजमनुविद्धं वैचलेनापि रूपं S. 1 20. 3 Connected with, relating to. 4 Set, inlaid; variegated; रत्नावुविद्धावर्णमेलनाया दिशः सपत्नी भव दक्षिणस्याः R. 6. 53.

अनुविधानं 1 Obedience. 2 Acting in conformity to (orders &c.).

अनुविधायिन् *a.* Obedient, submissive.

अनुविनाशः Perishing after.

अनुविधेयः Being obstructed in consequence of.

अनुवृत्त *p. p.* 1 Obeying, following &c. 2 Uninterrupted, continued.

अनुवृत्तिः *f.* 1 Approval. 2 Obedience, conformity, following, continuity. 3 Acting according or suitably to, compliance, acquiescence; gratifying, pleasing; कालं चानुवृत्तिं शिक्षितं वत्सेन U. 3, Ma. 1. 9. 4 (Gram.) Being supplied or repeated in a following rule; continued influence of a preceding on a following rule.

5 Repetition; वर्णानामनुवृत्तिस्तुष्टाः.

अनुवृत्तः—अनुवाद्य *q. v.*

अनुवेलं *ind.* Ever and anon, constantly; इति स्म पुच्छत्यनुवेलमाहृतः R. 3. 5.

अनुवशाः-शानं 1 Following, entering after. 2 Marriage of a younger brother before the elder is married.

अनुव्यञ्जनं A secondary token.

अनुव्यवसायः (In Nyāya) Consciousness of the perception; (in Vedānta phil.) perception of a sentiment or judgment.

अनुव्याधः-वेधः 1 Hurting, piercing, perforating; न हि क्रीडावुव्याध्वा रत्नस्य रत्नत्वं व्याहृतमीशाः S. D. 1. 2 Contact, union; सुखामेदं मदिरया कृतावुव्याधमुद्रमन् Si. 2. 20. 3 Blending. 4 Obstructing.

अनुव्याहरणं, -व्याहारः 1 Repetition, repeated utterance. 2 A curse, imprecation.

अनुव्रजनं-व्रज्या Following, going after, especially a departing guest.

अनुव्रत *a.* Devoted or faithful to, attached to (with acc. or gen.).

अनुवृत्तिक *a.* Accompanied with or bought for a hundred.

अनुशयः 1 Repentance, remorse; regret, sorrow; नन्द्यनुशयानमेतत् Māl. 8; इतो गतस्यानुशयो मा भूदिति V. 4; Si. 2. 14. 2 Intense enmity or anger, शिष्टपालोऽनुशयं परं गतः Si. 16. 2; यस्मिन्नुकावुशया सदैव जायते युजनी Māl. 6. 1, 3 Hatred. 4 Close connection, as with a consequence; close attachment (to any object). 5 (In Vedānta phil.) The result or consequence of bad deeds which very closely clings to them and makes the soul enter other bodies after enjoying temporary freedom from recurring births. 6 Regret in the case of purchases, technically called rescission; see क्रीडावुशय.

अनुशयान *a.* Regretting &c. —ता A variety of heroine; one who is sad and dejected, being apprehensive of the loss of her lover.

अनुशयिन् *a.* 1 Devotedly attached to, faithful. 2 Repentant, penitent. 3 Hating intensely. 4 Connected as with a consequence.

अनुशारः A sort of evil spirit, Rākshasa.

अनुशासकः-शासिन्, -शास्तु, or शासितु *a.* One who directs, instructs, governs or punishes; कश्चि उपाधेयमनुशासितः Bg. 8. 9. ruler; एष चारावुशानी राजेति भयावुशयितः V. 4.

अनुशासनं Advice, persuasion, instruction, laying down rules or precepts; a law, rule, or precept; भवत्यधिक्यं इवावुशासनं Ki. 1. 28. words of advice; तस्मिन्नावुशासनं Ms. 8. 139; नामलिङ्गं laying down rules on the gender of nouns, explanation of gender &c.; शब्दावुशासनं Sk.

अनुशिक्षिन् *a.* Practising, learning.

अनुशिक्षिः *f.* Instruction, teaching; order, command.

अनुशीलनं Intent or assiduous application, constant pursuit or exercise, constant or repeated practice or study.

अनुशोकः-शोचनं Sorrow, repentance regret, अनुहु (शो) चितं in the same sense.

अनुश्रवः Vedic or sacred tradition.

अनुशक्त *p. p.* 1 Connected with. 2 Clinging or adhering to.

अनुश्रवः 1 Close adherence or attendance; connection, conjunction, association. 2 Coalition. 3 Connection of word with word. 4 Necessary consequence. 5 Compassion, pity, tenderness.

अनुश्रविक *a.* Following as a necessary result; concomitant.

अनुश्रवित् *a.* 1 Connected with, adhering or sticking to. 2 Following as a necessary consequence. 3 Related or applicable to, common, prevailing; विद्युतावुश्रवमि भयमेति जनः Ki. 6. 5. 5.

अनुश्रवनीय *pot. p.* To be supplied from a preceding sentence (अनुश्रवः word).

अनुश्रवकः, -सेचनं Rewatering, sprinkling over again.

अनुश्रुतिः *f.* Praise (in due order)

अनुश्रुत् *f.* 1 Following in praise; speech. 2 Sarasvatī. 3 N. of a class of metres consisting of four Pādas of 8 syllables each, the whole stanza consisting of 32 syllables.

अनुश्रावः, -श्रायिन् *a.* Doing, performing.

अनुश्रानं 1 Doing, performance, execution, accomplishment &c.; obeying; उपरूप्यते तपोऽनुश्रानं S. 4 practice of religious austerities. 2 Commencing, undertaking, engaging in. 3 Commencement or course of conduct, procedure, course of action. 4 practice of religious rites or ceremonies, any religious rite or ceremony.

अनुश्रपनं Causing to do an act.

अनुष्ण *a.* 1 Not hot, cold. 2 Apathetic; lazy, sluggish. —पद्मः Cold touch or sensation. —पद्मः A water-lily, blue lotus (उत्पल).

अनुवृत्तः A hind wheel.

अनुसंधानं 1 Inquiry, investigation; close inspection or scrutiny, examination. 2 Aiming at. 3 Planning, arranging, getting ready &c. 4 Suitable connection.

अनुसंहित *p. p.* Inquired into, investigated. —*तं adv.* In the Samhitā text; according to this text.

अनुसमरः Regular or proper connection, as of words.

अनुसमापनं Regular completion.

अनुसंबद्ध *a.* Connected with.

अनुसरः Follower, companion, attendant.

अनुसरणं 1 Following, pursuing, going after. 2 Conformity to.

अनुसर्पः A reptile (in general).

अनुसवनं *ind.* 1 After a sacrifice. 2 At every sacrifice. 3 Every moment.

अनुसाम *a.* Conciliated, friendly, favourable.

अनुसायं *ind.* Every evening.

अनुसूचनं Indication, pointing out.

अनुसारः 1 Going after, following (*fig.* also); pursuit; शब्दानुसारं अवलोक्य *S.* 7 looking in the direction of the sound. 2 Conformity to, accordance with; conformity to usage. 3 Custom, usage, established practice. 4 Received or established authority.

अनुसारकः-सारिन् *a.* 1 Following, pursuing, going after, attendant on; शब्दानुसारिणि विनाकिन् *S.* 1. 6; कृष्णानुसारि च *Pt.* 1. 278. 2 According or conformable to, following यथासाक्षात् *Ms.* 7. 31. 3 Seeking, looking out for, investigating, scrutinizing.

अनुसारणा Going after, pursuit; तस्मात्तन्मात्रमात्रा कुर्यात्तन्नुसारणं *Mb.*

अनुसूचकं Indicating, pointing out to.

अनुसृतिः *f.* Going after, following, conforming to, in accordance with.

अनुसैन्यं The rear of an army, rear-guard.

अनुसूक्तं *ind.* Having entered or gone into in succession; गङ्गा गङ्गानुसूक्तं *Sk.*

अनुस्तरणं Strewing or spreading round.—*नी* A cow; especially the cow sacrificed at the funeral ceremony.

अनुस्मरणं 1 Recollection, remembering. 2 Repeated recollection.

अनुस्मृतिः *f.* 1 Cherished recollection. 2 Thinking of one thing to the exclusion of others.

अनुसूत *a.* 1 Woven together, regularly and uninterruptedly. 2 Sewn on, fastened to. 3 Closely attached or linked to.

अनुस्वानः 1 Sounding conformably to. 2 An after sound; echo; see अनुस्वन.

अनुस्वारः The nasal sound which is marked by a dot above the line (.) and which always belongs to a preceding vowel.

अनुहरणं-हारः Imitation, resemblance, similarity.

अनुकः-कं 1 Family, race. 2 Disposition, temperament; character, peculiarity of race.

अनुचान *a.* or -नः 1 One devoted to study, learned; especially one well versed in the Vedas with their Angas so as to be able to repeat, and teach them; इत्यनुचानाः *Ku.* 6. 15. 2 Modest.

अनुद *a.* 1 Not borne or carried. 2 Unmarried.—*दा* An unmarried woman.—*COMP.*—सान *a.* bashful.—गमनं (गं) Fornication.—आनु *m.* (गं) 1. the brother of an unmarried woman.—2 the brother of the concubine of a king.

अनुदकं Want of water; drought.

अनुदेशः 'Relative order,' *N.* of a figure of speech in which a reference is made in successive order to what precedes; यथासंख्यमनुदेश उद्दिष्टानां क्रमेण च *S.* D. 732.

अनुन *a.* 1 Not inferior, not less; not wanting or lacking in; इन्दुवने चैत्रयादनुने *R.* 6. 50; उपैरनुना *R.* 6. 37. 2 Full, whole, entire; large, great; *Si.* 4. 11.

अनुप *a.* Watery, rich or abounding in water, marshy.—*पः-पं* 1 A watery place or country. 2 *N.* of a particular country (—*पाः pl.*); *R.* 6. 37. 3. A marsh, bog. 4 A pond or tank of water. 5 Bank or side (of a river, mountain). 6 A buffalo. 7 A frog. 8 A kind of partridge. 9 An elephant.—*COMP.*—जं moist, ginger.—मय *a.* marshy, boggy.

अनुप्राज, अनुप्राया—अनुप्राज, अनुप्राया.

अनुर *a.* Thighless.—*रः* Aruna, the charioteer of the sun (who is represented as having no thighs); the dawn; see अरुण.—*COMP.*—सारथिः the sun (having अनुर for his charioteer); गतं तिरश्चीनमनुरसारथेः *Si.* 1. 2.

अनुजित *a.* 1 Not strong, weak, powerless. 2 Free from pride.

अनुज्वर *a.* 1 Saline, the same as ऊज्वर; cf. उत्तम and अनुत्तम. 2 Not saline.

अनुज-ज *a.* 1 Without a hymn. 2 Not conversant with, or not studying, the *Rigveda*; one not invested with the sacred thread and hence not yet entitled to study the Vedas (as a boy); अनुजो माणवकः *Mug-dha.*

अनुजु *a.* Not straight, crooked; (*fig.*) unfair, wicked, dishonest.

अनुज *a.* Free from debt, with gen. of person or thing रत्नमनुजां करोमि *S.* 1; गार्ग्यैश्वर्यमनुजं (युग्मं) *B.* 12. 54. Every

one that is born has three debts to pay off:—to Sages, Gods, and the Manes; and he who learns the Vedas offers sacrifices to Gods, and begets a son, becomes अनुज (free from debt); see *R.* 8. 30.

अनुजिन् *a.*—अनुज.

अनुत *a.* 1 Not true, false (words) प्रियं च नानुत ब्रूयात् *Ms.* 4. 138.—तं Falsehood, lying, deception, fraud. 2 Agriculture (opp. तस्य); *Ms.* 4. 5.—*COMP.*—चतुर्न, भाषणं आख्यानं lying, falsehood.—वादिन्-वाच् *a.* a liar.—नत *a.* false to one's vows or premises.

अनुतः Unfit season, improper or premature time.—*COMP.*—कन्या a girl before menstruation.

अनेक *a.* 1 Not one; more than one, many; अनेकपितृकाणां तु पितृतो माणकत्वा *Y.* 2. 120, *Ki.* 1. 16; several, various. 2 Separated; divided.—*COMP.*—अस्तर, अज्ज *a.* having more than one vowel or syllable; polysyllabic.—अंत *a.* 1 uncertain, doubtful, variable; स्वाति-त्ययमनेकांतयाचकं —2—अंतिकांतिक *q. v.* (—तः) 1 unsettled condition, absence of permanence. —2 uncertainty, an unessential part, as the several *ambandhas*. वाद् scepticism; वादि *m.* a sceptic, an Arhat of the Jainas.

अर्थ *a.* 1 having many (more than one) meanings, homonymous; as the words गो, अश्व, अक्ष &c. अनेकार्थस्य शब्दस्य *K. P.* 2. —2 having the sense of the word अनेक.—3 having many objects or purposes. (—र्थः) multiplicity of objects, topics &c.—आभय, —आभित *a.* (in *Vais. phil.*) dwelling or abiding in more than one (such as संयोग, सामान्य).—भुज *a.* of many kinds, manifold, diverse.—भोज *a.* belonging to two families (such as a boy when adopted), i. e. that of his own, and that of his adoptive father.—क्षिप्त *a.* fickle-minded.—ज *a.* born more than once. (—जः) a bird.—पः an elephant cf. द्विप; वनेतरानेकपदशंनन *K.* 5. 47; *Si.* 5. 35, 12. 75.—भुज *a.* (स्त्री *f.*) *a.* 1 many-faced. —2 dispersed, going in various directions; (बलानि) जमादिरेऽनेकभुजानि मार्गाद् *Bk.* 2. 54.—युजिजिजिन्, विजिजिन् *a.* victorious in many battles.—रूप *a.* 1 of various forms, multi-form. —2 of various kinds or sorts.—3 fickle, changeable, of a varying nature; इदंयामनेन रूपनीतिरेकस्या *Pt.* 1. 425.—लोचनः *N.* of Siva; also of Indra.—रचनं the plural number; dual also.—वर्ण *a.* involving more than one (unknown) quantity.—विष *a.* various, different.—शक *a.* cloven-hoofed.—साधारण *a.* common to many.

अनेकधा *ind.* in various ways, variously; जगत्कृत्स्नं प्रथिमकमेकधा *Bg.* 11. 13.

अनेकशः *ind.* 1 Several or many times, frequently; अनेकशो निमित्तराजकस्थं Bk. 2. 52 2 In various ways or manners. 3 In large numbers or quantities; दुःखं अनेकशो दत्ता दाराश्च H. 1.

अनेहः A foolish or stupid person, fool. —**COMP.** —**सूक्ष्म** *a.* 1 deaf and dumb; अनेहायश्च यतु दौर्धरसमतान् K. P. 7. —2, blind.—3 dishonest, wicked, perverse.

अनेनस *a.* Sinless, blameless. **अनेहस** *m.* (हा-हसी &c.) Time. **अनेकांत** Variable, uncertain, unsteady; occasional.

अनेकांतिक *a.* (की.) 1 Unsteady, not very important. 2 (in Logic) Name of one of the five main divisions of हेत्याभास (fallacies), otherwise called सत्यविचार. It is of three kinds:—(a) साधारण, where the हेतु is found both in the सपक्ष and विपक्ष, the argument being therefore too general. (b) असाधारण where the हेतु is in the पक्ष alone, the argument being not general enough. (c) अनुसंहारी which embraces every known thing in the पक्ष, the argument being non-conclusive.

अनेक्य 1 Absence of one, plurality. 2 Want of union, confusion. 3 Disorder, anarchy.

अनेतिह्य Absence of traditional sanction or authority, or that which is without such sanction.

अनो *ind.* No, not.

अनोकाशयिन् *m.* (यी) Not sleeping in a house, a beggar.

अनोकहः A tree; अनोकहाकपितपुष्पगर्भी R. 2. 13; 5. 69.

अनौचित्य Unfitness, impropriety; अनौचित्याद्वेत्तं नान्यदसंगस्य कारणं K. P. 7.

अनौजस्य Want of vigour, energy or strength; S. D. thus defines it; दौर्गत्याद्यैरनौजस्यं दैव्यं मलिनतदधिकम्.

अनौद्वय 1 Freedom from pride, modesty, humility. 2 Tranquility, नदीनीलद्वयमपेक्षता महीं Ki. 4. 22.

अनौरस *a.* Not legitimate, not one's own, adopted (as a son).

अंत *a.* 1 Near. 2 Last. 3 Handsome, lovely; Me. 23; Si. 4. 40 (where, however, the ordinary sense of 'border' or 'skirt' may do as well, though Malli. renders अंत by रम्य, quoting the authority of शब्दार्णव). 4 Lowest, worst. 5 Youngest.—**तः** (*n.* in some senses) 1 (a) End, limit, boundary (in time or space); final limit, last or extreme point; स समसंतां पृथिवीं प्रज्ञाति H. 4. 50; विगते श्रूयते Bv. 1. 2. 2 Skirt, border, edge, precinct; a place or ground in general; वन रम्यो बन्तः U. 2. 25; ओदकांतात् क्षिण्यो जनोऽनुगन्तव्यः S. 4; R. 2. 58. 3 End of a texture edge, skirt, वस्त्रं, पटः. 4 Vicinity, proximity, neighbourhood, presence; गंगाप्रयाताविरुद्धाश्च (गह्वरं) R. 2. 26.; सुखे

यमांतं व्रजतः Pt. 2. 115. 5 End, conclusion, termination, सेकति R. 1. 51; दिवसि निहितं R. 4. 1. 6 Death, destruction; end or close of life; एका मन्वे-स्वस्तिनर्ती स्वयं R. 2. 48; अयं कांतः कृतांतो वा दुःस्वार्तं करिष्यति Udb. 7 (In gram.) A final syllable or letter of a word. 8 The last word in a compound. 9 Ascertainment or settlement (of a question); definite or final settlement; उभयोरपि दृष्टौ जरस्वनयोस्तत्त्वदर्शिनोः Bg. 2. 16. 10 The last portion or remainder; as निशान्तः, यन्तः. 11 Nature, condition; सूक्ष्म, species. 12 Disposition; essence; शुद्धांतः—**COMP.**—**अवज्ञायिन्** *m.* a chāṇḍāla.—**अवसायिन्** 1 a barber. —2 a chāṇḍāla, low-caste.—**कर**, **करण** **कारिन्** *a.* fatal, mortal, destructive.—**कर्मन्** *n.* death.—**कालः**, **वेला** time or hour of death.—**कृत** *m.* death.—**ग** *a.* going to the end of, thoroughly conversant or familiar with, (in comp.) गति, —**गामिन्** *a.* perishing.—**गमन्** finishing, completing.—2 death.—**दोषकं** a figure of speech (in Rhetoric).—**पालः** 1 frontier-guard —2 a door-keeper (rare).—**हीन** *a.* hidden, concealed.—**लोपः** dropping of the final of a word.—**वासिन्** (वे) *a.* dwelling near the frontiers; dwelling close by. (—*m.*) a pupil (who always dwells near his master to receive instruction); a chāṇḍāla (who dwells at the extremity of a village).—**वेला**=**कालः** q. v.—**शय्या** 1 a bed on the ground.—2 the last bed, death-bed.—3 a place for burial or burning.—**सत्किरा** funeral ceremonies.—**सह** *m.* a pupil; तदुपासते सुप्रविशतसदः Ki. 6. 34.

अंतक *a.* Causing death, destroying; fatal; R. 11. 21. —**कः** 1 Death. 2 Death personified, the destroyer; Yama, the god of death; सविप्रभावात्म्ये नांतकोऽपि प्रभुः प्रहर्षु R. 2. 62.

अंततः *ind.* 1 From the end. 2 At last, finally; at length, lastly. 3 In part, partly. 4 inside, within. 5 In the lowest way (अंततः may have all the senses of अंत).

अंति *ind.* (loc. of अंत; oft. used adverbially) 1 In the end, at last. 2 Inside. 3 In the presence of, near, close by.—**COMP.**—**वासः** 1 a neighbour, companion.—2 a pupil; Si. 3. 55; Ve. 3. 7.—**वासिन्**=अंतवासिन् q. v. above.

अंतर *ind.* 1 (Used as a prefix to verbs and regarded as a preposition or गति) (a) In the middle, between; in, into, inside; 'इत्', 'आ', 'गम्', 'इ', 'इ', 'क्षी' &c. (b) Under 2 (Used adverbially) (a) Between, betwixt, amongst, within, in the middle or interior, inside (opp. बहिः) अवसतां R. 2. 32; अंतर्वक्ष्यं वृत्तते V. 1. 1 internally, in the mind. (b) By way of seizing or holding; अंतर्हत्वा गतः (हस्तं परिग्रह्य).

3 (As a separable preposition) (a) In, into, between, in the middle, within, (with loc.). निवसन्तं दक्षिणं लेख्यो बहिः Pt. 1. 31; अन्तररश्मिर्नम्य Rv. 1. 23. 19. (b) Between (with acc.) Ved.; शिरःपद्मोर्ध्वं कुसोरेतरादित आस Sat. Br. (c) In, into, inside, in the interior, in the midst (with gen.); प्रतिबलजलपेरनगैर्वायामे Ve. 3. 5; अंतःकुक्षिकं कुक्ष्य Ratn. 2. 3; लघु-वृत्तितया भिदां गते बाहिरंतश्च नृपस्य मंडलं Ki. 2. 53. 4 It is frequently used as the first member of compounds in the sense of 'internally': 'within', 'in the interior', 'having in the interior', 'filled with', or in the sense of 'inward', 'internal' 'secret' forming Adverbial Bahuvrīhi or Tatpuruṣa compounds. (Note. In comp. the र् of अंतर is changed to a visarga before hard consonants, as अंतःकरणं, अन्तःस्थ &c.). —**COMP.**—**अग्निः** inward fire, the fire which stimulates digestion.—**अंग** *a.* 1 inward, internal, comprehended, (with abl.). वयमंतरेण दूरेभ्यः Pat. 3. 2. 2 related to, essential to or referring to the essential part of the अंग or base of a word —3 dear, most beloved. (—*n.*) 1 the inmost limb or organ, the heart, mind. —2 an intimate friend, near or confidential person.—**आकाशः** the ether or Brahma that resides in the heart of man (a term often occurring in the Upaniṣhads). —**आकृत** secret or hidden intention.—**आत्मन्** *m.* (त्मा) 1 the inmost spirit or soul, the soul or mind; also the internal feelings, the heart; जीव-संज्ञोत्तरात्मन् Ms. 12. 13, Bg. 6. 47. —2 (In pul.) the inherent supreme spirit or soul (residing in the interior of man); अंततस्मात्ति द्विर्वा Ku. 6. 21.—**आराम** *a.* rejoicing in oneself, finding pleasure in his soul or heart; गतः सुखोत्तरात्मस्थानात् ज्ञोतिरेव स Bg. 5. 24.—**इन्द्रियं** an internal organ or sense.—**करणं** the heart, soul; the seat of thought and feeling, thinking faculty, mind, conscience; प्रमाणं प्रवृत्त्यः S. 1. 22. **कुटिल** *a.* inwardly crooked (fig. also). (—*लः*) a couch-shell.—**कोणः** the inner corner.—**कोप**, secret anger, inward wrath.—**गह्व** *a.* useless, unnecessary, unavailing; किमेवेनांतर्गुहा Sar. 8. —**गर्भ** &c. See under अंतर्गर्भ.—**गर्भ** *a.* bearing young, pregnant.—**गिर-रि** *ind.* in mountains.—**गुह्यबल्यः** the sphincter muscle.—**गुह्य** *a.* concealed inside; विषः with poison concealed in the heart.—**गृह**, **गेह**, **भवनं** the inner apartment of a house.—**गणः** —**न** the open space before the house between the entrance-door and the house (= porch or court).—**चार** *a.* pervading the body.—**उदरं** the stomach.—**उद्वलनं** inflammation.—**साप** *a.* burning inwardly. (—*यः*) internal

fever or heat S. 3. 13. -**दहन-दाहः** 1 inward heat, -2 inflammation. -**क्षेत्रः** an intermediate region of the compass. -**द्वारं** a private or secret door within the house. -**प्रि, हित &c.** see S. v. -**पटः** -**ह** a screen of cloth held between two persons who are to be united until the actual time union arrives. -**पटं ind.** in the interior of an inflected word. -**परिधानं** the innermost garment. -**पत्रः, पत्र्यः** 1 insertion of a letter (in gram.). -2 a post fixed in the middle of the sacrificial ground (used in ritual works). -**पतितः, -पातितः** a. 1 inserted. -2 included or comprised in; falling within. -**पुरं** 1 inner apartments of a palace (set apart for women); female or women's apartments, harem; कन्यतःपुरे कश्चिद्विशति Pt. 1. -2 inmates of the female apartments, a queen or queens, the ladies taken collectively; विश्वपुरुषस्य राज्ञः S. 3. -**प्रचारः** gossip of the harem; कदाचित्सहायनमंतःपुरेभ्यः कथ्यते S. 2. -**जन** women of the palace, inmates of the female apartments; -**चर, -अचरः, -रक्षकः, -वर्ति** guardian or superintendent of the harem, chamberlain; **सहायः** one belonging to the harem. -**पुरिकः** a chamberlain = चर. -**मकुतिः** f. 1 the internal nature or constitution of man. -2 the ministry or body of ministers of a king. -3 heart or soul. -**मकोपनं** sowing internal dissensions. -**प्रतिष्ठानं** residence in the interior. -**बाधः** a. 1 with suppressed tears; अंतर्बाधश्चिरमनुचरो राजराजस्य दूषो Me. 3. -2 with tears gushing up inside. -**भावः, भावना** see under अंतर्भाव separately. -**भूमिः** f. interior of the earth. -**भेदः** discord, internal dissensions. -**भौमः** a. subterranean. -**मनः** a. sad, distracted. -**वृत्तः** a. still-born. -**वासः** a suppression of the breath and voice. -**लीनः** a. 1 latent, hidden, concealed inside; नस्य दुःखस्योः U. 3. 9 -2 inherent. -**वज्रः** = पुरं q. v. -**वसिकः, -वासिकः** a superintendent of the women's apartments. -**वस्ती** a pregnant woman. -**वस्त्रं -वासस्** n. an undergarment. -**वाणि** a. very learned. -**वेगः** inward uneasiness or anxiety, inward fever. -**वेदिः** -**क्षी** the tract of land between the rivers Ganga and Yamunā. -**वेदमन्** n. the inner apartments, interior of a house. -**वेदिकः** a chamberlain. -**हारीरं** internal and spiritual part of man; the interior of the body. -**शिला** N. of a river rising from the Vindhya mountain. -**संज्ञः** a. inwardly conscious. -**सन्ध्या** a pregnant woman. -**संतपः** internal p. 1, sorrow, regret. -**सलिलः** a. with water (flowing) underground; नदीनिवासासलले सत्त्वती R. 3. 9. -**सारः** a. full or strong inside powerful, strong; heavy or ponder-

ous; रं घन तुल्यते नानिलः शस्यति त्वं Me. 20. (-रः) internal treasures or store, inner store or contents. -**सेनं ind.** into the midst of armies. -**स्वरः** (also written अंतरस्व) a term applied to the semivowels, as standing between vowels and consonants and being formed by a slight contact of the vocal organs. -**स्वेदः** an elephant (in rut.). -**हस्तः** a secret or suppressed laugh. -**हृदयं** the interior of the heart.

अंतर a. 1 Being in the inside, interior, (opp. बाह्य). 2 Near, proximate. 3 Related, intimate, dear; अयमर्थतरो मम Bharata. 4 Similar (also अंतरतम) (of sounds and words); स्वा-नंतरतमः P. I. 1. 50. 5 Different from; other than (with abl.). 6 Exterior, situated outside, or to be worn outside. (In this sense it is declined optionally like सर्व in nom. pl. and abl and loc. sing.); so अंतरया पुरि. अंतरये नर्हि. -रं 1 (a.) The interior, inside; नीयते सुकुलंतरे Ratn. 1. 26. (b) A hole, an opening. 2 Soul, heart; mind; सद्यः पुरुषांतराविदो महेदस्य V. 3. 3 The supreme Soul. 4 Interval, intermediate time or space; अल्पकुचोत्तरा V. 4. 26; बृहद्भुजांतरं R. 3. 54; अंतरे oft. translated by between, betwixt; न युगलस्य रचितं स्तनांतरे S. 6. 17. 5 Room, place, space in general; युगलस्यंतरांतरमध्यं Ku. 1. 40; पौल्वं श्रय शोकस्य नातरं दातुमर्हसि Rām. do not give way to sorrow, अंतरं अंतरं Mk. 2 make way. 6 Access, entrance, admission, footing; लेभेतरं चेतसि नोपदेशः R. 6. 66; लभ्योन्तरा सावनेष्वपि वेहे 16. 7. 7 Period (of time), term; मासांतरं देय Ak.; इति नो विगतवर्षी R. 8. 56. 8 Opportunity, occasion, time; यावत्वा-सिद्धयुरे निवेदायुतं अंतरानेभी भवामि S. 7. 9 Difference (between two things), (with gen. or in comp.); तव मम च सद्यःपक्षयोरिवान्तरं M. 1; यद्वारं नर्पक्षेतराज-योदन्तरं वायस्येनतेययोः Rām.; द्रुमसाधुमता किमन्तरं R. 8. 90. 10 (Math.) Difference, remainder. 11 (a) Difference, another, other, changed, altered (manner, kind, way &c.). (Note that in this sense अंतर always forms the latter part of a compound and its gender remains unaffected i. e. neuter, whatever be the gender of the noun forming the first part; कन्यांतरं (अन्या कन्या), राजांतरं (अन्यो राजा) गृहांतरं (अन्यदुर्ग); in most cases it may be rendered by the English word 'another'; इदमवस्थांतरमपरिणिता S. 3 changed condition. (b) Various, different (used in pl.); लोको नियम्यत इत्यन्तरांतरं S. 4. 2. 12 Peculiarity, a (peculiar) sort, variety, or kind; व्रीक्षंतरेण्यष्टः Trik.; मीनो राक्षसंतरे, ibid. 13 Weakness, weak or vulnerable point; a failing, defect; or defective point; शस्त्रेणतेरि

Sabdak.; सुजयः सल्ल तावन्तरं Ki. 2. 52. 14 Surety, guarantee, security. 15 Excellence, as in युगान्तरं व्रजति शिष्यमापातुः M. 1. 6 (this meaning may be deduced from 11) 16 A garment (परिधान). 17 Purpose, object, (Mull. on R. 16. 82). 18 Representative, substitution. 19 Being without. -Comp. -अंतरया a pregnant woman. -ज्ञ a. knowing the interior, prudent, fore-seeing; नांतरज्ञः शिष्यो जतु विपरासा न श्रुते Ki. 11. 24. -विज्ञा, अंतरज्ञ द्विष्ट intermediate region or quarter of the compass. -पु (यु) र्वः the internal man, soul (the deity that resides in man, and witnesses all his deeds). -प्रभवः one of a mixed origin or caste. -स्थ, -स्थाविन्द, -स्थित a. 1 inward, internal, inherent. 2 Interposed, intervening.

अंतरतः ind. 1 In the interior; internally, between or betwixt. 2 within (with gen.).

अंतरतम a. Nearest, internal, most immediate, most intimate, or related like, analogous. -मः A latter of the same class.

अंतरयः -रायः An impediment, obstacle, hindrance; च सन्तु त्वमंतरया भवामि न्युतो विधिः R. 3. 45, 14. 65; अन्त्य ते बाण-पथवर्तिनः कुण्डलस्य अंतरायां तपस्विनी संवृताः S. 1v1.

अंतरयति Den. P. 1 To cause to intervene, divert, put off; भवतु तावन्तरया मि U. 6. 2 To oppose. 3 To remove (to a distance), push after

अंतरयण=अंतरय.

अंतरा ind. 1 (Used adverbially)

(a) In the interior, inside, inwardly. (b) In the middle, between; विश्वविप-रि-तपति S. 2. R. 15. 20. (c) On the way, midway; विलम्बया च मातरं Mv. 7. 28. (d) In neighbourhood, near at hand; almost. (e) In the meantime. (f) At intervals, here and there; now and then, for some time, now-now (when repeated); अंतरा विवृतकन्-तरा मातुसंबद्धमंतरा युक्तनासमयं कुर्वन्नालापं K. 118. 2 (used as a preposition with acc.) (a) Between; अंतरा त्वा च ना च कनडलः Mbh. (b) Without, except; न च प्रयोजनमन्तरा चाणक्यः स्वमेति वेद्ये Mu. 3. -Comp. -अंसः breast. -अवदेहः -अवसन् the soul or embodied soul existing between the two stages of death and birth. -विष्ट see अंतरविष्ट. -वेदि-क्षी f. 1 a veranda resting on columns, porch, portico. -2 a kind of wall R. 12. 93. -शुभं ind. between the horns.

अंतराय=अंतरय q. v.

अंतरालं, अंतरालकं 1 Intermediate space or region or time, interval; दक्षिणस्याः पूर्वस्यांश्च दिशोऽन्तरालं दक्षिणपूर्वः Sk.; अंतराले in midway, in the middle or midst; in the interval; बाणायाम् परितो-द्वयान्तरे U. 1. 31. 2 Interior, inside.

अनु: (pl.) 1 N. of a people and
the country inhabited by them. 2

N. of a dynasty of kings. 3 A man of a mixed (low) caste.

अन्नं 1 Food (in general). 2 Food as representing the lowest form in which the Supreme Soul is manifested. 3 Boiled rice. —सः The sun. —Comp. —अन्नं proper food; food in general. —आच्छादनं, —वन्नं food and clothing, the bare necessities of life. —कालः hour of dinner; meal-time. —विट् = मल q. v. —कुटः a large heap of boiled rice. —कौष्ठकः 1 a cupboard; granary. —2 Vishnu. —3 the sun. —संघिः dysentery, diarrhoea. —जलं food and water, bare subsistence. —दासः a servant who works for food only, one who becomes a servant or slave by getting food only. —देवता the deity supposed to preside over articles of food. —दोषः sin arising from the eating of prohibited food. —द्वेषः dislike of food, loss of appetite. —दुर्गं a form of Durgā (the goddess of plenty). —प्राज्ञः—प्राज्ञं the ceremony of giving a new-born child food to eat for the first time, one of the 16 Sam-skāras performed between the 5th and 8th month (usually in the sixth, Ms. 2. 34) with preliminary oblations to fire (Mar. उद्गायन). —ब्रह्मन्, —आत्मन् m. Brahma as represented by food. —सृज् a. eating food, epithet of Siva. —सद्य् a. see below. —मलं 1 excrement. —2 spirituous liquor. —रक्षा precautions as to eating food. —रसः essence of food, chyle. —वन्नं = 'आच्छादनं q. v. व्यवहारः the law or custom relating to food, i. e. the custom of eating together or not with other persons. —शेषः leavings of food, offal. —संस्कारः consecration of food.

अन्नमय a. (यी f.) Consisting or made of food; 'कोशः—वः the gross material body, the स्थूलशरीर, which is sustained by food and which is the fifth or last vesture or wrapper of the soul; hence, also the material world, the coarsest or lowest form in which Brahma is considered as manifesting itself in the wordly existence. —यं Plenty of food.

अन्य a. [न. अन्यत् &c.]. 1 Another different, other (भिन्न); another, other (generally); स एव त्वन्यः क्षणेन भवतीति विचित्रमेतत् Bh. 2. 40. 2 Other than, different from, else than (with abl. or as last member of comp.); नास्ति जीवितान्यदभिमततरमिह सर्वजन्तूनां K. 35. उत्थितो दृष्टोऽन्यत्र कर्त्तव्यो न किञ्चन B. 12. 49 3 Strange, unusual, extraordinary; अन्या जगद्धितमयी ममः प्रशुचिः Bv. 1. 69; यस्या सुदृश्ये सा S. D. 4 Ordinary, any one. 5 Additional, new, more; अन्यच्च moreover, besides, and

again (used to connect sentences together); एक-अन्य the one the other; Me. 78; see under एक also; अन्य-अन्य one-another अन्यन्मुखे अन्यस्मिन्मुखे Mu. 5; अन्यदुच्छलं सत्त्वमन्यच्छान्निदितं Si. 2. 62; अन्य-अन्य-अन्य &c. one, another, third, fourth, &c.—Comp.—असाधारण a. not common to others, peculiar. —उद्वर्ष a. born from another. (—रः) a step-mother's son, a half-brother. (—र्या) a half-sister. —ऊढा a. married to another; another's wife. —क्षेत्रं 1 another field. —2 another or foreign territory. —3 another's wife. —ग-मासिन् a. 1 going to another. —2 adulterous, unchaste. —गोत्र a. of a different family or lineage —चिन्त a. having the mind fixed on something or some one else; see चिन्तस्. —ज-जात a. of a different origin. —जन्मन् n. another life or existence, regeneration, metempsychosis. —दुर्बह a. difficult to be borne by others. —देवत, —त्व, —देव्य a. addressed or referring to another deity (as a Vedic Mantra). —जाभि a. belonging to another family. —पदार्थः 1 another substance. —2 the sense of another word; प्रधाने बहुव्रीहिः the Bahuvrīhi compound essentially depends on the sense of another word. —वर a. 1 devoted to another or something else. —2 expressing or referring to something else. —पुष्टः—पुष्टः—सा 'reared by another', epithet of the cuckoo which is supposed to be reared by the crow (called अन्यवृत्); अन्यवृत्तप्रतिफलशब्दा Ku. 1. 45; कलमन्यवृत्तासु भाषितं R. 8. 59. —पूर्वा 1 a woman already promised or betrothed to another. —2 a remarried widow. —बीजः, —बीज-समुद्भवः, —समुत्पन्नः an adopted son (born from other parents), one who may be adopted as a son for want of legitimate issue. —भृत् m. a crow (rearing another). —मनस्, —मनस्क, —मानस a. 1 inattentive. —2 fickle, unsteady. —मातुजः a half-brother (born of another mother). —रूप changed, altered. —लिङ्ग-यक a. following the gender of another word (i. e. the substantive), an adjective. —वारः the cuckoo. —विचरित a. = पुष्ट a cuckoo. —संगमः intercourse with another; illicit intercourse. —साधारण a. common to many others. —स्त्री another's wife, a woman not one's own. [In Rhetoric she is considered as one of three chief female characters in a poetical composition, the other two being स्त्रीया and सप्तमी स्त्री. अन्या may be either a damsel or another's wife. The 'damsel' is one not yet married, who is bashful and arrived at the age of puberty. As 'another's wife' she is fond of fe-

stivals and similar occasions of amusement, who is a disgrace to her family and utterly destitute of modesty, see S. D. 108-110]. —ऋ an adulterer.

अन्यक=अन्य.

अन्यतम a. (declined like a noun) One of many, any one out of a large number.

अन्यतर a. (declined like a pronoun) One of two (persons or things), either of the two (with gen.); संतः परीक्षान्यतरद्वज्जेते M. 1. 2; अन्यतरस्यां (loc. of 'रा') either way, in both ways, optionally.

अन्यतरतः adv. On one of two sides. अन्यतरेषु adv. On either of two days, on one day or on another.

अन्यतः adv. 1 From another. 2 On one side; अन्यतः—अन्यतः एकतः—अन्यतः on the one side, on the other side; तत्पत्नमहलदीपितमेकतः सततवैशदमोहतमन्यतः Ki. 5. 2. 3 From another ground or motive.

अन्यत्र adv. (oft. = अन्यस्मिन् with a subst. or adj. force) 1 Elsewhere, in another place. 2 On another occasion. 3 Except, without. 4 Otherwise, in the other case or sense.

अन्यथा ind. 1 Otherwise, in another way or manner, in a different manner; यदभावि न तद्भावि भावि चेन्न तदन्यथा H. 1; अन्यथा-अन्यथा in one way—in another (different) way; अन्यथा कृ to do otherwise, change or alter, undo, falsify; स्या कदाविदपि मम वचनं नान्यथा कृतं Pt. 4. 2 Otherwise, or else, in the contrary case; व्यक्तं नास्ति कय-मन्यथा वासरयपि तां न पश्येत् U. 3. 3 On the other hand. 4 Falsely, untruly; कि-मन्यथा अष्टिनी मया विज्ञापितपूर्वा V. 2. 5 Wrongly, erroneously, badly, as in अन्याथासिद्ध q. v. below. —Comp.—अनुप-पत्तिः f. see अर्थापत्तिः. कारः changing, altering. (—रं) adv. in a different manner, differently P. III. 4. 27. खपातिः f. erroneous conception of the spirit, wrong conception in general (in phil.) —भासः alteration, change, difference. —वादिन् a. speaking differently or falsely; (in law) a prevaricating witness. —कृति a. 1 changed, altered. —2 affected, disturbed by strong emotions; Me. 3. —सिद्ध a. proved or demonstrated wrongly; (in Nyāya) said of a cause (कारण) which is not the true one, but only refers to accidental and remote circumstances. —सिद्धः, —सिद्धिः f. wrong demonstration; an unessential cause, an accidental or concomitant circumstance; Bhāṣā P. 16. —स्तोत्रं satire, irony; Y. 2. 204.

अन्यथा ind. 1 At another time, on another occasion, in any other case; अन्यथा वृषणं पुंसां क्षमा लजेव योषिताम् Si. 2

44, R. 11. 73. 2 Once, at one time, once upon a time. 3 Sometimes.

अन्यदीय *a.* 1 Belonging to another. 2 Being or existing in another.

अन्यदि *ind.* At another time (= अन्यदा).

अन्यद्वय-ज्ञ *a.* Changed, unusual, strange.

अन्याय *a.* Unjust, improper. -रः 1 Any unjust, or unlawful action; see न्याय; अन्यायेन unjustly, improperly. 2 Injustice, impropriety. 3 Irregularity.

अन्यायिन् *a.* Unjust, improper.

अन्याय्य *a.* 1 Unjust, unlawful. 2 Improper, unbecoming. 3 Not authoritative.

अन्यून *a.* Not defective or deficient, complete, whole, entire; 'अधिक' neither deficient nor superfluous. -Comp. *अन्यून* *a.* not having a defective limb.

अन्येयः *ind.* 1 On the other or following day; अन्येयस्याहुवत्स्य भावं जिज्ञासमाना R. 2. 26. 2 One day, once.

अन्योन्य *ind.* One another, each other, mutual (treated like a pronoun); oft. in comp.; कलहः mutual quarrel; so 'वार्ता'. -न्य *ind.* Mutually. -Comp. -अभावः mutual non-existence or negation; one of the two main kinds of अभाव; (equivalent to difference) (भेद). -आश्रय *a.* mutually dependent. (-रः) mutual or reciprocal dependence, reciprocal relation of cause and effect (a term in Nyāya). -उक्तिः *f.* conversation. -भेदः mutual dissension or enmity. -विभागः mutual partition of an inheritance made by the sharers (without the presence of any other party). -वृत्तिः *f.* mutual effect of one thing upon another. व्यतिकारः-संश्रयः reciprocal action or influence; mutual relation of cause and effect.

अन्यत्र *a.* 1 Visible. 2 Immediately following. -ज्ञ *ind.* 1 Afterwards, after. 2 Immediately after, forthwith, directly; Y. 3. 21.

अन्यत् *ind.* 1 Afterwards. 2 From behind. 3 Friendly disposed, favourably; अन्यत्रैवा-भावं-आसे becoming friendly disposed. 4 (with acc.) After; तः...अन्यत्रैवौ लघ्वलोकपालः R. 2. 16.

अन्यच्च *a.* Going after, following; अन्यच्चि in the rear or behind, from behind.

अन्यथः 1 Going after, following; also follower, retinue, attendants; का त्वमेकाकिनी भीकं निरन्वयजने वने. Bk. 5. 66. 2 Association, connection, relation. 3 The natural order or connection of words in a sentence, grammatical order or relation: तात्पर्यवत्

वृत्तिमाहः पदार्थान्वयवत्ते S. L.; logical connection of words. 4 Drift, isner, purport. 5 Race, family, lineage; रघुपुत्रान्वयं वक्ष्ये R. 1. 9, 12. 6 Descendants, posterity; तात्पर्यं वक्ष्ये अन्यथः Y. 2. 117. 7 Logical connection of cause and effect, logical continuance; जन्म-रस्य एतोज्ज्वलादितरः Bhāg. 8 (in Nyāya) Statement of the constant and invariable concomitance of the हेतु (middle term) and the सत्य (major term) of an Indian syllogism (हेतु-व्यवयवोक्तिरन्वयः). -Comp. -आवृत्त *a.* hereditary. -ज्ञः a genealogist; R. 6. 8. -व्यतिरेक (की or के) 1 positive and negative assertion, agreement and contrariety or difference. -2 rule and exception. -व्यतिः *f.* affirmative assertion or agreement, affirmative universal.

अन्वर्थ *a.* Having a meaning easily deducible from the etymology of the word; true to the sense, significant; तथैव सोमदन्वर्थो राजा प्रकृतिरंजनात् R. 4. 12; अन्वर्थी तैवेवयता Ki. 11. 64. -Comp. -ग्रहणं literal acceptance of the meaning of a word (opp. to लट्). -संज्ञा 1 an appropriate name, a technical term, which directly conveys its own meaning. -2 a proper name the meaning of which is obvious.

अन्ववकिरणं Scattering about successively.

अन्ववसर्गः 1 Slackening. 2 Permission to do as one likes (कामचारमुक्ता). 3 Following one's own will.

अन्ववसित *a.* Connected with, bound or fastened to.

अन्ववस्यः A race, family, lineage.

अन्ववेषा Regard, consideration.

अन्ववष्टका The 9th day of the dark half of the threa months following the full moon in मार्गशीर्ष, i. e. वैषा, माघ and फाल्गुन.

अन्ववष्टक्यं A Śrāddha or any such ceremony performed on the अन्ववष्टका days.

अन्ववष्टमादिज्ञं *ind.* Towards the north-west direction.

अन्ववहं *ind.* Day after day, every day.

अन्ववहयानं Subsequent mention or enumeration; an explanation referring to what is mentioned before.

अन्ववचनः 1 Statement of a secondary (शीघ्र) rite or action after the utterance of a primary (प्रधान) one; adding an object of secondary importance to the main object, one of the senses of the particle च; as भो भिक्षुमठ वा चानय where going out to beg is enjoined to the beggar as his principal object, and the bringing of a cow (if he can see any) is tacked on as a secondary object. 2 Such an object itself.

अन्ववदे *ind.* (Used like अन्ये सह with ह) So as to assist or support the weak, optionally regarded as a proposition; कृत्वा or कृत्वा.

अन्ववदितुं *p. p.* 1 Mentioned after or according to; employed again. 2 (Hence) Inferior, of secondary importance.

अन्ववदेकः Subsequent or repeated mention, referring to what has been previously mentioned.

अन्ववदयन् Putting on or depositing fuel on the sacred fires.

अन्ववदयि (In civil law) 1 A bail, deposit or security delivered to a third person to be handed over ultimately to the right owner. 2 A second deposit. 3 Constant anxiety; remorse; repugnance.

अन्ववधेयं-दक्षिण A sort of हविर्ग or woman's property, presented to her after marriage by her husband's or father's family, or by her own relatives; विवाहादपरातो यच्च तन्मं मर्त्यकुलानिभवा । अन्यवधेयं तु तद्वद्वयं पितुं (v. l. वधु-) कुलानिभवा । अन्यवधेयः, -मर्ग Touching, contact, especially touching the वज्रान (the performer of a sacrifice) to make him entitled to the fruits and merits of the holy rite.

अन्ववरोहणं A woman's ascending the funeral pile after or with the body of her husband.

अन्ववसनं 1 Service, attendance, worship. 2 Taking a seat after another. 3 Regret, sorrow.

अन्ववहार्यः (also-र्थ), -र्थकं The monthly Śrāddha performed in honor of the manes on the day of new moon.

अन्ववहिक *a.* (की) *f.* Daily, diurnal.

अन्ववहित=अन्ववधेय *q. v.*

अन्ववित *p. p.* 1 Followed or attended by, in company with, joined by. 2 Possessed of, having; struck with, overpowered by; with instr. or in compound. 3 Connected with, linked to, following (as a consequence). 4 Connected grammatically. -Comp.

-अर्थ *a.* having a meaning which is easily understood from the context.

-अर्थवादः-अभिधानवादः A doctrine of the Mimāṃsakas that words in a sentence convey meanings not independently or generally, but as connected with one another in that particular sentence; see K. P. 2. and अभिहितान्वयवादः also.

अन्वविक्षणं-क्षा 1 Search, seeking for, investigation. 2 Reflection.

अन्ववित=अन्वित *q. v.*

अन्ववृत्तं *ind.* Verse after verse.

अन्ववर्त-वर्ण-पा 1 Search after, seeking for, watching; वदं तत्त्वान्वेषणमनुकर इतः S. 1. 24; रत्नान्वेषणदृष्टानां द्विषां R. 12. 11.

अन्वेषक, अन्वेषिन्, अन्वेषः *a.* Searching after, seeking for, inquiring &c.

अप *f.* (Declined in classical language only in pl.; अपः, अपः, अपः, अपः, अपः and अपः, but in singular and pl. in Veda.) Water; पानी अपः सूक्ष्मेति: Ms. 2. 69. Water is generally considered to be the first of the 5 elements of creation, as in अपः सप्तर्षी तस्य बीजमवाहयत् Ms. 1. 8, S. 1. 1; but in Ms. 1. 73. it is said to have been created from ज्योतिष् or जेज्व after मन्त्र, आकाश, वायु and ज्योतिष् or अग्नि. —COMP. —अपः an aquatic animal. —अपि: 1 'lord of waters', N. of Varuna —2 the ocean. For other comps. see s. v.

अप ind. 1 (As a prefix to verbs it means) (a) Away from; अपगतिः, अपवर्ति; (b) deterioration, अपकर्ति does wrongly or badly; (c) opposition, negation, contradiction, अपकथति, अपक्षिणीति; (d) exclusion, (वर्जन); अपकृ, अपकृत्. 2 As first member of fat. or Bahuvrīhi comp. it has all the above senses; अपयानं, अपशब्दः a bad or corrupt word; °अपि fearless; अपरागः discontent (opp. to अनुगत). In most cases अप may be translated by 'bad', 'inferior', 'corrupt', 'wrong', 'unworthy,' &c. 3 As a separable preposition (with a noun in the abl.) (a) away from; यत्संयत्तलोकेन्यो लंकारं वसतिभेदात् Bk. 8. 87; (b) without, on the outside of; अपहरेः संसारः Sk.; (c) with the exception of, excepting; अपक्षिणीत्यो ब्रूते देवः Sk. on the outside of, with the exception of. In these senses अप may form adverbial compounds also; °विष्णु संसारः Sk. without Vishnu; °विमर्त ब्रूते देवः excepting I. &c. अप also implies negation; contradiction &c.; काम, °शक्ति.

अपकरणं 1 Acting improperly. 2 Doing wrong, injuring; illtreating, offending.

अपकर्तुः *a.* Injurious, offensive. —*m.* An enemy.

अपकर्तव्यं 1 Discharge, paying off (of a debt); दत्तस्यापकर्तं च Ms. 8. 4. 2 An improper or unworthy act; any degrading or impure act. 3 Wickedness, violence, oppression.

अपकर्षः 1 (a) Drawing off or down; diminution, reduction; loss, destruction; तेजोपकर्षः Ve. 1; deterioration. (b) dishonour, degradation; (opp उत्कर्षः in all senses). 2 Anticipation of a word occurring later on (in gram., poetry or mīmāṃsā &c.).

अपकर्षकः *a.* Lessening, diminishing, detracting from; क्षोभास्तस्य (भावस्तस्य) अपकर्षकः S. D. 1.

अपकर्षणं 1 Removing, drawing

extracting. 2 Lessening, deduction. 3 Superseding.

अपकारः 1 Harm, injury, hurt, offence, (opp उपकार); उपकारात्मा संवेन विद्वत्परायणः । उपकारात्कारि हि दुष्टं लक्षण-भेदेन: Si 2. 37; अपकारात्पुण्यकारादेव संवृतः, &c. 3 Thinking ill of, desire to offend or hurt. 3 Wickedness, violence, opp. wisdom. 4 A mean or degraded action. —COMP. —अपिह *a.* mal-volent, malicious. —विद् *f.*, (—वि), —शब्दः abusive words, reviling or insulting speech.

अपकारण, अपारिह *a.* Injuring, mischievous, harmful, injurious; Pt. 1. 95, Si. 2. 37. —कः, —रि An evil-doer.

अपकृति —अपकार q. v.; so also अपरिह्य hurt, injury, disservice; fault, misdeed; paying off or clearing off (debts).

अपकृत *p. p.* 1 Drawn or taken away, removed 2 Low, vile, mean (opp. उद्गृह); न कश्चिद्वर्जनापयमपकृतोपि मज्जे S. 5. 10. —अः A crow.

अपकौशली News, information.

अपक्विः *f.* 1 Unripeness, immaturity. 2 Indigestion.

अपक्रमः 1 Going away, escape, retreat. 2 Gliding or passing away (of time). —*a.* 1 Without order. 2 Irregular, in wrong order.

अपक्रमणं, क्रामः Retreat, retiring, flight, escape &c.

अपक्रांशः Abuse, reviling.

अपक्ष *a.* 1 Without wings or the power of flight. 2 Not belonging to the same side or party. 3 Having no adherents or friends. 4 Opposed to, adverse. —COMP. —पक्षः impartiality.

—पक्षिह *a.* Impartial.

अपक्षयः Decline, decay, wane.

अपक्षेपः, क्षेपणं 1 Casting away or throwing down. 2 Throwing or putting down, one of the 5 kinds of कर्मन् in the Vaisesika phil., see कर्मन्.

अपमंडः One who has attained his majority; see अपमंड.

अपमसः, मसं 1 Going away or departure, separation; समागमः सापमसः H. 4. 65. 2 Falling off; removal, disappearance; द्रुणपत्रापमसद्वन्तरं R. 3. 7. 3 Death; decease.

अपमतिः *f.* A bad fate.

अपमदः 1 Censure, reviling. 2 One who reviles or says what is disagreeable, reviler.

अपमजित *a.* Thunderless, (as a cloud).

अपमृणः A demerit, fault.

अपमोयुर *a.* Deprived of its gateways (as a town).

अपमनः A limb or member of the body, as a hand or foot (अपमनोऽयम् P. III. 3. 81. अंमं इतिपमनः स च न सपं हेतुः पाणिः पादोऽपमनः Sk. and Kāśikā);

'the body'; लोकेष्वपमनस्य लङ्गिणस्य चिद् Bk. 7. 98 (where the commentators take अपमन to mean the body itself).

अपमदः 1 Striking or cutting off, warding off, preventing. 2 Killing. 3 A violent death any evil accident proving fatal.

अपमदितुः *a.* Killing, murdering.

अपकः 1 Unable to cook, or one who does not cook for himself. 2 A bad cook, a term of abuse.

अपक्षयः 1 Diminution, decrease, decay, decline, fall (fig. also.); कर्ण-नयः Dk 160. 2 Loss, failure, defect.

अपक्षयितुः A fault, wrong or wicked deed, misdeed; आतोऽपिअपक्षयो मयापचरितोर्ध्व-दण्डितो वीर्या S. 3. 9.

अपक्षारः 1 Departure; death; सिद्धो-वन्न कंतकापक्षां विधिम् Dk. 72. 2 Want, absence. 3 A fault; offence, misdeed, improper conduct, crime; राजयज्ञाद् न कश्चिदपक्षारः प्रवर्ते B 15. 47. 4 Injurious or hurtful conduct, injury. 5 A defect or deficiency; नापचारमगमन् क्षत्रि-क्याः Si. 14. 32. 6 Unwholesome or improper regimen (अपक्ष); कृतापचरोपि परिसाविष्कृतविक्रियः । असाध्यः कुरुते कोऽपि प्राये काले गतो यथा ॥ Si. 2. 84 (where अप also means hurt or injury).

अपक्षारिह *a.* Offending, doing wrong; wicked, bad.

अपक्षितिः *f.* 1 Loss, decline, destruction. 2 Expense. 3 Atonement, compensation, expiation of sin. 4 Honouring, worshipping, showing reverence, worship; विहितापक्षितिविधौयुता Si. 16. 9. (where it also means loss, destruction).

अपक्षुद्र *a.* Without a parasol or umbrella.

अपक्षुद्र *a.* 1 Shadowless. 2 Devoid of brightness, dim. —*v.* One that has no shadow, i. e. a god; cf. N. 14. 21; शिवं मज्जतां शिवस्य देवाः शान्ता नलस्यसि तस्यापि नैवाम् । इतीत्यंति तया विदोषे सा (शान्ता) नैवपि न विदोषेतेषु ॥

अपक्षेदः—द्वन् 1 Cutting off or away 2 Loss 3 Interruption.

अपजयः Defeat, overthrow.

अपजातः A bad son who has turned out ill; one inferior to his parents in qualities; मातुल्यवृणो जातस्तनुजातः । हेतुः समः । अतिजातोपिस्तस्यापजातोऽपमायमः । Subhāsh.

अपज्ञानं Denying, concealing.

अपञ्चीकृतं A simple elementary substance not made of the five (पञ्च) gross elements; the five subtle elements.

अपदी 1 A screen or wall of cloth, particularly the screen or *kandī* surrounding tent. 2 A curtain. —COMP. —क्षेपः (अपक्षेपः) to—sing aside the curtain: 'क्षेपेण (=अपक्षेपः) 'with a (hurried) turn of the curtain'. frequently

occurring as a stage-direction and denoting precipitate entrance on the stage which arises from fear, hurry, agitation &c., as when a character tossing up the curtain suddenly enters without the usual introduction नतः प्रविशति &c.

अपटु *a.* 1 Not clever or skilful; dull, awkward. 2 Ineloquent (as a speaker). 3 Sick.

अपठ *a.* Unable to read; not reading; a bad reader; cf. अपर.

अपठित *a.* 1 Not learned or wise, foolish, ignorant; विद्वन् विषमपठिताय Bh. 2. 7. 2 Wanting in skill, taste, appreciation &c.

अपण्य *a.* Not saleable; जीविकार्थे चापण्ये P. V. 3. 99.

अपतर्पण 1 Fasting (in sickness). 2 Absence of satisfaction.

अपतानकः Spasmodic contraction with occasional convulsive fits.

अपति, तिक *a.* Without a master; without a husband, unmarried.

अपत्नीक *a.* Without a wife.

अपतीर्थ *A* bad Tirtha or place of pilgrimage.

अपत्य 1 Offspring, child, progeny, issue (of animals and men); offspring in general (male or female); sons or grandsons and other later generations of a Gotra; अपत्यं वीजमृति गोत्रे P. IV. 11. 62; अपत्येति नीलभाष्ययोः चित्तेभ्यः R. 1. 50. 2 A patronymic affix.—*Comp.* -काम *a.* desirous of progeny.—*पयः* the vulva.—*प्रत्ययः* a patronymic affix.—*विक्रयिन् m.* a seller of his children, a father who sells his girl for money to a bridegroom.—*शत्रुः* 1 a crab. -2 a serpent.

अपत्रप *a.* Shameless, impudent.—*प्राप्य* Shame, bashfulness.

अपत्रपिच्छु *a.* Bashful.

अपत्रस्त *p. p.* Afraid of, deterred from; तत्रापत्रस्तः (slightly) afraid of waves.

अपथ *a.* Pathless, roadless.—*यः* (also अपथाः) Not a way, absence of a way or road, a bad or wrong road (lit.); (fig.) a moral irregularity or deviation, bad or evil course; अपथे पद्मपथेति हि श्रुतं तोषि रजोनिमीलिताः R. 9. 74.—*Comp.* -गामिन् *a.* pursuing evil courses; heretical.

अपथ *a.* 1 Unfit, improper, inconsistent, obnoxious; अकार्यकार्यसंकाश-पथस्य पथस्यति Rām. 2 (In medicine) Unwholesome, unsalutary (as food, regimen &c.); संतापयति कमपथयुक्तं नरोत्तमः H. 3. 117. 3 Bad, unlucky.—*Comp.* -कारिन् *a.* an offender

अपदः *A* reptile.—*इ* 1 No place or abode. 2 A wrong or bad place or abode. 3 A word which is not a *pada* or an inflected

word. 4 Ether.—*Comp.* -अंतर *a.* adjoining, contiguous, very near. (-र) proximity, contiguity.

अपदसिन्धु *ind.* To the left side.

अपदुःख *a.* Without self-restraint

अपदुःख *a.* far from ten.

अपदुःख-दुःखक 1 Pure conduct, approved course of life. 2 A great or noble work, excellent work (perhaps for अपदुःखे v.). 3 A work well or completely done, as accomplished work.

अपदुःखः 1 Nothing, non-existence. 2 Not the meaning of words actually used in a sentence; अपदुःखे वाक्यार्थः सङ्गच्छति K. P. 2.

अपदिशि *ind.* Half a point between two regions of the compass, in an intermediate region.

अपदेशः 1 Statement, adducing (उद्देशः); pointing out mentioning the name of; नि न्याये यदापुद्देशः Dk. 60; हेतुपदेशात् प्रतिज्ञायाः दुर्वचनं निमित्तम् Nyāya S. 2 A pretext, pretence, plea, excuse; कथापदेशान् पुनरागम गच्छामः S. 2; रक्षापदेशान्मुनिहोमेष्वेते; R. 2. 8. 3 Statement of the reason, adducing a cause, the second (हेतु) of the five members of an Indian syllogism (according to the Vaiseshikas). 4 A butt, mark. 5 A place, quarter. 6 Refusal. 7 Fame, reputation. 8 Deceit.

अपदेवता *A* goblin, evil spirit.

अपदुःख *A* bad thing.

अपद्वार *A* side-door or entrance, an entrance other than the proper door.

अपधुम *a.* Free from smoke.

अपध्वान् Evil thoughts, thinking ill of, cursing mentally.

अपध्वस्तः Degradation, falling off or from, disgrace.—*Comp.* -जनः, -जः a person of a mixed, degraded and impure caste; Ms. 10 41, 46.

अपध्वस्त *p. p.* 1 Reviled, cursed; accursed, to be distained. 2 Pounded badly or imperfectly. 3 Abandoned.—*स्तः* A vile wretch, lost to all sense of right and virtue.

अपनयः 1 Taking away, removing; refuting (as an assertion). 2 A bad policy or conduct. 3 Injury, offence (अपकार); ततः सफलपनयसंज्ञानुश-बस्तुतः Si 2. 14.

अपनयनं 1 Taking away, removing; नातिश्रमापनयनाय S. 5. 6. 2 Healing, curing. 3 Discharge or acquittance of a debt or obligation.

अपनस *a.* without a nose, असिक्तीक्षेय-सुख्य चकारापनसे सुखे Bk. 4. 31.

अपनुत्तिः *f.* -नोदः -नोदने Removing, taking away, destroying, expiation, atonement (as of a sin); पापात्मन्पनुत्ते Ms. 11. 215.

अपपठः A wrong or bad reading (in a text); mistake in reading; अपपठितः अस्य जातः.

अपपृष्ट *a.* Deprived of the use of common vessels, of low caste.

अपपृष्टः Grew has lost his caste through some great sin or offence, and who is, therefore, not allowed by his relatives to eat or drink from a common vessel.

अपपृष्टः *A* bad drink.

अपपृष्ट *a.* Having badly formed hips.—*स्त्री* Badly formed hips

अपपृष्टा *A* female that has suffered a miscarriage.

अपपृष्टः *A* bribe.

अपपृष्ट-भय *a.* Free from fear, fearless, undaunted; R. 3. 51.

अपपृष्टी The last asterism.

अपपृष्टः Reviling, defamation.

अपपृष्टः *a.* 1 Falling down or away, a fall; अत्यन्तलोपान् मत्तमपपृष्टादिष्टः S. 4 v. 1. 2 A corrupted word, corruption; (hence) an incorrect word whether formed against the rules of grammar or used in a sense not strictly Sanskrit; see अपपृष्ट 3 A corrupt language, one of the lowest forms of the Prākṛita dialect used by cow-herds &c. (in kāvyas); (in Sāstras) any language other than Sanskrit; अपपृष्टादिष्टे. अपपृष्टपृष्टा इति स्तुताः । शास्त्रे संस्कृता-दन्तः अपपृष्टोदितः ॥ Kav. 1.

अपनः (In astr.) Declination; the ecliptic.

अपनदः What is swept away, dust, dirt.

अपनदीः Touching, grazing.

अपमानः Disrespect, dishonour, disgrace; लभतः सुदृष्टप्राप्तमपमानं च पुष्कलं Pt. 1. 63.

अपमार्गः A by-path, side way; a bad way.

अपमृष्ट *a.* 1 Having the face averted. 2 Ill-favoured, ill-looking.

अपमृष्ट *a.* Headless; क्लेशः Ak.

अपमार्ज 1 Wiping away, cleansing, purifying. 2 Shaving, paring.

अपमृत्युः 1 Sudden or untimely death, accidental death. 2 Any great danger, illness &c. from which a person, hopelessly given up for lost, recovers, quite contrary to expectation.

अपमृष्ट *a.* 1 Unintelligible, obscure, as a name or speech. 2 Unbearable, not borne or liked; विहितं नगरं सदसीदमपमृष्टितमच्युताचनं । कथं &c. Si. 15. 46. अपमृष्ट *a.* (ज्ञः) Infamy, disgrace, ill-repute; अपमृष्टो यद्यस्ति किं दृष्टुमाश्चि. 2. 55.

अपयानं Going away, retreat, flight.

अपर *a.* (treated as a pronoun in some senses) 1 Unrivalled, matchless; cf. अनुपम, अनुपर. 2 (*a*) Another other (used as adj. or subst.). (*b*)

More, additional. (c) Second, another. (d) Different, other Ms. 1. 85. (e) Ordinary, of the middle sort (नयम). 3 Belonging to another, not one's own (opp. स्व). 4 Hinder, posterior, latter, later, (in time or space) (opp. पूर्व); the last: त्वरेण: काल: Nir.; oft. used as first member of a genitive Tatpuruṣa comp. meaning 'the hind part', 'latter part or half'; पक्ष: the latter half of a month; हेमन्त: latter half of winter; कर्ण: hind part of the body &c.; वर्षा: शरद् latter part of the rains, autumn &c. 5 Following, the next. 6 Western; Si. 9. 1. Ku. 1. 1. 7 Inferior, lower. 8 (In Nyāya) Nonextensive, not covering too much. When अपर is used in the singular as a correlative to एक the one, former, it means the other, the latter; एको दधी चैत्रयद्रेशात् सीराज्मर्यामपरो विद्वन्म R. 5. 60; when used in pl. it means 'others', 'and others', and the words generally used as its correlatives are एके, केचित्-काश्चित् &c. अपरं अन्ये; एके सद्युर्बलरेषुसहति शिरोमिषजामपरं महीधृत: Si. 12. 45 some-others; शिखान: केचिदप्यन्येमांस्तुपरैरुषो। अन्ये त्वलविषु: शैलान् दृष्ट्वात्ये न्यलेषत ॥ केचिदासित्त सत्त्वा भवास्के-चिद्वृणुषु:। उदतरिषुर्मेति वानरा: सेतुनापरे Bk. 15. 31.—33.—रा: 1 The hind foot of an elephant. 2 An enemy. —रा 1 Western direction. 2 The hind part of an elephant. 3 The womb; the outer skin of the embryo. 4 Suppressed menstruation in pregnancy. —र 1 The future. 2 The hind quarter of an elephant.—र adv. Again, in future; अपरं moreover; अपरं behind, west of, to the west of (with gen. or acc.)—Comp. —अग्नि (अग्नी dual) the southern and western fires (सूक्ष्म and माहृष्य). —अयं one of the 8 divisions of शुनीशुतयन्य (the second kind of काय) mentioned in K. P. 5. In this the व्यय or suggested sense is subordinate to something else; e. g. अयं स रसोत्कर्षी पीनस्तदविमर्दनः। वायूश्चञ्चल-स्पर्शी गीविषिजननः कर्तः, where सूक्ष्म is subordinate to कर्ण. —अंत अ. living at the western borders. (—तः) 1 the western border or extremity, the extreme end or term; the western shore—2 (pl.) the country or inhabitants of the western borders near the Sahya mountain; अपरांतजयोद्धतः (अनीकैः) R. 4. 53. western people.—3 the kings of this country.—4 death. —अतिक: —अंत: pl. —अपरा:—दे, —राणि another and another, several, various —अर्थ the latter or second half. —अह्नः the afternoon, closing or last watch of the day. —इतरा the east. —काल: later period. —जनः an inhabitant of the west, the western people. —दक्षिण

ind. in the south-west. —पक्ष: 1 the second or dark half of the month. —2 the other or opposite side; a defendant (in law). —पर a. one and the other, several, various; अपरपर: नार्था: गच्छन्ति F. VI. 1. 144 Sk. several caravans go. —प्राणिनीया: the pupils of Pāṇini living in the west. —पणेय a. easily led or influenced by others, tractable. —रात्र: the latter or closing part of night, the last watch of night. —लोक: the other world, the next world, Paradise. —रस्तिक् the western point in the horizon. —हैमन्त a. belonging to the latter half of winter.

अपरता-स्त्वे Being another or different (one of the 24 guṇa); difference, contrariety, relativity.

अपरत्र adv. In another place, elsewhere; एकत्र or क्वचित्-अपरात्र in one place-in another place.

अपरक्त a. 1 Colourless, bloodless, pale; श्वापराक्ताक्षः S. 6. 5. 2 Discontented, dissatisfied.

अपरति: f. 1 Cessation (=अवरति q. v.). 2 Dissatisfaction.

अपरव: 1 Contest, dispute (about the enjoyment of property); उज्झित uncontested, undisputed (as possession of anything). 2 Ill-repute.

अपरस्पर a. One after another, uninterrupted, continued; रा: सायां गच्छन्ति सततमविच्छेदेन गच्छन्तिस्थै: Sk.

अपराग a. Colourless. —न: 1 Discontent, dissatisfaction, disaffection; अपरागसकीरणेति: Ki. 2. 50. 2 Apathy, enmity.

अपराक् a. [राक्, राचि, राक्] Not averted, fronting, facing, in front —ind. (—राक्) In front of. —Comp. —मुख a. (सी f.) 1 not turning away the face, with unaverted face —2 presenting a bold front.

अपराजित a. Unconquered, invincible. —तः 1 A sort of poisonous insect 2 N. of Vishnu, Siya. —त 1 N. of Durgā, to be worshipped on the Vijayādasami or Dasarā day. 2 A kind of plant (or ओषधि) fastened round wrist and serving as a charm or amulet. 3 The north-east quarter.

अपराद्ध p. p. 1 Sinned, offended, having committed an offence, an offender, (used in an active sense); कस्मिन्पि पूजिते अपराद्धा शङ्कुला S. 4. 2 Missed, not hitting the mark (as an arrow); निमिषादपपदेषोऽनुकसेव वलिते Si. 2. 27. 3 Violated, transgressed.—हुं An offence.

अपराद्धि: f. 1 Fault, offence. 2 Sin.

अपराधः An offence, a fault, crime, sin; कमपराधलभं मयि पश्यसि V. 4. 29; यथापराधं तानां R. 1. 6.

अपराधिक् a. Offending, guilty.

अपरिग्रह a. Without possessions or belongings, attendants &c.; quite destitute, as in निराशीरपरिग्रहः. —ह: 1 Non-acceptance, rejection 2 Destitution, poverty.

अपरिच्छद् a. Poor, destitute.

अपरिच्छिन्न a. 1 Undiscerned. 2 Continuous.

अपरिग्रहः Celibacy.

अपरिणीता An unmarried girl.

अपरिसंख्यानं Infinity, innumerable-ness.

अपरीक्षित a. 1 Unexamined; untested, unproved 2 Ill-considered, foolish, thoughtless (of person or thing); कारकं नाम पंचमं तत्र Pt. 5 'the inconsiderate doer.' 3 Not clearly proved or established.

अपरक्व a. Free from anger अपरक्वा-परुणाक्षपीरिति B. 9. 8.

अपरूप a. (—पा, —पी f.) Ugly, deformed, odd-shaped.—र Deformity.

अपरेद्यु: ind. On the following day.

अपरोक्ष a. 1 Not invisible, perceptible to the senses. 2 Not distant or remote. —सं adv. In the presence of (with gen.) अपरोक्षान् perceptibly, visibly.

अपरोधः Exclusion, prohibition.

अपर्य a. Leafless. —र्वा N. of Durgā or Pārvatī; Kālidāsa thus accounts for the name: स्वयंविशीर्णदुर्मण्यैवृचिता परा हि काडा तपस्तया पुनः। तद्व्यपाकीर्णमिति त्रिं-वदो वक्ष्यमाणेति च तां पुनरिदं: Ku. 5. 28.

अपर्याप्त a. 1 Not sufficient or enough, incomplete, insufficient. 2 Unlimited. 3 Unable (to do its work), incompetent; अपर्याप्तं तदस्माकं बलं भीष्माभि-रुक्षितं Bg. 1. 30.

अपर्याप्ति: f. Insufficiency.

अपर्याय a. Without order. —यः Want of order or method.

अपर्युषित a. Not standing overnight, fresh, new (as a flower).

अपर्यन्त a. Without a joint. —न. 1 No joint or point of conjunction. 2 A day which is not a पर्वद i. e. not the proper time or season.

अपल a. Without flesh. —लं A pin or bolt.

अपलापनं, अपलापः 1 Concealing, hiding. 2 Concealment or denial of knowledge, evasion; न हि प्रत्यक्षसिद्ध्या-पलापः कर्तुं शक्यते S. B. 3 Detraction, concealment of truth, thoughts, feelings &c. —Comp. —द्वयः (in law) a fine laid on one who denies the charge on which he is convicted.

अपलापिक् a. One who denies, disowns, hides &c.

अपलापिका Excessive thirst or desire, or thirst in general; (अपलापिका is sometimes used in the same sense, but regarded as an incorrect word).

अपलापिन, -लापुक *a.* 1 Thirsty. 2 Free from thirst or desire; प्रलापिनो भविष्यति कदा ज्येष्ठलापुकाः Mb.

अपवन *a.* Without wind or air, sheltered from wind.—*न* A grove, a garden or park planted near a town.

अपवरकः—का 1 An inner apartment; the lying-in chamber. 2 An air-hole, aperture; ततश्चैकस्मादपवरकात् Mu. 1.

अपवर्ण 1 Covering, screening. 2 A garment, cloth.

अपवर्गः 1 Completion, end, fulfilment or accomplishment of an action; अपवर्गे तृतीया P. II. 3. 6; क्रियाप-वर्गेष्वनुजीविसादृताः Ki. 1. 14 अपवर्गे तृतीयेति भणतः पाणिनिरपि N. 17. 68; Ki. 16. 49. 2 An exception, special rule; अभिव्या-प्यपवर्गमपवर्गः Susr. 3 Absolution, final beatitude; अपवर्गनिर्होदयार्थोऽपवर्गं शावि-धर्मयोगेनौ R. 8. 16. 4 A gift, donation. 5 Abandonment. 6 Throwing, discharge (as of arrows).

अपवर्जनं 1 Leaving, fulfilling (a promise); discharging (debt &c.). 2 A gift or donation. 3 Final beatitude.

अपवर्तः 1 Taking away, removing. 2 (Math.) The (common) divisor which is applied to both or either of the quantities of an equation.

अपवर्तनं 1 Removal, transferring from one place to another; स्थानं. 2 Taking away, depriving one of; न त्यागंति द्विषत्याश्च न च दायपवर्तनं Ms. 9. 79.

अपवादः 1 Censuring, reproach, blame; लोकपवादी बलवामनो मे. R. 14. 40; scandal, evil report. देव्यामपि हि वेदेष्टा सापवादी यतो जनः U. 1. 6. 2 An exception (opp. उत्सर्ग); अपवादिरितोत्सर्गः कृतव्यवृत्तयः परेः Ku. 2. 27; R. 15. 7. 3 An order, command ततोपवादेन पताकिनी-पराश्रयाल निहादवती महाचन्द्रः Ki. 14. 27. 4 Refutation; (Vedānta phil.) refutation as of a wrong imputation or belief; रज्जुविधत्तस्य सर्वस्य रज्जुमात्रत्ववत्, वस्तु-भूतब्रह्मणो विवर्तस्य प्रपञ्चोऽयं वस्तुभूतस्त्वतापदेशः अपवादः Tv. 5 Confidence. 6 Love; familiarity.

अपवादक, अपवादिन् *a.* 1 Blaming, censuring, defaming; दृगपवादिना माद-ध्येन S. 2. 2 Opposing, setting aside, excluding.

अपवारणं 1 Covering, concealment. 2 Disappearance.

अपवारित *p. p.* Covered, concealed.—*तं*, अपवारितकेन, अपवार्य *ind.* Frequently occurring in dramas in the sense of 'apart' 'aside to another' (opp. प्रकाश); it is speaking in such a way that only the person addressed may hear it; तद्भवेदपवारितं रहस्यं तु वदन्यस्य परावृत्त्य प्रकाशयते । निपातकरणान्यमपवारितं क-था S. D. 6.

अपवाहः, -हनं 1 Taking or carrying away, removal. 2 Deduction, subtraction (as of fractions).

अपविह्न *a.* Unobstructed, uninter-rupted; R. 3. 38.

अपविह्न *p. p.* 1 Cast or thrown off, dismissed, rejected, neglected, removed; oft. used in the sense of 'freed from,' 'devoid of.' 2 Abject, mean-
—*ह्नः*, *हुनः* A son that is abandoned by the father or mother or by both, and adopted by a stranger; one of the 12 kinds of sons among Hindus; Ms. 9. 171; Y. 2. 132.

अपविद्या Ignorance, spiritual ignorance, Māyā or illusion (अविद्या); तत्त्वस्य संवित्तिरिवापविद्या Ki. 16. 32.

अपवीण *a.* Having no lute, or hav-
ing a bad lute.—*ण* A bad lute.

अपवृत्तिः *f.* Fulfilment, accomplish-
ment, completion

अपवृत्तिः *f.* Opening, uncovering.

अपवृत्तिः *f.* End.

अपवेधः Piercing through (a pearl, ruby &c.) wrongly, or in the wrong direction.

अपव्ययः Extravagant expenditure, prodigality.

अपशकुनं A bad omen.

अपशंक *a.* Fearless.—*कं* *adv.* Fear-
lessly.

अपशब्दः = अपसद् q. v.

अपशब्दः 1 A bad or ungramma-
tical word, a corrupted word (in form or meaning); न एव शक्तिवैकल्पमा-
दालस्यतादिभिः । अन्यथोच्चारिताः शब्दा अपशब्दा
इतीतिः ॥ अपशब्दशतं माघे Subhāsh. 2
Vulgar speech. 3 Ungrammatical
language. 4 A reproachful word,
offensive expression, censure.

अपशिरस्-शीर्ष-बन्ध *a.* Headless.

अपशुच *a.* Without sorrow.—*m.*
The soul.

अपशोक *a.* Without sorrow or
grief.—*कः* The Asoka tree.

अपश्चिम *a.* 1 Having no other in
the rear, last (used much in the
same sense as पश्चिम; cf. उत्तर and अनु-
त्तर, उत्तर and अनुत्तर); अयमपश्चिमस्ते रामस्य
शिरसि-पादयंकजसर्गः U. 1; प्रसीदतु महाराजो
ममानेनापश्चिमेन प्रणयेन Ve. 6. 2 Not last,
first, foremost. 3 Extreme; अपश्चिमा-
ग्निमां कष्टमापन्नं प्रातस्त्वं Rām.

अपश्रयः A bolster, pillow.

अपश्री *a.* Deprived of beauty; Si.
11. 64.

अपश्वानः = अपान q. v.

अपहं The point of the goad of an
elephant.

अपह्नु *a.* 1 Contrary, opposite. 2
Unfavourable, adverse. 3 Left.—*हु*
adv. 1 Contrary. 2 Falsely. 3 Fa-
ultlessly. 4 Well, properly.

अपह्नु-ल *a.* Contrary, opposite.

अपसद् 1 An outcast, a low man;
usually at the end of comp. in the
sense of 'vile,' 'wretched,' 'accursed';
कापालिकं Mā. 5; दूरे क्षुभियापसदाः Ve. 3.

2 N. for the children of six degrad-
ing connections, i. e. of men of the
first three castes with women of the
castes inferior to their own; विषयं त्रिषु
वर्णेषु दृष्टवैर्णयोर्द्वयोः । वैदवस्य वर्णे वैकस्मिन् षडे-
तेऽपसदाः स्मृताः ॥ Ms. 10. 10.

अपसरः 1 Departure, retreat. 2 A
proper excuse or apology, valid
reason.

अपसरणं Going away, retreating,
escape.

अपसर्जनं 1 Leaving, abandonment.
2 A gift or donation. 3 Final be-
atitude.

अपसर्पः, -र्षकः A secret agent or
emissary, spy; सप्तसर्पैर्जजागार यथाकालं
स्वपुनरपि R. 17. 51, 14. 31.

अपसर्पणं Going back, retreating;
observing as a spy.

अपस्य, -स्यक *a.* 1 Not left, right;
अपस्येन हस्तेन Ms. 3. 214. 2. Contrary,
opposite.—*स्यं ind.* To the right,

making the sacred thread hang down
towards the left part of the body
over the right shoulder (opp. स्यं
when it hangs over the left); स्यं कृ to
go round one so as to keep the right
side towards him; to make the sacred
thread hang over the right shoulder.

अपस्यवत् *a.* Wearing the sacred
thread over the right shoulder.

अपसारः 1 Going out, retreating.
2 An outlet, egress.

अपसारणं-वा Removing to a distance,
driving, expelling; किमर्थमपसारणा क्रियते
Mu. 4; making room (cf. Mar. बाजू,
बाजू).

अपसिद्धांतः A wrong or erroneous
conclusion.

अपसृतिः *f.* going away or forth.

अपस्करः 1 Any part of a carriage
except the wheel (—*र* also) 2 Excre-
ment. 3 Vulva. 4 Anus.

अपस्तानं 1 Bathing, as after
mourning or upon the death of a
relative. 2 Impure bathing, bathing
in water in which a person has pre-
viously washed himself.

अपस्पश *a.* Devoid of spies; शब्दविद्येय
नो माते राजनीतिरपस्पशा Si. 2. 112.

अपस्पर्श *a.* Insensible.

अपस्मारः, -स्मृतिः *f.* 1 Forgetfulness,
2 Epilepsy, falling sickness.

अपस्मारिन् *a.* Epileptic.

अपस्मृति *a.* Forgetful.

अपह *a.* (At the end of comp.)
Warding or keeping off, removing,
destroying; सगिरं यदि जीवितापहा R. 8. 46.

अपहतिः *f.* Removing, destroying.

अपहननं Warding off, repelling.

अपहरणं 1 Taking or carrying away,
removing. 2 Stealing.

अपहसितं, -हासः Silly or causeless
laughter; often laughter with tearful
eyes (नीचालमपहसितं).

अपहसित *p. p.* Thrown away dis-

carded, given up; 'सकलसंजीवनं त्वयि विश्रुति मे हृदयं' K. 233, 202.

अपहानिः *f.* 1 Leaving, abandonment. 2 Ceasing, vanishing. 3 Exception, exclusion.

अपहारः 1 Taking or carrying away, stealing, destroying; निद्रापहार, विष° 2 Concealing, dissembling; कथमापहारं करामि S. 1 how shall I dissemble myself, conceal my real name and character.

अपहृवः 1 Concealment, hiding, concealment of one's knowledge, feelings &c. 2 Denial or disowning of the truth, dissimulation; 'वे ज्ञः P. I. 3. 44. 3 Love, affection.

अपहृतिः *f.* 1 Concealment of knowledge, denial. 2 (In rhet.) A figure of speech, in which the real character of the thing in question is denied and that of another (alien or imaginary) object is ascribed to, or superimposed upon, it; *e. g.* नेदं नमो-मंडलं बुधराशिर्न तारा नयनमंगः ॥ see also K. P. 10 and S. D. 683-84.

अप-हासः Reduction, diminution.

अपाक् *ind.* See अपाच्.

अपाकः 1 Indigestion (of food &c.). 2 Immaturity.

अपाकणं 1 Driving away, removal. 2 Rejection, refutation. 3 Payment, liquidation.

अपाकर्मन् *n.* ('र्म') Payment, liquidation.

अपाकृतिः *f.* 1 Rejection, removal &c. 2 Emotion resulting from anger, fear &c.; Ki. 1. 27.

अपाक्ष *a.* 1 Present, perceptible. 2 Eyeless; having bad eyes.

अपाक्ष-पाक्षेय, पाक्ष्य *a.* 'Not in the same row or in line'; especially one who is not allowed by his caste-men to sit in the same row with them at meals, an outcast.

अपागः-पगः *a.* 1 The outer corner or angle of the eye; चलापागं हृष्टि S. 1. 24. 2 A sectarian mark on the forehead. 3 Cupid, the god of love. -Comp. -दर्शनं, -दृष्टिः *f.*, -चिलोक्तिं, -चीक्षणं &c. *a.* side-glance; side-long look, wink. -देज्ञः the corner itself. -नेत्र *a.* (said of a lady) having eyes with beautiful (or long) outer corners; यदिह पुनरप्यपागनेत्रा परिचुत्तार्थसुखी मया च दृष्टा V. 1. 17. (a better interpretation would, however, be 'with the eyes turned towards the corner').

अपाच्, -अपाच् 1 Going or situated backwards, behind. 2 Not open or clear. 3 Western. 4 Southern. -*कृ ind.* 1 Behind, backwards. 2 Westward or southward.

अपाची The south or west, 'इतरा' the north.

अपाचीन *a.* 1 Situated backwards or behind, turned backwards. 2 Not

visible, imperceptible; Rv. 7. 6. 4. 3 Southern. 4 Western. 5 Opposite.

अपाच्य *a.* western or southern. अपाचिनीय *a.* 1 Not taught by Pāṇini in his works (as a rule &c.). 2 One who does not (properly) study Pāṇini's grammar; *i. e.*, a superficial scholar, snatterer of Sanskrit.

अपात्रं 1 A worthless vessel or utensil. 2 (fig.) An unworthy or undeserving person, unfit receptacle or recipient. 3 One unfit or disqualified to receive gifts, -Comp. -कृत्या, अपात्रीकरणं doing degrading or unworthy acts; disqualification, see Ms. 11. 70. -दायिन् *a.* giving to unworthy persons -भूत् *a.* supporting the unworthy or worthless; प्रायेणापात्रमुद्भवति राजा Pt. 1.

अपादानं 1 Taking away, removal, ablation. 2 (In grain.) The sense of the ablative case; ध्रुवमपायेऽपादानं P. I. 4. 24.

अपाध्वन् *m.* A bad way.

अपानः Breathing out, respiration, one of the five lifewinds in the body which goes downwards and out at the anus. -नः -नं The anus. -Comp. -द्वारं the anus. -पवनः, -वायुः the lifewind called अपान.

अपाद्ध *a.* Free from falsehood; true.

अपाप-विन् *a.* 1 Sinless, pure, virtuous.

अपां *gen. pl.* of अप् water; first member of some compounds:—-उद्यो-तिस् *n.* lightning. -नपात् an epithet of fire and Savitri. -नायः, -पतिः 1 the ocean. -2 N. Varuna. निधिः 1 the ocean. 2-N. of of Vishnu. -पायन् *n.* food. -विस् fire. -योनिः the ocean.

अपामार्गः N. of a plant (Mar. आभाडा).

अपामार्जनं Cleansing, purifying, removing (diseases, evils &c.).

अपायः 1 Going away, departure. 2 Separation; ध्रुवमपायेऽपादानं P. I. 4. 24;

येन जातं त्रियापाये कद्वं हंसकौकिलं Bk. 6. 75.

3 Disappearance, vanishing, absence.

4 Destruction, loss, annihilation; कर्णापायविभिन्नवर्णस्य R. 8. 42. 5 An evil, misfortune, calamity, danger (oft. opp. उपाय); कायः सन्निहितापायः H. 4. 65.

6. Loss, injury.

अपार *a.* 1 Shoreless. 2 Boundless, unlimited. 3 Inexhaustible, immense.

4 Out of reach. 5 Difficult to be crossed; difficult to be surmounted or overcome. —† The opposite bank of a river.

अपार्ज *a.* 1 Distant, remote. 2 Near.

अपार्थ, अपार्थक्य *a.* 1 Useless, unprofitable, worthless. 2 Meaningless, senseless. —र्थ Senseless or incoherent talk or argument (regarded as one of the faults of composition in

rhetoric); cf. also Kāv. 3. 28; सहृद्-यार्थशून्यं वसुधार्थमितिष्यते ॥

अपावरणं, अपावृत्तिः *f.* 1 Opening. 2 Covering, enclosing, surrounding. 3 Concealing, hiding.

अपावर्तनं, -वृत्तिः *f.* 1 Turning away or from, retreating, repulse. 2 Revolution.

अपाश्रय *a.* Without support or refuge, helpless.—यः 1 Refuge, recourse, that to which recourse is had for refuge. 2 As awning or canopy spread over a court-yard. 3 Head.

अपासङ्गः A quiver.

अपासनं 1 Throwing away, discarding. 2 Quitting. 3 Killing.

अपासरणं Departure, retreat, removal; see अपसरण.

अपासु *a.* Lifeless, dead.

अपि *ind.* (Sometimes with the अ dropped according to the opinion of Bhāguri; वृद्धि भागुरिरुद्धपमवाच्यैरुत्तरगोः; पिवा, पिचान &c.) 1 (Used with roots and nouns in the sense of) Placing near or over, taking towards, reaching or going up to, proximity, nearness &c. 2 (As a separable adverb or conjunction) And, also, too, moreover, besides, in addition अस्ति न सोदरलोहोपेत्येष्टु S. 1; on one's part, in one's turn; विष्णुश्चमपापि राजपुत्राः पाटिताः Pt. 1; अपिअपि or अपिच as well as, and also; अपि स्तुति, अपि सिच Sk. न नापिन चैव, न वापि, नापि वा; न चापि neither-nor. 3 It is often used to express emphasis in the sense of 'too', 'even', 'very'; अद्यापि still even now इदानीमपि even now; यद्यपि though, although, even if; तथापि still, nevertheless; sometimes यद्यपि is understood तथापि only being used; as in Ki. 1 28. 4 Though (oft. translatable by 'even', 'even if'); सपत्तिजमनुविद्धं शेषलेनापि रम्यं S. 1. 20 though overspread &c.; इयमधिकमनोज्ञाव-लकलेनापि तन्वी *ibid.* though in her bark dress. 5 Used at the beginning of sentences अपि introduces a question; अपि सन्निहितोऽत्र कुलपतिः S. 1; अपि क्रियार्थ-कुलभं समित्कुशं...अपि स्वशक्या तपसि प्रवर्तते Ku. 5. 33, 34, 35. 6 Hope, expectation (usually with the potential mood); कृतं रामसदृशं कर्म। अपि जीवितं ब्रह्मणाशिक्षः U. 2 I hope the Brāhmana boy comes to life. Note—In this sense अपि is frequently used with नाम and has the sense of (a) 'is it likely', 'may it be'; (b) 'perhaps', 'in all probability'; or (c) 'would that', 'I wish or hope that'; अपि नाम कुलपतेरियमसत्त्व-क्षेपसंभवा स्यात् S. 1; S. 7; तदपि नाम मना-यवर्तिर्नोस्ति रतिरमणनामगाचरं Māl. 1 perhaps, in all probability; अपिनामाहं पुरुषा भवेयं V. 2 I wish I were P. 7A fixed to interrogative words अपि makes the sense indefinite, 'any', 'some'; कोपि some one; किमपि something; कुत्रापि

somewhere. It may often be translated by 'unknown', 'undescribable', 'inexpressible'; व्यतिरिक्त पदार्थान्तरः कोऽपि हेतुः U. 6. 12. 8 After words expressing number अपि has the sense of 'totality', 'all'; चतुर्णामपि वर्णानां of all the 4 castes. 9 It sometimes expresses 'doubt' or 'uncertainty', 'fear' (शङ्का); अपि चोरो भवेत् G. M. there is perhaps a thief. 10 (With pot. mood) It has the sense of सम्भावना 'possibility', 'supposition'; अपि स्वा-द्विष्ये. 11 Contempt, censure; अपि जायां त्यजति जातु गणिकामाप्सि गहितमेतत् Sk. shame to, c. lie upon, you &c.; विजालम् देवदत्तमपि सिचिन्सलाङ्गं. 12: It is also used with the Imperative mood to mark 'indifference on the part of the speaker', where he permits another to do as he likes; अपि स्तुहि Sk. you may praise (if you like); अपि स्तुह्यपि चेदास्मास्तथ्यमुक्तं वरादान Bk. 8. 92. 13 अपि is sometimes used as a particle of exclamation. 14 Rarely in the sense of 'therefore', 'hence' (अत एव). 15 Used as a separable preposition with gen. it is said to express the sense of a word understood; the example usually given is सविंशति स्यात् where some word like विदुषि 'a drop', 'a little' &c. has to be understood, there may perhaps be a drop of ghee'.

अभिगीर्ण *a.* 1 Praised, celebrated. 2 Told, described.

अपिच्छिल *a.* 1 Not muddy, clear, free from sediment. 2 Deep.

अपितृक *a.* 1 Fatherless. 2 Not ancestral or paternal, not inherited; (अपितृक also in this sense).

अपितृक *a.* Not ancestral

अपिधानं-पिधानं 1 Covering, concealing. 2 A cover, lid, covering (fig. also).

अपिधिः *f.* Concealment.

अपिञ्जल *a.* Sharing in the same religious acts or other works; connected by blood.

अपिहित-पिहित *p. p.* 1 Shut, closed, covered, concealed (fig. also); बाष्पा-पिहित covered, with tears. 2 Not concealed, plain, clear; अथो निरामपिहितः पिहितश्च किञ्चित् सत्यं चकास्ति मरुद्वह्वस्तनामः Subhāsh.

अपितिः *f.* 1 Entering into, approaching. 2 Dissolution, destruction, loss. 3 Destruction of the world (प्रलय); अपितौ तद्वत् प्रसंगादसमञ्जसं Br. Sutra.

अपीनसः Dryness of the nose, cold (in the head).

अपुष्का *f.* A woman without a husband; नापुष्कासीति मे मतिः Bk. 5. 70.

अपुत्रः Not a son. —*a.*, —पुत्रक *a.* (पुत्रिका *f.*) Having no son or heir.

अपुत्रिका The daughter of a sonless

father, who herself has no male child; one who is not appointed by her father to beget male issue for him on failure of a son; cf. अकुत्रा.

अपुनर् *ind.* Not again, once for all, for ever. —*Comp.* —अपुनर *a.* not returning; dead. —आपुनर् not taking back or again. —आपुनरिः *f.* 'non-return', final beatitude. —अपुनर *a.* irrecoverable. —अपुनरिः 1 not being born again (of diseases also) —2 final beatitude.

अपुष्ट *a.* 1 Not nourished or fed, lean, not fat. 2 Not loud or violent, soft, low (as sound). 3 (In rhet.) Not feeding or assisting (the meaning), irrelevant (सुखदुःखकारि), regarded as one of the *arthadoshas* (faults of the sense or meaning); as in the instance given under S. D. 576 विकल्प वितते व्याप्ति विधुं मुञ्च स्व विदे, the adjective वितत 'expanded,' as applied to the sky, does not in any way help the cessation of anger, and is, therefore, irrelevant.

अपुषः A small round cake of flour, meal &c. (Mar. बड्ड, चाना, अमला &c.), thicker than ordinary cakes and mixed with sugar and spices.

अपुषीय, अपुष्य *a.* Belonging to, intended for, अपुष्य.—*Comp.* Flour, meal.

अपुष्पणी The silk-cotton tree (शाल्मली) (Mar. सावरी).

अपूर्ण *a.* Not full or completed, incomplete, imperfect; अपूर्णमेकेन शतं कदाचि R. 3. 88; अपूर्ण एव पंचरात्रे दाहदस्य M. 3.

अपूर्व *a.* 1 Not preceded, not having existed before, quite new; 'वं नाटकं S. 1. 2. Strange, extraordinary, wonderful; अपूर्वं दृश्यते बह्विः कामिन्यः सानमंडः । दूरतो वृत्तार्थान् हृदि लयस्तु स्तितः ॥ S. Til. 17; singular, unexampled, unprecedented; अपूर्वकर्मचारालमपि सुखं विमुञ्च मां U. 1. 46 committing an unparalleled atrocity. 3 Unknown. 4 Not first. —*ई* 1 The remote consequence of an act (as the acquisition of heaven which is the result of good deeds). 2 Virtue and vice as the eventual cause of future happiness or misery. —*ई*: The supreme soul. —*Comp.* —अपुतिः *f.* one who has had no husband before, a virgin. —अपुतिः an authoritative direction or injunction which is quite new.

अपुथक् *ind.* Not separately, together with, collectively.

अपेक्षा-क्षणं 1 Expectation, hope, desire. 2 Need, requirement, necessity; oft. in comp.; सुखिण्यवस्थया बह्विषापेक्ष इव स्थितः S. 7. 15 awaiting kindling. 3 Consideration, reference, regard, with the obj. in loc. case; more usually in comp.; the instr. and sometimes loc. of this word (अपेक्षया, अपेक्षया) fre-

quently occur in comp. meaning 'with reference to', 'out of regard for', 'for the sake of'; नियमविज्ञया R. 1. 94 प्रथम-मुक्तपिज्ञया Me. 17; अत्र व्ययं सुनीभूतं तदपेक्षया दृश्यते चमत्कारितयात् K. P. 1 as compared with it. 4 Connection, relation. 5 Care, attention, heed; इक्षापेक्षानया द्यं यातादायंरुतिगं Bk. 7. 49. 6 Respect, deference. 7 (In gram.)—आकांक्ष q. v.

अपेक्ष, क्षिप्त्वा, क्षणीय *pot. p.* To be desired, wanted, hoped for, expected, considered &c.; desirable.

अपेक्षित *p. p.* Looked for, expected; wanted, required; considered &c. —*तं* Desire, wish; regard, reference.

अपेत *p. p.* 1 Gone away, disappeared; अपेतयुद्धाभिनिवेशोक्त्याः Si. 3. 1. 2 Departing or deviating from, contrary (with abl.); अर्थादनेपेतं अर्थे Sk. 3 Free from, deprived of (with abl. or in comp.); सुखापेतः Sk.; उद्वहदनवयां तानवद्यादपेतः R. 7. 70, faultless.

अपेहि (Imper. 2nd sing.) Used as the first member of some compounds (belonging to the class मन्त्र-व्यंशकादि); 'करा, द्वितीया, स्वागता &c. where it has the sense of 'excluding,' 'expelling,' 'refusing admission to'; e. g. 'वाणिजा a ceremony where merchants are excluded; so द्वितीया &c.

अपेण्डः *a.* 1 Having a limb too many or too few (redundant or deficient) 2 Not under 16 years of age; Ms. 8. 148. 3 A child or infant. 4 Very timid. 5 Wrinkled.

अपोह *a.* Removed from (with abl.); कल्पनापोहः—कल्पनायाः अपोहः; see वृत् with अप.

अपोहः 1 Removing, driving away, healing &c. 2 Removal of doubt by the exercise of the reasoning faculty. 3 Reasoning, arguing. 4 Negative reasoning (opp. ऊह) (अपरकनिरासाय कृतो विपरीतस्तर्कः), स्वयमुपापोहान्तमर्थः Mbh.; ऊहापोहमिदं सरोजनयना यावद्विषयतारा Bv. 2. 74; hence ऊहापोहः=complete discussion of a question. 5 Excluding all things not coming under the category in point; तद्धानपोहो वा शब्दायः (where Mahesvara paraphrases अपोह by अतद्व्या-वृत्तिः i. e. तद्विषयभावः)

अपोहनं 1 Removal &c. —अपोह above. 2 Reasoning faculty; मत्तः स्थितिज्ञानमपोहनं च Bg. 15. 15.

अपोहा, अपोहनीय *pot. p.* To be removed, taken away, expiated (as sin); to be established by reason.

अपोह्य-पौरोह्य *a.* 1 Unmanly, cowardly, timid. 2 Superhuman, not of the authorship of man, of divine origin; अपौरोह्या वेदाः; अपौरोह्यप्रातिः हवर्ष-विदुरित्याख्यायते Mā. 9 not set up by (the hand of) man. —*हं*, —*ह्य* 1 Co-wardice. 2 Superhuman power.

असोयानः, —नम् *m. N.* of a sacrifice and of a verse of the Sāma Veda

tion of which is conveyed by stating the cause; (b) when viewed as a cause by stating the effect; (c) when viewed as a general assertion by stating a particular instance; (d) when viewed as a particular instance by stating a general assertion; and (e) when viewed as similar by stating what is similar to it, see K. P. 10; and S. D. 706 for examples.

अप्रहत *a.* 1 Unhurt. 2 Waste, unploughed. 3 New and unbleached (as cloth).

अप्राकरणिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Not belonging to the subject-matter; अप्राकरणिकस्याभिधानेन प्राकरणिकस्याक्षेपोऽस्तुतत्रासा K. P. 10.

अप्रास्य *a.* 1 Not vulgar. 2 Not original. 3 Not ordinary, extraordinary. 4 Special.

अप्राप्त्य *a.* Secondary, subordinate; inferior.

अप्राप्त *a.* 1 Not obtained or got; अप्राप्तयोस्तु या प्राप्तिः सैव संयोग इति: Bhaṣā P. 2 Not arrived or come. 3 Not authorised or following, as a rule. 4 Not come to or reached.—*Comp.*—अवसर. —काल *a.* inopportune, ill-timed, unseasonable; लं वचनं बृहस्पतिरपि अत्र. लभते बुद्धयवज्ञानमपमानं च पुष्कलं Pt. 1. 63. —यौवन *a.* not arrived at puberty. —व्यवहार, वयस्य *a.* (in law) under age, not old enough to engage in public business on one's own responsibility, a minor (a boy before he reaches his 16th year); अप्राप्त्यवहारोसी यावत् षोडश-वर्षिकः Dakṣa.

अप्राप्तिः *f.* 1 Non-acquisition; तद-प्राप्तिमादुःस्वविलीनाशेषपातका K. P. 4. 2 Not being proved or established by a rule before; विधिरयंतमप्राप्तौ नियमः पाक्षिके सति Mim. 3 Not taking place or occurring.

अप्राप्तानिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Unauthoritative, unwarranted; इदं वचनमप्राप्तानिकं. 2 Untrustworthy, unreliable.

अप्रिय *a.* 1 Disliked, disagreeable, offensive; अप्रियस्य च पथस्य वक्ता श्रोता च दुर्लभः Rām.; Ms. 4. 138. 2 Unkind, unfriendly.—*यः* A foe, an enemy.—*यं* An unfriendly or offensive act; पाणि-ग्राहस्य साध्वी की नाचरेकविप्रियं Ms. 5. 156.—*Comp.*—कर, —कारिन्, —कारक *a.* unfriendly, ill-disposed. —बद्ध, (°यं) —वादिन् *a.* speaking unkind or harsh words; वंध्यायंजयप्रियया Y. 1. 73; माता यस्य गृहे नास्ति भार्या चाप्रियवादिनी Chāṇ. 44. —अप्रीतिः *f.* 1 Dislike, aversion. 2 Enmity.

अप्रौढ *a.* 1 Not arrogant. 2 Timid, gentle, not bold. 3 Not full-grown.—*ह्र* 1 An unmarried girl. 2 A girl very recently married and not arrived at puberty or womanhood.

अप्रुत *a.* Not protracted (as a vowel).

अप्सरसु *f.* (—राः—रा) (for etym. cf. Rām. अप्सु निमग्ननादेव रसासमा-द्वरस्त्रियः । उत्येतुर्गुणैश्च तस्मादप्सरसांभवत्) A class of female divinities or celestial damsels who reside in the sky and are regarded as the wives of the Gandharvas. They are very fond of bathing, can change their shapes, and are endowed with superhuman power (प्रभाव). They are called स्वर्चर्या, and are usually described as the servants of Indra. Bāṇa mentions 14 different families of these nymphs (see K. 136). The word is usually said to be in pl. (स्त्रिया बहुवचनपरः); but the singular, as also the form अप्सरा, sometimes occur; नियमविग्रकारिणी मेनका नाम अप्सराः प्रेषिता S. 1; एकाप्सरः &c. R. 7. 53.—*Comp.*—तीर्थ *N.* of a sacred pool in which the Apsarasas bathe; probably it is the name of a place; see S. 6.—*पतिः* lord of the Apsarasas, epithet of Indra.

अफल *a.* 1 Unfruitful, fruitless, barren (lit. & fig.); लं औषधयः; लं कार्यं &c. 2 Unproductive, useless, vain; यथा षण्डोऽफलः स्त्रीषु यथा गौरीवि चाफला । यथा यथेकलं दानं तथा विप्रोऽनृचोऽफलः Ms. 2-18. 3 Deprived of virility, emasculated; अफलोऽहं कृतस्तेन कोधात्सा च निराकृता Rām.—*Comp.*—आकांक्षिन्, —नेष्टु *a.* one who desires no reward (for his labours), disinterested; अफला-काक्षिभिर्यतः क्रियते ब्रह्मादिभिः Mb.

अफेन *a.* Frothless, without scum or foam.—*नं* Opium.

अवद्ध-द्धक *a.* 1 At liberty, not bound or restrained. 2 Unmeaning, nonsensical, absurd, contradictory; *e. g.* यावज्जीवमहं मौनी ब्रह्मचारी च मे पिता । माता तु मम वंध्यासीदुपश्रुतं पितामहः ॥ (contradictory); जरद्वयः केवलप्रादुकाभ्यां द्वारि स्थितौ गायति गंगलाभिः Rāyamukuta on Ak.—*Comp.*—मुख *a.* foul-mouthed, abusive, scurrilous.

अवंधु, —बांधव *a.* Friendless, lonely. अवल *a.* 1 Weak, feeble. 2 Unprotected.—*ला* A woman (as belonging to the weaker sex); दूदं हि ते कविवर विपरीतबोधा ये नित्यमाहुरवला इति कामिनीनाम् । शार्ङ्गविलोततरारकदीधितिः शक्रादयोपि विजिता-स्त्ववलाः कथं ताः ॥ Bh. 1. 11; जनः a woman.—लं Weakness, want of strength; see बलाबलं also.

अबाध *a.* 1 Unrestrained, unobstructed. 2 Free from pain.—*यः* 1 Non-obstruction. 2 Non-refutation.

अबाल *a.* 1 Not childish, youthful. 2 Not young, full (as the moon.)

अबाह्य *a.* 1 Not exterior, internal. 2 (fig.) Familiar or conversant with.

अविधनः The submarine fire (that feeds on the waters of the ocean); अविधनं वह्निमती विमर्ति R. 13. 4.

अबुद्ध *a.* Foolish, unwise; अपवाद-मात्रमुद्धानां Śān. 8.

अबुद्धिः *f.* 1 Want of understanding. 2 Ignorance, stupidity.—*Comp.*—पूर्व-पूर्वक *a.* not wanton or intentional. (—वं, —र्वकं) *adv.* unconsciously or ignorantly.

अबुध-बुध *a.* Foolish, stupid.—*m.* A fool.—*f.* (अभुत्) Ignorance, want of intellect.

अबोध *a.* Ignorant, foolish, stupid.—*यः* 1 Ignorance, stupidity, want of understanding; अप्रहृताश्चान्ये Bh. 3. 2; निसर्गदुर्बोधमवापि कृष्णः कृष्णतीर्णं चरितं क जंतवः Ki. 1. 6. 2 Not knowing or being aware of.—*Comp.*—गम्य *a.* incomprehensible, inconceivable.

अब्ज *a.* Born in or produced from water.—*ब्जं* 1 A lotus. 2 One thousand millions.—*Comp.*—कणिका the seedvessel of a lotus.—*जः*, —भवः, —धुः, —योनिः epithets of Brahmā.—बांधवः 'a friend of lotuses,' the sun.—वाहनः epithet of Siva.

अब्जो *a.* A pearl-oyster. अब्जिनी 1 A collection of lotuses. 2 A place full of lotuses. 3 A lotus plant.—*Comp.*—पतिः the sun.

अब्दः 1 A cloud. 2 A year (in this sense *n.* also). 3 *N.* of a mountain.—*Comp.*—अर्ध half a year.—वाहनः *N.* of Siva.—शतं a century.—सारः a kind of camphor.

अब्धिः 1 The ocean, receptacle of water; (fig. also), दुःखं, कार्यं, ज्ञानं &c.; store or reservoir of anything. 2 A pond, lake. 3 (In Math.) A symbolical expression for the number 7; sometimes for 4.—*Comp.*—अग्निः the submarine fire.—कफः, फेनः froth, foam.—जः 1 the moon.—2 conch. (—जा) 1 spirituous liquor (produced from the ocean).—2 the Goddess Lakṣmī.—द्वीपा the earth.—नगरी *N.* of Dwārakā, the capital of Kṛishṇa.—नवनीतकः the moon.—संघुकी the pearl-oyster.—शयनः *N.* of Viṣṇu.—सारः a gem.

अब्रह्मचर्य *a.* Unchaste.—*र्व-र्वकं* 1 Unchastity. 2 Sexual union.

अब्रह्मण्य *a.* 1 Not fit for a Brāhmaṇa; अब्रह्मण्यमवर्णं स्यात् ब्रह्मण्यं ब्रह्मणो हितम् Halāy. 2 Inimical to Brāhmaṇas.—*यं* An act not befitting a Brāhmaṇa; an unbrahmanical act. In dramas usually found as an exclamation uttered by a Brāhmaṇa in the sense of 'to the rescue', 'help', 'help', 'a horrible or disgraceful deed has been committed'; अथिय योगनंदस्य व्या-दिना कंदितं पुरः । अब्रह्मण्यमुत्क्रांतजीवो योग-स्थितो द्विजः Bri. Kath.

अब्रह्मन् *a.* Separated from or devoid of Brāhmaṇas; नाब्रह्म सन्नश्नोति Ms. 9. 322.

अभक्तिः *f.* 1 Want of devotion or attachment. 2 Unbelief, incredulity.

अभक्ष्य *a.* 1 Not to be eaten. 2 Pro-

hibited from eating. —अयं A prohibited article of food.

अभय *a.* Unfortunate, ill-fated.

अभय *a.* Inauspicious, bad, wicked. —इ 1 Evil, sin, wickedness. 2 Sor-row.

अभय *a.* Free from fear, secure, safe; वेदायमेवमय Bh. 3. 35. —अयं 1 Absence or removal of fear. 2 Security safety, protection from fear or danger; मया तस्याभयं दत्तं Pt. 1. —Comp. —कृत *a.* 1 not terrific, mild. —2 giving safety. —हिंसा 1 proclamation of assurance or safety. —2 a military or war-drum. —द, —दायिन्, —द *a.* giving a guarantee or promise of safety. —दक्षिणा, —दानं, —प्रदानं giving a promise, assurance, or guarantee of safety or protection (from danger); सर्वप्रदानेभ्य-भयदानं (प्रधानं) Pt. 1. 290. —पत्रं a written document or paper granting assurance of safety; cf. the modern 'safe-conduct'. —यचना asking for protection. —वचनं, —वाच *f.* an assurance or promise of safety.

अभयकर-कृत *a.* 1 Not dreadful. 2 Causing security.

अभयः 1 Non-existence; मय एव भवा-न्मयी Mb. 2 Absolution, final beati-tude; प्राप्ताभयमभियानंति वा Ki. 12. 30, 18. 27. 3 End or destruction; भवाय सर्वधृतायामभवाय च रक्षता Rām.

अभय *a.* 1 Not to be. 2 Improper, inauspicious. 3 Unfortunate, luck-less; उपनतमवधीरयंभवाः Ki. 10. 51.

अभाग *a.* 1 Without a share (of inheritance). 2 Undivided.

अभावः 1 Not being or exist-ing, non-existence; यतो भागोऽभावः Mk. 1 has disappeared. 2 Absence, want, failure; सर्वधामभवावे तु ब्रह्मणा रिच्यमागिनः Me. 9. 183; mostly in comp.; सर्वाभावे हरेः 189 failing all. 3 Annihilation death, destruction, non-entity; न. भाव उपलब्धः S. B. 4 (In phil.) Privation, non-existence, nullity or negation, supposed to be the seventh category or पदार्थ in the system of Kaṇāda. It is of two principal kinds संसर्गभाव and अन्योन्याभाव; the first comprising three varieties प्रागभाव, प्रवृत्ताभाव and अत्यंता-भाव.

अभावना 1 Absence of judgment or right discernment. 2 Absence of religious meditation.

अभावित *a.* Not told. —Comp. —युक्तः a word which cannot become mas. or neuter, i. e. always feminine.

अभि *ind.* 1 (as a prefix to verbs and nouns) It means (a) 'to', 'towards', 'in the direction of'; अभिगम्य go to-wards, अभिग, गमनं, गानं &c. (b) 'for', 'against', लभ्ये &c.; (c) 'on', 'upon', 'sifted to sprinkle on &c.; (d) 'over', 'above', 'across'; ह्यु to overpower, तद्; (e) 'greatly', 'excessively', कप्य. 2 (As

a prefix to nouns not derived from verbs, and to adjectives). It expresses (a) intensity or superiority; 'यमः 'supreme duty'; 'तत्र 'very red'; 'नव 'very new'; (b) 'towards', 'in the direction of'; forming adv. com-pounds; 'चैयं', 'सुखं', 'दृष्टि' &c. 3 (As a preposition with acc.) (a) To, to-wards, in the direction of, against; (with acc. or in comp. in this sense; अन्यस्मिन् or अस्मिन्मि शलभाः पतन्ति; वृक्षमभि द्यो-तते चिद्यत् Sk. (b) Near, before, in front or presence of (c) On, upon, with regard or reference to; सायुध्वद्वो मात-स्मि Sk. (d) Severally, one after an-other (in a distributive sense); वृक्षं वृक्षमभिसिचति Sk.

अभि (भी) क *a.* Lustful, libidinous, voluptuous; सोधिकारमभिकः कुलोचितं काश्चन त्वयमवर्तयस्वमाः R. 19. 4; अपि सिचैः कृशानो लं द्यं मय्यपि योऽभिकः Bk. 8. 92.

अभिकांक्षा Wish, desire, longing.

अभिकांक्षिन् *a.* Longing, wishing.

अभिकाम *a.* Affectionate, loving, desirous, wishing for, lustful, with the object of love in acc. or in comp.; याचे न्यामभिकामाह Mb. —नः 1 Affection, love. 2 Wish, desire.

अभिक्रमः 1 Beginning, attempting, an undertaking; नेहाभिक्रमनाशोस्ति प्रत्यवायो न विद्यते Bg. 2. 4. 2 A determined attack or onset, assault, onslaught. 3 Ascend-ing, mounting.

अभिक्रमणं, —कांतिः *f.* Approaching, attacking &c. = अभिक्रम above.

अभिक्राशः 1 Calling out, crying. 2 Reviling, censure.

अभिक्रोशकः One who calls out; 'a reviler, calumniator.

अभिलषा 1 Splendour, beauty, lus-tre; कात्यायिस्त्रया तगैरासीद् वज्रतोः शुद्धवेचयोः R. 1. 46. मूर्ध्नापि न सत्तु कमलं पुष्यति स्वाम-भिरुशं Me. 80; Ku. 1. 43; 7. 1. 2 Tell-ing, declaring. 3 Calling, addressing. 4 A name, appellation. 5 A word, synonym. 6 Fame, glory; notoriety (in a bad sense) greatness (सहात्म्यं).

अभिलषानं Fame, glory.

अभिगमः, —गमनं 1 (a) Approaching, going or coming to, visit, arrival; तवाहं तो नाभिगमेन त्वं R. 5. 11, 17. 72; ज्येष्ठाभिगमनार्थं तेनाप्यनभिगदिता 12. 35. 2 Sexual intercourse (with a man or woman); परदारभिगमनं K. 147; प्रसह दास्य-मिमे Y. 2. 291.

अभिगम्य *pot. p.* 1 To be approach-ed, visited or sought; Ku. 6. 56. 2 Accessible, inviting; भीमकान्तिर्नृपकुले... अपृष्यभाभिगम्यश्च R. 1. 16.

अभिगर्जनं, अभिगर्जितं A wild, or ferocious roar; up-roar.

अभिगमिन् *a.* Approaching, having intercourse with.

अभिगृहिः *f.* Guarding, protecting.

अभिगोचर *m.* Protector, guardian.

अभिग्रहः 1 Seizing, robbing, pinud-ering. 2 Attack, assault. 3 Challenge. 4 Complaint. 5 Authority; weight. अभिग्रहणं Robbing, sieging.

अभिवर्षणं 1 Rubbing, friction. 2 Possession by an evil spirit.

अभिवातः 1 Striking, beating, smit-ing; attack; तदाभिवातादिब लघ्वेके Ku. 7. 49. 2 Extirpation, complete destruc-tion or removal; दुःखत्रयमिवाताग्निज्वाला तदाभिवातके हेतोः San. K. 1. —तं A harsh pronunciation caused by the neglect of Sandhi rules.

अभिवातक *a.* (तिका *f.*) Repelling, warding off.

अभिवातिन *m.* An enemy.

अभिघारः 1 Ghee or clarified butter. 2 Dropping down ghee upon offer-ings at sacrifices; प्रणीतपुद्गाज्वाभिघारो-स्तद्वत्पात् Mv. 3.

अभिघारणं Act of sprinkling (with ghee).

अभिचरः A follower, servant.

अभिचरणं Enchanting, exorcising, employment of spells for malevolent purposes (such as द्येनवाम).

अभिचारः 1 Exorcising, enchanting, employment of magical spells for malevolent purposes, magic itself. 2 Killing. —Comp. —ज्वरः a fever caused by magical spells. —मंत्रः a magical formula, an incantation or formula for working a charm; Si. 7. 58. —यज्ञः, —होमः a sacrifice made for ma-gical purposes.

अभिचारक, —चारिन् (°रिक्ती, रिणी *f.*) *a.* Conjuring, enchanting, —का, —रि A conjurer, magician.

अभिजनः 1 (a) A family, race; lineage. (b) Birth, extraction, des-cent. 2 High or noble descent, noble birth or family; स्तुते तन्माहात्म्यं यदभिजनतो यत्र गुणतः Māl. 2. 13; शीलं शैलनदासतत्त्वभि-जनः संदक्षतां वह्निना Bh. 2. 39. 3 Native country, mother land, ancestral abode (opp. निवास); यत्र पूर्वकृतिं सांजमिजनः Sk. 4 Fame, celebrity. 5 The head or ornament of family. 6 Attendants, retinue (परिजन *q. v.*)

अभिजनवत् *a.* Of noble descent, nobly born; 'वतो भर्तुः श्लाघ्ये स्थिता गृहिणी पदं S. 4. 18.

अभिजयः Conquest; complete vic-tory.

अभिजात *p. p.* 1 (a) Born to or for; Bg. 16. 3, 5. (b) Produced all around. (c) Born in consequence of. 2 Born, produced. 3 Noble, nobly or well born, of noble descent; जायस्तेनाभिजातेन ह्यः शौर्यता कुशः R. 17. 4; courteous, polite; अभिजाते खल्वस्य वचनं V. 1. 4 Fit, proper, worthy. 5 Sweet, agreeable; प्रजल्पितायमभिजातवाचि Ku. 1. 45. 6. Handsome, beautiful. 7 Learned, wise; distinguished; संकीर्णं नाभिजातेषु नाप्रबुद्धेषु संस्कृतं (पदेत्).

अभिजातिः *f.* Noble birth.

अभिजिघ्रणे Touching the head with the nose (as a sign of affection &c.)

अभिजित् *m.* 1 N. of Vishnu. 2 N. of one of the lunar mansions.

अभिज्ञ *a.* 1 Knowing, aware of, one who understands or is acquainted with experiencing or having had experience of (with gen. or loc. or in comp.); यद्वा कौशलिनिद्रदुन्दने तवाप्यभिज्ञो जनः U. 5. 35; अभिज्ञाश्चदपातानां क्रियन्ते नन्दद्रुमाः Ku. 2. 21, Me. 16; R. 7. 64; अनभिज्ञ भवान्त्वय-वर्मस्य 1. 2. Skilled in, skilful, clever. —ज्ञा 1 Recognition. 2 Remembrance, recognition.

अभिज्ञानं 1 Recognition; तदभिज्ञानं हतैर्हार्दि दत्तं तेन महात्मना Rām. 2 Remembrance, recollection. 3 (a) A sign or token of recognition (person or thing); वरह योगिन्यस्मि मातुल्यभिज्ञानं च धारयामि Māl. 9; Bk. 8. 118, 124; so 'शङ्कुतलं'. 4 The dark portion in the disc of the moon. —Comp.—आभरणं a recognition-ornament, a token-ring S. 4.

अभिन्त *ind.* (Used as an adverb or preposition with acc.) 1 Near to, to, towards; अभितस्तं पृथास्तुः कंदन परितस्तं Ki. 11. 8. 2 (a) Near, hard by, in the proximity of; ततो राजाब्रवीद्वाक्यं मुमन-मभितः स्थितं Rām. (b) Before, in the presence of; तन्वत्तमिन्द्रमभितो युष्मन्मुखाजं Ki. 2. 59. 3 Opposite to, facing, in front of; Ki. 6. 1, 5. 14. 4 On both sides; चूडाक्षुभितकं कवचमभितस्तुर्णाद्यं पृष्ठतः U. 4. 20; Bk. 9. 137. 5 Before and after. 6 On all sides, round, round about (with acc. or gen.); परिज्जो पथाप्यपरं राजानमभितः स्थितः M. 1. 7 Entirely, completely, throughout. 8 Quickly.

अभितापः Extreme heat, whether of body or mind; agitation, affliction, great distress or pain; Si. 9. 1; Ki. 9. 4; बलवान्युनैर् ममसांभितापः V. 3.

अभिताम्र *a.* Very red, dark-red; R. 15. 49.

अभिदक्षिणं *ind.* To or towards the right (—प्रदक्षिणं *q. v.*).

अभिद्रवः—चण् An attack.

अभिद्रोहः 1 Injuring, plotting against, harm, cruelty. 2 Abuse; censure.

अभिधर्षणं 1 Possession by evil spirits, demons &c. 2 Oppressing.

अभिधा 1 A name, an appellation; oft. in comp.; कुहमवसंताद्यभिधः S. D. 2 A word, sound. 3 The literal power or sense of a word, denotation. one of the three powers of a word; वाच्यार्थोऽभिधया बोध्यः S. D. 2 (अभिधा conveys to the understanding the meaning which belongs to the word by common consent or convention (संकेत) (which primarily made it a word at all); स सुखेऽर्थस्तत्रमुख्यो यो व्यापारोऽस्याभिधायत्यतः K. P. 2. —Comp.—धंसिन् *a.* losing one's name. —मूल

a. founded on a word's denotation or literal meaning.

अभिधानं 1 Telling, speaking, narrating, denotation; एतावतानर्थानां हिन्दुमभिधानं Nir. 2 Predication, assertion; See P. II. 3. 2. Sk. 3 A name, appellation, designation; अभिधानं तु पञ्चाक्षरगहनश्रीर्दे K. 32; नवाभिधानाद् व्यथते नताननः Ki. 1. 24; (at the end of comp.) called, named; ऋणमिधानाद् वैषणात् R. 3. 20. 4 Speech, discourse. 5 A dictionary, vocabulary (of words), lexicon (in these last 2 senses said to be also *m.*). —Comp.—कोशः, नाला a dictionary.

अभिधायक (यिका *f.*), अभिधायिन् *a.* 1 Naming, expressing, denoting; कपूः कुल्याभिधायिनी Ak. denotes, means, has the sense of. 2 Saying, speaking, telling; लक्ष्मीमिथ्याभिधायिनि श्रितमे Amaru. 23; वाच्याभिधायी पुरुषः पृथमांसाद् उच्यते Trik.

अभिधावनं Assault, pursuit.

अभिधेय *pot. p.* 1 To be named, mentioned, expressed &c. 2 Nameable, (in logic); अभिधेयाः पदार्थाः—च 1 Signification, meaning, sense, import; Ki. 14. 5. 2 A substance. 3 The subject-matter; इहाभिधेयं सप्रयोजनं K. P. 1; इति प्रयोजनाभिधेयसंबन्धाः Mugdha. 4 The primary or literal sense of a word (=अभिधा); अभिधायिनामृतप्रतीति-लक्षणाच्यते K. P. 2.

अभिष्ठा 1 Coveting another's property. 2 Longing, wish; desire in general; अभिष्ठापदेक्षात् Br. Sūt. 3 Desire of taking (in general).

अभिष्थानं 1 Desiring or longing for, coveting; a wish or desire. 2 Meditation, profound thought.

अभिनन्दः 1 Rejoicing, joy, delight. 2 Praising, applauding, congratulating. 3 Wish, desire. 4 Encouraging, inciting to action.

अभिनन्दनं 1 Rejoicing at, greeting, welcoming. 2 Praising, approving. 3 Wish, desire.

अभिनन्दनीय—चण् *pot. p.* To be rejoiced at, praised, or applauded; काममेतदभिनन्दनीयं S. 5; R. 5. 31.

अभिनन्न *a.* Bent, deeply bowed or bent; सनाभिरामस्तेन कापिभ्रां R. 13. 32.

अभिनयः 1 'Acting, gesticulation, any theatrical action (expressive of some sentiment, passion &c. by look, gesture, posture &c.); द्रव्याभिनयक्रियाच्युतं Ku. 5. 79; अभिनयान् परिचैतुमि-द्योयता R. 9. 33; नर्तकीरभिनयातिर्लंघिनीः 19. 12. 2 Dramatic representation, exhibition on the stage; ललितभिनयं तमय मर्ता मस्तां द्रष्टुमनाः सलोकापालः V. 2. 18. S. D. thus defines and classifies अभिनयः—भवेदभिनयोऽवस्थातुकारः स चतुर्विधः। आंगिको वा-चिकश्चेवमहायः सार्थिकस्तथा ॥ 274. 'acting is the imitation of condition'; it is of four kinds:— (1) *gestural*, conveyed

by bodily actions; (2) *vocal*, conveyed by words; (3) *extraneous*, conveyed by dress, ornaments, decoration &c.; (4) *internal*, conveyed by the manifestation of the internal feelings such as perspiration, thrilling &c.

अभिनव *a.* 1 Quite new or fresh (in all senses); पद्मकिंकिद्वयतमिनवा S. 3. 8; 5. 1; वाच्यः K. 2. newly married. 2 Very young, not having experience. —Comp.—यौवन, —वदस्क youthful, very young.

अभिनहनं A bandage (over the eyes), a blind.

अभिनिरुक्त *a.* Occupied in, busy.

अभिरिहृक्त *a.* 1 Left or quitted (by the sun when it sets). 2 One asleep at sunset.

अभिरिषाणं 1 A march. 2 Invasion, marching against an enemy.

अभिरिषिष्ट *p. p.* 1 Intent on, engrossed in, applying oneself to. 2 Firmly or steadily fixed, attentive, intent. 3 Endowed with, possessed of; युष्मभिरिषिष्टं (यम्) लोकपालास्तुभविः R. 2. 75. 4 Determined, resolute. 5 (In a bad sense) Obstinate, perverse.

अभिरिचिह्ता Resoluteness, determination of purpose; निराश्रयपमानादेरनर्थाः-भिरिचिह्ता S. D. *i. e.* adhering to one's purpose, not minding censure, abuse, dishonoured &c.

अभिरिचिह्तिः *f.* Accomplishment, completion.

अभिरिचेशः 1 Devotion, attachment, intentness, close application, with loc. or in comp.; कतमस्मिन्ने भावाभिरिचेशः V. 3; अहो निरर्थकव्यापारेऽभिरिचेशः K. 120; नलीयान्त्रलु मेऽभिरिचेशः S. 3; असत्यभूते वस्तुन्य-भिरिचेशः Mit. 2 Earnest desire, ardent longing or expectation. 3 Resolution, determination of purpose, perseverance; जनदामजयायां नितातरुक्षामभिरिचेशमर्शि R. 14. 43; अनुस्मृणं ज्ञानावेणा Ku. 5. 7. 4 (In Yoga phil.) A sort of ignorance causing fear of death; instinctive clinging to worldly life and bodily enjoyments and the fear that one might be cut off from all of them by death.

अभिरिचेशिन् *a.* 1 Devoted to, adhering or clinging to. 2 Fixing on, directing or turning (the mind) to. 3 Determined, resolute.

अभिरिष्कमणं Going out or forth.

अभिरिष्टानः A letter of the alphabet.

अभिरिष्यतनं Sallying, issuing.

अभिरिण्यतिः *f.* Completion, end, accomplishment, fulfilment.

अभिरिह्नवः Denial, concealment.

अभिनीत *p. p.* 1 Brought near, conveyed. 2 Performed, represented dramatically. 3 Highly finished or polished, most excellent. 4 Highly ornamented or decorated. 5 Fit, proper, suitable (योग्य); अभिनीततं

वाक्यमित्युवाच सुविद्विः Mb. 6 Patient; forgiving, even-minded. 7 Angry. 8 Kind, friendly,

अभिनीतिः *f.* 1 Gesture, expressive gesticulation. 2 Kinness, friendship, patience; सात्वतुर्नभिनीतिहेतुकं Ki. 13, 36.

अभिनेतु *m.* An actor.—*त्री* An actress.

अभिनेय, नेतव्य *pot. p.* To be acted or dramatically represented &c.; दृश्यं तनाभिनेयं तद्रूपारोपाय रूपकं S. D. 273. तस्य (प्रबंधस्य) एकदेशः अभिनेयार्थः कृतः U. 4. a part of it has been adapted to the stage.

अभिनेय *a.* 1 Not broken or cut. 2. Unaffected. 3 Not changed or altered. 4 Not different from, the same, identical (with abl.): जयन्तिधामिनामभिनेयीश्वरात् Prab.

अभिपतनं 1 Approaching. 2 Falling upon, assault, attack. 3 Going forth, departure.

अभिपत्तिः *f.* 1 Approaching, drawing near. 2 Completion.

अभिपन्न *p. p.* 1 Gone or come near, approached, run towards, gone to (a state &c.) 2 Fled, fugitive, seeking refuge with. 3 Subdued, overpowered, afflicted, seized &c. कालाभिपन्नाः सिद्धिं सिक्तासेतवो यथा Rām.; दाष, कर्मल, व्याघ्र &c. 4 Unfortunate, fallen into difficulties &c. 5 Accepted. 6 Guilty.

अभिपरिप्लुत *a.* Overflowed, filled with, inundated; shaken; शोकेन, मन्त्रुता &c.

अभिपूरण Filling, overpowering.

अभिपुर्व *ind.* Successively.

अभिपूजयन् Consecrating by sacred hymns.

अभिपूजयः Affection, favour, propitiation.

अभिपूजित *p. p.* 1 Consecrated: जम्बाल लोकस्थितयं स राजा यथाश्वरे बह्निशभिः प्रणीतः Bk. 1. 4. 2 Brought.

अभिपूजयन् Spreading or extending over, throwing over.

अभिपूजयन् *ind.* Towards the right.

अभिपूजयन् 1 Advancing up-to. 2 Proceeding, acting. 3 Flowing, coming forth, as of sweat.

अभिपूजयः *नाति. q. v.*

अभिपूजयः 1 Aim, purpose, object, intention, wish, desire; अभिपूजय न सिध्यति तेनेदं वदते जगत् Pt. 1. 158; साभिपूजयणं चर्चति Pt. 2 earnest words; भावः कश्चैत्रिपूजयः 2 meaning, sense, import, implied sense, of a word, passage &c.; तेषामयमभिपूजयः such is the meaning intended, import (of the passage &c.) 3 Opinion, belief. 4 Relation, reference.

अभिपूजय *p. p.* 1 Meant, aimed at, intended; designed; अनायमर्थोऽभिपूजयः निवेद्यमभिपूजय Pt. 1. 2 Wished, desired;

यथाभिपूजयतुष्टीयतां H. 1. 3 Approved, accepted. 4 Dear or agreeable to.

अभिपूजय Sprinkling upon.

अभिपूजयः 1 Affliction, disturbance. 2 Inundation, overflowing.

अभिपूजय *p. p.* Overpowered, overwhelmed (lit. and fig.).

अभिपूजयः *f.* An organ of apprehension & बुद्धिर्द्विष्य or ज्ञानेन्द्रिय (opp. कर्मेन्द्रिय); these are the eye, tongue, ear, nose and skin.

अभिपूजयः 1 Defeat, subjugation, subjection; सशत्रुहृत्वा इव सर्वकालास्तदन्तर्जोभिपूजयाम्ति S. 2. 7 when assailed, opposed, overpowered by another energy; अभिपूजयः कृत एव सप्तमजः R. 9. 4. 2 Being overpowered; जराभिपूजयविच्छाद्यं K. 346; being attacked or affected, stupefied (by fever &c.) 3 Contempt, disrespect; निमित्तमभिसाराः परकथाः Bh. 2. 64. 4 Humiliation, mortification (of pride); अलम्ब्यशोकमभिपूजयमाकुतिः Ku. 5. 43. 5 Predominance, rise, spread; अवर्माभिपूजयकावृण प्रवृण्यति कुलज्जियः Bg. 1. 41; Ki. 2. 37.

अभिपूजयन् Overpowering, overcoming, being overpowered by &c.

अभिपूजयन् Making victorious, overpowering.

अभिपूजयन्, भाव (तु) क *a.* 1 Overpowering, defeating, conquering. 2 Surpassing, excelling; सर्वतेजोभिपूजयानां R. 1. 14; Ki. 11. 6.

अभिपूजयण Addressing; speaking to.

अभिपूजयतिः *f.* 1 Predominance, prevalence. 2 Conquering, defeat, subjugation; अभिपूजयतिभयादस्मत्तः हस्तमुज्झति न याम मानिनः Ki. 2. 20. 3 Disrespect, humiliation.

अभिपूजय *p. p.* 1 Desired, wished, dear, beloved; agreeable, desirable; नास्ति जीवितादन्यदभिपूजयतममिह जगति सर्वजंतुनां K. 35, 58; अभिपूजयतमलशंखी चारु वस्त्रोपरि बाहुः Bk. 1. 27. 2 Approved, accepted, admitted; न किल भवतां स्थानं दूया सुहेजयितं ततः U. 3. 32; प्रसिद्धमाहात्म्याभिपूजयतामपि कपिलकण्डवप्रवृत्तीनां S. B. honoured, respected. —*तं* Wish, desire. —*तः* A beloved person, lover.

अभिपूजय *a.* Intent on, desirous of, anxious, longing for; भवतोभिपूजयः समीहते सर्वः कर्तुंशेष्य माननां Si. 16. 2 (where अ also means undaunted);

अभिपूजयणं 1 Consecrating, making sacred by repetition of special formulas or Mantras; Y. 1. 237. 2 Charming, enchanting. 3 Addressing, inviting; advising.

अभिपूजयः 1. Killing, destruction, slaughter. 2 War, combat. 3 Treachery in one's own camp, danger from one's own men or party. 4 Binding, confinement; a tie or fetter.

अभिपूजयः 1 Rubbing, friction. 2 Crushing down, ravage, devastation

of a country (by an enemy). 3 War, battle. 4 Spirituous liquor.

अभिपूजय *a.* Crushing down, oppressing. —*नं* Crushing, oppression.

अभिपूजयः, —*र्षनं*, —*सर्वः*, —*वर्षणं* 1 Touch, contact. 2 Assault, violence, outraging; sexual intercourse; कृताभिपूजयमनुमन्यमानः S. 5. 20 carnally touched or embraced, seduced, outraged; पराभिपूजयौ न तवास्ति Ku. 5. 43 (Malli. परवर्षणं); Ms. 8. 352, Y. 2. 284.

अभिपूजयक —*वर्षक*, —*माहिन* —*विन* *a.* 1 Touching, coming in contact with. 2 Outraging; स्वकलवामभिपूजयौ वेरास्पदं धनमिवः Dk. 63.

अभिपूजयः Intoxication.

अभिमानः 1 Pride (in a good sense) self-respect, honourable or worthy feeling; सदाभिमानेकधना हि मानिनः Si. 1. 67. 2 Self-conceit, pride, arrogance, high opinion of oneself; 'वत् proud, conceited. 3 Referring all objects to self, the act of अहंकार, personality. 4 Conceit, conception; supposition, belief, opinion. 5 Affection, love. 6 Desire, wishing for. 7 Injury, killing, seeking to injure. —*Comp.* —*झा* लिन् *a.* proud. —*झल्य* *a.* void of pride or arrogance, humble.

अभिमानिन् *a.* 1 Possessed of self-respect. 2 Having a high opinion of oneself, proud, arrogant, conceited. 3 Regarding all objects as referring to one's own self.

अभिमुख *a.* (*खी. f.*) 1 With the face turned or directed towards, towards, turned towards, facing; अभिमुखे मयि सहृदयीक्षितं S. 2. 11. 2 Coming or going near, approaching near. V. 2. 9. 3 Disposed or intending to, inclined to; ready for, about (to do something), in comp.; अस्ताभिमुखे सूर्ये Mu. 4. 19; प्रसादाभिमुखो देवाः प्रत्युवाच दिवौकसः Ku. 2. 16; 5. 60; U. 7. 4, Māl. 10. 13. 4 Favourable, friendly or favourably disposed. 5 With the face turned upwards. —*खं*, *खे ind.* Towards, in the direction of, facing, in front or presence of, facing, in front or presence of, near to; with acc., gen. or in comp., or by itself; आसीताभिमुखं दूराः Ms. 2. 193; तिष्ठन्मुखे अभिमुखं स विकीर्णमानः Ki. 2. 59; नेपथ्याभिमुखं लोकोप्य S. 1; कर्षे ददास्मिमुखं मयि भाषमाणं S. 1. 31.

अभियान्त्रनं, —*याज्ञना* Asking for, request, an entreaty, solicitation.

अभियातु, —*वातिन्* —*a.* Approaching, assailing.

अभियातिः, —*यायितु* *m.* (—*यी*, —*त*) Approaching with hostile intentions, enemy, a foe; R. 12. 43.

अभियानं 1 Approaching. 2 Marching against, attack, assault; रणाभियानेन Dk. 10 marching out for battle.

अभियुक्त *p. p. 1* (a) Engaged or occupied or absorbed in, intent on. (b) Diligent, persevering, resolute, intent, attentive, careful; इदं विषयं पालं निविद्धमभियुक्तं मनसा U. 3. 30. 2 Well-versed or proficient in; ब्राह्मण्यमभियुक्तानां पुरुषाणां Kumārila. 3 (Hence) Learned, of acknowledged position; a competent judge, a learned person (*m.* also in this sense); न हि शक्यते देवमन्यथा कर्तुमभियुक्तेनापि K. 62. 4 Attacked, assailed; अभियुक्तं स्वयं ते मंतरास्त्वामतः से Si. 2. 101; Mu. 3. 25. 5 Accused, charged, indicted Mk. 9. 9; prosecuted; a defendant; अभियुक्तोऽभियोगस्य यदि कुर्यादपह्नवं Nārada. 6 Appointed.

अभियोक्त *a.* Assailing, attacking, accusing — *m.* (का) 1 An enemy, assailant, invader, 2 (In law) A complainant, plaintiff, accuser, prosecutor; Ms. 8. 52, 58; Y. 2. 95. 3 A pretender.

अभियोगः 1 Application or devotion; connection; गुरुचर्यापत्तत्रययोगाभियोगजां Māt. 9. 51; Ch. P. 11. 2 Close application, perseverance, energetic effort, exertion; ततः स्वयं परहितेषु कृताभियोगाः Bh. 2. 73. 3 (a) Application or devotion to learn something; कस्यां कलायामभियोगो भवत्योः M. 5. (b) Learning, scholarship; अनभियोगश्च शब्दादेरशिक्षायां अभियोगश्चेत्येतं Sābarasvāmīn. 4 (a) Attack, assault; invasion (of a town or country); क्षुभितं वनगोचराभियोगात् Ki. 13. 10, 2. 46. 5 (In law) A charge, accusation, plaint; अभियोगमनित्यर्थं नैव प्रत्यभियोजयेत् Y. 2. 9.

अभियोगिन् *a.* 1 Devoted to, intent on. 2 Attacking, assaulting. 3 Accusing. — *m.* A plaintiff, complainant.

अभिरक्षा, -रक्षणं Universal or complete protection; protection in every quarter; प्रज्ञातवारं दिशतोऽभिरक्षया Ki. 1. 18.

अभिरुचिः *f.* Pleasure, delight, satisfaction; attachment or devotion to; न युगपदाभिरुचिर्न दुरोदरं (तमपाहृत्) R. 9. 7; Ki. 6. 44.

अभिराम *a.* 1 Pleasing, delightful, sweet, agreeable; मनोभिरामाः (केकाः) R. 1. 39; 2. 72. 2 Beautiful, lovely, graceful, charming; स्यादस्यानोपगतयष्टुना संगमेवाभिरामा Me. 51. राम इत्यभिरामेण वसुधा तस्य रोचिः R. 10. 67. — *n.* ind. Gracefully; शीवामेणाभिरामं S. 1. 7.

अभिरुचिः *f.* 1 Desire, taste, liking, relish, delight, pleasure; यशसि चाभिरुचिः Bh. 2. 53; परस्परमभिरुचिनिष्पन्नो विवाहः K. 367. 2 Desire of fame, Ambition.

अभिरुचितः A lover; Si. 10. 68.

अभिरुत A sound, cry, noise.

अभिरूप *a.* 1 Corresponding with, conformable or suitable to; अभिरूपमस्या वयसो बलकलं S. 1. v. 1. 2 Pleasing, delightful; उत्कृष्टायामभिरूपाय वराय सदृशाय च (कन्या दयात्) Ms. 9. 88. 3 Dear to, be-

loved or liked by, favourite. 4 Learned, wise, enlightened; अभिरूपवृद्धिः पतिवृद्धिः S. 1. — *v.* 1 The moon. 2 Siva. 3 Vishnu. 4 Cupid, — *Comp.* — *v.* तिः 'having an agreeable husband,' N. of a fast or rite performed to secure a good husband in the next world; Mk. 1.

अभिलेचनं Jumping across or over, flying at.

अभिलषणं Desiring, longing.

अभिलषित *p. p.* Desired, wished, longed for. — *v.* तिः Desire, wish, will.

अभिलाषः 1 Expression, word, speech. 2 Declaration, mention, specification. 3 Declaration of the object of a vow or religious obligation.

अभिलाषः Cutting, reaping, mowing.

अभिलाषः (सः sometimes) A desire, wish, longing for, affection, longing of a lover, love, (usually with loc. of the object of desire); अतोऽभिलाषे प्रयमं तथाविधं मनो बन्धं R. 3. 4; न खलु सत्यमेव शकुन्तलायां ममाभिलाषः S. 2, Pt. 5. 67.

अभिलाषक, -लाषि (सि) च, -लाषुक *a.* 1 Wishing or desiring for (with acc., loc. or in comp.); desirous, covetous, greedy of; यदार्थमस्यामभिलाषि मे मनः S. 1. 22. जयमन्त्रवाचनमपरातिष्ठमभिलाषकः Ki. 11. 18; Si. 15. 59.

अभिलिखित *a.* Written, inscribed. — *v.* तिः, अभिलेखनं 1 Writing, inscribing. 2 A writing.

अभिलीन *a.* 1 Adhering or clinging to, attached to; R. 3. 8 2 Embracing, shrouding; Me. 36.

अभिलुलित *a.* 1 Agitated, disturbed. 2 Playful, unsteady.

अभिलूता A sort of spider.

अभिवदन् 1 Addressing. 2 Salutation.

अभिवदन् Respectful salutation; पद् holding the feet (of another) as an humble obeisance; see अभिवादनं below.

अभिवर्षणं Raining upon, rain; watering.

अभिवादः, -वादनं Reverential salutation, salutation of a superior or elder by an inferior or junior, or of a teacher by his disciple. It consists in (1) rising from one's seat (प्रत्युत्थान), (2) seizing the feet (पदापसंग्रह), and (3) repeating the form of salutation (अभिवाद) which includes the name or title of the person addressed, followed by the mention of the person's own name.

अभिवादेक *a.* (द्विका *f.*) 1 Saluting. 2 Polite, respectful, humble.

अभिविधिः 1 Complete comprehension or inclusion; one of the senses of the particle अ; आङ् सर्वाभाविष्योः P. II. 1. 13, the limit *inceptive* as

opposed to the limit *conclusive*, and translated by 'from,' 'commencing with,' 'including'; as in आवाले-आवाले-हस्तिभक्तिः. 2 Complete pervasion. अभिविश्रुत *a.* Widely celebrated, renowned.

अभिवृद्धिः *f.* Increase, growth, addition; success, prosperity.

अभिव्यक्तः *p. p.* 1 Manifested, revealed, declared. 2 Distinct, plain, clear.

अभिव्यक्तिः *f.* Manifestation (of a cause as an effect); distinction, display, exhibition; सर्वांगसौष्टवमभिव्यक्तये M. 1; दूतासंवेष्टनैर्वा भावमभिव्यक्तिरित्युते S. D. 6.

अभिव्यजन् Manifesting, revealing. अभिव्यापक, -व्यापिन् *a.* Including, comprehending, pervading.

अभिव्याप्तिः *f.* Inclusion, comprehension, universal pervasion.

अभिव्याहरणं, -व्याहारः 1 Uttering, pronunciation, speaking. 2 An articulate and significant word, a name, appellation.

अभिज्ञासक, -ज्ञासिन् *a.* Accusing, calumniating, insulting.

अभिज्ञासनं Accusation, charge, (whether true or false); मिथ्या Y. 2. 289; abuse, insult, affront; पंचाशद् ब्रह्मणो दृष्टः क्षत्रियस्याभिज्ञासने Ms. 8. 268.

अभिज्ञाका Doubt, suspicion, alarm, anxiety.

अभिज्ञापनं-ज्ञापः 1 A curse, imprecation. 2 A serious charge, accusation; Y. 2. 99; अभिज्ञापः पातकाभियोगः Mit. 3 Slander, calumny. — *Comp.* — *v.* त्वरः fever caused by the pronunciation of a curse.

अभिज्ञादित *a.* Declared, or announced; said, named.

अभिज्ञास्त *p. p.* 1 Calumniated, abused, insulted; Ms. 8. 116, 373; Y. 1. 161. 2 Hurt, injured, attacked (supposed to be from अभिज्ञात्) द्वे वि केनाभिज्ञास्तासि केन वासि विमनित Rām. 3 Cursed (for अभिज्ञात्). 4 Wicked, sinful.

अभिज्ञास्तक *a.* Falsely accused, defamed.

अभिज्ञास्तिः *f.* 1 A curse. 2 Misfortune, evil, calamity. 3 Censure, calumny, defamation, insult. 4 Asking, begging.

अभिज्ञापनं Pronouncing a curse.

अभिज्ञात *a.* Cold, chilly, as wind.

अभिज्ञाचनं Intense grief or pain, torment.

अभिज्ञवणं Repeating Vedic texts, while Brāhmaṇas are sitting down to a Śrāddha.

अभिज्ञः (also अभिज्ञः) 1 Complete contact or union; attachment, connection. 2 Defeat, mortification, discomfiture; ज्ञाताभिज्ञो नृपतिः R. 2. 30. 3 A sudden blow, shock or grief,

sudden calamity or misfortune; ततोऽभिषगादिलिखित्वा R. 14. 54, 77; जडं विजित्वा R. 8. 75. 4 Possession by devils or evil spirits; अभिषाताभिषगाभ्यामभिषारामिषातः Mādh. N. 5 An oath. 6 Embracing; copulation. 7 A curse or imprecation, abuse. 8 A false accusation, calumny or defamation. 9 Contempt, disrespect.

अभिषेजनं=अभिषेगं q. v.

अभिषेकः 1 Extracting or pressing out the Soma juice. 2 Distillation or extraction (of liquors &c.) 3 Religious bathing, ablution preparatory to religious rites. 4 Bathing or ablution (in general). 5 A sacrifice in general.—च Sour gruel.

अभिषेकः Bathing.

अभिषेकः p. p. 1 Sprinkled over, wetted; सं पुनर्बहुतपमवृताभिषिक्तं Ch. P. 29. 2 Crowned, inaugurated, installed.

अभिषेकः 1 Sprinkling, watering. 2 Anointing, inaugurating or consecrating by sprinkling water (a king, idol &c.) 3 (Particularly) Coronation, inauguration, installation (of kings); royal unction; अथाभिषिक्त्वा चक्रकतः R. 14. 7. 4 The (holy) water required at inauguration, coronation water; R. 17. 14. 5 Bathing; ablution, holy or religious bathing; अभिषेकादीनां यद्व्यासः S. 4; अथाभिषेकाय तपोनामा R. 13. 51. 6 Bathing or sprinkling with water (of a divinity to whom worship is offered). —Comp. —अहः the day of coronation. —शाला coronation-hall.

अभिषेकः 1 Sprinkling. 2 Coronation, inauguration.

अभिषेकः Marching against an enemy, encountering a foe.

अभिषेकः Den. P. To march against (with an army), to attack, to face or encounter (another) with an army; कः सिधुराजमभिषेकितुं समर्थः Ve. 2. 25; Śi. 6. 64.

अभिषेकः Praise, eulogy.

अभिषेकः (च) द्रुः 1 Oozing, flowing, trickling. 2 Weakness of, or running at, the eyes. 3 Great increase or enlargement, surplus, excess, superfluous portion; स्वर्गाभिषेकद्वयमनं कृत्वैवोपनिषेकितं (ओषधिरस्य) Ku. 6. 37 by drawing off the surplus population i. e. by emigration; cf. also R. 15. 29.

अभिषेकः 1 Contact. 2 Intense attachment, love, affection; विद्यास्व-भिषेकः Dk. 155; अहो अभिषेकाः Mā. 1.

अभिषेकः Refuge, shelter.

अभिषेकः High praise.

अभिषेकः War, battle, contest; जयं स्वादिभिसाः Halāy.

अभिषेकः 1 Exchange. 2 Organ of generation.

अभिषेकः —धकः 1 A deceiver, cheat. 2 Traducer, calumniator.

अभिषेकः 1 Speech, declaration, word, assertion, promise; तेन सत्याभिषेकन त्रिवर्गमनुविदता Rām. true to his word. 2 Deceit.

अभिषेकः 1 Speech, word, deliberate declaration, promise; सा हि सत्याभिषेकाना Rām. 2 Cheating, deception; पराभिषेकनपरं यद्यन्यस्य विचेष्टितं R. 17. 76. 3 Aim, intention, purpose; अत्याभिषेकनिनायवादिस्वमन्यकर्तृत्वं च Mit. 4 Making peace.

अभिषेकः=अभिषेधि.

अभिषेधिः 1 Speech; deliberate declaration, promise. 2 Intention, object, purpose, aim. 3 Implied sense, the meaning intended, as in अयमभिषेधिः (frequently occurring in explanatory glosses). 4 Opinion, belief. 5 Special agreement, terms of an agreement, condition, stipulation.

अभिषेकः Union.

अभिषेकः f. Becoming or being effected completely; going over, transition.

अभिषेकः Futurity.

अभिषेकः 1 Meeting together, conference, confluence. 2 War, battle, contest. 3 A curse.

अभिषेकः Connection, relation; conjunction, contact; sexual connection; Ms. 5. 63.

अभिषेकः a. Facing, fronting; looking respectfully towards.

अभिषेकः 1 A follower, an attendant. 2 A companion.

अभिषेकः 1 Approaching, going to meet (also with hostile intentions). 2 Meeting, rendezvous, assignation or appointment of lovers; त्वभिषेकपरम-सेन चलेती पतति पदानि कियति चलेती Gīt. 6.

अभिषेकः Creation.

अभिषेकः 1 A gift, donation. 2 Killing.

अभिषेकः Approaching, drawing near (with hostile intentions).

अभिषेकः (श) त्वः, —त्वं Conciliation consolation.

अभिषेकः ind. At sunset, about evening; अतोऽद्याद्रेरभिषेकयमुक्ते Śi. 1. 16; Ki. 11. 51.

अभिषेकः 1 Going to meet (as a lover), appointment, assignation; रतिमुल्लसारे वनमभिषेके मदनमंगारवेषं Gīt. 5. 2 The place where lovers meet by appointment, rendezvous; त्वरितमुपैति न कथमभिषेकं Gīt. 6. 3 An attack, assault; शोऽभिषेकः पुत्रस्य न Rām. —Comp. —स्थानं a place fit for making appointments; see under अभिषेकः below.

अभिषेकः A woman who either goes to meet her lover or keeps an appointment made by him; Ku. 7. 43; R. 16. 12; कान्तार्थिनी तु या याति संकतं साभिषेकिका B. The S. D. recommends

the following 8 places as eligible spots for lovers to meet:—(1) a field; (2) a garden; (3) a ruined temple; (4) the house of a female messenger; (5) forest; (6) caravansary (a place for pilgrims &c.) (7) a cemetery; and (8) the bank of a river; क्षेत्रं वाटी भग्नेवालये वृत्तिगृहे वने । मालये च वनशाने च नद्यादीनां तटी तथा ॥

अभिषेकः a. Going to meet, visiting; attacking, rushing out, going forth; युद्धाभिषेकः U. 5. —णी=अभिषेकिका see above.

अभिषेकः Attachment, affection; love, desire; यः सर्वत्रानभिषेकः Bg. 2. 57. अभिषेकः a. Expanded to the full, full-grown (as a blossom).

अभिषेकः p. p. 1 Struck (fig. also), beaten, smitten, injured; बाणभिषेकः इवाभिषेकं सरोजं M. 5. 3, Amaru. 2. 2 Struck, affected, overcome; शोकं, कामं, दुःखं. 3 Obstructed. 4 (In Math.) Multiplied.

अभिषेकः f. 1 Striking, beating, hurting &c. 2 (In Math.) Multiplication.

अभिषेकः 1 Bringing near, fetching; R. 11. 43. 2 Robbing.

अभिषेकः 1 Invocation, calling. 2 Sacrificing fully or completely. 3 Sacrificing.

अभिषेकः 1 Carrying away, robbing, stealing. 2 An attack, assault. 3 Arming oneself, taking up arms.

अभिषेकः Jest, joke, mirth.

अभिषेकः p. p. 1 Said, spoken, declared, mentioned. 2 Addressed, called. —Comp. —अन्यथादः, —चादिच् m. a particular doctrine (or the follower of that doctrine) on the import of words. The followers of this doctrine (the Naiyāyikas) hold that words by themselves can express their own independent meanings, which are afterwards combined into a sentence expressing one connected idea; that, in other words, it is the logical connection between the words of a sentence, and not the sense of the words themselves, that suggests the import or purport of a sentence; they thus believe in a *tātparyārtha* as distinguished from *vāchārtha*. See K. P. 2.

अभिषेकः Offering an oblation of clarified butter.

अभी a. Without fear; R. 9. 63; 15. 8.

अभी a 1 Longing after; anxious. 2 Lustful, libidinous, voluptuous; मेदस्विनः सरभोपमतामभीकान् Śi. 5. 64. 3 Fearless.

अभीक्ष्ण a. 1 Repeated, frequent. 2 Constant, perpetual. 3 Excessive. —क्ष्ण ind. 1 Frequently, repeatedly. 2 Constantly. 3 Very much, exceedingly.

अभीवात = अभीवात q. v.

अभीष्टित a. Desired, wished. —तं A wish, desire.

अभीष्टित्वा, अभीष्टु a. Wishing for, desirous of obtaining.

अभीरः 1 A cowherd. 2 N. of a pastoral people; more usually written अभीर q. v. —COMP. —पल्ली a hamlet of cowherds.

अभीशापः A curse; see अभिशाप.

अभीष्टा-धुः 1 A rein, bridle; तेन हि सुख्यतामभीष्टवः S 1. 2 A ray of light; प्रकुलतापिच्छनिभैरभीष्टाभिः Si. 1. 22; सुत्तु resplendent, splendid. 3 Desire. 4 Attachment.

अभीष्ट p. p. 1 Wished, desired. 2 Dear, favourite, darling. —हः A darling. —ह्या A mistress, beloved woman. —ह्य 1 An object of desire. 2 A desirable object (अभिमत) : अन्यस्मि हृदयं देहि नामभीष्टे वटाभे Bk. 20. 24.

अभीष्टय = अभिष्टय q. v.

अभुज a. 1 Not bent or crooked, straight. 2 Well, free from disease.

अभुज a. Armless, maimed.

अभुजिया Not a slave or servant, an independent woman.

अभुः 'Unborn,' N. of Vishnu.

अभूत a. Non-existent, what is not or has not been; not true or real, false. —COMP. —आहरणं 'utterance of an unreality,' a covert expression, a speech founded on fraud. —तद्भावः the becoming or being changed into, or making, that which it is not before; अभूततद्भावेति; अकृष्णः कृष्णः संपद्यते ते करोति कृष्णीकरोति Sk.; cf. पयोधरीभूत-चतुःसमुद्रा R. 2, 3. —पूर्व a. unprecedented, unsurpassed; अभूत ० वो राजा चित्तामणिर्नाम Vās. 1, Ve. 3. 2. —मादुर्भावः becoming manifest of what has not been before. —शत्रु a. having no enemy.

अभूतिः f. 1 Non-existence, non-entity. 2 Poverty.

अभूमिः f. 1 Non-earth, any thing but earth. 2 An unfit place or object, no proper object for; अभूमिरियमविनयस्य S. 7. स खलु मनोरथानामभूमिर्भिसर्जनावसर-सत्कारः ibid. far exceeded or transcended my (highest) expectations; Si. 1. 42.

अभुत, अभुजिन a. 1 Not hired or paid. 2 Not supported.

अभेद a. 1 Undivided. 2 Identical, same. —ह्य 1 Absence of difference or distinction, identity, sameness; तद्भूयमभेदो य उपमानोपमेययोः K. P. 10. 2 Close union; इच्छतां सह वसुभिरेव Ki. 9. 13; H. 3. 79; आशास्महे विग्रहयोरेव Bh. 1. 24.

अभेद्य, अभेद्यिक a. 1 Impenetrable. 2 Indivisible. —सं A diamond.

अभोज्य a. 1 Not to be eaten, prohibited as food, unholy; ० अ a. one whose food is prohibited from being eaten by others.

अभ्य a. 1 Near, proximate. 2 Fresh, new; इदं शान्तिमभ्यये सप्रहारं च्युततयोः Mb. —ये Proximity, vicinity.

अभ्यक a. Recently marked.

अभ्यंगः 1 Smearing the body with unctuous or oily substances, smearing with oil; अभ्यंगेन पथ्यमलं चकार. Ku. 7. 7. 2 Smearing in general, inunction. 3 An unguent.

अभ्यंजनं 1 Smearing the body with oily substances. 2 Smearing or anointing in general. 3 Applying collyrium to the eyelashes. 4 An oily substance; oil, unguent.

अभ्यधिक a. 1 More than, exceeding. 2 Surpassing, more than in quality or quantity, higher, greater; एष चाभ्यधिकोऽस्माकं युगः Rām.; न त्वत्समोऽस्मभ्यधिकः कुतोऽन्यः Bg. 11. 43; sometimes with abl. or instr.; वायं दशम्यः कुम्भेभ्यो हस्तोऽभ्यधिकं वयः Ms. 8. 320. 3 More, extraordinary, pre-eminent; भव पंचाभ्यधिकः S. 6. 2.

अभ्युज्झा, ज्ञानं 1 Consent, approval, permission; कृताभ्युज्झा युष्माकं गरीयसा Ku. 5. 7, R. 2. 69. 2 Order, command. 3 Granting leave of absence, dismissing. 4 Admission of an argument.

अभ्यन्तर a. 1 Interior, internal, inner (opp. बाह्य); R. 17. 45; K. 66; Y. 3. 293. 2 Being included in, one of a group or body; द्वेषपरिजनाभ्यन्तरः M. 5. Initiated in, familiar or conversant with; with loc., or in comp.; संगीतकेश्यन्तरे स्वः M. 5; अहो प्रयोगाभ्यन्तरः प्राज्ञिकः M. 2. 4 Nearest, intimate, closely or intimately related; त्यक्ताभ्यन्तरा येन Pt. 1. 259. —र 1 The inside or interior, inner or interior part (of anything), space within; शमीमिवाभ्यन्तरीनपावकां R. 3. 9; Bg. 5. 27. 2 Included space, interval (of time or place); यन्मासाभ्यन्तरे Pt. 4. 3 The mind. —COMP. —करण a. having the organs (concealed) inside, internally possessed of the powers of perception; V. 4. —कला the secret art, the art of coquetry or flirtation.

अभ्यन्तरकः An intimate friend.

अभ्यन्तरीक 8 U. 1 To initiate, familiarize with; प्रागल्भ्यादकृमिच्छति मन्वेभ्यन्तरीकृताः Rām. 2 To admit or introduce to; सर्वविशेषेषु अभ्यन्तरीकरणीया K. 101; Dk. 159, 162. 3 To make a near friend of (a person); शालाभ्याभ्यन्तरीकृताः rt. 1. 259.

अभ्यन्तरीकरणं Initiating, introducing &c.; सजीवनिर्जीवाद्य च दत्तकलास्यभ्यन्तरीकरणं Dk. 39.

अभ्यमनं 1 Attack, injury. 2 Disease.

अभ्यमित, अभ्यात p. p. 1 Diseased, sick. 2 Injured.

अभ्यमित्रं An attack on an enemy. —adv. Towards or against the enemy.

अभ्यमित्रिणः—यः, —मित्रवः A warrior who valiantly encounters his enemy; उद्योगमभ्यमित्रिणा यथेष्टं त्वं च संततु Bk. 5. 47; मारिचां जुगुप्सुनास. दम्भमित्रो भवामि ते 46.

अभ्ययः 1 Coming, arrival 2 Setting (of the sun).

अभ्यर्चनं, —र्चा Worship, adoration, reverence.

अभ्यर्ण a. Near, proximate, being close or near (of space); approaching, drawing near (of time); अभ्यर्ण-मायसूतमसूत्राद्भिः R. 2. 32. —ये Proximity, vicinity; अंधकारिणि वनाभ्यर्णे किमद्भ्यस्त्विति Git. 7; अभ्यर्णे परितस्थ किमेतत्तः प्रमोदया राधया Git. 1, Si. 3. 21.

अभ्यर्थनं —न A request, an entreaty, petition, suit; ० नाभंगमयेन Ku. 1. 52.

अभ्यर्चयिन् a. One who begs, asks, &c. अभ्यर्हण 1 Worship. 2 Respect, honour, reverence.

अभ्यर्हित a. 1 Honoured, revered, greatly respectable or venerable. 2 Fit, becoming, suitable; अभ्यर्हिता वंशुः तुल्यस्या वृत्तिर्विशेषेण तपोधनानां Ki. 3. 11.

अभ्यवकर्षणं Extraction, drawing out. अभ्यवकाशः An open space.

अभ्यवस्कंद—दं 1 Vigorously encountering an enemy, marching against an enemy. 2 Striking so as to disable an enemy. 3 A blow in general.

अभ्यवहरणं 1 Throwing away or down. 2 Eating, taking food; throwing down the throat (कंठादधोऽनयनं Mit).

अभ्यवहारः 1 Eating, taking food, eating, drinking &c. 2 Food; जंम-शब्दोऽभ्यवहारार्थवाची K'asi.; ० संवादापेक्षी M. 4.

अभ्यवहार्य pot. p. Fit to eat, eatable. —र्यं Food; सर्ववैदिकस्य अभ्यवहार्यमेव विषयः V. 3.

अभ्यसनं 1 Repetition, repeated practice or exercise. 2 Constant study, close application (to anything); (तो) विद्यामभ्यसनेनेव प्रसादयितुमर्हसि R. 1. 88.

अभ्यसृक a. (यिका f.) Jealous, envious; a detractor, calumniator; मामात्मपरदेहेषु प्रद्विषतोऽभ्यसृकः Bg. 16. 18.

अभ्यसृया Envy, jealousy, disfavour, anger; शक्राभ्यसृयाविनिवृत्त्ये यः R. 6. 74; स्वेष्टे वेष्टो यः साम्यसृयाः 7. 2, 9. 64.

अभ्यस्त p. p. 1 Repeated, frequently practised, exercised; नवनयोरभ्यस्तमागमिनं Amaru. 92; used or accustomed to; अनभ्यस्तारयथाः U. 5. 2 Learnt, studied; श्रेष्ठोऽभ्यस्तविद्यायां R. 1. 8; Bh. 3. 89. 3 (In Math.) Multiplied. 4 (Ingram). Reduplicated.

अभ्याकर्षः Striking the breast with the flat of the hand as a sign of defiance (as by wrestlers &c.).

अभ्याकाशितं 1 A false charge, groundless complaint. 2 A desire.

अभ्याकानं A false charge; calumny, detraction.

अभ्यागत *p. p.* 1 Come near, arrived. 2 Come as a guest; मन्त्राभ्यागतो गुरुः H. 1. 108. -*सः* A guest, visitor.

अभ्यागतः 1 Coming or going near, arrival; a visit; तपोपनाभ्यागमसमेवा बुद्धः Si. 1. 23; किं वा मन्त्राभ्यागकारणे R. 16. 8, Mv. 2. 22. 2 Vicinity, neighbourhood. 3 Encountering, attacking. 4 War, battle. 5 Enmity, hostility.

अभ्यागमने Approach, arrival, visit; हेतुं तदभ्यागमेने परीक्षः Ki. 3. 4.

अभ्यागारिकः One who is diligent in supporting a family.

अभ्याघातः An attack, assault.

अभ्याधानं Beginning, commencement, first beginning.

अभ्याधानं Laying on, adding (as fuel).

अभ्यात *a.* Ill, diseased.

अभ्यापातः A calamity, misfortune. अभ्यामर्द्ध-सर्व्वं War, battle, conflict, attack.

अभ्यारोहः-रोहणं Ascending, mounting, going up to.

अभ्यावृत्तिः *f.* Repetition, recurrence (so many times); see अन्यवृत्ति also.

अभ्यास *a.* Near, proximate. -*सः* 1 Reaching to, pervading. 2 Proximate neighbourhood, vicinity (also written as अभ्यास *q. v.*); वायसाभ्यासे सद्युपनिहः Pt. 2; सहस्राभ्यागता मेमिभ्याशपरिवर्तिनी Mb., Dk. 62. 3 Result, consequence. 4 Prospect, hope of gaining; hence oft. used in the sense of 'quickly'.

अभ्यासः 1 Repetition in general; व्याख्याता व्याख्याता इति पदाम्बासोऽभ्यासपरिचयार्थं चोतयति S. B.; नाम्बासक्रमीक्षिते Pt. 1. 151. 2 Repeated practice or exercise, continued practice or use; अविरतभ्यासात् K. 30. अभ्यासेन तु कौतिय वेदाभ्यासे च गृह्यते Bg. 6. 35, 44 by constant practice (to remain pure and unmodified); 12. 12; 'निगृहीतं मनसा R. 10. 23; so सत्', अत्' &c. 3 Habit, custom, practice; अमंगलाभ्यासरति Ku. 5. 65; Y. 3. 68. 4 Discipline in arms, exercise, military discipline. 5 Reciting, study काव्यशक्तिद्वयभ्यासः K. P. 1. 6 Vicinity, proximity, neighbourhood (for अभ्यासः); बृहस्पतिरिवाभ्यासे (शे) मयी परभूतोऽसुखी Ku. 6. 2; (अभ्यासे-शे) मयी must mean here speaking to 'Madhu who was near her,' *scil.* by having manifested himself before her, which fully preserves the simile of Pārvatī, herself silent, speaking to her lover who was near her through her friend); अर्पितं तवाभ्यासे सीता पुण्यवता वयः U. 7. 17 given in your charge; अभ्यासा-शा-द्वयतः Sk. (regarded as an Aluk compound). 7 (In gram.) Reduplication. 8 The first syllable of a reduplicated base, reduplicative syllable. 9 (in Math.) Multiplication. 10 Chorus, burden of a song. -*Comp.* -*वत्* *a.* approach-

ed, gone near. योगः abstraction of mind resulting from continuous deep meditation; अभ्यासयोगेन ततो मामिच्छातं धनं जय Bg. 12. 9. -*लोपः* dropping of the reduplicative syllable. च्चवायः interval caused by the reduplicative syllable.

अभ्यासादनं Attacking or facing an enemy.

अभ्याहननं 1 Striking, hurting, killing. 2 Impeding, obstructing.

अभ्याहारः 1 Bringing near or towards, conveying. 2 Robbing.

अभ्युक्षणं 1 Sprinkling over, wetting; परस्परभ्युक्षणतत्परणां (तासां) R. 16. 57. 2 Consecration by sprinkling.

अभ्युचित *a.* Usual, customary.

अभ्युच्चयः 1 Increase, augmentation. 2 Prosperity.

अभ्युत्क्षेपनं Loud acclamation.

अभ्युत्थानं 1 Rising (from a seat) to do honour, rising in honour of. 2 Starting, departure, setting out. 3 Rise (lit and fig.), elevation, prosperity, dignity; (तस्य) नवाभ्युत्थानदर्शिनो नन्दुः सप्रजाः प्रजाः R. 4. 3. यदा यदा हि धर्मस्य ग्लानिर्भवति भारत । अभ्युत्थानधर्मस्य तद्गामान् हजाम्यहं Bg. 4. 7.

अभ्युत्पत्तनं Springing or leaping against, sudden spring or leap, assault; अलक्षिताभ्युत्पत्तनी तुषणे R. 2. 27.

अभ्युदयः 1 Rise (of heavenly bodies); sunrise. 2 Rise, prosperity, good fortune, elevation, success; सृशति नः स्वामिनमभ्युदयाः Ratn. 1; मया हि लोकभ्युदयाय तादृशा R. 3. 14. 3 A festival; festive occasion. 4 Beginning, commencement.

अभ्युद्धाहरणं An example or illustration of a thing by its reverse.

अभ्युद्धित *p. p.* 1 Risen. 2 Elevated. 3 Asleep at sunrise.

अभ्युद्गमः, -मनं, -मतिः *f.* 1 Going forth to meet or to do honour (to a guest or to a venerable person). 2 Rising, occurring, originating.

अभ्युद्धत *p. p.* 1 Raised, lifted up; as 'आयुध', 'सज्ज'. 2 Prepared or ready, exerting oneself for (with inf., dat., loc. or in comp.). 3 Gone forth, risen, appearing forth, or approaching; दुःखमभ्युद्धततूलेष्वरं R. 8. 15. 4 Given or brought unsolicited.

अभ्युद्धत *a.* 1 Raised, elevated; S. 3. 8. 2 Projecting upwards; very high; Ku. 1. 33.

अभ्युद्धतिः *f.* Great elevation or prosperity.

अभ्युपगमः 1 Approach, arrival. 2 Granting, admitting, accepting to be true; confession (as of guilt). 3 Undertaking, promising; निर्दिष्टं M. 1; a contract, agreement, promise. -*Comp.* -*सिद्धातः* an admitted proposition or axiom.

अभ्युपपत्तिः *f.* 1 Approaching to assist, taking pity or compassion on, favouring; a favour, kindness; अन्यभ्युपपत्त्या S. 4. 2 Consolation. 3 Protection, defence; शत्रुभ्यामभ्युपपत्तौ च शपथे नास्ति पातकं Ms. 8. 112. 4 An agreement, asset, promise. 5 Impregnation of a woman (especially of a brother's widow as an act of duty).

अभ्युपायः 1 A promise, an engagement, agreement. 2 A means, an expedient, remedy; अस्ति-सुखतां विजयाभ्युपाये Ku. 3. 19.

अभ्युपायनं A complimentary present; inducement, bribe.

अभ्युपेत *ind.* Having approached; having agreed or promised. -*Comp.* -*अभ्युपेता* one of the 18 titles of Hindu law, breach of contract or engagement between master and servant.

अभ्युपेत्य *p. p.* 1 Come near, approached. 2 Promised, accepted, undertaken; Me. 38.

अभ्युषः, अभ्युषः, अभ्युषः A sort of cake or bread.

अभ्युहः 1 Arguing, reasoning, discussion. 2 Deduction, inference, guess, conjecture; पराभ्युहस्यानामपि तदुत्तराणि स्वयमिति Mal. 1. 14. 3 Supplying an ellipsis. 4 Understanding.

अभ्र 1 P. [अभ्रति, आनन्न, अभ्रति] To go, wander about; वनेभ्यामन्नं निर्भयः Bk. 4. 11; 14. 110.

अभ्र 1 A cloud. 2 Atmosphere, sky; परितो विप्राः दृषद्भ्रशिरः Si. 9. 3, see अभ्रलिह &c. 3 Talc, mica. 4 (In arith.) A zero or cypher. -*Comp.* -*अवकाशः* clouds as the only shelter; fall of rain. -*अवकाशिक*, -*काशित्व* *a.* exposed to the rain (and so practising penance), not seeking shelter from the rain. -*उत्तरः* 'sky-born' the thunder bolt of Indra. -*नगः* one of the elephants supporting the globe; N. of Airavata. -*पद्मः* 1 atmosphere. -2 balloon. -*विशालः*, -*चक्रः* 'sky-demon', epithet of Rāhu. -*पुष्पः* N. of a cane (Mar. वेत) Calamus Rotang. (-*वर्ष*) 1. water. -2 'a sky flower', anything impossible, a castle in the air. -*मार्तण्डः* Indra's elephant, Airāvata -*माला*, *वृक्ष* a line, succession, or mass of clouds.

अभ्रलिह *a.* 'Cloud-licking', touching or scraping the clouds (very high); अभ्रलिहायाः शसादाः Me. 64; शसादभ्रलिहमाकरोह R. 14. 29. -*हः* Wind.

अभ्रकं Talc, mica. -*Comp.* -*अस्रस्र* *n.* calx of talc. -*सर्प* *a.* steel.

अभ्रक *a.* Touching or scraping the clouds, very high; आवागमकं शशा-मलं कलशालिने Bk. -*हः* 1 Wind, air 2 A mountain.

अमरः *f.* The female elephant of the east, the mate of Airāvata, Indra's elephant. —COMP. —यिया, —द्वयः Airāvata.

अग्निः *f.* 1 A wooden scraper or sharp-pointed stick (for cleaning a boat). 2 A spade, hoe in general.

अक्षित *a.* Overcast with clouds, clouded; R. 3. 12.

अक्षिप *a.* Belonging to or produced from clouds, sky or mustaka. —यः Lightning. —यं A mass of thunder-clouds.

अक्षेपः Non-deviation, fitness, propriety.

अम् *ind.* 1 Quickly. 2 A little.

अम् 1 P. [अमति, अमिदु, अमित] 1 To go; to go to or towards. 2 To serve, honour. 3 To sound. 4 To eat. —10 P. or Caus. (आमयति) 1 To come upon, attack, afflict with sickness or pain from disease. 2 To be ill or be afflicted or diseased.

अम *a.* Unripe (as fruit). —नः 1 Going. 2 Sickness, disease. 3 A servant, follower. 4 This, self.

अमंगल-ल्य *a.* 1 Inauspicious, evil, ill; R. 12. 43; अमंगलस्य Ku. 5. 65; अमंगलं शीलं तव भवतु नापेक्षितं Pushpa-danta. 2 Unlucky, unfortunate. —लः The castor-oil tree (रंड). —लं Inauspiciousness, ill-luck; evil; oft. used in dramatic literature; शांतं पापं प्रतिहतमंगलं; cf.; God forbid.

अमंड *a.* 1 Without decoration or ornaments. 2 Without froth or scum (as boiled rice). —दः The castor oil tree (रंड).

अमत *a.* 1 not felt, not perceptible by the mind, unknown. 2 Disliked, not agreed to. —तः 1 Time. 2 Sickness, disease. 3 Death.

अमति *a.* Evil-minded, wicked, depraved. —तिः 1 A rogue, cheat. 2 The moon. 3 Time. —तिः *f.* 1 Ignorance, unconsciousness, absence of knowledge, intention, or forethought; अमतितां वद जम्बा; Ms. 5. 20; 4. 222. —COMP. —पूर्व *a.* unconscious, unintentional.

अमत्त *a.* Sober, sane.

अमत्रं 1 A pot, vessel, utensil. 2 Strength, power.

अमत्सर *a.* Not jealous or envious, charitable.

अमनस्, अमनस्क *a.* 1 Without the organ of desire, thought &c. 2 Devoid of intellect (as a child). 3 Inattentive. 4 Having no control over the mind. 5 Devoid of affection. —न. (—नः) 1 Not the organ of desire, non-perception. 2 Inattentive. —म. The Supreme Being. —COMP. —यत *a.* unknown, unthought of. —नीत *a.* disapproved, condemned;

reprobate. —योगः inattention. —हर *a.* displeasing, disagreeable.

अमनाक् *ind.* Not a little, greatly, very much.

अमनुष्य *a.* 1 Not human, not manly. 2 Not frequented by man. —यः 1 Not a man. 2 A demon.

अमन्त्र, वक्त्र *a.* 1 Not accompanied by Vedic verses, not requiring the repetition of Vedic texts, as a ceremony &c. 2 Not entitled to Vedic verses, such as a Śūdra, a female &c. 3 Not knowing Vedic text, अमृतानाममंत्राणां Ms. 12. 114. 4 not accompanied by the use of spells or incantations, as a cure &c.; अनया कथममन्त्रावलीना न हि जीयति जना मनमंत्राः Bv. 1. 111.

अमंद *a.* 1 Not slow or dull, active, intelligent. 2 Sharp, strong, violent (wind &c.). 3 Not little, much, excessive, great, violent; अमंदमदुर्दिन U. 5. 5; अमंदमिलदिदिरे निखिलमाधुरीमदिरे Bv. 4. 1.

अमम *a.* Without egotism, without any selfish or worldly attachment शरणेष्वममश्चि वृक्षल्लिखितः Ms. 6. 26.

अममता, —त्वं Indifference, disinterestedness.

अमर *a.* Undying, immortal, imperishable; अजयममरं प्राप्ते विद्यमर्थं च सायेत् H. Pr. 3, Ms. 2. 148. —रः 1 A god, deity. 2 Quicksilver. 3 Gold. 4 The number 33 (that being the number of Gods). 5 N. of Amarasimha. 6 A heap of bones. —रा 1 The residence of Indra (cf. अमरवती). 2 The navel string. 3 The womb. 4 A house-post. —री 1 A female of gods. 2 Indra's capital. —COMP. —अमना, —क्षी a celestial nymph, heavenly damsel; मुषाण तस्मानि हरामरणाः Si. 1. 51. —अग्निः, 'mountain of the gods,' N. of the mountain Sumeru. —अधिपः, ईश्वरः, ईशः, ईश्वरः, पतिः, भर्ता, राजः &c. 'the lord of the gods,' epithets of Indra; sometimes of Siva and Vishnu also. —आचार्यः, —गुरु, —गुरुः 'preceptor of the gods,' epithets of Brihaspati. —आपसा —तदिनी, —सरित् *f.* the heavenly river, epithets of the Ganges; तदिनीतिपति वसन् Bh. 3. 123. —आलयः the abode of the gods, heaven. —कंदकं N. of that part of the Vindhya range which is near the source of the river Narmadā —कोशः, —वः N. of the most popular Sanskrit lexicon called after the author अमरसिंह. —तारः, —दारः 1 a celestial tree, a tree in the paradise of Indra; अमरतारुममरौमरेश्वरसंयुक्तकलामस्य Bv. 1. 28. —2 = देवदारु. —3 the wish-yielding tree —ह्रिजः a Brāhmaṇa who lives by attending a temple or idol; or one who superintends a temple —पुरं the residence of the gods, celestial paradise. —पुष्पा, —वृक्षः the wish-yield-

ing tree (कल्पवृक्ष). —प्रत्य-प्रन *a.* like an immortal. —रत्नं a crystal. —लोकः the world of the gods, heaven; तौ heavenly bliss; तेषु सम्यक्वर्तमानो गच्छन्तर-लोकतां Ms. 2. 5. —सिंहः N. of the author of *Amarakośha*; he was a Jaina and is said to have been one of the 9 gems that adorned the court of king Vikramāditya.

अमरता, —त्वं Immortality.

अमरवती Abode of the gods, residence of Indra; संसर्गमैश्वर्यप्राप्तितारला विनीलिताक्षीव भियाममरवती K. P. 1.

अमरर्ष *a.* Immortal, divine, imperishable; भवेति R. 7. 53; हुवंस् heaven; त्रि immortal. —र्षः A god —COMP. —आपसा the celestial river, epithet of the Ganges; Vikr. 18. 104.

असमं न. Not a vital organ or part of the body. —COMP. —वेचिन् *a.* not injuring the vital parts; mild, soft.

अमर्याद *a.* 1 Exceeding due limits or bounds, transgressing every bound, disrespectful, improper; मर्यादायाममर्यादाः स्त्रियसिद्धिं सर्वदा Pt. 1. 142. तदज्ञं सममर्यादं कर्म कर्तुं चिकीर्षितं Rām. 2 Boundless, infinite. —द्व Transgression of due limits or bounds, impropriety of conduct, disrespect, violation of due respect.

अमर्ष *a.* Not enduring or bearing. —र्षः 1 Non-endurance, intolerance, impatience; अमर्षश्च येन जनस्य जंतुना न जंतुनादेन न विद्विषादः Ki. 1. 33; jealousy, jealous anger; किं तु भयतस्तत्प्राप्तोत्कर्ष-व्यमर्षः U. 5. In Rhet. अमर्ष is one of the 33 minor feelings or व्यभिचारिणः See S. D.; R. G. thus defines it: परकृतावज्ञादिनामापचयज्यो मौनवाक्पारुष्यादिकारणभूताश्चिचिचिशेषोऽमर्षः 2 Anger, passion, wrath; पुनर्वामर्षोदीपितेन गांडीविना Ve. 4; सामर्षं angry, indignant; सामर्षं angrily. 3 Impetuosity, violence. —COMP. —ज *a.* arising from anger or impatience. —हासः an angry laugh, sarcastic sneer.

अमर्षण, विर, विन्, र्वन् *a.* 1 Impatient, intolerant, unforgiving Pt. 1. 326. 2 Angry, indignant, passionate; हृदि हृत्तो गोत्रभिव्यमर्षणः R. 3. 58; अभिमन्युवामर्षितः पांडुपुत्रैः Ve. 4. 3 Impetuous, determined.

अमल *a.* 1 Free from dirt or impurities, pure, stainless, spotless; अमलः सुहृदः Pt. 2. 171 pure, sincere. 2 White, shining; कर्णावसकामलद्वयं Ku. 7. 23; R. 6. 80. —हृत् 1 N. of the goddess Lakshmi. 2 The navel cord. 3 N. of a tree (Mar. आवळा). —लं 1 Purity. 2 Talc. 3 The Supreme Spirit. —COMP. —पतञ्जिन् *m.* (—जी) the wild goose. —रत्नं, —मणिः a crystal.

अमलिन् *a.* Clean, spotless, pure (morally also); कुलममलिन् न ह्येकायं जने न च जीवितं Mal. 2. 2.

अमसः 1 Disease. 2 Stupidity. 3 A fool. 4 Time.

अमा *a.* Measureless. —*ind.* 1 With, near, close to. 2 Together with, in conjunction or company with, as in अमास्य, अमावास्या *q. v.* —*f.* 1 The day of the new moon, the day of the conjunction of the sun and moon; अमासो तु सदा सोम ओषधीः प्रतिपद्यते Vyāsa. 2 The sixteenth digit of the moon. —*m.* The soul. —*Comp.* —अंतः the end of the day of new moon.—एवम् *n.* the sacred time of अमा, day of new moon.

अमांस *a.* 1 Without flesh, not containing flesh. 2 Lean, thin, weak.—सं Not flesh, anything but flesh.—*Comp.* —ओद्भिनिक *a.* (की. *f.*) not relating to a preparation of rice with meat.

अमात्यः A companion or follower of a king, minister; अमात्यपुत्रः सवयोमि-रवितः R. 3. 28

अमात्र *a.* 1 Boundless, immeasurable. 2 Not whole or entire. 3 Not elementary. —त्रः The Supreme Spirit.

अमाननं, न्ना Disrespect insult; disobedience.

अमानस्य Pain.

अमानिन् *a.* Modest, humble.

अमाहुष *a.* (की. *f.*) 1 Not human, not belonging to man, supernatural, unearthly, superhuman; आकृतिवाहुमा-पश्यमानुभवा K. 132.

अमाहुष्य *a.* Not human, super-human &c.

अमाम (मा) सी—अमावसी or अमावा-स्या *q. v.*

अमाय *a.* 1 Not cunning or sagacious, guileless, sincere. 2 Immeasurable. —या 1 Absence of fraud or deceit, honesty, sincerity. 2 (In Vedānta phil.) Absence of delusion or error, knowledge of the supreme truth. —यं The Supreme Spirit (ब्रह्म).

अमायिक, मायिन् *a.* Guileless, honest.

अमावस्या, वास्या, वसी, वासी (also written अमावसी-मासी) The day of new moon, when the sun and moon dwell together or are in conjunction; the 15th day of the dark half of every lunar month; सुगोचरमसीः यः परः सन्निकर्षः साआवस्या Gobhila.

अमित *a.* 1 Unmeasured, boundless, unlimited, immense; मितं ददाति हि पिता मितं ब्रह्मा मितं दत्तः । अमितस्य हि दातारं भवतारं न पूजन्तु Rām. 2 Neglected, disregarded. 3 Unknown. 4 Unpolished. —*Comp.* —अरार *a.* prosaic. —आम *a.* of great lustre, of unbounded splendour. —ओजस्य *a.* of unbounded energy, all-powerful, Almighty. तेजस्य, —युति *a.* of unbounded lustre or glory. —विक्रमः 1 of unbounded valour. —2 a name of Vishnu.

अमित्रः Not a friend, an enemy, adversary, foe, rival, opponent; स्याताममित्रौ मित्रे च सहजप्राकृतौषि Si. 2. 36; तस्य मित्राण्यमित्रास्ते 101; प्रकृत्यमित्रा हि सताम-साधवः Ki 14. 21.—*Comp.* —वात, वातिन्, —हन् killing enemies.—जित् *a.* conquering one's enemies; अमित्रजित्मित्रजि-दोनुजा यत् N. 1. 13.

अमिथ्या *adv.* Not falsely, truly; तादृचतुस्ते प्रियमम्यमिथ्या R. 14. 6.

अमिन् *a.* Sick, diseased.

अमिषे 1 An object of worldly enjoyment, luxury. 2 Honesty, absence of fraud or deceit. 3 Flesh.

अमीवा 1 Affliction, sickness, disease. 2 Distress, terror.—व Affliction, distress, pain, injury.

अमुक *pron. a.* A certain person or thing, so and so (to be used when a person or thing is referred to without a name); मत्तं ममुकमुकस्य यदत्रापि लिखितम् Y. 2 86-87; उभयमन्यार्थितेनेतन्मया ह्यमुकमुकुना । लिखितं ह्यमुकेनेति लेखकोने ततो लिखेत् 88.

अमुक्त *a.* 1 Not loosened, not let go. 2 Not liberated from recurring birth and death, not having got final beatitude. —कं A weapon (a knife, sword &c.) that is always grasped and not thrown. —*Comp.* —हस्त *a.* sparing, stingy (in a bad sense), frugal, economical; सदा प्रहृष्टया भाव्यं व्यये चासुकरहस्तया Ms. 5. 150.

अमुक्तिः *f.* 1 Non-liberation. 2 Want of freedom or liberty.

अमुतः *ind.* 1 From there, there. 2 From that place, from above, *i. e.* from the other world or heaven. 3 Upon this, thereupon; henceforth.

अमुत्र *ind.* (opp. इह) 1 There, in that place, therein; अमुत्रासन् यवनाः Dk. 127. 2 There (in what precedes or has been said), in that case. 3 There above, in the next world, in the life to come; यावज्जीवं च तत्कुर्यादेनामुत्र हंसं वसेत्. 4 There; अनेनैवाभिकाः सर्वे नगरेऽमुत्र भक्षिताः Ks.

अमुथा *ind.* Thus, in that manner.

अमुष्य (gen. of अद्स्) Of such a one (in comp. only). —*Comp.* —कुल *a.* belong to the family of such a one. (—ल) a wellknown family. —पुत्रः, —त्री the son or daughter of such a one or of a good or well-known family or origin; see आमुष्यायण.

अमृष्ट, —श, —स, *a.* (—सी, —सी *f.*) Such-like, such a one, of such a form or kind.

अमूर्त *a.* Formless, incorporeal, unembodied (opp. स्मृतं where Mukta. says स्मृतं=अवच्छिन्नपरिमाणवत्). —तः N. of Siva. —*Comp.* —हृणः (In Vaia. phil.) a quality considered to be अमूर्त or incorporeal such as धर्म, अर्थ &c.

अमूर्ति *a.* Formless, shapeless. —तिः N. of Vishnu. —तिः *f.* Shapelessness.

अमूल, —लक *a.* 1 Rootless (lit.); (fig.) without basis or support, baseless, groundless. 2 Without authority; not being in the original; नामूलं लिख्यते किञ्चित् Malli. 3 Without material cause, as the Pradhāna of the Sāṅkhyas.

अमूल्य *a.* Priceless, invaluable.

अमृणालं The root of a fragrant grass (वरिण, Mar. काळा वाळा) used for screens &c.

अमृत *a.* 1 Not dead. 2 Immortal. 3 Imperishable, indestructible. —तः 1 A God, an immortal, a deity. 2 N. of Dhanvantari, physician of the gods. —तर 1 Spirituous liquor. 2 N. of various plants. —तं 1 (*a*) Immortality. (*b*) Final beatitude, abscolution; Ms. 12. 104; स त्रिवे चामृताय च Ak. 2 The collective body of immortals. 3 The world of immortality, Paradise, Heaven. 4 Nectar of immortality, ambrosia, beverage of the gods (opp. विष) supposed to be churned out of the ocean; देवाहोरेत्यतमंमुनिभिर्ममथे Ki. 5. 30; विषादप्यमृतं ग्राह्यं Ms. 2. 239; विषमप्यमृतं रुचि-द्रव्येदं दत्तं वा विषमीभरेच्छया R. 8. 46; oft. used in combination with words like वाक्, वचनं, वाणी &c. कुमारजन्माश्रुतसंमिताक्षरं R. 3. 16. 5 The Soma juice. 6 Antidote against poison. 7 The residue or leavings of a sacrifice (यज्ञोष्य); Ms. 3. 285. 8 Unsolicited alms, alms got without solicitation; स्मृतं स्यादपचितं मैथुनम-स्मृतं स्यादपचितं Ms. 4. 4-5. 9 Water; अमृताप्यातजीवित U. 6. 21; cf. also the formulas अमृतोपस्तरणमसि स्वाहा and अमृता-पिधानमसि स्वाहा repeated by Brāhmanas at the time of sipping water before the commencement and at the end of meals. 10 A drug. 11 Clarified butter; अमृतं नाम वत् संतो मंत्रजिह्वं जुहति Si. 2. 107. 12 Milk. 13 Food in general. 14 Boiled rice. 15 Anything sweet, anything lovely or charming. 16 Gold. 17 Quicksilver. 18 Poison. 19 The Supreme Spirit (ब्रह्म). —*Comp.* —अंशुः —करः, —दीधितिः, —धृतिः, —रश्मिः &c. epithets of the moon; अमृतदीधितिर्विदुर्भञ्ज N. 4. 104. —अंशुस्, —अक्षना, —आश्विन् *m.* 'one whose food is nectar'; a god, an immortal. —आहरणः N. of Garuda who once stole Amrita.—उत्पन्ना a fly. (—सं), उद्भवं a kind of collyrium. —कुण्डं a vessel containing nectar. —क्षारं sal ammoniac. —नम्रं *a.* filled with water or nectar; ambrosial. (—मः) 1 the individual soul. —2 the supreme soul. —वरविणी moonlight. —वृष *a.* shedding nectar. (—वः) flow of nectar.—वारा 1 N. of a metre. —2 flow of nectar. —वः 1 a drinker of nectar, a god or deity. —2 N. of Vishnu. —3 one who

drinks wine; प्रवमस्तपनामवांछयासावधमसुं मधुस्तवाजिहीते Si 7. 42 (where अ° has sense 1 also). -फला a bunch of grapes, vine plant, a grape (प्राज्ञा). -बधुः 1 a god or deity in general -2 a horse or the moon. -सुज् m. an immortal, a god, deity; one who tastes the sacrificial residues. -सु अ. free from birth and death. -संघने churning (of the ocean) for nectar. -रसः 1 nectar, ambrosia; काव्यान्तरसावादः H. 1; विविधकाव्यान्तरसावः विनामः Bh. 3. 40. -2 the Supreme Spirit. -लता, -लतिका a nectar-giving creeping plant. -वाक् a. producing nectar-like sweet words -सार a. ambrosial. (-रः) 1 clarified butter. -सुतः 1 the moon (distilling nectar). -2 mother of the gods. -सौदरः 'brother or nectar', the horse called उच्चैःश्रवस्. -स्रवः flow of nectar. -स्रुत a. shedding or distilling nectar; Ku. 1. 45.

अमृतक The nectar of immortality. अमृतता, -त्वं Immortality. अमृतेशः N. of Vishnu (sleeping in waters).

अमुषा ind. Not falsely, truly. अमृष्ट a. Unrubbed. -COMP. -सुज् a. of unimpaired purity.

अमेदस्क a. Fatless, lean. अमेधस् a. Foolish, stupid, an idiot. अमेध्य a. 1 Not able or allowed to sacrifice. 2 Unfit for a sacrifice; नमेधं प्रक्षिपेद्गो Ms. 4. 53, 56; 5. 5, 132. 3 Unholy, filthy, foul, dirty, impure, Bg. 17. 10; Bh. 3. 106. -स्र 1 Excrement, ordure; समुल्लेजेद्राजमयं यस्वमे-ज्यमानपादि Ms. 9. 282; 5. 126. 2 An unlucky or inauspicious omen; अमेधं दृष्टा दुर्घृणोपहित Kāty. -COMP. -कुणपाशिक a. feeding on carrion. -युक्त, -लित a. smeared with ordure, foul, defiled, dirty.

अमेय a. 1 Immeasurable, boundless; अमेयं नितलोकस्त्वं R. 10. 18. 2 Unknowable. -COMP. -आत्मन् a. possessing an immeasurable soul, magnanimous. (-मः) N. of Vishnu.

अमोघ a. 1 Unfailing, reaching the mark; धनुष्यमोघं समवच बाणं Ku. 3. 66; R. 3. 53; 1. 97; काशिलक्ष्मणमोघैः Me. 73. 2 Unerring, infallible (words, boon &c.); अमोघाः प्रतिगुह्यतावर्षाद्युपपन्ना-विश्वः R. 1. 44. 3 Not vain or useless, fruitful, productive; यदमोघपामंतकं वीजमज स्वया Ku. 2. 5; so 'बलं', 'शक्तिः', 'वीर्यं', 'क्रोधः' &c. -यः 1 Not failing or erring. 2 N. of Vishnu. -COMP. -बुद्धः unerring in punishment, N. of Siva. -दृष्टिश्च, -दृष्टि a. of unerring mind or view. -बल a. of never-failing strength or vigour. -वाक् f. words not vain or idle, that are sure to be fulfilled. (-अः) one whose words are not vain. -बोद्धि a. never disappo-

inted. -विक्रमः of never failing valour, N. of Siva.

अं 1 P. 1 To go. 2 (A.) To sound. अंघ्रः A father. -अं 1 The eye. 2 Water. -अ ind. A particle of affirmation; 'well', 'well now.'

अंघ्रं 1 An eye (in अंघ्रक). 2 A father.

अंघ्रं 1 Sky, atmosphere, ether; तावतज्यंघ्रं R. 12. 41. 2 Cloth, garment, clothing, dress; देव्यामाल्यावरणं Bg. 11. 11; K. 3. 9; दिगंबरः समरांबरं मही the seagirt earth. 3 Saffron. 4 Talc. 5 A kind of perfume (Ambergris). -COMP. -अंतः 1 the end of a garment. -2 the horizon. -ओक्त m. dwelling in heaven, a god; (भस्मरजः) विलिख्यते मौलिभिरंघ्रैकसां Ku. 5. 79. -कुं cotton. -मणिः the sun. -लोखिन् a. skytouching; R. 13. 26.

अंघ्रिणं (In some senses अंघ्रिणः also) 1 A frying-pan. 2 Regret, remorse. 3 War, battle. 4 One of the hells. 5 A young animal, colt. 6 The sun. 7 N. of Vishnu. 8 N. of Siva.

अंघ्रिः 1 The offspring of a man of the Brāhmaṇa and a woman of the Vaisya tribe; ब्राह्मणाद्विद्वक्यायामंघ्रौ नाम जायते Ms. 10. 8, Y. 1. 91. 2 An elephant-driver. 3 (pl.) N. of a country and its inhabitants. -द्वा N. of several plants:-(a) गणिका, द्युधिका (Mar. जुई) (b) पादा (Mar. पहाडुल); (c) चुकिका (Mar. चुका); (d) another plant (Mar. अंबाडा) -द्वा, द्वी An Ambashṭha woman.

अंबा (Voc. अंबे Ved; अंब in later Sanskrit) 1 A mother; also used as an affectionate or respectful mode of address; 'good woman', 'good mother'; किंमंबाभिः प्रेषितः, अंबायां कार्यं निर्वर्तये S. 2; कृतांजलिस्तत्र यद्वं सत्यात् R. 14. 16. 2 N. of Durgā, wife of Siva. 3 N. of Pāṇḍu's mother, a daughter of Kāśirāja. [She and her two sisters were carried off by Bhīṣma to be the wives of Vichitra-Vīrya who had no issue. Amba, however, had been previously betrothed to a king of Sala and Bhīṣma sent her to him; but the latter rejected her because she had been in another man's house. So she came back to Bhīṣma and prayed him to accept her; but he could not break his vow of life-long celibacy, and being enraged she returned to the forest and practised austere penance to revenge herself on Bhīṣma. Siva favoured her and promised her the desired vengeance in another birth. Afterwards she was born as Sikhaśālinī, daughter of Drupada, who came to be called Sikhaśālini and became the cause of Bhīṣma's death.]

अंबाडा-द्वा A mother.

अंबालिका 1 A mother; good woman (as a term of respect or endearment).

2 N. of a plant (Mar. अंबाडा). 3 N. of the youngest daughter of Kāśirāja wife of Vichitra-Vīrya. She became the mother of Pāṇḍu by Vyāsa who was invoked by Satyawati to beget a son to Vichitra-Vīrya who had died without issue.

अंबिका 1 A mother, good woman, also used like अंबा as a term of respect or endearment; अंबिके अंबिके शृङ्ग मम विज्ञाहि Mk. 1. 2 N. of Pārvatī, wife of Siva; अशीभिर्ययामासुः पुरमाकाभिरंबिका Ku. 6. 90. 3 N. of the middle daughter of Kāśirāja and the eldest wife of Vichitra-Vīrya. Like her youngest sister she had no progeny, and Vyāsa begot on her a son named धृतराष्ट्र; see अंबा above -COMP. -पतिः, -भर्ता N. of Siva. -पुत्रः, -सुतः N. of धृतराष्ट्र.

अंबिकेयः, -यकः N. of Ganesa, Kārttikeya or Dhritarāṣṭra; more correctly written अंबिकेय q. v.

अंबु n. 1 Water; गगनंभु सितंभु यामुनं K. P. 10. 2 The watery element of the blood (cf. ember). -COMP. -क्षणः a drop of water. -कंदकः (short-nosed) alligator. -क्रातः alligator.

-कीशः, -कूर्मः a porpoise. -केशरः lemon-tree (डालग्वुस). -क्रिया libation of water; presentation of water to the Manes of the deceased. -ग, -चर, -चारिन् a. moving or living in water, aquatic. -घनः hail. -चत्वरं a lake. -ज a. produced in water, aquatic (opp.

स्थलज); सुमंथिनि च माल्यानि स्थलजान्भुजानि च Rām. (-जः) 1 the moon. -2 camphor. -3 the Sārāsa bird. -4 the conch. (-जं) 1 a lotus; इंद्रीवरेण नयनं सुखंभुजेन S. Til 3. -2 the thunderbolt of Indra. -भूः, 'आसनः' the lotus-born god, Brāhmā; 'आसना' the goddess Lakshmi. -जन्मन् n. a lotus. (-मः) 1 the moon. -2 the conch. -3 Sārāsa. -तस्करः 'water-thief', the sun. -द्व a. giving or yielding water. (-द्वः) a cloud; नवांभुदानीकमुहूर्तलाञ्छने R. 3. 53. -धरः 1 a cloud; वशिष्ठश्चांभुधराश्च योनयः Ku. 4. 43; शरत्पदंभुधरोपरोधः R. 6. 44. -2 talc. -धिः 1 any receptacle of waters; such as a jar; अंबुधिर्घटः Sk. -2 the ocean; क्षारं Bh. 2. 6 -3 the number four (in Math.). -निधिः 'treasure of waters', the ocean; देवादेरुदतंभुनिधिर्नमये Ki. 5. 30. -व a. drinking water. (-पः) 1 the ocean. -2 Varuṇa, the regent of waters. -पातः current, flow or stream of water, cascade; गंगांभुपातप्रतिमा गृह्यः Bk. 1. 8. -प्रसादः, -प्रसादने the clearing nut tree (कतक) q. v.; कटं कतकवृक्षस्य यथ्यंभुप्रसादकं । न नामदहणादेव तस्य वारि प्रसीदति. -भवं a lotus. -धुत् m. 1 water-bearer, a cloud. -2 the ocean. -3 talc. -मादज a. produced only in water. (-जः) a conchshell. -मुहूत् m.

a cloud; अनितसृचितमंशुमत् चरं Ki. 5. 12.-राजः 1 the ocean.-2 Varuṇa.-राशिः receptacle or store of water, the ocean; स्ववि जलशोषश्चांबुराशौ S. 3. 3; चंद्रोदयारं इवांबुराशिः Ku. 3. 67. R. 6. 57; 9. 82.-रहः n. 1 a lotus.-2 Sārasa.-रहः, -रहः, a lotus; विपुलिनंबुराह न सरिदुः Ki. 5. 10.-रोहिणी a lotus.-बाहः 1 a cloud; तद्विषंतमिवांबुराह Ki. 3. 1; भर्तुमित्रं प्रियमविषं विद्धि मामंबुराह Me. 99.-3 a lake.-3 water-bearer.-बाहिन् a. carrying or conveying water.-m.) a cloud.-बाहिनी a wooden vessel, a sort of bucket.-विहारः sporting in water.-वेतसः a kind of cane or reed growing in water.-सरणं flow or current of water.-सरिणी a leech.-सेचनी a wooden baling vessel.

अंबुमत् a. Watery, containing water.-ही N. of a river.

अंबुकृत a. Sputtered, pronounced indistinctly in shutting the lips, the sound thus remaining as it were in the mouth; uttered while emitting saliva from the mouth.-न A sputtering noise, the growling of a bear; इति कुहराभाजमनं बहुकृतमनुरसितयुष्मणि स्थानमंबुकृताणि U. 2. 21; Māl. 9. 6; Mv. 5. 41.

अंशु a. [अंशते, अंशित] To sound.

अंशु n. 1 Water; कथमप्यंशं सार्वतानिष्येः प्रतीकृतं Ku. 2. 37; स्वेयमानज्वरं प्राज्ञः कौमसा परिषिचति Si. 2. 54; अंशुकाकृतं done by water P. VI. 3. 3. 2 The sky. 3 The fourth sign of the zodiac.-COMP.-अ a. aquatic. (-अः) 1 the moon.-2 the (Indian) crane of Sārasa. (-अं) a lotus; गले तव मुखमोक्षे कथमिदी-कृत्यं S. Til. 17; so पादं, नेत्रं. -अंशः a group of lotus flowers; कुसुद्वनमप्राप्ति श्रीमंशुअजवंदं Si. 1. 64.-जन्मन् m., -जनिः, योनिः the lotus born God, epithet of Brahmā.-जन्मन् n. a lotus. -अ, -धरः a cloud.-धिः, -निधिः, -राशिः 'receptacle of waters', the ocean; संधूयामोधिर्मन्येति महावचः न्यायमा Si. 2. 100; याद्वामोधिर्निधिरिन्द्रे बेलघ भवतः ह्यमा 58; so अंशसा निधिः; शिखाभिराश्लिष्ट इवांशसा निधिः Si. 1. 20; बह्वधः a coral.-रहः n. (रहः) -रहः a lotus; हेमामेरुहसस्यानां तद्व्यापी याम सारवं Ku. 2. 44. (m.) the (Indian) crane.-सारं a pearl.-धूः smoke; cloudiness.

अंशोजिनी 1 A lotus-plant or its flowers; वननिवासविलासं Bh. 2. 18. 2 A group of lotus flowers. 3 A place abounding in lotuses.

अमय a. (वी f.) Watery, formed from water.

अम्र-आम्र q. v.

अम्ल a. Sour, acid; कटुभलवर्णासुगुती-क्षुण्णविदाहिनः (आहारः) Bg. 17. 9.-म्लः 1 Sourness, acidity, one of the six kinds of tastes or rāsa q. v. 2 Vinegar. 3 Wood-sorrel. 4 The com-

mon citron tree. 5 Belch.-COMP.-अम्ल a. acidulated.-उदारः sour eruption.-केसरः the citron tree.-गंधि a. having a sour smell.-मोरसः sour butter-milk.-जंघीरः, -निबकः the lime-tree.-रिसं acidity of stomach, sour bile.-यलः the tamarind tree. (-लं) tamarind fruit.-रस a. having an acid taste. (-रसः) sourness, acidity.-तुलः the tamarind tree.-सारः the lime tree.-हारेण N. of a plant.

अम्लकः . . of a plant (लकुच), a sort of bread-fruit tree.

अम्लान a. 1 Not withered or faded (flowers &c.). 2 Clean, clear, bright (face): pure, unclouded; परार्थन्यायवादेषु काण्व्यम्लानदर्शनः.-नः Globe-amaranth (Mar. आबोली).

अम्लानि a. Vigorous, not fading.-निः f. 1 Vigour. 2 Freshness; verdure.

अम्लानिन् a. Clear, clean.-नी A collection of globe-amaranth.

अम्लि (म्ली) का 1 Sour taste in the mouth, sour eruption. 2 The tamarind tree.

अम्लिमन् m. Sourness.

अय 1 A. (sometimes P. also, especially with उद्) (अयते, अयाचके, अयितुं, अयित) To go.-WITH अंतर् to interpose, intervene; ददुक् उपहृत्वांतर-यति Mk. 2.-अय्युद् 1 to rise (as the sun, moon &c.).-2 to thrive, prosper.-उद् 1 to rise (as the sun &c.).-2 to appear, come in sight; सुहृत् यज्ञिणः प्रावन्नोदयंतोह याजकाः Mb.-3 to spring, arise, originate, proceed from; तदोदयेदन्वयप्रतिषेधः N. 3. 92; यथाशेषं उदयते Sat. Br.-परा (रा being changed to ला) to run away, retreat, fly away.

अयः 1 Going, moving (mostly in comp., as in असमय). 2 Good actions of former birth. 3 Good fortune, good luck; सुद्वपाणिंरयान्वितः R. 4. 26. 4 A die or cube (to play with).-COMP.-अयित, अयवत् a. fortunate, lucky; कुलभेः सदा नयवताऽयवता Ki. 5. 20.

अयश्च Healthiness, freedom from disease.

अयज्ञ a. Not offering sacrifice.-अः No sacrifice, a bad sacrifice.

अयज्ञिण a. 1 Not fit for sacrifice (as नाभ). 2 Not fit to perform a sacrifice (as a boy not invested with the sacred thread). 3 Profane, vulgar.

अयत्न a. Not requiring any effort; पटवासता R. 4. 55.-स्वः Absence of effort or exertion.-अयत्नेन, -स्वात्, -स्वतः without effort or exertion, easily, readily.

अयथा ind. Not as it should be or is intended to be, unfitly, improperly, wrongly.-COMP.-अयं a. 1 not true

to the sense, unmeaning, nonsensical.-2 incongruous, unfit, false, S. 3. 2; incorrect, wrong; अनुभयो द्विविधो यथार्थो यथार्थश्च T. S.; अंशुमयः incorrect or untrue knowledge, wrong notion.-रह a. 1 not as wished or desired, disliked.-2 not enough or sufficient.-अयित a. unfit, unworthy.-सय a. 1 not as it should be, unfit, unsuitable, unworthy; इदमयथायं स्वामिनश्चेति Ve. 2.-2 vain, useless, profitless. (-यं) ind. 1 unfitly, unsuitably.-2 in vain, uselessly; तद्व्यतिरेकं Ms. 3. 240.-सयं unsuitableness, incongruity; uselessness.-यथानं intimation or occurrence of some thing or act which is not expected-सु, -पूर्वं a. unprecedented, unparalleled.-वृत्त a. acting wrongly.-शास्त्रकारिन् a. not acting according to the Sastras, irreligious; अयथाशास्त्र-करी च न विभागे विता प्रयुः Na'rada.

अयथावत् ind. Wrongly; improperly.

अयन a. 1 Going, moving, walking, as in रामायण. 2 A walk, path, way, road; अगस्त्यविराट्पादयनात् R. 16. 44. 3 A place, site, abode. 4 A way of entrance, an entrance (to an array of troops or व्यह); अयनं च सर्वेषु यथाभागम-वस्थिताः Bg. 1. 11. 5 The sun's passage, north and south of the equator. 6 (Hence) The period of duration of this passage, half year, the time from one solstice to another; see उत्तरायण and दक्षिणायन. 7 The equinoctial and solstitial points; दक्षिणं अयनं winter solstice; उत्तरं अयनं summer solstice. 8 Final emancipation; नान्यः पंथा विद्यतेऽ-यनाय Svet. Up.-COMP.-कालः the interval between the solstices.-वृत्तं the ecliptic.

अयंशित a. Unrestrained, unchecked, self-willed.

अयमित a. 1 Unrestrained, unchecked. 2 Untrimmed, undecorated (as nails &c.) Me. 92.

अयशस्व a. Disreputable, infamous, disgraceful; also अयशक in this sense.

-न. (शः) Infamy, disgrace, ill-repute, dishonour, scandal; अयशो महयानोति Ma. 8. 128; किमयशो ननु धोरसतः परं U. 3. 27; स्वाभावलोलयशः प्रहृष्टं R. 6. 41.-COMP.-कर a. (री f.) disgraceful, ignominious.

अयशस्य a. Infamous, ignominious.

अयस् n. 1 Iron; अमिततमयोपि मार्दवं मज्जे कैव कथा शरीरि R. 8. 43. 2 Steel. 3 Gold. 4 A metal in general. 5 Aloe wood.-m. Fire.-COMP.-अयं, -अयकं a hammer; a pestle (for cleaning grain).-कांतः 1 an iron-arrow.-2 excellent iron.-3 a large quantity of iron.-कांतः (अयस्कान्तः) 1 a magnet, load-stone; शंभोर्वैतभमाकट्टमयस्कान्तं लोहवत् Ku. 2. 59; स चक्रे परमावयव-स्कान्तं इवायसं R. 17. 63; U. 4. 21.-2 a

precious stone; °मणिः a loadstone; अवस्कृतमणिशालकेव लोहयातुनतःकरणमाकृष्टवती M'al. 1. -कारः an iron-smith, blacksmith. -कीदं rust of iron. -कुम्भः an iron vessel, boiler &c.; so °पात्रे. -धनुः an iron hammer; अयोधनेनाय इवाभितं R. 14. 33. -चूर्णं iron filings. -जालं an iron net-work. -दण्डः an iron club. -धातुः iron metal; U. 4. 21. -प्रतिमा an iron image. -मलं rust of iron; so °रजः, °रस्तः. -मुखः an arrow (iron-pointed); भेत्स्यस्यजः कुम्भमयोमुखेन R. 5. 55. -शङ्कुः 1 an iron spear, 2 an iron nail, pointed iron spike, R. 12. 95. शूलं 1 an iron lance. -2 a forcible means, a violent proceeding (तीक्ष्णः उपायः Sk.); (cf. आयः शूलिकः also K. P. 10; अयःशूलेन अन्विच्छतीत्यायःशूलिकः). -हृदय a. ironhearted, stern, unrelenting; हृदयोहृदयः प्रतिगर्जताम् R. 9. 9.

अयस्मय or अयोमय n. (ची f.) made of iron or of any metal.

अयाचित a. Unasked, unsolicited (as alms, food &c.); अयतं स्पृहायचितं Ms. 4. 5. -तं Unsolicited alms. -COMP. -उपनत, उपस्थित a. got unasked or without solicitation; अयाचितोपस्थितमनु क्वलं Ku. 5. 22. -वृत्तिः, -व्रतं subsisting on alms got without begging or solicitation.

अयान्य a. 1 (A person) for whom one must not perform sacrifices, not competent to offer sacrifices (as a Sūdra &c.) 2 (Hence), Out-cast; degraded. 3 Not fit for sacrificial offerings. -COMP. याजनं, संयाज्यं sacrificing for a person for whom one must not perform sacrifices; Ms. 3. 65; 11. 60.

अयात a. Not gone &c. -COMP. -याम a. not stale, fresh, not worn out by use; °मं च यौवनं Dk. 123 fresh, blooming.

अयाथार्थिक a. (सी f.) 1 Not true, unjust, improper. 2 Not real or genuine, incongruous, absurd.

अयाथार्थ्यं 1 Unfitness, incorrectness. 2 Absurdity, incongruity.

अयानं 1 Not going or moving; stopping, halt. 2 Natural disposition.

अयि ind. 1 As a gentle address in the sense of 'friend', 'Oh', 'ah', or simply as a vocative particle; अयि विवेकविभ्रातमभिहितं M. 1; अयि भो महाशैल्य S. 7; अयि विशुद्धमदानां त्वमपि च दुःखं न जानासि Mk. 5. 32; see also Bv. 1. 5, 11, 44. 2 As a particle of entreaty or solicitation, 'I pray', 'prythee'; अयि संप्रति हेहि दक्षिणं Ku. 4. 28; also of encouragement or persuasion; अयि मंदस्मितमधुरं वदनं तन्वंगि यदि मनाकुक्षे Bv. 2. 150. 3 As a particle of gentle or kind inquiry (प्रश्न); अयि जीवितनाथ जीवसि Ku. 4. 3. अयिदेवैर् पक्षिणः 5. 62.

अयुक्त a. 1 not yoked or harnessed. 2. Not joined, united or connected.

3 Not devout or pious, inattentive, negligent. 4 Unpractised, unused, unemployed; बुद्धि, चार. 5 Unfit, improper, unsuitable; अयुक्तोप निर्देशः P. IV. 2. 64, Mbh. 6 Untrue, wrong. -COMP. -कृत् a. doing improper or wrong acts. -पदार्थः the sense of a word to be supplied, as the sense of अपि q. v. -रूप a. incongruous, unsuitable; अयुक्तरूप किमतः परं वद Ku. 5. 69.

अयुग, -यल a. 1 Separate, single. 2 Odd, uneven. -COMP. अचिच्च m. fire. -नेत्रः, -नयनः, -शरः see under अयुग. -सतिः having seven horses, the sun. अयुगपद् ind. Not all together, gradually, serialim. -COMP. -ग्रहणं apprehending gradually. -भावः successive order, successiveness.

अयुग a. 1 Single, separate. 2 Odd, uneven (as a number). -COMP. -छद्, -पत्रः having an odd (i. e. 7) number of leaves; the सप्तर्षि tree. -नयनः, -नेत्रः, -लोचनः having odd (3) eyes, N. of Siva; Ku. 3. 51, 69. -बाणः, -शरः &c. having odd (5) arrows; N. of Cupid. -बाहः, -सतिः having seven horses, the sun.

अयुज् a. Odd, uneven (opp. युज् even). -COMP. -द्वयुः, -बाणः, -शरः N. of Cupid (having 5 arrows). छद्ः =सप्तर्षि; वयुयुज्छद्द्वयुः Si. 6. 50. -पलाशः =सप्तपलाश. -पाद् -यमकं a kind of alliteration having the same syllables (in a different sense) in the first and third pādas. -नेत्र, -लोचन, -अक्ष, शक्ति N. of Siva.

अयुत a. Disjoined, detached, not connected. -तं Ten thousand, a myriad. -COMP. -अध्यापकः a good teacher. -सिद्ध a. (in Vais. phil.) proved to be inseparable and inherent. -सिद्धिः f. proof that certain things or notions are inseparable and inherent.

अये ind. 1 As a vocative particle, or as a kind of gentle address (=अयि); अये श्रीरीनाथ विप्रहर शंभो त्रिनयन Bh. 3. 123. 2 An interjection showing (a) 'surprise' or 'wonder' and translated by 'oh', 'ah', अये मातलिः S. 6; (b) 'grief', 'dejection'; अये देवपादपक्षोपजीविनोऽवस्थेयं Mu. 2 (alas!); (c) 'anger'; (d) 'flurry', 'agitation'; (e) 'recollection'; (f) 'fear'; (g) 'fatigue'.

अयोगः 1 Separation, disjunction; interval. 2 Unfitness, impropriety, incongruity. 3 An improper conjunction. 4 A widower; absent lover or husband (विधुर). 5 A hammer (for अयोग्य, अयोग्यन). 6 Dislike.

अयोग्यः (बा or वी f.) The son of a Sūdra man and Vaisya woman; see अयोग्य.

अयोग्य a. 1 Unfit, unsuitable; useless.

अयोध्य a. Unassailable; irresistible; अयोध्या महाबाहो अयोध्या प्रतिभाति नः R'am.

-ध्या The capital of solar kings, born of the line of Raghu, (the modern Oudh) situated on the river Sarayu.

अयोनि a. 1 Without origin or source, eternal; जगद्योनिर्योनित्वं Ku. 2. 9. 2 Not born from the womb; born in a manner not approved by law or religion. -निः f. Not the womb. -निः N. of Brahm'a and Siva. -COMP. -ज, -जन्मन् a. not born from the womb, not produced in the ordinary course of generation; तनयां अयोनिजां R. 11. 47, 48; कन्यात्मयोनिनजम् भवतामस्तं Mv. 1. 30. °ईशा, ईश्वरः N. of Siva. -(जर), -संभवा N. of Sitā, daughter of Janaka, who was born from a furrow in a field.

अयोग्यपद्य Absence of simultaneity. अयोनि (की f.) Not etymologically derived (as a word).

अरः The spoke or radius of a wheel. (°र also); अरैः संघार्यते नाभिर्नाभो चातः प्रतिष्ठिताः Pt. 1. 81. -COMP. -अंतर (pl.) the intervals of the spokes; V. 1. 4. -चक्र, -चक्रकः, 1 a wheel or machine for raising water from a well (Mar. राहाट); °घडी a bucket so used; ह्यमसाय °दीर्घायेण संप्रतिनारीतः Pt. 4. -2 a deep well.

अरज्जु, अरज्जु, अरजस्क a. 1 Dustless, clean, pure (fig. also). 2 Free from passion (रजस्). 3 Not having the monthly courses. -f. (जः) A girl before menstruation.

अरज्जु a. Not consisting of, or furnished with, cords. -n. A prison house.

अरणिः m. f., -णी f. A piece of wood (of the Sami tree) used for kindling the sacred fire by attrition, the fire-producing wooden stick; cf. Pt. 1. 216. -णी (dual) The two pieces of wood used in kindling the sacred fire. -णिः 1 The sun. 2 Fire. 3 Flint.

अरण्यं (sometimes n. also,) wilderness, forest, desert; श्रियानां कृत्स्नं किल जगद्वयं हि भवति U. 6. 37; माता यस्य गृहे नास्ति भार्या चाश्रितवादिना । अरण्यं तेन गतव्यं यथापश्ये तथा गृहं । Chān. 44; as first member of comp. in the sense of 'wild', 'grown or produced in forest'; °बीजं wild seed; so °माजरी, °द्वयकः. -COMP. -अरण्यकः forest keeper or ranger. -अयनं, -वानं going into the forest, becoming a hermit -ओकस्-सर् a. 1 dwelling in woods; being in a forest; वैकुण्ठं मम तावद्विशमपि क्रोहादप्योक्तः S. 4. 5. -2 (especially) one who has left his family and become an anchorite, forest-dweller. -कदली wild plantain. -गजः a wild elephant (not tamed). -वदकः a wild sparrow. -चंद्रिका (lit.) moonlight in a forest; (fig.)

an ornament or decoration which is useless, or does not serve its purpose; just as moonlight in a forest is useless there being no human beings to view, enjoy, and appreciate it, so is decoration when not viewed and appreciated by those for whom it is intended; thus Malli, on क्षीणां प्रियालीक-फलो हि वेषः Ku. 7. 22 remarks: अन्यथा-रूपवदिका इति हि वेषः. -अर (°वेचर also) -जीव *a.* wild. -ज *a.* wild. -धर्मः wild state or usage, wild nature; तथाण्यधर्म-द्विधांज्य नामधेयं निघञितः Pt. 1. -दृषति, -राज् (द्), -राजः 'lord of the woods', epithet of a lion or a tiger; so अण्यनां पतिः. -पंडितः 'wise in a forest'; (fig.) a foolish person (who can display his learning only in a forest where no one will hear him and correct his errors). -भब *a.* growing in a forest, wild. -मक्षिका a gadfly. -यानं retiring to the woods. -रक्षकः forest-keeper. -रुदितं (°वे) 'weeping in a forest', a cry in the wilderness; (fig.) a vain or useless speech, or a cry with no one to heed it; hence anything done to no purpose; अण्ये मया रुदितं S. 2; शोकं श्रद्धाविहीनस्य अण्यरुदितपमं Pt. 1. 393; तदलमनुपारण्यरुदितः Amaru. 76. -चायसः a wild crow, raven. -वासः -समाश्रय retiring into woods, residence in a forest. -वासिन् *a.* living in a forest, wild. (-m.) a forest-dweller, an anchorite. -विलपितं, -विलापः (°वे) = रुदितं above. -वन् *m.* 'a wild hound', wolf. -सभा a forest-court.

अरण्यकं A forest.

अरण्यान्तिः -नी *f.* A large forest or desert, vast wilderness.

अरत *a.* 1 Dull, languid, apathetic. 2 Dissatisfied, discontented, averse to. -त Noncopulation. -COMP. -त्रप *a.* not ashamed of copulation (-त्र) a dog (as copulating even in the streets without shame).

अरति *a.* 1 Dissatisfied. 2 Dull, languid. -तिः *f.* 1 Absence of pleasure or amusement, regarded as arising from the longings of love; स्वाधीन्यस्व-न्यामेन चेतसो याज्यस्थितिः अरतिः सा S. D. 2 Pain, distress. 3 Anxiety, regret, uneasiness, agitation; संवेद्ये अरतिरिति सद्योगः Ki. 5. 51. 4 Dissatisfaction, discontent. 5 Languor, dulness. 6 A bilious disease.

अरतिः (m. or f.) 1 The elbow sometimes the fist itself. 2 A cubit of the middle length, from the elbow to the tip of the little finger, an ell; अरतिस्तु भिन्नविधेन सूत्रिणा Ak.; मयाश्लिङ्क्य-योर्मये प्रामाणिकः करः । बद्धसुष्टिकरो रतिरतिः सकनिष्ठिकः ॥ Hal'ay. Ki. 18. 6.

अरतिकः The elbow.

अरं *ind.* 1 Swiftly, near, at hand, present. 2 Readily.

अरमण, अरममाण *a.* 1 Not pleasing or gratifying, disagreeable. 2 Unceasing, incessant.

अरं 1 The leaf or panel of a door (कपाटं); सरसमतराणि द्रामयाज्य Mv. 6. 27 (-रः, -री also); चंचुकोटिदिपादितारपटो यास्यामहं पंजरम् Bv. 1. 58. 2 covering or sheath in general. -रः An awl.

अरं *ind.* A vocative particle expressive of (1) great haste; (2) contempt or disdain; अरं महाराजं प्रति कुतः क्षुधियाः G. M.

अरविंद 1 A lotus (it is one of the 5 arrows of Cupid; see under पंचबाण); शक्यमरविंदुरभिः S. 3. 7. It is a sun-lotus; cf. दूर्याकुर्भिर्निर्गमिवारविंदं Ku. 1. 32; स्थलं, चरणं, मुखं &c. 2 Also, a red or blue lotus. -वः 1 The (Indian) crane. 2 Copper. -COMP. -अक्ष *a.* lotus-eyed, an epithet of Vishnu. -दलधर्मं copper. -नाभिः, -भः N. of Vishnu; हृदये मदीये देवशक्रास्तु भगवानरविंदुनामः Bv. 4. 8. -सद् *m.* N. of Brahma.

अरविंदीनी 1 A lotus plant; प्रपातमधुका भृंगेः सुदिनेवारविंदीने Bk. 5. 70. 2 An assemblage of lotus flowers. 3 A place abounding in lotus flowers.

अरस *a.* 1 Sapless, tasteless, insipid. 2 Dull, flat. 3 Weak, having no strength, inefficacious.

अरसिक *a.* 1 Devoid of taste, sapless, insipid, flavourless (of a thing). 2 Void of feeling or taste, dull, inappreciative, insensible to the charms (of poetry &c.); अरसिकेभ्य कवित्वनिवेदनं शिरसि मा लिख मा लिख मा लिख Udb.

अराग, अरागिन् *a.* Cool, dispassionate; तमहमरागमकृष्णं कृष्णद्वैपायनं वंदं Ve. 1. 4.

अराजक *a.* Having no king, anarchical; नाराजकं जनपदे Rām.; Ms. 7. 3. अराजके जीवलंके दुर्बला बलवचरीः । पीडयन्ते न हि विचेषु प्रमुखं कस्यचिच्छा ॥ Mb.; शौच्यं रा-ज्यमराजकं Chāṇ. 57.

अराजक *m.* Not a king. -COMP. -भोगीन *a.* not fit for the use of a king. -स्थापित *a.* not established by a king, illegal.

अरातिः 1 An enemy, foe; देयः सोमयातिशोणितजलंयस्मिन्नुद्वाः प्ररिताः Ve. 3. 31. 2 The number six. -COMP. -भंगः destruction of enemies.

अराल *a.* Curved, crooked; पादावराल-श्लि M. 2. 3. -लः 1 A bent or crooked arm. 2 An elephant in rut. -ला An unchaste woman, harlot, courtesan. -COMP. -केसी a woman with curled hair; भित्वा निपुत्राकमदलकेस्याः R. 6. 81. -पद्मन् *a.* having curved eyelashes; Ku. 5. 49.

अरिः 1 An enemy, foe; विजितारिपुरः सरः R. 1. 59, 61; 4. 4. 2 An enemy of mankind (said of the six feelings which disturb man's mind); कामः क्रोधः

स्तथा लोभो मदमोही च मत्सरः; क्रुद्धारिषद्वर्जयेन Ki. 1. 9. 3 N. of the number six (from the six enemies) 4 Any part of a carriage. 5 A wheel. -COMP. -कर्षण *a.* tamer or subduer of enemies. -कुलं 1 a host of enemies. -2 an enemy. -हृत् destroyer of enemies. -द्वितनं, -धिना schemes directed against enemies; administration of foreign affairs. -सन्धुन *a.* 'an enemy's joy', affording triumph to an enemy. -भद्रः the foremost or most powerful enemy; R. 14. 31. -सुदनः, -हन्, -हिसकः destroyer of enemies; R. 9. 18.

अरिहृन् *a.* Subduer of enemies, victorious, conquering.

अरिहृन्मात्र, अरिहृन्मात्र *a.* Not entitled to a share in the ancestral property (as an heir incapacitated by impotence &c.).

अरिहं 1 An oar; लोहेररिहंश्रणेतिवाभितः Si. 12. 71. 2 A rudder, helm.

अरिषं A continuous down-pour of rain. -वः A sort of disease in the anus.

अरिष्ट *a.* Unhurt; perfect, imperishable, safe. -हृः 1 A heron. 2 A raven, crow. 3 An enemy. 4 N. of various plants: (a) the soap-berry tree (Mar. रिद्र); (b) another plant (Mar. रिच). 5 Garlic. -हं 1 Bad or ill luck, evil, misfortune. 2 A portentous phenomenon foreboding misfortune, unlucky omen. 3 Unfavourable symptom, especially of approaching death; योगिणो मरणं यस्मादवश्यं भावि लभ्यते । तदुक्षणमरिष्टं स्याद्विदमप्यभिधीयते ॥ 4 Good fortune or luck, happiness. 5 The lying-in-chamber. 6 Butter-milk. 7 Spirituous liquor; Si. 18. 77. -COMP. -रुहं the lying-in-chamber.

-राति *a.* making fortunate or happy, auspicious. (-तिः *f.*) security, succession of good fortune, continuous happiness; तद्वत्प्रवृत्ताः सतिशोणितजलंयस्मिन्नुद्वाः काममरि-ष्टातिनाशास्ते Mv. 1. -मथनः N. of Siva or Vishnu. -शय्या a lying-in-couch; अरिष्टशय्यां परितो विसारिणा R. 3. 15. -सुदनः, -हन् *m.* killer of Arishṭa, epithet of Vishnu.

अरुचिः *f.* 1 Aversion, dislike in general; क स भोगानासुपर्यरुचिः K. 146. 2 Want of appetite, disrelish, disgust; सतिपातक्षयश्चासकासहिकारुचिप्रसृत् Susr. 3 Absence of a satisfactory explanation.

अरुचिर, अरुच्य *a.* Disagreeable, disgusting.

अरुज् *a.* Free from disease, sound, healthy.

अरुज् *a.* Sound, healthy.

अरुण *a.* (गा-पी *f.*) 1 Reddish brown, tawny, red, ruddy (of the colour of the morning as opposed to the darkness of night); नयनान्यरुणानि दृश्यन् Ku. 4. 12. 2 Perplexed, emba-

rrased, 3 Dumb. —ज: 1 Red colour, the colour of the dawn or morning twilight. 2 The dawn personified as the charioteer of the sun; आधिष्ठाताह्न-
दुरःसर एकतोके S. 4. 1, 7. 4; विमावरी
यचरुणाय कलते Ku. 5. 44; R. 5. 71. 3
The sun; एगेण बालाह्नकीमलेन Ku. 3. 30;
संयुज्यते सप्तजिह्वारुणायुज्यते R. 5. 69. —ज 1
Red colour, 2 Gold, 3 Saffron. —COMP.
—अयजः N. of Garuda. —अयुजः, अवरजः
N. of Garuda, younger brother of
Aruna. —अचिरम् m. the sun. —आरुजः
1. son of Aruna, N. of Jāyānu. —2 N.
of Saturn, Sāvārpi Manu, Karna,
Sugriva, Yama and the two Asvins.
(—जा) N. of Yamunā and Tāpti. —ई-
क्षण a. red-eyed. —उदयः break of day,
dawn; चतस्रो पटिकाः प्रातररुणोदय उच्यन्ते.
—उपलः a ruby. —रुमलः a red lotus.
—ज्योतिस् m. N. of Siva. —मिथ 'beloved
of red flowers and lotuses', N. of
the sun. (—या) 1 the sun's wife, 2
shadow. —लोचन a. red-eyed. (—नः)
a pigeon. —नारधिः 'having Aruna for
his charioteer,' the sun.

अरुणित, अरुणीकृत a. Reddened,
dyed red, impurpled; स्तनमरुणाङ्गिताच्च
कंदुकात् Ku. 5. 11.

अरुण्ड a. 1 Cutting or wounding
the vital parts, inflicting wounds,
painful, sharp (fig. also); caustic;
अरुण्डमिवालानमरिचिणस्य दूतितः R. 1. 71;
Kl. 14. 55. 2 Acrimonious, sour
(disposition).

अरुणती 1 N. of the wife of Va-
sishtha; अन्वासितमरुणदा स्वाहयेव हवि-
र्युजे R. 1. 56. 2 The morning
star personified as the wife of
Vasishtha; one of the Pleiades.
[In mythology Arundhati is re-
presented as the wife of the sage Vasishtha
one of the 7 sages. She was one of the
9 daughters of Kardama Prajapati by
Devalūti. She is regarded as the highest
pattern of conjugal excellence and wifely
devotion and is so invoked by the bride-
groom at nuptial ceremonies. Though
a woman she was regarded with the
same—even more—veneration as the
Saptarshis; cf. Ku. 6. 12. She, like her
husband, was the guide and controller
of Raghu's line in her own department,
and acted as guardian angel to Sita
after she had been abandoned by Rāma.
It is said that Arundhati (the star) is
not seen by persons whose end has
approached: see H. 1. 70.] —COMP.
—आनिः, —नाथः, —पतिः N. of Vasishtha,
one of the seven Rishis or stars in
the Ursa Major. —दूरीनन्वायः see
under न्याय.

अरुह a. Not angry, calm.

अरुह a. 1 Not angry. 2 Shining,
bright.

अरुह a. Wounded, sore. —m. (रः)
1 The Arka tree. 2 Red Khadira.

—m. 1 A vital part. 2 A wound, sore
(—m. also). —COMP. —कार a. causing
or inflicting wounds, wounding.

अरुह a. 1 Formless, shapeless. 2
Ugly, deformed. 3 Dissimilar,
unlike. —र 1 A bad or ugly figure.
2 The Pradhāna of the Sāṅkhyas and
Brahma of the Vedāntins. —COMP.
—हर्ष a. not to be attracted or won
over by beauty; अरुहर्ष मदनस्य निग्रहात्
Ku. 5. 53.

अरुह a. Without any figure or
metaphor, not figurative, literal.

अरे ind. An interjection of (a)
calling to inferiors; आत्मा वा अरे द्रष्टव्यः
श्रोतव्यः; न वा अरे पद्यः कामायासाः पतिः दियो
भवति Sat. Br. (said by Yājñavalkya
to his wife Maitreyi); (b) of anger;
अरे महासज्जं प्रति कुतः क्षमियाः U. 4; (c)
of envy.

अरुह a. 1 Sinless, spotless. 2
Clear, pure.

अरे ind. An interjection of (a)
calling out angrily; अरे दुर्गोपमप्रसूताः कु-
रुल्लेखनाप्रभवः Ve. 3; अरे वाचात ibid; or
of (b) addressing inferiors or by
way of contempt; अरे रावणमर्भारभूत
सूतापसद् ibid.

अरोक a. Without splendour, obs-
cured, dim.

अरोम a. Free from disease, healthy,
sound, well; अरोमाः सर्वसिद्धायाश्चतुर्विंशता-
युः Susr. —नः Sound health; न चम-
मनेष करोत्यरोमः H. 1. 167.

अरोमिन्, —अरोम्य a. Healthy.

अरोचक a. (चिका f.) 1 Not shining
or bright. 2 Causing loss of appetite.
—कः Loss of appetite; disgust,
loathing.

अर्क 10 P. 1 To heat or warm. 2
To praise.

अर्कः 1 A ray of light, a flash of
lightning. 2 The sun; आधिष्ठाताह्नदुरः-
सर एकतोके S. 4. 1. 3 Fire. 4 A
crystal. 5 Copper. 6 Sunday. 7 The
sun-plant, (Mar. रुई), a small tree
with medicinal sap and rind; अर्कस्योपरि
स्थितं च्युतानि चमसिकाकुसुमं S. 2. 8; यमा-
श्रित्य न विश्रामं क्षुधार्ता याति सेवकाः । सोऽर्कव-
पतिस्त्राज्यः सदापुष्पफलाय सन् Pt. 1. 51.
8 N. of Indra. 9 Food. (अर्क also).
10 The number 12. —COMP. —अमर-
m. —उपलः the sun-stone. —आहः the
swallow word. —इन्दुसंयमः the time of
conjunction of the sun and moon
(दर्श or अमावास्या). —कान्ता sun's wife.
—चन्दनः a kind of red sandal (रुचन्दन).
—जः epithet of Karna, Yama, and
Sugriva. (—जौ) the two Asvins re-
garded as the physicians of Heaven.
—नयः 'a son of the sun', an epithet
of Karna, Yama and Saturn; see
अरुणालज. (—या) N. of the rivers
Yamunā and Tāpti. —विश्व f. light of
the sun. —विन्दुः Sunday. —नेदनः,

—पुनः—पुनः, —सुहृः N. of Saturn, Karna
or Yama. —सुहृः, —सुहृः a lotus (the
sun-lotus). —सुहृः the disc of the
sun. —सुहृः marriage with the arka
plant (enjoined to be performed be-
fore a man marries a third wife,
who thus becomes his fourth);
चतुर्थविवाहार्थं सुहृद्विष्कं सद्युहृत् Kāśyapa.

अर्गलः—लः—लौ—ल 1 A wooden belt,
pin, bar &c. (for fastening a door
or the cover of a vessel), a bolt,
latch, bar; द्वाग्गलदीर्घजो तुगेज R. 18. 4;
16. 6; अनायलार्गल Bk. 2; सत्तत्रनेद्रव्यपति-
तर्गल विदिलिताक्षीन भिदाभयान्ती K. P. 1;
oft. used figuratively in the sense of
a bar, impediment, something inter-
vening as an obstruction; इक्षितं तदन-
ज्ञानादिभिः सार्गलमात्मनः R. 1. 79 obstructed;
वार्गलंलाभं इय प्रवृत्तः 5. 45. कंटे केवलमर्गलेष
निहिता जीवस्य निगच्छतः K. P. 8; see अर्गल
also. 2 A wave or billow.

अर्गलिका A small door-pin, small
bolt.

अर्च 1 P. [अर्चते, अर्चित] To be worth,
have value, to cost; परिष्का यव न संति
देशे नापति रत्नानि सद्युजानि Subāsh.

अर्चः 1 Price, value; कुर्कुर्यं यथापण्यं
Ms. 8. 398; Y. 2. 251; कुस्माः सुः कुप-
रिष्काहि मनशे येचनः पातिताः Bh. 2. 15
reduced in their true value, depre-
ciated, so अनर्च priceless; महाचं very
costly. 2 A material of worship,
respectful offering or oblation to
gods or venerable men; कुटजकुह्येः
कल्पितार्चय तस्मै Ms. 4; (the ingredients
of this offering are:—आयः क्षीरं कुशाग्रं
च दधि सर्पिः सन्नुलम् । यवः सिद्धार्थश्चैव
अहोमर्गः प्रकीर्तितः ॥ see अर्च below). —
COMP. —अर्च a. worthy of a respectful
offering. —चलाचलं rate of price, pro-
per price, fall or rise in prices; Ms.
9. 329. —संख्यानं, —संस्थापनं appraising,
assizes of goods; कुर्वीत येषां (वणिजां)
प्रत्यक्षमर्चसंस्थापनं नृपः Ms. 8. 402.

अर्चिणः N. of Siva.

अर्च्य a. 1 Valuable; अनर्च्य invalua-
ble; see a. v. 2 Venerable; तानर्च्योनर्च्यम-
दाय द्वातससुखयो गिरिः Ku. 6. 50; Si. 1. 14.
—हर्ष A respectful offering or obla-
tion to a god or venerable person;
अर्च्यमस्मै V. 5; द्रवतु तवः प्रथेयं कलेष्ट्रं मधुश्रुतः
U. 3. 24; अर्च्यमर्च्यनिव वादिनं नृप R. 11.
69; Ku. 1. 58, 6. 50.

अर्च 1 U. (अर्चते, अर्चित) 1 (a)
To adore or worship; salute, welcome
with respect; R. 2. 21, 1. 6, 90; 4.
84, 12. 89; Ms. 3. 93; आर्चिं द्विजातीन्
परमार्थविद्वान् Bk. 1. 15, 14. 63; 17. 5.
(b) To honour, i. e. decorate, adorn;
U. 2. 9. 2 To praise (Ved.). —10 P.
or Caus. To honour, adore, worship;
स्वर्गोक्तसामर्चितमर्चयित्वा Ku. 15. 9. —WITH
अनि, समन्ति to worship, adore,
honour; आशीमिदमर्च्यं ततः क्षितीम् Bk. 1.
24, Bg. 18. 46. —म 1 to praise, sing

praises of -2 to honour, worship; प्रानुसृत्य जगद्गर्भं Bk. 2. 20.

अर्चक *a.* Worshipping, adoring.
—कः Worshipper; इन्द्रवद्विजार्चकः Ms. 11. 225.

अर्चन *a.* Worshipping, praising
—न-ना Worship, reverence or respect paid to deities and superiors.
अर्चनीय, अर्च्य *pot. p.* To be adored or worshipped, venerable, respectable; R. 2. 10; Bk. 6. 70.

अर्चा 1 Worship, adoration. 2 An idol or image intended to be worshipped; सौर्यहिरण्यमिर्मिताः प्रकल्पिताः Mbh.

अर्चिः *f.* Ray, flame (of fire or of the morning twilight); आसीदासन्ननिर्वाण-प्रदीपान्निर्वाणसि R. 12. 1; देशस्वार्चिर्दुतमुज ह्य विजगद्भिषुमा V. 1. 8.

अर्चिस् *n.* (—चिः) 1 A ray of light, flame; वदक्षिणां चैव विरसिरादे R. 3. 14. 2 Light, lustre; ब्रह्मादधिपति Ku. 2. 20, Ratn. 4. 16. (said to be also *f.*). —*m.* 1 A ray of light. 2 Fire.

अर्चिस्त *a.* Flaming, brilliant, bright; V. 3. 2. —*m.* 1 Fire. 2 The sun.

अर्ज 1 P. (अर्जति, अर्जित) 1 To procure, secure, gain, earn, usually in the *caus.* in this sense; पितृद्रव्याविशेषेन यदन्वत्स्वयमर्जितं Y. 2. 118. 2 To take up; आनयन्तुजोन्नाय Bk. 14. 74.—10 P. or *caus.* To procure, acquire, obtain; स्वयमर्जित, स्वर्जित self-acquired. With उप to obtain or procure.

अर्जक *a.* (—जिका *f.*) Procuring, acquiring; one who acquires or gets.

अर्जन Getting, acquisition; अर्थानामर्जनं दुःखं Pt. 1. 163; अर्जयित्वापारोर्जनं Day. B.

अर्जुन *a.* (ना-नी *f.*) 1 White, clear, bright, of the colour of day; विश्वामोहीजुग्मंजुनस्त्वर्चिः Si. 1. 6. 2 Silvery. —*n.* 1 The white colour. 2 A peacock. 3 A tree (Mar. अर्जुनादाह), with useful rind. 4 N. of the third Pāṇḍava who was a son of Kunti by Indra and hence called इंद्रि also. [Arjuna was so called because he was 'white' or 'pure in actions'. He was taught the use of arms by Drona and was his favourite pupil. By his skill in arms he won Draupadi at her Svayamvara (see Draupadi). For an involuntary transgression he went into temporary exile and during that time he learnt the science of arms from Parasurama. He married Ulupi, a Naga Princess, by whom he had a son named Iravat, and also Chitrangada, daughter of the king of Manipura, who bore him a son named Babhravahana. During this exile he visited Dwaraka, and with the help and advice of Krishna succeeded in marrying Subhadra. By her he had a son named Abhimanyu. Afterwards he obtained the bow Gandiva from the god

Agni whom he assisted in burning the Khandava forest. When Dharma, his eldest brother, lost the kingdom by gambling, and the five brothers went into exile, he went to the Himalayas to propitiate the gods and to obtain from them celestial weapons for use in the contemplated war against the Kauravas. There he fought with Siva who appeared in the disguise of a Kirata; but when he discovered the true character of his adversary he worshipped him and Siva gave him the Pasupatastra. Indra, Varuna, Yama and Kubera also presented him with their own weapons. In the 13th year of their exile, the Pandavas entered the service of the king of Virata and he had to act the part of a eunuch, and music and dancing master. In the great war with the Kauravas Arjuna took a very distinguished part. He secured the assistance of Krishna who acted as his charioteer and related to him the Bhagavadgita when on the first day of the battle he hesitated to bend his bow against his own kinsmen. In the course of the great struggle he slew or vanquished several redoubtable warriors on the side of the Kauravas, such as Jayadratha Bhishma, Karva &c. After Yudhishtira had been installed sovereign of Hastinapura, he resolved to perform the Asvamedha sacrifice, and a horse was let loose with Arjuna as its guardian. Arjuna followed it through many cities and countries and fought with many kings. At the city of Manipura he had to fight with his own son Babhravahana and was killed; but he was restored to life by a charm supplied by his wife Ulupi. He traversed the whole of Bharatakhanda and returned to Hastinapura, loaded with spoils and tributes, and the great horse-sacrifice was then duly performed. He was afterwards called by Krishna to Dwaraka amid the intestine struggles of Yadavas and there he performed the funeral ceremonies of Vasudeva and Krishna. Soon after this the five Pandavas repaired to heaven having installed Parikshit—the only surviving son of Abhimanyu—on the throne of Hastinapura. Arjuna was the bravest of the Pandavas, highminded, generous, upright, handsome and the most prominent figure of all his brothers.] 5 N. of K'artavirya, slain by Parasurama. See कर्तवीर्य. 6 The only son of his mother. —नी 1 A procuress, bawd. 2 A cow. 3 N. of a river commonly called कर्तोया. —नं Grass. —COMP. —उपमः the teak tree. —कुचि *a.* white, of a white colour. —बन्धः 'white-bannered', N. of Hanumat. —अर्णः 1 The teak tree. 2 A letter (of the alphabet).

अर्णवः The (foaming) sea, ocean (fig. also); शोकं ocean of grief; शोकितः, जनं ocean of men; संसारविलेखन

Bh. 3. 10—COMP. —अंतः the extremity of the ocean. —उद्भवः the moon. (—ना) Lakshmi. (—चं) nectar. —पोतः —यानं a boat or ship. —मंदिरः 1 'inhabiting the ocean', N. of Varuna, regent of the waters. —2 N. of Vishnu.

अर्णव *n.* Water. —COMP. —दः a cloud. —भवः conch-shell.

अर्णस्त्व *a.* Having much water. —*m.* The ocean.

अर्तन Censure, reproach, abuse.

अर्तिः *f.* 1 Pain, sorrow, grief; शिरोरर्ति head-ache. 2 The end of a bow.

अर्तिका An elder sister (in dramas).

अर्थ 10 A. [अर्थयते, अर्थित] 1 To request, beg, supplicate, ask, entreat, solicit (with two acc.); स्वादिममर्थमर्थयते Dk. 71; तमभिक्रम्य सर्वेभ्य वयं वार्धामहे बहु Mb.; ग्रहस्तमर्थयाचके योद्धुं Bk. 14. 99.

2 To strive to obtain, desire, wish. —WITH अभि to beg, supplicate, request; इमं सारं प्रियावृत्तिनिमित्तमनर्थयते V. 4; अवकाशं किलोदन्वात् रामायानर्थितो वदो R. 4. 58. —अभिप्र 1 to ask, request. —2 to desire. —प्र 1 to ask or pray for, beg, request; तेन भवतं प्रार्थयते S. 2. —2 to desire, want, wish or long for; अहो विप्रवत्यः प्रार्थितार्थसिद्धयः S. 3; स्वर्गं प्रार्थयते Bg. 9. 20; Bk. 7. 48. R. 7. 50, 64. —3 to look for, search, be in search of; प्रार्थयन् तथा सीता Bk. 7. 48. —4 To attack, seize or fall upon; असौ अस्मानी-केन ययनानां प्रार्थितः M. 5; दुर्जयो लग्नः शूली विप्रलः प्रार्थितामिति R. 15. 5, 956. —प्रति to challenge (to combat), encounter, seek as an opponent; एतं संतापदुः संख्ये प्रत्यर्थयत राघवं Bk. 6. 25. —2 to make an enemy of. —स 1 to believe, consider, regard, think; समर्थे यत्नयनं प्रिया प्रति V. 4. 39; मया न साधु समर्थितं V. 2; अनुपशुक्-मिवास्मानं समर्थये S. 7. —2 to corroborate, support, substantiate by proof; उक्तमेवार्थमुदाहरणेन समर्थयति. —समप्रि or संप्रि to beg, request &c.

अर्थः 1 Object, purpose, end and aim; wish, desire; ज्ञातार्थो ज्ञातसंबन्धः शोद्धो श्रोता प्रवर्तते; सिद्धं परिप्रेक्ष्यी Mu. 5; oft. used in this sense as the last member of compounds and translated by 'for,' 'intended for,' 'for the sake of,' 'on account of,' 'on behalf of,' and used like an adj. to qualify nouns; संतानार्थीय विधये R. 1. 34; तां देवतापित्रतिथि-क्रियार्थी (पेठुं) 2. 16; द्विजार्थी यथायुः Sk.; यज्ञार्थोत्सर्गोऽयम् Bg. 3. 9. It mostly occurs in this sense as अर्थ, अर्थ, or अर्थव and has an adverbial force; किमर्थं for what purpose, why; केलो-लक्ष्मणार्थं S. 4; तदर्थेनादृष्टं चोर्ध्वान्दारायमाह Ku. 6. 13; गद्यार्थे ब्राह्मणार्थे च Pt. 1. 420; नदर्थं स्वकज्जीविताः Bg. 1. 9; प्रत्याख्याता मया तत्र नलस्यार्थीय देवताः Nala. 13, 19; शत-पुण्यस्य वार्थीय 23. 9. 2 Cause, motive, reason, ground, means; अलुप्तः सुतेः

क्रियार्थः R. 2. 55 means or cause. 3 Meaning, sense, signification, import; अर्थ is of 3 kinds:—वाच्य or expressed, लक्ष्य or indicated (secondary), and व्यंग्य or suggested; तदर्थेणैव शब्दार्थः K. P. 1. अर्थो वाच्यश्च लक्ष्यश्च व्यंग्यश्चेति त्रिधा मनः ॥ S. D. 2. 4 A thing, object, substance; अर्थो हि कस्या परकीय एव S. 4. 21; that which can be perceived by the senses, an object of sense; इन्द्रियं H. 1. 146; Ku. 7. 71; इन्द्रियेभ्यः परा ह्यर्था अर्थेभ्यश्च परं मनः Kath. (the objects of sense are five रूप, रस, गन्ध, स्पर्श and शब्द). 5 (a) An affair, business, matter, work; अर्थं प्रतिपद्यते इत्यर्थः पराजय Ve. 3; अर्थोऽयमर्थतिरभाव एव Ku. 3. 18; अर्थोऽनुबन्धी Dk. 67; संगीतार्थः Me. 56 business of singing, i. e. musical concert (apparatus of singing); संदेशार्थः Me. 5 matters of message, i. e. messages. (b) Interest, object; स्वार्थसाधनतरः Ms. 4. 196; द्वयैवार्थसाधनं R. 1. 19; दुरायेऽर्थे 1. 72; मन्वाथैर्चिन्तकः Ms. 7. 121; मालजिन्काया न मे कश्चिदर्थः M. 3 I have no interest in M. (c) Subject matter, contents (as of letters &c.); त्वामन्वगताय करिष्यति Mu. I will acquaint you with the matter: तेन हि अस्य गृहीतार्थं भवति V. 2 if so I should know its contents. 6 Wealth, riches, property, money; त्याग्य संयुक्तार्थोऽयं R. 1. 7: विमर्थाः कश्चिन्नराः Pt. 1. 163. 7 Attainment of riches or worldly prosperity, regarded as one of the four ends of human existence, the other three being धर्म काम and मोक्ष; with अर्थ and काम, धर्म forms the well-known triad; cf. Ku. 5. 38; अर्थार्थकामो तस्यास्तां धर्म एव मन्वाणिजः R. 1. 25. 8 (a) Use, advantage, profit, good; तथाहि सर्वे तस्यासन् परार्थकफला शुभाः R. 1. 29; यावानर्थं उदयानं सर्वतः संयुतो-क्ते Bg. 2. 46; also व्यर्थ, निरर्थक q. v. (b) Use, want, need, concern, with instr.; कोऽर्थः पुत्रेण जातेन Pt. 1 what is the use of a son being born; कश्च तेनार्थः Dk. 59; कोऽर्थस्तिरश्चां युगे Pt. 2. 33 what do brutes care for merits; Bh. 2. 48; योग्येनार्थः कस्य न स्वाज्जेन Si. 18. 66; नेव तस्य कृतेनार्थो नाकृतेनेह कश्चन Bg. 3. 18. 9 Asking, begging; request, suit, petition. 10 Action, plaint (in law). 11 The actual state, fact of the matter; as in यथार्थ, अर्थतः, 'तत्त्वविद्'. 12 Manner, kind, sort. 13 Prevention, warding off; मन्वाकार्यो धूमः prohibition, abolition (this meaning may also be derived from 1 above). 14 N. of Vishnu. -Comp. -अधिकारः charge of money, office of treasurer; अर्थे न नियोक्तव्यो H. 2. -अधिकारित्वं m. a treasurer. -अन्तरं 1 another or different meaning. -2 another cause or motive; अर्थोऽयमर्थतिरभाव एव Ku. 3. 18. -3 a new matter or circumstance, new affair. -4 opposite or antithe-

tical meaning, difference of meaning. -व्यासः a figure of speech in which a general proposition is adduced to support a particular instance, or a particular instance, to support a general proposition; it is an inference from particular to general and vice versa उक्तिरर्थान्तरव्यासः स्यात् सामान्यविशेषयोः । (१) हनुमानश्चिन्मन्तरद् द्रुमकं किं महात्मनां ॥ (२) गुणवद्भुक्तुसंसर्गाद्यानि नीचोपि गौरवं । पुष्पमालाशुभेण सुवं दितुसि धार्येन Kuval.; cf. also K. P. 10 and S. D. 709. -अवित्त a. 1 rich, wealthy. -2 significant. -अधिन् a. one who longs for or strives to get wealth or gain any object. -अलंकारः a figure of speech determined by and dependent on the sense, and not on sound (opp. शब्दालंकार). -आगमः 1 acquisition of wealth, income. -2 conveying of a sense. -आपत्तिः f. 1 an inference from circumstances, presumption, implication, one of the five sources of knowledge or modes of proof, according to the Mīmāṃsakas. It is an inference used to account for an apparent inconsistency; as in the familiar instance एतौ द्वन्द्वो दद्या न युक्ते the apparent inconsistency between 'fatness' and 'not eating by day' is accounted for by the inference of his 'eating by night'. -2 a figure of speech (according to some rhetoricians) in which a relevant assertion suggests an inference not actually connected with the subject in hand, or vice versa; it corresponds to what is popularly called कैमुतिकन्याय or देहावृत्तन्याय; e. g. हारिणं हरिणाक्षीणां लुटति स्तनयंदले । सुकानामयवस्थं के वयं स्मरिष्येकदा Amar. 100; अक्षितमयोपि मादवं भजते केच कथा शरीरिण R. 8. 43. -उत्पत्तिः f. acquisition of wealth; so उपार्जनं. -उपश्लेषकः an introductory scene (in dramas); अर्थोपश्लेषकाः पंच S. D. 308. -उपमा a simile dependent on sense and not on sound; see under उपमा. -उष्मन् m. the glow or warmth of wealth; अर्थोष्मणा विराहितः पुरुषः स एव Bh. 2. 40. -ओषः -राशिः treasure, hoard of money. -कर (री. f.), -कृत् a. 1 enriching. -2 useful, advantageous. -काम a. desirous of wealth. (-सौ dual), wealth and (sensual) desire or pleasure; R. 1. 25. -कृच्छ्रे 1 a difficult matter. -2 pecuniary difficulty; न युक्षेदर्थकृच्छ्रे Niti. -कृत्य doing or execution of a business; अन्वुपेतार्थकृत्वाः Me. 38. -गौरवं depth of meaning; मास्वैर्यगौरवं Udb. Ki. 2. 27. -ज्ञ a. (-ज्ञी f.) extravagant, wasteful, prodigal. -जात a. full of meaning. (-तं) 1 a collection of things. -2 a large amount of wealth, considerable property. -तत्त्वं 1 the real truth, the

fact of the matter. -2 the real nature or cause of anything. -द a. 1 yielding wealth. -2 advantageous, useful. -3 liberal. -दूषणं 1 extravagance, waste. -2 unjust seizure of property or withholding what is due. -3 finding fault with the meaning. -दोषः a literary fault or blemish with regard to the sense, one of the four *doshas* or blemishes of literary composition, the other three being पदोष, पदांशोष and वाक्योष; for definitions &c. see K. P. 7. -निर्बन्धन a. dependent on wealth. -निश्चयः determination, decision. -पतिः 1 'the lord of riches'; a king; किञ्चिद्विहसार्थपति इत्यर्थः R. 2. 46; 1. 59; 9. 3; 18. 1; Pt. 1. 74. -2 an epithet of Kubera. -पर, -तुल्य a. 1 intent on gaining wealth, covetous. -2 niggardly. -पकृतिः f. the leading source or occasion of the grand object in a drama; (the number of these 'sources' is five:—विजं विदुः पताका च प्रकरी कार्यमेव च । अर्थप्रकृतयः पंच ज्ञात्वा योग्या यथावेति S. D. 317). -प्रयोगः usury. -बंधः arrangement of words, composition, text; stanza, verse; S. 7. 5; ललितार्थबंधं V. 2. 14. -वृद्धि a. selfish. -बोधः indication of the (real) import. -भेदः distinction or difference of meaning; अर्थभेदेन शब्दभेदः. -साधनं, -सा 1 property, wealth. -सुक्त a. significant. -लाभः acquisition of wealth. -लोभः avarice. -वादः 1 declaration of any purpose. -2 affirmation, declaratory assertion, an explanatory remark; speech or assertion having a certain object; a sentence. (It usually recommends a विधि or precept by stating the good arising from its proper observance, and the evils arising from its omission, and also by adducing historical instances in its support.) -3 praise, eulogy; अर्थवाद एवः । दोषं तु मे कश्चित्कथय U. 1. -विकल्पः 1 deviation from truth, perversion of fact, -2 prevarication; also वैकल्पं. -वृद्धिः f. accumulation of wealth. -व्ययः expenditure; ज्ञ a. conversant with money-matters. -शास्त्रं 1 the science of wealth (political economy). -2 science of polity, political science, politics; Dk. 120. इह खलु अर्थशास्त्रकाराश्चिन्तिव सिद्धिमुपवर्णयति Mu. 3; व्यवहारित्वं a politician. -3 the science of practical life. -शौचं purity or honesty in money-matters; सर्वेषां चैव शौचानामर्थशौचं परं सूते Ms. 5. 106. -संस्थानं 1 accumulation of wealth. -2 treasury. -संबन्धः connection of the sense with the word or sentence. -सारः considerable wealth; Pt. 2. 42. -सिद्धिः f. fulfilment of a desired object, success.

अर्थतः ind. 1 With reference to the meaning or a particular object;

यद्वार्थतो गौरव Māl. 1. 7 depth of meaning. 2 In fact, really, truly; न नम्रतः केवलमर्थतोऽपि Si. 3. 56. 3 For the sake of money, gain or profit; रसार्थादन्वेषतः मित्रमर्थं लोकोर्थतः सवते Mu. 1. 14. 4 By reason of.

अर्थना Request, entreaty, suit, petition; N. 5. 112.

अर्थवत् a. 1 Wealthy. 2 Significant, full of sense or meaning; अर्थवान् खलु मे राज्ञाब्दः S. 5. 3 Having meaning; अर्थवद्वातुप्रत्ययः प्रातिपदिकं P. 1. 2. 45. 4 Serving some purpose; successful, useful.

अर्थवत्ता Wealth, property.

अर्थात् ind. (abl. of अर्थ) 1 As a matter of course, of course, in fact; कृषिकम् दंडो भवति इत्यनेन तत्सहचरितमप्युपलक्षण-मर्थद्वारात् भवति S. D. 10 2 According to the circumstances or state of the case; as a matter of fact. 3 That is to say, namely.

अर्थिकः 1 a crier, watchman. 2 Especially, a minstrel whose duty it is to announce (by song &c.) the different fixed periods of the day, such as the hours of rising, sleeping, eating &c.

अर्चित p. p. Requested, asked, desired. -ते Wish, desire; petition.

अर्चिता, -त्वं 1 Begging, request. 2 Wish, desire.

अर्चिन् a. 1 Seeking to gain or obtain, wishing for, desirous of; with instr. or in COMP.; कोषद्वन्द्वान् Mu. 5; को वधेन ममार्षी स्यात् Mb.; अर्थार्थी Pt. 1. 4. 9. 2 Entreating or begging any one (with gen.); अर्थी वरुचिर्मेस्तु Ku. 3 Possessed of desires. -m. 1 One who asks, begs or solicits; a beggar, suppliant, suitor; यथाकामार्थिनाथिनो R. 1. 6; 2. 64; 5. 31; 9. 27; कोर्था गतो गौरव Pt. 1. 146; कम्पारलमयोनिरज्जम् भवतामास्ते वयं वार्थिनः Mv. 1. 30. 2 (In law) A plaintiff, complainant, prosecutor; स पर्यस्तसखः झवद्वर्धितवार्थिना स्वयं । ददर्श संशयच्छेद्यात् व्यग्रहरानतः दितः R. 17. 39. 3 A servant, follower. -COMP. -भावाः state of a suppliant, begging, request; Māl. 9. 30. -सात् ado. at the disposal of beggars; विमज्ज मेरुं यदर्थिसाकृतः N. 1. 16.

अर्थीय a. (In comp.) 1 Destined or intended for, doomed to suffer; क्षरिं रातनाथीयं Ms. 12. 16. 2 Belonging or relating to; कर्म वेव तदर्थीयं Bg. 17. 27.

अर्थ्य a. 1 first to be asked or sought for. 2 Fit, proper. 3 Appropriate, not deviating from the sense, significant; सुखं सुतिमिथ्याभिरुपतस्य सत्स्वती R. 4. 6; Ku. 2. 3. 4 Rich, wealthy. 5 Wise, intelligent. -र्यं Red chalk.

अर्थ 1 P. [अर्द्धि, अर्द्धि] 1 to afflict, torment; strike, hurt, kill; रसःसहस्राणि चतुर्दशार्द्धि Bk. 12. 56, see caus. below.

2 To beg, request, ask; विगलितानुगमं इत्यर्द्धेन नार्द्धि पातकोपि R. 5. 17. -Caus. (or 10 P.) 1 (a) To afflict, torment, distress; कामार्द्धि, कोप, मय &c. (b) To strike, hurt, injure, kill; यनार्द्धिदत्तं देवपुरं विनाकी Bk. 2. 46. -WITH अर्द्धि to torment excessively, fall upon or attack; अत्वादीर्घं बालिनः पुत्रं Bk. 15. 115. -अर्द्धि to distress, afflict, pain.

अर्द्धि a. 1 Distressing, afflicting. -नं Pain, trouble, anxiety, excitement, agitation. -नं, -ना 1 Going, moving. 2 Asking, begging. 3 Killing, hurting; giving pain.

अर्द्धि c. Half, forming a half. -र्द्धि, -र्द्धिः 1 A half, half portion; सर्वनाम्नं समुत्पन्नं अर्थं त्यजति यद्विदितः; गतमर्थं दिवसस्य V. 2; यदर्थं विच्छिन्नं S. 1. 9. divided in half, (अर्थं may be compounded with almost every noun and adjective; as first member of compound with nouns it means 'a half off', कायः=अर्थ कायस्य; with adjectives, it has an adverbial force; ह्याय half dark; with ordinal numerals 'with a half of that number'; दूर्तयि containing two and the third only half; i. e. two and a half. -COMP. -अर्द्धि n. side-look, wink; Mk. 8. 42. -अर्द्धि half the body. -अर्द्धिः a half, the half; -अर्द्धिच a. sharing a half. -अर्द्धि, -र्द्धि 1 half of a half, quarter; चतुर्वर्धिमगाम्यां तामसोऽयनामुने R. 10 56. -2 half and half. -अवर्द्धकः hemerania (Mar. अर्थ-दिशि). -अवर्द्धक a. having only a half left. -आसन्नं 1 half a seat; अर्धसन्नं गोत्रभिर्दोषितो R. 6. 73; मम हि द्विवीकसां समक्ष-मर्धसन्नोपेक्षितस्य S. 7. (it being considered a mark of very great respect to make room for a guest &c. on the same seat with oneself); -2 greeting kindly or with great respect. -3 exemption from censure. -इर्द्धुः 1 the half or crescent moon. -2 semi-circular impression of a finger-nail, crescent shaped nail-print; N. 6. 25 -3 an arrow with a crescent-shaped head (=अर्धचन्द्र below). -मौलि N. of Siva Ms. 56. -उक्त a. half said or uttered; रामभद्र इति अर्थोक्तं महाराज U. 1 -उक्तिः f. a broken speech; an interrupted speech. -उर्द्धयः 1 the rising of the half moon. -2 partial rise. -आसन्नं a sort of posture in meditation. -ऊर्द्धकः a short petticoat (Mar. परकर). -कुल a. half done, incomplete. -खार, -री a kind of measure, half a Khari. -गंगा N. of the river Kāveri so जाह्नवी. -गुच्छः a necklace of 24 strings. -गोलः a hemisphere. -चन्द्र a. crescent-shaped, (-चन्द्रः) 1 the half moon, crescent moon; सार्धचन्द्रं विभक्तिः यः Ku. 6. 75. -2 the semicircular marks on a peacock's tail. -3 an arrow with a crescent-

shaped head; अर्धचन्द्रदिनामिच्छिन्दे कदली-इसम् R. 12. 96. -4 a crescent-shaped nailprint. -5 the hand bent into a semicircle, as for the purpose of seizing or clutching anything; इन्द्राद्वा to seize by the neck and turn out; क्षीयतामेतस्मार्धचन्द्रः Pt. 1. -चन्द्राकार, -चन्द्राकृति a. half-moon-shaped. -चोलकः a short bodice. -द्विनं, -द्विसः 1 half a day, mid-day. -2 a day of 12 hours. -चाराकः a crescent-shaped iron-pointed arrow. -चारीहा, -चारीभरः a form of Siva, (half male and half female). -चाच half a boat. -चिह्नार्ध mid-night. -पंचाशत् f. twenty-five. -पणः a measure containing half a pāṇa. -पथ half way. (-ये) midway. -पहरः half a watch, one hour and a half. -भावाः a half, half a share or part; तद्वर्धमयेन लभस्व काश्चित् Ku. 5. 50; P. 7. 45. -भाविन a. sharing a half. -भाज a. 1 sharing a half, entitled to a half. -2 a companion, sharer. -भाकरः mid-day. -माणकः -माणवः a necklace of 12 strings (माणक consisting of 24). -मात्रा 1 half a (short) syllable. -2 a term for a consonant. -मार्गे ind. midway; V. 1. 3. -मासः half a month, a fortnight. मासिक a. happening every fortnight -2 lasting for a fortnight. -मुष्टिः f. a half-clenched hand. -यामः half a watch. -रथः a warrior who fights on a car with another (who is not so skilled as a रथी); रणे रणेऽभिमानो च विमुक्तश्चापि दृश्यते। घृणी कर्णः प्रमादी च तेन मेऽर्द्धरथो मतः Mb. -रात्रः mid-night; अथाधर्षणे स्तिमितप्रदीपे R. 16. 4. -विस्मयः, -विस्मर्जनीयः the Visarga sound before क, ख, प, and फ. -वीक्षणं a side-look, glance. -वृद्ध a. middle-aged. -वेना-दिक् N. of the followers of Kapāda (arguing half perishableness). -वैशर्ष half or incomplete murder; Ku. 4. 31. -व्यासः the radius of a circle. -वृत्तं fifty. -शेष a. having only a half left. -श्लोकः half a sloka or verse. -सीरिद् m. 1 a cultivator, ploughman who takes half the crop for his labour; Y. 1. 166. -2 =अर्थिक p. v. -हारः a necklace of 64 strings. -ह्रस्वः half a (short) syllable.

अर्थिक a. Half; see अर्थ.

अर्थिक a. (की f.) 1 Measuring a half. 2 Entitled to half a share. -कः A half-caste man; वेदकन्यासमयसो ब्राह्मणेन तु संकृतः । अर्थिकः स तु विशेषो भोज्यो विजेन संशयः Parāśara.

अर्द्धिन् a. Sharing or entitled to a half.

अर्पण 1 Placing or putting upon, setting upon; पादापिनामुग्रहृत्पृष्ठं R. 2. 36. 2 Inserting, placing or putting in. 3 Giving, offering, resigning.

स्वेदापयति-अक्षेप R. 2. 55. मुखपिण्डे पृष्ठति-
ग्रन्थः 15. 3; तच्छृङ्खल मर्त्यं Bg. 9. 27.
4 Restoration, delivery, giving back;
न्यास Ak. 5 Piercing, perforating;
नीलपुण्ड्रपिण्डे सखेः सखा व्यदारयन् Rām.
अक्षिप्तः The heart; flesh in the
heart.

अक्षु 1 P. (अक्षति, आनय, अक्षितुं) 1
To go towards. 2 To kill, hurt.

अक्षु (क्षु) द-क्षु 1 A swelling, tu-
mour, (various kinds). 2 One
hundred millions. 3 N. of a moun-
tain in the west of India (Abn).
4 A serpent. 5 A cloud. 6 A long
round mass, lump of flesh. 7 A ser-
pent-like demon killed by Indra.

अक्षु α. 1 Small, minute, short.
2 Weak, lean. 3 Foolish. 4 Young,
childish. —कः 1 A boy, child;
श्रुतस्य यायादयमंतमर्षकः R. 3. 21, 25, 7.
67. 2 The young of an animal. 3
A fool, idiot.

अक्षु 1 α. Excellent, best. 2 Re-
spectable. —वः 1 A master, lord.
2 A man of the third tribe, Vaisya.
—व्या 1 A mistress. 2 A woman of
the Vaisya tribe. —व्या The wife of
a Vaisya. —COMP. —व्याः A Vaisya of
rank.

अक्षु म. 1 The sun. 2 The head
of the Manes; विष्णुनामयमा चारिण Bg.
10. 29. 3 N. of the arka plant.

अक्षुणी A woman of the Vaisya
tribe.

अक्षु m. 1 A horse; अक्षुः कृतप्रभमर्षवर्त
श्रजाः Si. 12. 31. 2 One of the ten
horses of the moon. 3 Indra. 4 A
short span (गोकर्णपरिमण). —ती 1 A
mare. 2 A bawd, procuress.

अक्षु α. 1 Coming hitherward
(opp. पश्च). 2 Turned towards,
coming to meet any one. 3 Being
on this side. 4 Being below or be-
hind (in time or place). 5 Follow-
ing, subsequent. —क ind. 1
Hitherward, on this side. 2 From
a certain point. 3 Before (in time
or place); यत्तद्वैर्याक सलिलमयं ब्रह्मिण्यम्
K. 125; अर्वाक्षः संवत्सरास्तथमी हरेत् परतो नृपः
Y. 2. 173, 113; 1. 254. 4 On the
lower side, behind, downwards (opp.
ऊर्ध्व). 5 Afterwards, subsequently.
6 (With loc.) Within, near; एते
पार्श्वोत्पन्नध्रुवो विनदमीकुपराः S. 1. 15.
—COMP. —कालः posterior time. —कालिक
α. belonging to proximate time, modern;
तत्ता modernness, posteriority
of time. —कुलं the near bank of
a river.

अक्षुचीन α. 1 Modern, recent. 2
Reverse, contrary. —न ind. (With
abl.) 1 On this side of. 2 Later than;
यक्षुर्वै पृथिव्या अक्षुचीनमंतरिक्षात् Sat. Br.

अक्षुक्षु n. Piles. —COMP. —क्षु α. des-
troying piles. (—क्षुः) 1 N. of the

plant क्षुण, so called because it is
said to cure piles.

अक्षिप्त α. Afflicted with piles.

अक्षि 1 P. (अक्षति, अक्षितुं, आनय, अक्षितुं)
(epic A. as गदगणे नाक्षे पुत्रां Rām.) 1
To deserve, merit, be worthy of
with acc. or inf.; किमिदं ददुःखमने-
श्वराक्षति S. 7. 2 To have a right to,
be entitled to; ननु गर्भः पित्रं रिदयमर्हति
S. 6. न क्षी स्वातन्त्र्यमर्हति Ms. 9. 3. 3 To
be fit or deserve to be done; अर्धरा
मयि भवद्भिः कर्तुमर्हति N. 5. 112; Dk. 137.
4 To be equal to; be worth; न वै माया-
व्युपचारमर्हति S. 3. 18; तर्हि ते जययज्ञस्य कलां
नाक्षि शोडशी Ms. 2. 88. 5 To be able,
translateable by 'can'; न मे वचनमन्त्या
मवितुमर्हति S. 4. 6 To worship, honour;
see caus. below. 7 (Used with inf.
in the second pers. and sometimes
in the third) अक्षि represents a mild
form of command, advice or
courteous request, and may be tran-
slated by 'pray,' 'deign,' 'be pleased to';
'will be pleased to'; द्विवाच्यहान्यमर्हति
सोदुमर्हन् R. 5. 25 pray wait &c; नाक्षि
मे प्रणय विहेतुं 2. 58. —Caus. or 10 P.
To honour, worship; राजाक्षिहत्तं मनुष्यकं-
पाणिः Bk. 1. 17; Ms. 3. 3, 119.

अक्षि α. 1 Respectable, worthy of
respect, deserving; अर्हवमेजयन् विप्रो
दंमर्हति मायक Ms. 8. 392. 2 Worthy
of, having a claim to, entitled to,
with acc., inf., or in comp.; नैवाहः
पैतृकं रिक्तं पतितोत्पादितो हि सः Ms. 9. 144;
संस्कारमर्हत्त्वं न च लप्यते Rām.; तस्मान्नाहो
वयं हेतुं धार्यपहान् स्वनाथवार् Bg. 1. 37; so
मानं, वयं, दंड &c. 3 Becoming, proper,
fit; केवलं यानमर्हत्त्वा Pt. 3; with gen.
also, स-मयोर्हो महीभुजां Pt. 1. 87-92. 4
Worth (in money), costing; see
below. —हः 1 N. of Indra. 2 N. of
Vishnu. 3 Price (as in महाह); महाह-
व्यपत्तिवर्तनच्युतेः Ku. 5. 12 (महानर्हो यस्याः
Malli.). —ह्य Worship, adoration.

अक्षिण-पा Worship, adoration, ho-
nour, treating with respect or
veneration; अक्षिणमर्हते चक्रुर्धनयो नयचक्षुर्
R. 1. 55; Si. 15. 22.

अक्षु α. Worthy, deserving, ad-
orable. —m. 1 A Buddha; the highest
rank in Buddhist hierarchy. 2 A
superior divinity with the Jaines;
सर्वज्ञो जितरागादेशोऽक्षुः सौलोक्यजितः । यथास्मिता-
र्थवादी च देवोर्हन् परमेश्वरः ॥

अक्षि α. Worthy, deserving. —तः
1 A Buddha. 2 A Buddhist men-
dicant.

अक्षिती The quality of being fit to
be worshipped, veneration, adoration
श्रीनार्हतीचणैर्धुनेः Sk.

अक्षि pot. p. 1 Worthy, respectable.
2 Fit to be praised.

अक्षु 1 U (अक्षति-ने, अक्षितुं, अक्षित) 1
To adorn. 2 To be competent or

able. 3 To prevent, ward off;
see अक्षु.

अक्षु 1 The sting in the tail of a
scorpion. 2 Yellow orpiment;
क्षु. अक्षु.

अक्षुः 1 A curl, lock of hair, hair
in general; ललाटिकाक्षुः कर्णपल्लवा Ku. 5.
53; अक्षुः कालकुंदाक्षुः Me. 65 (the
word is n. also, as appears from a
quotation of Malli.: स्वभाववक्राव्यलकानि
तान्). 2 Curls on the forehead. 3
Saffron besmeared on the body. —क्षा
1 A girl from eight to ten years of
age. 2 N. of the capital of Kubera,
and of the lord of the Yakshas; विमानि
वस्यां ललितललाटायां मनोहरा वैश्रवणस्य लक्ष्मीः Bv.
2. 10; रत्नञ्चा ते वसुनिर्लक्षा तान् वक्ष्येयान्
Me. 7. —COMP. —अक्षिपः, —पक्षिः, —क्षुः
'lord of Alakā', N. of Kubera;
अक्षुजीवदमालकेश्वरो R. 19. 15. —अक्षुः the
end of a curl or ringlet. —नक्षु 1 N.
of the Ganges, or a river falling in-
to it. —2 a girl from eight to ten
years of age. —नक्षु N. of the
capital of Kubera. —संहतिः f. rows
of curls; Si. 6. 3.

अक्षुः —क्षुः The red resin of cer-
tain trees, red lac or sap (formerly
used by women to dye certain parts
of their body, particularly the soles
of the feet and lip); (क्षुवासस) विरे-
जितालककपाटलेन Ku. 5. 34, M. 3.
5; अक्षुः कर्णं पश्यी ततान् R. 7. 7; क्षियो
हतायाः पुरुषं निर्यथं निष्पीडितालककवत्पञ्जति
Mk. 4. 15. —COMP. —रक्षुः red lac,
juice; अक्षुः सरकाभाः च लकः सवर्जिते । अथापि
चरणी तस्याः पत्रकोशममयो Rām. —रक्षुः
the red colour of alakta.

अक्षुण α. 1 Having no signs or
marks. 2 Undefined, undistinguished.
3 Having no good marks, inauspi-
cious, illomened; क्षुणावहा मनुलक्षणाहम्
R. 14. 5. —क्षु 1 A bad or inauspi-
cious sign. 2 That which is no
definition, a bad definition.

अक्षुक्षि α. Unseen, unobserved;
अक्षुक्षिताभ्युत्पन्नो नृपेण R. 2. 27.

अक्षुक्षि f. Evil fortune, bad luck,
poverty.

अक्षु α. 1 Invisible, unknown,
unobserved. 2 Unmarked. 3 Having
no particular marks. 4 Insignificant
in appearance. 5 Having no pretence,
free from fraud. 6 Not लक्ष्य or se-
condary (as meaning). —COMP. —पक्षि
α. moving invisibly. —जन्मता un-
known birth, obscure origin; बहुवि-
पाक्षुलक्ष्यजन्मता Ku. 5. 72. —क्षि α. dis-
guised, incognito —वाक्षु α. addressing
words to no visible object; Ku. 5. 57.

अक्षुक्षुः A water-serpent.

अक्षु α. (क्षु-क्षी f.) 1 Not light,
heavy, big. 2 Not short, long (in
prosody). 3 Serious, solemn. 4
Intense, violent, very great. —COMP.

-उपलः a rock. -प्रतिज्ञा *a.* solemnly pledged or promised.

अलंकरणं 1 Decoration, ornamenting. 2 An ornament (lit. and fig.); मृजति तावदंशप्रगुणकरं पुरुषरत्नमलंकरणं श्रवः Bh. 2. 92.

अलंकरिष्णु *a.* 1 Fond of ornaments. 2 Decorating, skilled in decorating.

अलंकारः 1 Decoration, act of decorating or ornamenting. 2 An ornament (fig. also); अलंकारः स्वर्गस्य V. 1. 3 A figure of speech, of which there are three kinds:—शब्द, अर्थ, and शब्दार्थ. 4 The whole science of Rhetoric.—COMP. —शास्त्रं the science and art of rhetoric, poetics.—हवर्ण gold used for ornaments.

अलंकारकः Ornament, decoration; Ms. 7. 220.

अलंकृतिः *f.* 1 Decoration. 2 An ornament; कर्णलंकृति Amaru. 13. 3 A rhetorical ornament, a figure of speech; तद्देशीया शब्दादीं सगुणावलंकृतिं गुणः काव्ये K. P. 1; यो विद्वान् मन्यते काव्यं शब्दा-ध्यावनलंकृतिम् । असौ न मन्यते कस्माद्गुणमनलं कृतिम् Chandr. 1; सालंकृतिः श्रवणकर्मलवर्ण-राजः Bv. 3. 6 (where अं has senses 2 and 3).

अलंकिया Adorning, ornamenting, decoration (fig. also).

अलंघनीय *a.* Insurmountable, inaccessible, beyond the reach of.

अलजः A kind of bird.

अलंजरः, -जुरः An earthen jar.

अलम् *ind.* 1 (*a*) Enough, sufficient for, adequate to (with dative or inf.); तस्यालमेवा सुधितस्य तुल्ये R. 2. 39; अन्यथा प्रातःप्रायं कुर्याम त्वामलं वयम् Bk. 8. 98. (b) A match for, equal to (with dat.); देवेष्वो हरिरलं Sk.; अलं महा मृदाय Mbh. 2 Able, competent (with inf.); अलं भोक्तुं Sk.; वरेण शमितं लोकानलं दग्धुं हि तत्पयः Ku. 2. 56; with loc. also; त्रयाणामपि लोकानामलमस्मि निवारणे Ram. 3 A way with, enough of, no need of, no use of (having a prohibitive force), with instr. or gerund; अलमन्यथा गृहीत्वा M. 1. 20; आलप्यालमिदं कप्रीयस्य दारानमाहत् Si. 2. 40; अलं मही-पाल तव भ्रमेण R. 2. 34; Ku. 5. 82; अलमियादिः कुसुमैः S. 4 so many flowers will do. 4 (*a*) Completely, thoroughly; अहंस्तेन शनयितुमलं वारिधारासह्यैः Me. 53; त्वमपि विततयज्ञः स्वर्गिणः ग्रीणयालम् S. 7. 34. (b) Greatly, excessively, to a high degree; तुदति अलम् K. 2; यो गच्छस्व वि-द्विषतः प्रति Ak. —COMP. —कर्मणि *a.* competent to do any act; skillful, clever. —कृ see under कृ. —जीविक *a.* sufficient for livelihood. —धन *a.* possessing sufficient wealth, rich; निरादि-धनश्चैव प्रतिशुः स्वादलंघनः Ms. 8. 162. —धूसः thick smoke, volume of smoke. —पुरु-षीण *a.* fit for a man or sufficient for a man. —बल *a.* strong enough, hav-

ing sufficient power. —बुद्धिः sufficient sense. —वृष्णु *a.* able, competent; विना-प्यमदलं वृष्णुरिज्यते तपसः सुतः Si. 2. 9.

अलपट *a.* Not libidinous, chaste. —इः Women's apartments.

अलंबुषः 1 Vomiting. 2 The palm of the hand with the fingers extended.

अलम्ब *a.* 1 Houseless, moving about. 2 Without destruction or loss, imperishable. —यः 1 Non-destruction; permanence. 2 Birth, production.

अलकः 1 A mad dog or one rendered furious. 2 N. of a plant (शुतार्क).

अलले *ind.* A word of no import, occurring in the dialect of the pis'achas (mostly used in dramas).

अलबाल *a.* basin for water at the root of a tree; see आलबाल.

अलस् *a.* Not shining.

अलस *a.* 1 Inactive, without energy, lazy, indolent. 2 Tired, fatigued, languid; मार्गश्चादलसश्चरि दारिके M. 5; Amaru. 4, 90; Y. 3. 2; गमनमलसं Māl. 1. 17. 3 Soft, gentle. 4 Slow, dull (as in gait or motion); श्रीणीभारादलसग-मना Me. 82. —COMP. —ईक्षणा a woman with languishing looks.

अलसक *a.* Indolent, idle. —कः Flatulence.

अलातः—स A fire-brand, half-burnt wood; निर्वाणालातलापयं Ku. 2. 23.

अलातुरः—रू *f.* The bottle-gourd. —डु (*n.*) 1 A vessel made of gourd. 2 A fruit of the gourd which is very light and floats in water; किं हि नयितुं अंशुनि मज्जंयलाशुनि शवाणः प्रवत इति Mv. 1; Ms. 6. 54. —COMP. —कटं the dust or down (रजः) of the bottle-gourd. —पात्रं a jar made of the bottle-gourd.

अलार *a.* A door.

अलिः 1 A black bee, 2 A scorpion.

3 A crow. 4 The (Indian) cuckoo. 5 Spirituous liquor. —COMP. —कुलं a flight or number of bees.

संकुलं full of a swarm of bees; अलिङ्कुसंकुलकुसुमनि-कुलनवदलमालतमाले Git. 1. संकुलः the *kubja* plant. —जिह्वा, —हिक्का the uvula, soft palate. —मिश्र *a.* pleasing to the bees. (—यः) the red lotus. (—पा) the trumpet flower. —सालार a flight of bees. —विरावः, —रतं song or hum of a bee. —बल्लभः—मिश्र *q. v.*

अलिकं The forehead; अलिकेन चहमका-तिना Bv. 2. 171; Vb. 3. 6.

अलिम *m.* 1 A scorpion. 2 A bee; मलिनिमांशलिनि मायवयोषिताम् Si. 6. 4. —नी 1 A swarm of bees; अरमतालिनी शिलीध्रे Si. 6. 72; अलिनीजिष्णुः कचाभां वयः Bh. 1. 5.

अलिगर्दः A kind of snake.

अलिग *a.* 1 Having no characteristic marks, having no marks. 2 Having bad marks. 3 (In gram.) Having no gender.

अलिजरः A water-jar; see अलंजर.

अलिद्दः 1 A terrace before a house-door; सुखालिद्दोरणं M. 5. 2 A place (like a square) at the door.

अलिपकः 1 A cuckoo, 2 A bee. 3 A dog.

अलिमकः =अनिमक *q. v.*

अलिपक-चक see अनिमक.

अलीक *a.* 1 Unpleasing, disagreeable. 2 Untrue, false, pretended; अलीक-कापकानेन K. 147; वचन Amaru. 23, 33, 43. —कं 1 The forehead. 2 Falsehood, untruth.

अलीकिन् *a.* 1 Disagreeable, unpleasant. 2 False, deceiving.

अलुः A small water-pot.

अलुक्, समासः A compound in which the case terminations are not dropped, but retained; *e. g.* सरसजं, आश्रयेवद्.

अले *ind.* Unmeaning words in अलेले the dialect of the Pis'achas chiefly introduced in plays.

अलेपक *a.* Stainless. —कः An epithet of the Supreme Spirit.

अलोक *a.* 1 That which cannot be seen, as in लोकालोक इवाचनः R. 1. 68 (न लोक्वत इत्यलोकः Malli.). 2 Having no people. 3 One who does not go to any other world after death (not having performed meritorious deeds). —कः, —कं 1 Not the world. 2 End or destruction of the world; absence of people; रक्ष सर्वानिमोहोक्तान् नालोकं कर्तुमर्हति Rām. —COMP. —आमान्य *a.* extraordinary, uncommon.

अलोकनं invisibility, disappearance.

अलोल *a.* 1 Tranquil, unagitated. 2 Firm, steady. 3 Not fickle. 4 Not thirsty, free from desire.

अलोत्प *a.* 1 Free from desire. 2 Not greedy or covetous, indifferent to sensual objects.

अलौकिक *a.* (—की *f.*) 1 Not current in the world, uncommon, supernatural. 2 Unusual, rare. 3 Not current in the usual language, peculiar to the sacred writings, not used in classics, Vedic. 4 Theoretical; ५ rare occurrence of a word; अलौकिकत्वाद्मरः स्वकोषे न यानि नामानि समाल्लिख । । पलीक्य तत्पद्युना प्रचारस्य प्रयत्नः पुरुषाचमस्य Trik.

अल्प *a.* 1 Trifling, unimportant, insignificant (opp. महत् or बृह); Ms. 11. 36. 2 Small, little, minute, scanty (opp. बहु); अल्पस्य हेतोर्बुद्ध्यु हातुनि-च्छन् R. 2. 47; 1. 2. 3 Mortal, of short existence. 4 Seldom, rare. —रूपं, —रूपेण, —रूपत् *adv.* 1 A little. 2 For a easily reason; प्रीतिरल्पेन मियते Ram. 3 Easily, without much trouble or difficulty. —COMP. —अल्प *a.* very little or minute, little by little. —असु १ प्राण *q. v.* —आकाशिन *a.* desiring little, contented or satisfied with little. —आयुश्च *a.* shortlived; Ms. 4. 157. (—यः *m.*) 1 a young one, cub. —2 a goat. —आहार,

आहारिन् *a.* eating little, moderate in diet. (—*r.*) moderation, abstinence in food. —**इतर** *a.* 1 other than small, large. —2 other than few, many; as *रा:* कल्पना: many or various ideas. —**ऊन** *a.* slightly defective, not quite complete. —**उपाय:** small means. —**गंध** *a.* having little scent or odour. (—*घं*) a red lotus. —**वेहित** *a.* inert. —**छद्** *a.* scantily clad; Mk. 1. 37. —**ज्ञ** *a.* knowing little, shallow, superficial. —**तनु** *a.* 1 dwarfish, short. —2 weak, thin. —**दुष्टि** *a.* narrow-minded, short-sighted. —**घन** *a.* not affluent or rich, poor; Ms. 3. 66; 11. 40. —**धी** *a.* weak-minded, foolish. —**मज्जस्** *a.* having few descendants or subjects. —**ममाण,** —**माणक** *a.* 1 of little weight or measure 2 of little authority, resting on little evidence. —**मयोन** *a.* of rare application or use, rarely used. —**प्राण-अभु** *a.* having short breath, asthmatic. (—*ण:*) 1 slight breathing or weak aspiration. —2 (in gram.) a name given to the unaspirated letters of the alphabet, i. e. the vowels, semivowels, nasals and the letters क् च् द् त् प् य् र् ल् द् व्. —**बल** *a.* weak, feeble, having little strength. —**बुद्धि** —**मति** *a.* weak-minded silly, ignorant; Ms. 12. 74. —**माचिन्** *a.* taciturn. —**मध्यम** *a.* slender waisted. —**मात्र** a little, a little merely. —**मूर्ति** *a.* small-bodied, dwarfish. (—*ति:* *f.*) a small figure or object. —**मूल्य** *a.* of small value, cheap. —**मेधस्** *a.* of little understanding, ignorant, silly. —**वयस्** *a.* young in age, youthful. —**वादिस्** *a.* taciturn. —**विद्य** *a.* ignorant, uneducated. —**विषय** *a.* of limited range or capacity; क् चाल्यविषया मति: R. 1. 2. —**शक्ति** *a.* weak, feeble. —**सरस्** *n.* a basin, a small pond (one which is shallow or dry in hot season). —**अल्पक** *a.* (स्विका *f.*) 1 Small, little. 2 Contemptible, mean. —**अल्पपच** *a.* Cooking little, stingy, niggardly. —**च:** A miser. —**अल्पश:** *ind.* 1 In a low degree, slightly, a little; बहुशो वृत्ति अशुद्धिविषे, अल्पश: आद्रेड P. V. 4. 42 Com. 2 Seldom, now and then. —**अल्पित** *a.* 1 Diminished. 2 Lowered in estimation, disparaged; मृग न चक्रेऽल्पितकल्पयाद्य: N. 1. 15. —**अल्पिष्ठ** *a.* Least, smallest, very small. —**अल्पीकृ** 8 U. To make small, diminish, reduce in number. —**अल्पीयस्** *a.* Smaller, less; very small. —**अम्हा** A mother (Voc. अम्ह). —**अद्** 1 P. [अवति, अवित or उत्] 1 To protect, defend; यमवतामवतां च धुरि स्थित: R. 9. 1; प्रत्यक्षाभि: प्रपन्नस्तुभिरवतु वस्ताभिरष्टाभिरीश: S. 1. 1. 2 To please, satisfy, give pleasure to; विक्रमस्तेन मामवति नाजिते

त्वयि B. 11. 75; न नामवति सङ्गिषा रत्नवती मन्दिनी 1. 65. 3 To like, wish, desire. 4 To favour, promote. (In the Dhātupāṭha several other meanings are assigned to this root, but they are very rarely used in classical literature).

अव *ind.* (the initial अ is sometimes dropped, as in अवपरितोषनिधी वगाह Ku. 1. 1) 1 (As a preposition) Away, off, away from, down. 2 (As a prefix to verbs) It expresses (a) determination; अवयु; (b) diffusion, pervasion; अवकृ; (c) disrespect; अवज्ञा; (d) littleness; श्रीहीनवहति; (e) support, resting upon; अवलम्ब; (f) purification, अवदान; (g) depreciation, discomfiture; अवहति शत्रून् (परमवति); (h) commanding; अवकृप; (i) depression, bending down; अवतृ, अवगाह; (j) knowledge; अवगम्, अवद्. 3 As the first member of Tat. compounds it means अवकुट्ट; अवकोकिल:—अवकुट्ट: कोकिलया Sk.

अवकट *a.* 1 Downwards; backwards. 2 Opposite, contrary. —टं Contrariety, opposition.

अवकर: Dust, sweepings.

अवकर्त: A part cut off, a strip.

अवकर्तन Cutting off, stripping &c.

अवकर्षण 1 Putting out, extraction.

2 Expulsion.

अवकलित *a.* 1 Seen, observed. 2 Known. 3 Taken, received.

अवकाश: 1 Occasion, opportunity; ताते चापद्वितीये वहति रणधुरी को मयसावकाश: Ve. 3. 5; oft. used with लब्ध in the sense of 'to get an opportunity or scope for action'; लब्धावकाशो विप्रयत्नां तत्र दग्धो मनोभव: Ks. 1. 41. 2 (a) Place, space, room; अवकाशं किलोदन्वा-चायामास्यार्थितो दक्षे R. 4. 58; so अन्यमवकाशमवगाहे V. 4; यथावकाशं नी to take to its proper place, R. 6. 14; अस्माकमस्ति न कथंचिद्विहावकाश: Pt. 4. 8; अवकाशो विवि-कोयं महानयो: समारये Rām. (b) Footing; admission, access, entrance; (काय) छात्रे तु दर्पणतले छलभावकाशा S. 7. 32; oft. used in these senses with लब्ध; लब्धावकाशो मे मनोरथ: S. 1; शोकावेगदूषिते मे मनसि विवेक एव नावकाशो लभते Prab.; also with कृ or दा 'to make room for', 'admit', 'give way to'; असौ हि दत्ता निमित्तवकाशं Mk. 3. 6; तस्मादेवो विपुलमतिमिनोवकाशोऽध-मानां Pt. 1. 366; अवकाशं कृ to obstruct, hinder or impede; नयनसलिलोपीडरुद्धावकाशो (निद्रा) Me. 91. 3 Interval, intermediate space or time. 4 An aperture, opening.

अवकीर्ण *a.* Violating the vow or engagements of continence. —*m.* (—*णी*) A religious student who has committed an act of incontinence (such as sexual intercourse) against his vow of celibacy; अवकीर्णी भवेद्ब्रूया

ब्रह्मचर्यं तु दोषितम्! गर्दभं पशुमलम्ब्य वेक्ष्यत स विपुलान् || Y. 3. 280; Ms. 3. 155.

अवकुचन् Bending, curving, contraction.

अवकुचन 1 Investing, surrounding.

2 Attracting, engaging.

अवकुचित *a.* 1 Invested, surrounded, 2 Attracted.

अवकुट्ट *p. p.* 1 Pulled down. 2 Removed. 3 Expelled, turned out or away. 4 Inferior, low, degraded, outcast (opp. उत्कृष्ट or श्रेष्ठ). —**ह:** A servant who performs the lowest menial duties (such as sweeping &c.) (समाजन्तशोषनविनिष्ठक); पणो देवोऽवकुट्टस्तु पशुकुट्टस्तु वेत्तम् Ms. 7. 126.

अवकुति: *f.* 1 Considering as possible, possibility, probability; केव मोक्षमे अवकुतायेव Sk. (अवकुतिरितभावा). 2 Suitableness.

अवकोशन् *a.* Unfruitful, barren (as a tree).

अवकोकिल *a.* Drawn or called down to by a cuckoo.

अवक्र *a.* Not crooked; (fig.) honest, upright.

अवक्रन्द *a.* Crying slowly; roaring, neighing —*च्:* A cry.

अवक्रन्दन् Crying out, weeping aloud.

अवक्रम: Descending, descent.

अवक्रय: 1 Price. 2 Wages, hire, farm, rent. 3 Letting out to hire, leasing. 4 A tax or tribute (to be paid to the king), duty (राजयाजं द्रव्यं Sk.)

अवक्रान्ति: *f.* 1 Descent. 2 Approach. अवक्रिया Omission, neglect.

अवक्रोश: 1 Discordant noise. 2 A curse. 3 Abuse, censure.

अवक्रेश: 1 Trickling, descent of moisture. 2 Lehor.

अवक्रेदने Trickling, falling (as of dew or moisture).

अवकण: A discordant note.

अवकाण: Imperfect digestion or decoction.

अवकाश: Destruction, decay, waste, loss.

अवकाशयन् Means of extinguishing (fire &c.)

अवक्षेप: 1 Blaming, reviling. 2 Objection.

अवक्षेपण 1 Throwing down, considered as one of the five kinds of karman, q. v. 2 Contempt, despising. 3 Censure, blame. 4 Overcoming, subduing. —*णी* Rein, bridle.

अवखण्डन Dividing, destroying.

अवखात A deep ditch.

अवगणन 1 Disobedience, contempt, disregard. 2 Censure, blame. 3 Insult, mortification.

अवगण्ड: A boil or pimple upon the face or cheeks.

अवगति: *f.* 1 Knowledge, percep- tion, comprehension. 2 True or

determinate knowledge; ब्रह्मावगतिरिति पुराणार्थः; ब्रह्मावगतिरित्यवगतिरिति S. B.

अवगमः-गमनं 1 Going near; descending. 2 Understanding, perception, knowledge.

आवगाह *p. p.* 1 Plunged into, entered into, immersed; अश्वत्थामावगाहेति S. 7. 2 Depressed, low, deep (lit. and fig.); अश्वत्थामावगाहना जघनगोरासराश्च S. 3. 8. 3 Congealed, curdling (as blood).

अवगाहः, -हनं 1 Bathing; सुभगसलिलावगाहः S. 1. 3; सदावगाहसुभगारिमंभयः Rs. 1. 1. 2. Plunging, immersing (in general) entering into; परदेशावगाहनान् H. 3. 95; जलावगाहसुभगमातशाना R. 5. 47; दग्धानामवगाहनाय विधिना रम्यं सरो विमितं S. Th. 1. 3 (fig.) Mastering, learning. 4 A place of bathing.

अवगीत *p. p.* 1 Sung in a discordant tone, sung badly. 2 Reproached, abused, censured. 3 Wicked, vile. 4 Satirized in song. —तं 1 Satire in song, derision. 2 Reproach, blame.

अवगुणः A fault, defect, demerit; अन्यदोषं परावगुणं Malli. on Ki. 13. 48.

अवगुण्टनं 1 The act of covering the head of women; hiding, veiling. 2 A veil (for the face); (fig. also); अवगुण्टनवती कलजामिसरेयवि S. D.; कृत शीर्षावगुण्टनः Mu. 6. 3 A covering, mantle (in general).

अवगुण्टनवत् *a.* Covered with a veil, veiled; वती गरी S. 5.

अवगुण्टिका 1 Veiling, covering. 2 A veil. 3 A curtain.

अवगुण्टित *p. p.* Veiled, covered, concealed; रजनीतिमिरावगुण्टिते Ku. 4. 11.

अवगुरणं-गोरणं Menacing, assaulting with intent to kill, assailing with weapons.

अवगूहनं 1 Hiding, concealing. 2 Embracing.

अवग्रहः 1 Separation of the component parts of a compound, or of other grammatical forms. 2 The mark or interval of such a separation. 3 A hiatus, absence of sandhi (as in धिक् तां च तं च सदनं च इमां च मां च instead of चेमां च) Bh. 2. 4 The mark (s) used to mark the elision of अ after ए and ओ. 5 Withholding of rain, drought, failure of rain; वृष्टिर्भवति शस्त्रानामवग्रहविशोषिणा R. 1. 62; 10. 48; वयोममस्योवृष्टिमावग्रह इवाति 12. 29; कुम्भं सीतां तदवग्रहक्षणां Ku. 5. 61. 6 An obstacle, impediment. 7 A herd of elephants. 8 The forehead of an elephant. 9 Nature, original temperament. 10 Punishment (opp. अनुग्रह). 11 An imprecation, a term of abuse.

अवग्रहणं 1 An obstacle, impediment. 2 Disrespect, disregard.

अवग्रहाः 1 Breaking, separation. 2 Impediment. 3 A curse; see अवग्रह.

अवग्रहः 1 A hole in the ground, a cave, a cavern. 2 A grind-stone, stone-mill for grinding corn. 3 Stirring up, shaking.

अवग्रवणं 1 Rubbing into, 2 Rubbing off. 3 Grinding.

अवघातः 1 Striking. 2 Hurting, killing. 3 A violent or sharp blow, a stroke or blow in general; कर्णावघात-निपुणे च ताडयमाना दूरिकृताः करितरेण...म्याः Nstipr. 2. 4 Threshing corn by bruising it with a pestle in a mortar.

अवघूर्णनं Rolling or whirling round.

अवघोषणं-घा 1 Proclaiming. 2 A proclamation.

अवघ्राणं The act of smelling at.

अवचन *a.* Not speaking, silent, speechless; सङ्कुलता साध्यसादवचना निवृत्ति S. 1. —तं 1 Absence of assertion, silence, taciturnity. 2 Censure, blame, reproof; कर *a.* disobedient.

अवचनीय *a.* 1 Not to be spoken or uttered, obscene or indecent (in language); वदेष्वचनीयेषु तदेव द्विगुणं मन्त्रैर्भ्यः S. 269. 2 Not censurable, not blamable, free from censure; लेखितवचनीया भवति Mk. 2; तात impropriety of speech, freedom from censure; संवया व्यवहृत्ये कुतो ह्यवचनीयता U. 1. 5.

अवच (चा)यः Gathering (such as flowers, fruits &c.); ततः प्रविशत कुसुमावचयमभिनयेत्ये सख्यौ S. 4; अविरतकुसुमावचावचदात् Si. 7. 71.

अवचारणं Employing, application, mode of proceeding.

अवचूटः-लः The pendent cloth on a chariot, an ornament (like a *chouri*) hanging from the top of a banner; लिच्छावचूटममुमावचयाम जमुः Si. 5. 13; दिवसकरावरणस्यावचूलचामरकलापः K. 26.

अवचूर्णनं 1 Pounding, grinding, reducing to powder. 2 Sprinkling with powder; especially, throwing absorbent powders on wounds.

अवचूलः-अवचूट *q. v.*

अवचूलकः, -कं A *chouri* or brush for fanning off flies.

अवच्छादः (च्छा)दः A cover, covering; कांचनाच्छदान् (सरान्) Rām.

अवच्छिन्न *p. p.* 1 Cut off. 2 Separated, divided, detached. 3 (In Logic) Separated or excluded from all other things by the properties predicated of a thing as peculiar to itself. 4 Bounded; modified, determined; विकलघनवच्छिन्न Bh. 2. 1. 5 Particularized, distinguished, characterized, as by an attributive word.

अवच्छुरित *a.* Mixed. —तं A horse-lough.

अवच्छेदः 1 A part, portion. 2 Boundary, limit. 3 Separation. 4 Distinction, distinguishing, particularization, (as by attributes). 5

Determination, decision, settlement, शब्दाद्येस्यावच्छेदे विशेषस्थितिहेतवः Vak. P. 6 That property of a thing which distinguishes it from every thing else, a characteristic property. 7 Bounding, defining.

अवच्छेदक *a.* 1 Separating. 2 Determining, deciding. 3 Bounding. 4 Distinguishing, particularizing. 5 Peculiar, characteristic. —कः 1 That which distinguishes. 2 A predicate, characteristic, property.

अवजयः Defeat; victory over; येन-द्रोकायजयाय हतः R 6 62. अवजितिः *f.* Conquest, defeat. अवज्ञा Disrespect, contempt; low opinion; disregard (with the obj. in loc. or gen.); आत्मन्यवज्ञां शिथिलीचकार R. 2. 41; ये नाम केचिद्भिः न प्रथयंतवज्ञां Māl. 1. 6. —Comp. —उपहत *a.* treated with contempt, humiliated. —दुःखः the agonies of humiliation; मा जीवन् यः परावज्ञादुःखदग्धोऽपि जीवति Si. 2 45.

अवज्ञानं Disrespect, contempt.

अवटः 1 A hole, cavity. 2 A pit; अवटे चापि मे राम प्रक्षिप्य कलेवरं, अवटे ये निर्धायंते Rām. 3 A well. 4 Any low or depressed part of the body, sinus; अवटश्चेन्न-मेतानि स्थानान्यत्र शरिरके Y. 3. 98. 5 A juggler. —Comp. —कच्छपः a tortoise in a hole; (fig.) one who has had no experience, who has seen nothing of the world.

अवटिः, —टी *f.* 1 A hole. 2 A well.

अवटीट *a.* Having a flat nose, flat-nosed.

अवटुः 1 A hole in the ground. 2 A well. 3 The back or nape of the neck. 4 The depressed part of the body. —दुः *f.* The raised portion of the neck. —दु *m.* A hole, a rent.

अवटीनं The flight of a bird, flying down-wards.

अवतंसः-सं 1 A garland. 2 An ear-ring, a ring-shaped ornament, an ear-ornament (fig. also); गणा नमोऽप्रस-वावतंसाः Ku. 1. 55; स्ववाहनक्षोभचलावतंसाः 7. 38; R. 13. 49. 3 An ornament worn on the head, crest; (fig.) any thing that serves as an ornament; तामरसावतंसा जलसंनिवेशाः Chāt. 2. 3; पुंडरी-कावतंसाभिः परिक्षाभिः Rām. पुष्पावतंसं सलिलं Susr.

अवतंसकः An ear-ornament; an ornament in general.

अवतंसयति Den. P. To use as ear-ring, make ear-rings of; अवतंसयति द्यमाणाः प्रमदाः शिरिषकुम्भानि S. 1. 4.

अवततिः *f.* Stretching, extending.

अवतप्त *p. p.* Heated, irradiated; अवतप्तेनकुलस्थितं an ichneumon's standing on hot ground (metaphorically said of the inconstancy of man); अवतप्तेनकुलस्थितं तं पतत् Sk.

अवतमसं 1 Slight or dim darkness; क्षीणज्वलनसं तमः Ak. 2 Darkness (in

general); अवतमसमिद्धौ भास्वान्मुद्रतेन S. 11. 57 (where Malli. says वदति क्षीणेऽवतमसं नमः इत्युक्तं तथापि इह विरोधाद्विरोधतादृशं सामान्येन ग्राह्यं).

अवतरः Descent; N. 3. 53; Si. 1. 43.

अवतरणं 1 Descending for bathing in water &c., descending (in general), coming down. 2 An incarnation; see अवतार. 3 Crossing. 4 A holy bathing place. 5 Translating from one language into another. 6 Introduction. 7 An extract, a quotation.

अवतरणिका 1 A short prayer at the beginning of a work which, it is supposed, causes the divinity so addressed to descend from heaven. 2 Introduction, preface.

अवतरणी Preface

अवतरणं A soothing remedy.

अवताडनं 1 Crushing, trampling or treading under; नैसर्गिकीं हुरभिणः कुमुदस्य सिद्धां वृष्टिं स्थितिं चरणैरवताडनानि U. 1. 14. 2 Striking.

अवतानः 1 Stretching. 2 The unbending of a bow. 3 A cover (in general.)

अवतारः 1 Descent; advent, setting in वसंतावतारसमये S. 1. 2 Form, manifestation; मत्स्यादिभिरवतारैरवतारवतावतावता-
वतां Sankara. 3 Descent of a deity upon earth, incarnation in general; कौण्डिन्ये संप्रति नवः पुरुषावतारः U. 5. 34; यमो-
र्थकाममोक्षाणामवतार इवांगवान् B. 10. 84. 4 An incarnation of Vishnu; विष्णुर्देवं दशावतारहवे क्षिप्रं महासकटे Bh. 3. 95. (There are ten incarnations of Vishnu; the following verse from Git. describes them; वेदाद्युद्धरते जगन्निवहन्-
भृगोऽश्वत्थामित्रते देव्यं दारयते बलिं छलयते क्षत्रवश्यं कुर्वते । पौलस्त्यं जयते हलं कलयते कारुण्यमातन्वते
म्लेच्छान्मुर्च्छयते दशकृतिकृते कृष्णाय तुभ्यं नमः ॥
मत्स्यः कूर्मो बराहश्च नरसिंहोऽथ वामनः । रामो रामश्च
कृष्णश्च बुद्धः कल्की च ते दश ॥. 5 Any new appearance, growth, rise; नवावतारं कमलादिबोधकम् R. 3. 36; 5. 24. 6 A landing-place. 7 A sacred bathing-place. 8 Translation. 9 A pond, tank. 10 Introduction, preface.

अवतारक a. (-रिका f.) 1 Making one's appearance. 2 Making a descent.

अवतारणं 1 Causing to descend. 2 Translation. 3 Possession by an evil spirit. 4 Worship, adoration. 5 Preface or introduction (to a work).

अवतीर्णं p. p. 1 Descended, alighted. 2 Bathed in. 3 Crossed, passed over; अपि नामावतीर्णोऽसि बाणगोचरं Mal. 1.

अवतौका A woman or a cow mis-carrying from accident.

अवच्छिन्न a. One who divides or cuts off; ५५° dividing into five parts.

अवदंशः Any pungent food which excites thirst, stimulant.

अवदाहः 1 Heat. 2 The hot season.

अवदाह a. 1 Beautiful; अवदाहकाणि: Dk. 107. 2 Clean, pure, spotless, polished; सर्वविद्यावदानचनाः K. 36. 3 Bright, white; उज्ज्वलकलावदानं कुलं K. 233; कुदावदानाः कलहंसमालाः Bk. 2. 18. 4 Virtuous, meritorious; अन्त्यास्मिन्ने जन्मनि न कुनमवदानं कनं K. 62. 5 Yellow. —तः White or yellow colour.

अवदानं 1 A pure or approved occupation. 2 An accomplished act. 3 A valorous or glorious act, heroic act, heroism, glorious achievement-संगीयमानत्रिपुरावदानः Ku. 7. 48; प्रापदक्षमः वदानोषितात् R. 11. 21. 4 Object of a legend. 5 Cutting into pieces.

अवदारणं 1 Tearing, dividing, digging down, cutting into pieces. 2 A spade, hoe.

अवदाहः Heat; burning down.

अवदीर्णं p. p. 1 Divided, broken. 2 Melted, fused. 3 Bewildered.

अवदोहः 1 Milking. 2 Milk.

अवद्य a. 1 Fit to be condemned, censurable, not to be praised; न चापि कार्यं नवमित्यवद्ये M. 1. 2. 2 Defective, faulty, blamable, disagreeable, disliked; उद्वहद्वनवद्यां तामवद्याद्वेतः R. 7. 70; see अनवद्य also. 3 Unfit to be told. 4 Low, inferior. —च 1 A fault, defect, imperfection. 2 Sin, vice. 3 Blame, censure, reproach; उद्वहद्वनवद्यां तामवद्याद्वेतः R. 7. 70.

अवद्योत्तनं Light.

अवधानं 1 Attention; अवधानपरे चकार सा प्रलयातीमिति विलोचने Ku. 4. 2; intentness, attentiveness; दत्तावधानः शृणोति hears attentively. 2 Devotion, care, carefulness; अवधानात् carefully or attentively; शृणुत जना अवधानात् क्रिया-
भिर्मां कालिदासस्य V. 1. 2. v. 1.

अवधारः Accurate determination, limitation.

अवधारक a. Determining accurately.

अवधारण a. Restrictive, limiting. —ण, —णा 1 Ascertainment, determination. 2 Affirmation, emphasis. 3 Limitation (of the sense of words); यावद्वधारणे, एवावधारणे; मात्रं कार्त्स्न्येज्वधारणे Ak. 4 Restriction to a certain instance or instances to the exclusion of all others

अवधिः Application, attention. 2 Boundary; limit exclusive or inclusive, (in time or space); end, termination; सरस्वापावधिर्वा सरस्वती Ku. 4. 43; conclusion; oft. at the end of comp., in the sense of 'ending with,' 'as far as,' 'till'; एष ते जीवितवधिः प्रवादः U. 1. 3 Period of time, time; R. 16. 52; शेषान् मासान् विरहदिवसस्यापितसावधेर्वा Mc. 87. यद्वधेति-तवधि from or over since-till. 4 An engagement. 5 appointment. 6 A division, district, department. 7 A hole, pit.

अवधीर् 10 P. To disregard, disrespect, slight; अवधीरित्तुहृद्वचनस्य H. 1; to despise, repulse.

अवधीरणं Treating with disrespect. अवधीरणं Disrespect, repulse; कुतप-
त्सि नावधीरणमपराद्धेऽपि यथा चिरं मयि R. 8. 48; M. 3. 19; अयं स तं विदुषि संगमोत्तको विद्वक्ते भीरु वनोवधीरणं S. 3. 14.

अवधुत p. p. 1 Shaken, waved. 2 Discarded, rejected, despised; R. 19. 43. 3 Insulted, humiliated. —तः An ascetic who has renounced all worldly attachments and connections; यो विलंब्याश्रमस्नानार्थमाभ्येय स्थितः पुनात् । अति-
वर्णाश्रमी योगी अवधुतः स उच्यते ॥ or अक्षरत्वात्
वरेण्यत्वात् धृतसंसारवचनात् । तन्ममस्यधर्मिद्वत्वाद्-
वधुतोऽभिधीयते ॥

अवधुननं 1 Shaking, waving. 2 Agitation, trembling. 3 Disregarding.

अवध्य a. Inviolable, sacred, exempt from death.

अवध्वंसः 1 Abandoning, quitting. 2 Powder, dust. 3 Disrespect, censure, blame. 4 Falling off or form. 5 Sprinkling.

अवनं 1 Protection, defence; Nalod. 1. 4. 2 Gratifying, pleasing. 3 Wish, desire. 4 Delight, satisfaction.

अवनत p. p. 1 Bent down, down-cast; विनयं, प्रभयं. 2 Setting. 3 Bending, stooping.

अवनति f. 1 Bending, bowing down, stooping; अवनतिमक्तेः Mu. 1. 2; Si. 9. 8. 2 Declining in the west, setting. 3 A bow, prostration. 4 Bending (as a bow); यदुषामवनतिः K. (where अ° also means 'stooping'). 5 Modesty, humility.

अवनद्ध p. p. 1 Formed, made. 2 Fixed, seated; bound on, tied; fastened, put together. —द्धं A drum.

अवनम्र a. Bowed, bent; पार्श्वपुणस्तव-
कावनम्रा Ku. 3. 54; पार्श्व° fallen at the feet.

अवन (ना) वः 1 Throwing down. 2 Causing to descend.

अवनाड a. Flat-nosed.

अवनामः 1 Bending or bowing, falling at the feet. 2 Causing to bend down.

अवनाहः Binding, girding, putting on.

अवनिः-नी f. 1 The earth. 2 A figure. 3 A river. —COMP. —ईश्वरः, ईश्वरा, —नाथः, —पतिः, —पालः lord of the earth, king; पतिरवनिपतीनां तैश्च-
कोशे चतुर्भिः R. 10. 86, 11. 93. —वर a. roving over the earth, vagabond. —ग्रः a mountain. —तलं the surface of the earth. —मंडलं the globe. —वहः, —वृक्षः a tree.

अवनेजनं 1 Washing, ablution; न कुण्डितुष्यस्य पादयोश्चावनेजनम् Ms. 2. 209. 2 Water for washing, foot-bath. 3

Sprinkling water on the *darbha* grass at a Grādha ceremony.

अवतिः -ती f. 1 N. of a city, the modern उज्जयिनी, one of the seven sacred cities of the Hindus, to die at which is said to secure eternal happiness: cf. अयोध्या मथुरा माया काशी कादिरवतिका। पुरी द्वारावती चैव संज्ञता मेक्ष-दायिका: 11. The women of Avantī are said to be very skilful in all erotic arts; cf. आवत्यं एव विपुला-मृदुशो रत्नमणि B. R. 10. 82. 2 N. of a river.—m. (pl.) N. of a country identified with the modern Ma'wa, and its inhabitants; its capital being उज्जयिनी on the river सिन्धु; and there is also the temple of महाकाल in the suburbs; अवतिनाथोऽश्चमुद्रबाहुः R. 6. 32; असी महाकालनिकेतनस्य बसन्तदूरे किल चन्द्रगीलेः 6. 34, 35; मायाचर्तुद्वयनकाकोविदशमसुद्वान् Me. 30; अवतीरुजयिनी नाम नगरी K. 52. —COMP.—पुरं the city of Avantī, उज्जयिनी

अवध्य a. Not barren, fruitful, productive.

अवपतनं Alighting, descending.

अवपाक a. Badly or ill cooked. -कः Bad cooking.

अवपातः 1 Falling down; अवध्वजपातं Bh. 2. 31 falling down at the feet; (fig.) cringing. 2 Descent descending. 3 A hole, pit. 4 Particularly, a hole or pit for catching elephants; अवपातस्य हस्त्यर्थे गते छन्दे तुपादिना Ya'dava; रोषासि निम्नजवपात-मग्नः करीव वन्यः परुषं रास R. 16. 78.

अवपातनं Felling, knocking down, throwing down.

अवपातित a. One who has lost his caste, a person not allowed by his kindred to eat in a common vessel; see अपपातित.

अवपीडः 1 Pressing down, pressure. 2 A kind of medicinal drug used to cause sneezing, sternutatory.

अवपीडनं 1 The act of pressing down. 2 A sternutatory. -ना Damage, violation.

अवबोधः 1 Waking, becoming awake (opp. स्वप्न); यो तु स्वभावबोधी तौ वृत्तानां प्रत्ययद्वौ Ku. 2. 8; Bg. 6. 17. 2 Knowledge, perception; स्वमूर्तनाम-ग्रहणाद्वक्ष्यं सदि रजस्तमपरवर्णयोः R. 7. 41; 5. 64; प्रतिशुद्धे वैष्णवभावबोधः कोष इत्येते S. D. 3 Discrimination, judgment. 4 Teaching, informing.

अवबोधक a. Indicating, showing; -कः 1 The sun. 2 A bard. 3 A teacher.

अवबोधनं Knowledge, perception.

अवध्वजः Humbling, overcoming, defeating.

अवभासः 1 Splendour, lustre, light. 2 Knowledge, perception.

3 Appearance, manifestation, inspiration. 4 Space, reach, compass. 5 False knowledge.

अवभासक a Luminous. -कः The Supreme spirit.

अवबुद्ध p. p. Contracted, bent, crooked.

अवबुधः 1 Bathing at the end of a principal sacrifice for purification; भुवं कोष्णं कुड्दोत्री नयेनवभुयादपि R. 1. 84; 9. 22; 11. 31; 13. 61. 2 The water of purification. 3 A supplementary sacrifice to atone for defects in a principal and preceding one; a sacrifice in general; स्वातवत्यव-नये तदस्त्वपि Si. 14. 10.—COMP.—स्नानं ablution after a sacrificial ceremony.

अवध्वजः Abduction, carrying off.

अवध्रट a. Flat-nosed.

अवम a. 1 Sinful. 2 Contemptible, mean. 3 Base, low, inferior (opp. वरम); अनलकानलकानवमा पुरी R. 9. 14, see अनवम. 4 Next, intimate. 5 Last, youngest.

अवमत p. p. Despised, contemned &c. —COMP.—अंकुशः a restive elephant (that disdains the hook), one in rut; अन्वेतुकामोऽवमतोऽङ्कशहः Si. 12. 16.

अवमतिः f. 1 Disregard, disrespect. 2 Aversion, dislike.

अवमर्दः 1 Trampling upon. 2 Devastation, oppression.

अवमर्शः Touch, contact.

अवमर्षः 1 Consideration investigation. 2 One of the five principal parts or *sandhis* of a play; यत्र मुख्य-फलोपाय उद्दिष्टो यमैताञ्चिकः 1 शापाद्यैः संत-रायश्च मोक्षमर्ष इति स्तुतः S. D. 366; also written विमर्ष. 3 Attacking.

अवमर्षणं 1 Intolerance, impatience. 2 Effacing, obliterating, banishing from recollection.

अवमानः Disrespect, contempt, disregard.

अवमाननं -ना Disrespect, contempt.

अवमानिन् a. Contemning, despising, slighting; भिक्षुमासुपस्थितश्रेयोवमानिनि S. 6; अपि आस्त्युपाधमानिनि S. 3.

अवमूर्ध्व a. With one's head hanging down. —COMP.—ज्ञाय a. lying with the head hanging down, such as man (opp. दृष) ; उत्तानज्ञया देवा अव-मूर्ध्वज्ञया मनुष्याः

अवमोचनं Setting at liberty, letting go, loosening.

अवयवः 1 A limb (of the body); हस्तावयवद्वौ तौ R. 12. 43, Amaru. 40, 46; a member (in general); कस्मिंश्चिदपि जीवति नन्दान्वयवयवे Mu. 1. 2 A part, portion (as of a whole). 3 A member or a component part of a logical argument or syllogism. (These are five:—प्रतिज्ञा, हेतु, उदाहरण, उपनय and विगमन). 4 The body. 5

A component, constituent, ingredient (in general), as of a compound &c. —COMP.—अर्थः the meaning of the component parts of a word.

अवयवज्ञः a. ind. Part by part, severally, piece-meal.

अवयविन् a. Having limbs, having portions or subdivisions (as a whole). —m. (जी) 1 A whole. 2 A syllogism, or any logical agreement.

अवर a. 1 (a) Younger in years; नसिवावरः=मासावरः Sk. (b) Later; posterior, hinder (in time or space); यद्वरं कोशाभ्याः, यद्वरमाग्राहय्याः Sk. 2 Following, succeeding. 3 Below, lower, inferior, less. 4 Mean, unimportant, worst, lowest (opp. उत्तम); अश्वेयमवरं स्तुते K. P. 1; दूरेण ह्यवरं कर्म बुद्धियोगाद्भुवनं Bg. 2. 49; अदधानः क्षुमां विद्यामादृतावरादपि Ms. 2. 238. 5 Last (opp. प्रथम); सामान्यमेव प्रथमावरत्वं Ku. 7. 44. 6. Least; usually as the last member of comp. with numerals; त्रयैः साक्षिभिर्मन्यः Ms. 8. 60. त्रयरा परिबुद्धेन 12. 112; Y. 2. 69. 7 Western. —र The hind thigh of an elephant (also रा). —COMP.—अर्धः 1 the least part, the minimum. —2 the last half. —3 the hinder part of the body. —अवर a. lowest, most inferior of all; न हि प्रकृष्टान् प्रेष्यास्तु प्रेषयस्वरावन् Rām. —उक्त a. named last. —ज a. younger, junior. (-जः) 1 a younger brother. —2 a Sūdra. (-जा) a younger sister; विदर्भराजावरजा R. 6. 58, 84; 12. 32. —वर्ण a. belonging to a low caste or tribe. (-वर्णः) 1 a Sūdra —2 the last, or fourth tribe. —वर्णकः, —वर्णजः a Sūdra. —व्रतः the sun. —ज्ञेयः the western mountain (behind which the sun is supposed to set).

अवरतः ind. Behind, afterwards, hinder, posterior.

अवरतिः f. 1 Stopping; cessation. 2 Repose, relaxation, rest.

अवरीण a. Degraded, debased, despised.

अवदग्ग 1 Broken, torn. 2 Diseased. **अवदग्धिः** f. 1 Obstruction, restraint. 2 Besieging. 3 Gaining.

अवदम्प a. Ugly, deformed.

अवरोचकः Loss of appetite.

अवरोधः 1 Hindrance, obstruction. 2 Restraint; अतः प्राणवरोध Mk. 1. 1. 3 Inner apartments or women's apartments, harem, seraglio; निने विनितिवरोधवद्भ्यः Ku. 7. 73; 'प्रेषु रत्नाः S. 5. 3, 6. 11. 4 The wives of a king taken collectively (oft. pl.); अवरोधे महस्वपि R. 1. 32, 4. 68, 87, 6. 48, 16. 58. 5 An enclosure, confinement. 6 Siege, blockade. 7 A covering. 8 A fence, a pen. 9 A watchman. 10 Depression, hollow.

अवरोधक ॥ 1 Impeding. 2 Besieging. —कः A guard. —झ A barrier, fence.

अवरोधनं 1 A siege, blockade. 2 Hindering. 3 An obstacle, impediment. 4 The inner or women's apartments in a royal palace; राजाह्वय-धनधुरतारयतः Si. 5. 18.

अवरोधिका ॥ Obstructive, impeding. —कः A guard of the queen's apartments. —का A female of the inner apartments; यस्तुत्तुगाधिरहोऽवरोधिकाः Si. 12. 20.

अवरोधिन् ॥ 1 Obstructing, hindering. 2 Besieging.

अवरोपणं 1 Uprooting. 2 Causing to descend. 3 Taking away, depriving; diminishing.

अवरोहः 1 Descent. 2 A creeping plant winding itself round a tree from the bottom to the top. 3 Heaven. 4 A pendent branch, as of the fig-tree (वट); अवरोहशताकीर्णं वटमासाय तस्थुः Rām. 5 (In music) The descending scale of notes.

अवरोहणं 1 Alighting, descending. 2 Ascending

अवर्ण ॥ 1 Colourless. 2 Bad, low. —र्णः 1 Scandal, ill-repute, stigma. spot; सोढुं नदस्मृमवर्णमीदृशे R. 14. 38. 2 Blame, censure; न चावद्भुतुर्वर्णमार्थं 57 spoke no ill words.

अवलक्ष ॥ (also written वलक्ष) White. —क्षः The white colour.

अवलग्न ॥ 1 Clinging or adhering to, touching. —ग्नः The waist.

अवलंब 1 Hanging down. 2 Hanging on, dependence on (fig. also); तंजालावलंबाः Me. 70; कुटुम्बिभवनद्वारसेवा Bh. 1. 67. 3 A prop, stay, support (lit. and fig.); सावलंबगमना R. 19. 50 walking supported by others; संतति-विच्छेदनिर्गलंबानां S. 6; दैवेनेत्यं दृढस्तावलंबे Ratn. 1. 8. 4 Hence, a crutch or stick for support.

अवलंबनं 1 A prop, support, stay; अवलंबनाय दिनभर्तुर्द्वयं पतिभ्यतः करसहस्रमपि Si. 9. 6; प्रस्थानविह्वलगतैरवलंबनार्थं S. 5. 3; मम पुच्छे करावलंबनं कृत्योत्तिष्ठ H. 1. 2 Help, assistance.

अवलित ॥ 1 Proud, arrogant, haughty. 2 Anointed, smeared.

अवलीढ ॥ 1 Eaten, chewed; दूर्ध्वैरक्षवलीढैः S. 1. 7. 2 Licked, lapped; touched (fig. also); नवयौवनावलीडावयवा Dk. 17 pervaded by youth; अन्नज्वाला-वलीढप्रतिबलजलधेतवैर्बोयमाणे Ve. 3. 5 surrounded (on all sides). 3 Devoured, destroyed.

अवलीला 1 Sport, play, mirth. 2 Disrespect, contempt.

अवलुब्धनं 1 Cutting off, tearing or pulling out; केसं. 2 Uprooting.

अवलुब्धनं 1 Rolling or wallowing on the ground. 2 Robbing.

अवलेखः 1 Breaking, scraping or scratching off. 2 Anything scraped off

अवलेखा 1 Rubbing. 2 Adorning the person.

अवलेपः 1 Pride, haughtiness; त्रिप-संगमेष्वनवलेपमदः Si. 9. 51 (where अं also means ointment); व्यक्तमानां लेपाः Mu. 3. 22. 2 Violence, attack, insult, outrage; किं भयनीनामसुरावलेपिनापराद्धं V. 1; दृष्टो यवनावलेपजं सृजती बाष्पमिवांजनाविलं R. 8. 35. 3 Smearing, anointing. 4 Ornament (शृषा). 5 Union, association (संग)

अवलेपनं 1 Anointing. 2 Oil, any unctuous substance. 3 Union. 4 Pride.

अवलेहः 1 Licking, lapping. 2 An extract (as of Soma). 3 An electuary.

अवलेहिका—अवलेह (3).

अवलोकः 2 Seeing, beholding. 2 Sight.

अवलोकनं 1 Looking at, beholding, seeing; नो बभूवुरवलोकनक्षमाः R. 11. 60. 2 Looking over, commanding a view of; दीर्घिकावलोकनगवाक्षगता M. 1. 2 Sight, eye. 4 A look, glance; योगनिद्रानाविशेदः पानेनैरवलोकनैः R. 10. 14. 5 Looking out for, inquiry.

अवलोकित ॥ 1 Seen &c. —तं A look, glance.

अववरकः 1 An aperture. 2 Window; see अपवरक.

अववादः 1 Censure. 2 Trust, confidence. 3 Disregard, disrespect. 4 Support, defence on. 5 Evil report. 6 A command.

अवव्रश्चः A splinter, chip.

अवज्ञा ॥ 1 Independent, free. 2 Not compliant or docile, disobedient, self-willed. 3 Not subject to or swayed by; अवज्ञो विषयाणां K. 45. 4 Not master of oneself, subject to the senses; Ku. 6. 95. 5 Dependent, helpless, powerless; कार्यते ह्यवज्ञः Bg. 3. 5; कथमवज्ञो ह्ययशोविषं विनामि Mk. 10. 13.—COMP.—इन्द्रियचित्त ॥ whose mind and senses are not held in subjection.

अवशंसमः Not submitting to another's will.

अवशासनं 1 Destroying, cutting or lopping off. 2 Withering, drying up.

अवशेषः Remnant, rest, remainder; दृष्टान्तं M. 5 the rest of the story; in this sense usually in comp.; अर्धं having only one half left, कया^० or नाम^० one who survives only in narration or name, having only the name left behind; used figuratively for dead; see the words s. v.; सावशेष-मिषं भट्टिन्या वचनं M. 4 unfinished; शृणु मे सावशेषं वचः S. 2 hear me out, let me finish my speech.

अवश्य ॥ 1 Untameable, ungovernable. 2 Inevitable; अथमरणमवश्यमेव जंतोः Ve. 4. 4. 3 Indispensable, necessary.—COMP.—पुत्रः a son whom it is impossible to govern or teach.

अवश्यं ind. 1 Necessarily, inevitably; स्वामन्यन्तं नवजन्मस्य नोचविषयस्य मे. 93. 2 Certainly, at all events, by all means, surely, of course; अवश्यं यातारं श्रितरत्नदिव्वापि विषयाः Bh. 3. 16; तां चावश्यं दिवसगणनातरामिकपत्नीं (द्रुपदि) Me 10. 61; अवश्यमेव most surely; if compounded with pot. pass. the final nasal is dropped; अवश्यंकार्यं to be necessarily cooked; अवश्यंकार्यं to be necessarily done.

अवश्यभाविन् ॥ 1 Destined to take place, inevitable; अवश्यभाविनो भावा भवन्ति महातापमि H. Pr. 28.

अवश्यक ॥ Necessary, inevitable, indispensable.

अवस्या Hoar-frost, a fog or mist.

अवस्याचः 1 Frost, dew. 2 Hoar-frost, white dew; अवस्याचावसिक्तस्य पुंडरी-कस्य चारुतां U. 6. 29. 3 Pride.

अवश्रयणं Taking anything from off the fire (opp. अधिश्रयण); अधिश्रयणा-वश्रयणांतादिवृत्तौपरीधुतो व्यापारकलापः पाकादिशब्द-वाच्यः S. D. 2.

अवस्थ ॥ 1 Supported; held, seized. 2 Hanging from or upon. 3 Near, contiguous. 4 Obstructed, stooped. 5 Bound, tied.

अवस्थंभः 1 Leaning, resting upon. 2 Support, prop; पश्चात्प्रासीपकुतावस्थंभः K. 34; खड्गलतावस्थंभनिश्चलः Māl. 3; तत्कथ-महं वेद्योवस्थंभं करोमि Pt. 1. 3 Haughtiness, pride. 4 A post, pillar. 5 Gold. 6 Commencement, beginning. 7 Stopping, staying. 8 Courage, resolute determination. 9 Paralysis, stupefaction.

अवस्थंभनं 1 Resting upon. 2 Supporting. 3 A post, pillar.

अवस्थंभमय ॥ (सी. f.) Golden, made of gold, or as large as a post; रघोर-वस्थंभमेव पतिगिर R. 3. 53 (अं is usually rendered in the above manner, but from the immediate context, it should more properly mean 'full of dignified boldness', 'breathing defiance').

अवसक्त ॥ 1 Suspended from, placed. 2 In contact with, touching.

अवसक्तिका 1 A cloth girt round the legs and knees (by a person), when sitting on his hams; also, the act of girding round this cloth, or the posture itself; श्यामः श्रौढपाश्च कृत्वा शिवावसक्तिकाम् Ms. 4. 112. 2 (Hence) A wrapper, a girth or band in general.

अवसंहीनं The downward flight of birds in a body.

अवसथः 1 A dwelling place, habitation. 2 A village. 3 A school, college; see आवसथ.

अवसथः A college, school.

अवसक्त *p. p.* 1 Sunk down (fig. also), drooping. 2 Ended, terminated, gone off; अवसक्तं गच्छे H. 1. 3 Lost, deprived of; R. 9. 77

अवसरः 1 Occasion, opportunity, time; नास्त्यवसरं दास्यामि S. 2; अवसरमवसर-प्रदानाय वचांसि नः Si. 2. 8; विसर्जनं सक्तारः S. 7; ग्रामं suited to the occasion M. 1 2 (Hence) A fit or proper opportunity श्रद्धां सेवावसरं सुर्यः Ku. 7. 40; अवसरायमाहम् प्रकाशयितुं S. 1; see अवसर also. 3 Space, room, scope. 4 Leisure, advantageous position. 5 A year. 6 Raining. 7 Descent. 8 A consultation in private.

अवसर्गः 1 Letting off, relaxation. 2 Allowing one to follow one's inclinations. 3 Independence.

अवसर्पः A spy, a secret emissary.

अवसरणं Stepping or going down.

अवसादः 1 Sinking, fainting, sitting down. 2 Ruin, loss; विपदेति तावद्व-सादकरी Ki. 18. 23, 6. 41. 3 End, termination. 4 Want of energy, exhaustion, fatigue. 5 (In law) Badness of a cause, defeat, losing (a cause).

अवसादक *a.* 1 Causing to sink, faint, or fail. 2 Causing dejection or fatigue.

अवसादनं 1 Decline, loss. 2 Oppression. 3 Finishing.

अवसानं 1 Stopping. 2 Conclusion, termination, end; दोहावसाने पुनरेव दोहश्च R. 2. 23; तच्छिष्याभ्यधननिवेदितावसानं 1. 95. 3 Death, decease; Ve. 5. 38; मूलपुरुषावसाने संपदः परमुपतिष्ठति S. 6. 4 Boundary, limit 5 (In gram.) The last part of a word or period (opp. आदि). 6 A pause. 7 A place (स्थान); resting place, residence.

अवसायः 1 Conclusion, end, termination. 2 Remainder. 3 Completion. 4 Determination, resolution, decision.

अवसित *p. p.* 1 Finished, ended, completed; दूषयत्यवसिते क्रियाविधौ R. 11. 37; अवसितश्च पशुरसौ Dk. 91 it is all over with the brute; वचस्त्ववसिते तस्मिन्सर्ज-गिरमात्मन् Ku. 2. 53. 2 Known, understood. 3 Resolved, determined, ascertained. 4 Stored, gathered (as grain). 5 Tied, fastened, bound.

अवसेकः Sprinkling, bedewing; देशः को मु जलावसेकशायिलः Mk. 3. 12.

अवसेचनं 1 Sprinkling. 2 Water used for sprinkling; पद° Ms. 4. 151. 3 Bleeding.

अवसेचनं, -दनं 1 Attacking, attack, assault. 2 Descending. 3 A camp.

अवसेद्वि *a.* Attacking, assaulting; outraging.

अवस्करः 1 Ordu, excrement. 2 The privities (क्षुद्रेश). 3 Dirt, sweepings (in general).

अवस्तरणं Spreading out.

अवस्तात् *ind.* 1 Below, from below, downwards. 2 Under.

अवस्तरः 1 A curtain. 2 A covering; a screen or wall of cloth round a tent. 3 A mat.

अवस्तु *n.* 1 A worthless thing or matter; अवस्तुनिर्वयरे कथं नु ते Ku. 5. 66. 2 Unreality (of matter), insubstantiality; वस्तुव्यवस्थारोपोज्ञानं.

अवस्था 1 State, condition, situation; स्वामिनी मह्यवस्था वर्तते Pt. 1 a critical state; तुल्यावस्थः स्वसुः कुतः R. 12. 80; तां ताववस्थां प्रतिपद्यमानं 13. 5; ईदृशीनवस्थां प्रपन्नोऽस्मि S. 5; Ku. 2. 6; oft. in comp.; तदवस्थः Pt. 5 reduced to that state. 2 Position, circumstance. 3 Period, stage (of life &c.); यौवन°; वयोवस्थां तस्याः दृश्यत N'al. 9. 29. 4 Form, appearance. 5 Degree, proportion. 6 Stability, fixity, as in अवस्थ q. v. 7 Appearance in a court of law. —COMP. —अंतरं another or altered state. —चतुष्टयं the four periods or states of human life; i. e. बाल्यं (childhood); कौमारं (youth); यौवनं (manhood); and वार्यक (old age). —त्रयं the three states; i. e. जाग्रति (waking), स्वप्न (dreaming), and सुषुप्ति (sound sleep). —द्वयं the two states of life, i. e. सुखं and दुःखं (happiness and misery).

अवस्थानं 1 Standing, residing, dwelling. 2 Situation, position. 3 Residence, abode, place. 4 Period of staying.

अवस्थायि *a.* Staying, residing.

अवस्थित *p. p.* 1 Remained, stayed; &c. एवमवस्थिते K. 158 under these circumstances. 2 Firm of purpose, steady. 3 Resting with, dependent on.

अवस्थितिः *f.* 1 Abiding, dwelling. 2 Residence, abode.

अवस्थ्यदनं Trickling, oozing.

अवसंसर्गं Dropping or falling down; a fall.

अवहतिः *f.* Beating, threshing.

अवहननं 1 Threshing, beating off rice; अवहननायोत्सवः Mbh. 2 The lungs; यथा वसावहनं Y. 3. 94 (अवहनं—कुक्कुत् Mit.).

अवहरणं 1 Taking away, removing. 2 Throwing away. 3 Stealing, plundering. 4 Re-delivery. 5 Temporary suspension of hostilities, truce.

अवहस्तः The back of the hand.

अवहानिः *f.* Loss.

अवहारः 1 A thief. 2 A shark. 3 Temporary cessation of hostilities, truce. 4 Summoning, inviting. 5 Apostacy. 6 Re-delivery, redeeming. अवहारकः A shark.

अवहार्य *pot. p.* 1 To be taken away or removed. 2 Finable, punishable. 3 Recoverable, redeemable.

अवहालिका A wall.

अवहासः 1 Smiling, a smile. 2 A jest, joke, ridicule; यज्ञावहासार्थमस्तु-तोसि Bg. 11. 42.

अव (व) हित्वा-त्थं 1 Dissimulation in general. 2 Dissimulation or concealment of an internal feeling, regarded as one of the 33 subordinate feelings (व्यभिचारिभावः); भयगौरवलज्जादेर्हर्षायाकारादतिर-वहित्वा S. D.; or according to R. G. शीडादिना निमित्तेन हर्षाद्यनुभावात् गोपनाय जनितो भावविशेषोऽवहित्थः; for ex. see Ku. 6. 84, or Bv. 2. 80.

अवहेलः—ला Disrespect, contempt, disregard; अवहेलां कुटज मधुकरे मा गाः Bv. 1. 6.

अवहेलनं-ना Disregard.

अवाक् *ind.* 1 Downwards. 2 South-ern, southward. —COMP. —ज्ञानं disrespect. —अव *a.* southern. —सुख *a.* (खी *f.*) 1 looking downwards; अवाक्-सुखस्योपरि गुण्यदृष्टिः R. 2. 60; 15. 78. —2 headlong. —तिरस्क *a.* having the head hung downwards; स दृष्टो नरकं याति काल-सूत्रमवाक्षिराः Ms. 3. 249, 8. 94.

अवाक्ष *a.* A gurdian, keeper.

अवाग्र *a.* Stooping; bowed.

अवाच *a.* Speechless, dumb. —*n.* Brahma.

अवाच or अवाच *a.* 1 Turned down-wards, stooping; कुर्वन्तिम्यतिमोषेण न्यामवाचः Si. 6. 79. 2 Being or situated below, lower than (with abl.). 3 Headlong. 4 Southern. —*m, n.* Brahma. —च्ची 1 The south. 2 The lower region.

अवाचीन *a.* 1 Downward, headlong. 2 Southern. 3 Descended.

अवाच्य *a.* 1 Not proper to be addressed; अवाच्यो दीक्षितो नाम्ना यवीयानपि यो मवेत् Ms. 2. 128. 2 Improper to be uttered; vile, bad; अवाच्यं वदतो जिह्वा कथं न पतिता तव Ram; Bg. 2. 36. 3 Not distinctly expressed, not expressible in words. —COMP. —वेक्षः 'the unspeakable place,' the vulva.

अवाचित *a.* Bent, low.

अवानः Breathing, inhaling.

अवांतर *a.* 1 Situated or standing between; see compounds. 2 Included, involved. 3 Subordinate, secondary. 4 Not closely connected, extraneous, extra. —COMP. —दिक्षु-दिक्षा an intermediate quarter (such as the आग्नेय, ऐशानी, वैश्वती and वायवी). —वेक्षः a place situated between (two others), an intermediate region.

अवासिः *f.* Obtaining, getting; तपः क्लिष्टं तदवासिप्राप्तं Ku. 5. 64.

अवाप्य *pot. p.* Attainable.

अवारः—*र* 1 The near bank of a river. 2 This side. —COMP. —पारः the ocean. —वारीण *a.* 1 belonging to the ocean. —2 crossing a river.

अवारीण *a.* Crossing a river.

अवापदः The son of a woman by any man (of the same caste) other than her first husband; द्वितीयेन तु वः

पित्रा सवर्णयोः प्रजायते । अवावद इति स्थानः
श्रद्धयर्थां स जगतिनः ॥

अवावन् *m.* A thief; stealing away.
अवासस्य *a.* Unclothed, naked. —*m.*
N. of Buddha.

अवास्तव *a.* (*वी. f.*) 1 Unreal. 2
Unfounded, irrational.

अविः 1 A sheep; (*f.* also in this
sense); जीमकाक्षकस्तान् Ms. 11. 139,
3. 6. 2 The sun. 3 A mountain. 4
Air, wind. 5 A woollen blanket,
(of the skin of mice). 6 A blanket,
shawl in general. 7 A wall, enclosure.
8 A rat. —*विः f.* 1 An ewe. 2 A
woman in her courses. —*Comp.* —*कटः*
a flock of sheep. —*कटोरणः* a kind of
tribute (consisting of sheep). —*दुग्धः*,
दूधं, —*गरीसं*, —*सोदं* the milk of an ewe.
—*पदः* sheep's skin, a woollen cloth.
—*पादः* a shepherd —*स्थलं* sheep-place;
N. of a town; अवस्थितं वृक्षस्थलं माकंदी
चारणावतं Mb.

अविकः A sheep. —*का* An ewe. —*कं*
A diamond.

अविता An ewe, a sheep.

अविकथ्य *a.* Not boasting or
vaunting.

अविकथ्यन् *a.* One who does not
boast, not vaunting; विद्वांसोऽविकथ्यन्
भवति Mu. 3.

अविकल *a.* 1 Unimpaired, entire,
perfect, whole, all; तानीन्द्रियाण्यविकलानि
Bh. 2. 40; 'लं कलं Me. 24, 34; 'सखंद्रमक्षुः
Māl. 2. 11 full, full-orbed. 2 Regular,
orderly; consistent, not discordant;
कलमविकलतालं गायकैर्बोधेते Si. 11. 10.

अविकल्प *a.* Unchangeable. —*ल्पः*
1 Absence of doubt. 2 Absence of
option or alternative. 3 Positive act
or precept. —*तं ind.* Without doubt,
unbesitatingly.

अविकार *a.* Immutable. —*रः* Im-
mutability.

अविकृतिः *f.* 1 Absence of change.
2 (In Sān. phil.) The inanimate
principle called प्रकृति, regarded as
the material cause of the universe;
सुलप्रकृतिरविकृतिः Sān. K.

अविक्रम *a.* Powerless, feeble. —*मः*
Cowardice.

अविक्रिय *a.* Unchangeable, immut-
able. —*वं* Brahma.

अविक्षत *a.* Unimpaired, whole,
entire; विक्रेतुः प्रतिदिशे तत्तस्मिन्नेवाह्वयविक्षतम्
Smṛiti.

अविग्रह *a.* Bodiless, incorporeal;
epithet of the Supreme Being. —*हः*
(In gram.) A compound the sense
of which cannot be expressed by
its constituent parts separately
(नित्यसमास).

अविघात *a.* Unimpeded, unobstruc-
ted; 'गति *a.* unobstructed in one's
course.

अविघ्न *a.* Unobstructed. —*घ्नं* Freedom
from obstacle or impediment, welfare

(this word is usually neuter, though
विघ्न is *m.*); सायकान्धमविघ्नमस्तु ते B. 11. 19;
अविघ्नमस्तु ते स्थयाः पितव हुरि दुविगां 1. 91.

अविचार *a.* Void of judgment, ill-
judging. —*रः* Absence of judgment,
indiscretion.

अविचारित *a.* Ill-judged, not well
thought out or considered. —*Comp.*
—*निर्णयः* a prejudice, prejudiced
opinion.

अविचारिन् *a.* 1 Inconsiderate, in-
discreet. 2 Prompt.

अविज्ञातु *a.* Not knowing. —*m.* (तत्)
The Supreme Being (परमेश्वर).

अविर्गान् *a.* A direct flight of birds.

अवितथ *a.* 1 Not false, true; नद्वि-
तथमादीर्यन्म त्वं प्रियेति Si. 11. 33; अविनथा
विनथा सखि मा विरः 6. 18. 2 Realised,
not fruitless. —*यं* Truth; अवितथमाह
प्रियंवदा S. 3, P. is right, what P. says
is right. —*यं ind.* Not falsely, ac-
cording to truth; Ms. 2. 144.

अवित्यज्ज-जं Quicksilver.

अविदूर *a.* Not distant, near, con-
tiguous. —*रं* Proximity. —*रं ind.*
Near to, not far from; so अविदूरेण,
अविदूरात्, —*दूरं*, —*दूरे*.

अविद्य *a.* Not educated, foolish,
unwise. —*या* 1 Ignorance, folly, want
of learning. 2 Spiritual ignorance.
3 Illusion, illusion personified or
Māyā (a term frequently occurring
in Vedānta; by means of this illusion
one perceives the universe, which
does not really exist, as inherent in
Brahma which alone really exists).
अविद्यामय *a.* Caused by ignorance
or illusion.

अविधवा Not a widow, a married
woman whose husband is still living;
भर्तुर्गिरं प्रियमविधवे विद्धि मामनुवाहं Me. 99.
अविधा *ind.* An interjection mean-
ing 'help, help' used in calling for
help in danger.

अविधेय *a.* Unmanageable, adverse;
विधेयविधेयतां Mu. 4. 2.

अविधय *a.* Immodest, ill-behaved,
ill-mannered. —*यः* 1 Want of good
manners or modesty. 2 Rude be-
haviour, rudeness, immodest or rude
act; अयमाचरत्याविधयं सुपाशु तपस्विकन्यासु S.
1. 25; indecorum, impropriety of
conduct. 3 Incivility, disrespect. 4
Offence, crime, fault. 5 Pride, arro-
gance, insolence; अविधयमयनं विष्णो
Sankara.

अविनाभावः 1 Non-separation. 2
Inherent or essential character, in-
separable connection. 3 Connection
(in general); अविनाभावोऽत्र संबंधमात्रं न तु
नांतरीयकत्वं K. P. 2.

अविनीत *a.* 1 Immodest, illbred. 2
Insolent, rude.

अविभक्त *a.* 1 Undivided, unparti-
tioned, joint, (as property of a fami-
ly, or co-heirs). 2 Not broken, entire.

अविभाग *a.* Unpartitioned, undivid-
ed. —*यः* 1 Not dividing. 2 Undivided
inheritance.

अविभाज्य *a.* Indivisible. —*ज्यं* 1
Indivisibility. 2 Not being liable to
be partitioned; (said of certain arti-
cles which are not to be divided at
the time of partition); *e. g.* वस्त्रं
पात्रमलंकारं कृतानुसृष्टं स्त्रियः । योगक्षेमं प्रचारं च
न विभाज्यं प्रचक्षते Ms. 9. 219. 'ता indi-
visibility, unfitness for partition.

अविरत *a.* Not desisting or ceasing
from (with abl); uninterrupted,
continual, perpetual; अधिराजोऽनुसृष्टद्वितेन
Me. 102; Prov. मंदोऽप्यविरतोऽद्योगः सदैव
विजयी भवेत् 'slow and steady wins the
race'. —*तं ind.* Eternally, continually;
अविरतं परकायकृतां सदा Bv. 1. 113.

अविरति *a.* Incessant. —*तिः f.* 1 Con-
tinuity, uninterruptedness. 2 Incon-
tinence.

अविरल *a.* 1 Thick, dense; 'वारिधारा
U. 6. sharp-driving shower. 2 Con-
tiguous. 3 Coarse; gross, substantial.
4 Uninterrupted, continuous. —*लं ind.*
1 Closely; अविरलमालिगितं पवनः S. 3. 7.
2 Uninterruptedly, constantly.

अविरोधः Consistency, compatibil-
ity; सामान्यास्तु पराश्रयमुद्यमहतः स्वाधीविरोधेन ये
Bh. 2. 74 consistently with their
own interest.

अविलंब *a.* Prompt. —*वः* Absence of
delay, promptitude. —*वं*, अविलंबेन *ind.*
Without delay, quickly.

अविलंबित *a.* Without delay, quick,
expeditious, prompt. —*तं ind.* Quickly,
without delay.

अविला An ewe.

अविचक्षित *a.* 1 Not intended or
aimed at; अतारः इत्यत्र एकदेशग्रहणमविचक्षितं.
2 Not to be said or spoken.

अविविक्त *a.* 1 Uninvestigated, n.o.
properly thought out. 2 Indiscri-
minate, confounded. 3 Public.

अविवेक *a.* Wanting in judgment,
thoughtless. —*कः* 1 Want of dis-
crimination or judgment, imprudence;
अविवेकः परमापद्धा पद्मे Ki. 2. 30. 2
Hastiness, rashness.

अविशंक *a.* Having no fear or
doubt, fearless. —*का* Absence of
doubt or fear, confidence. —*कं*,
—*अविशंकेन ind.* Without doubt, or
hesitation.

अविशंकिता *a.* 1 Unapprehensive,
fearless. 2 Without doubt, confiding;
युष्माकं शक्त्यं सुहृत्स्थानधनमविशंकिताः K. P.

अविशेष *a.* Without any difference,
alike, similar —*यः*, —*यं* 1 Absence
of difference, similarity. 2 Identity,
sameness. —*Comp.* —*ज्ञा a.* not knowing
the difference (in things), undiscrimi-
nating.

अविष *a.* Not poisonous. —*यः* 1 An
ocean. 2 A king. —*वी* 1 A river. 2
The earth. 3 Heaven.

अव्यापार = Having no work, unemployed. -२: 1 Cessation from work. 2 A business not practised or understood. 3 Not one's own business; अव्यापारेण व्यापारः कः to meddle with affairs

not one's own (which do not concern one).

अव्याप्ति *f.* 1 Inadequate extent or pervasion of a proposition. 2 Non-inclusion or exclusion of a part of the thing defined, one of the three faults of a definition; लक्ष्यैकदेशे लक्षणस्यावर्तनमव्याप्तिः.

अव्याप्य *a.* Not extending to the whole circumstances, not pervading the whole extent; वक्ष्यधूमस्याव्याप्यः. —**Comp.** **वृत्तिः** *f.* (In Vais. phil.) a category of limited application, partial inherence with regard to time or space, as pleasure, pain &c.; अव्याप्यवृत्तिः क्षणिको विशेषण इत्येते Bhāṣā P. 27

अव्याहृत *a.* Not broken or interrupted, unobstructed; obeyed; भर्तृव्याहृतज्ञा R. 19. 57.

अव्युत्पन्न *a.* 1 Not proficient, inexperienced, not practised, ignorant; अव्युत्पन्नौ बालभावः K. 196. 2 Having no proper or regular derivation (as a word). —**व** A person not versed in the grammar, idiom &c. of a language, a smattering or superficial linguist.

अव्रत *a.* Not observing (the prescribed) religious rites or obligations; अव्रतानाममन्त्राणां जातिमात्रोपजीविनाम्। सहस्रशः समेतानां परिपत्नं न विद्यते ॥ Ms. 12. 114; 3. 170.

अश्नु I. 5. A. [अश्नुते, अशित-अष्ट] 1 To pervade, fill completely, penetrate; स्वनाद्वेषयित्व चानशोऽन्दे Bk. 2. 30; Ki. 12. 21. 2 To reach, go or come to, arrive at, attain to; सर्वमानस्यमश्नुते Y. 1. 260. 3 To get, obtain, enjoy, experience; अश्नुकटेः पापपुण्यैरहितं फलमश्नुते H. 1. 83; R. 9. 9; न च फलमश्नुते Ms. 1. 109. फलं दशोरानशिर महित्यः N. 6. 43. —**WITH** उप to obtain, enjoy, acquire; न च लोकानुपाश्रुते Mb.; क्रियाफलमुपाश्रुते Ms. 6. 82. —**वि** to fill completely, pervade, occupy; प्रतापस्तस्य भानोश्च गुणपदं व्यानशो दिशः R. 4. 15; Bk. 9. 4, 14. 96. II. 9 P. (अश्नाति, अशित) 1 To eat, to consume; निवेशं गुरवेऽश्रीयत् Ms. 2. 51; अस्मीमहि वयं भिक्षां Bh. 3. 117. 2 To taste, enjoy; यद्वाति यद्वाति तदेव धनितो धनं H. 1. 164-65; अश्नन्ति दिव्यान् दिवि वेवमोगान् Bg. 9. 20; अयं कलमश्नन्ति कर्मणा Mb. —**Caus.** (आश्नाति) 1 To feed, give to eat, cause to eat or drink (with acc. of person); आश्नायश्वास्तं देवान् Sk. —**WITH** य 1 to drink; न प्राश्नीतोदकमपि Mb. —2 to eat, devour; प्राश्नन्त्य ह्यपि नित्यं Bk. 17. 3, 1. 13, 15. 29. —**क** 1 to eat; न कं चानं समश्नीयात् Ms. 6. 19, 11. 219. —2 taste, experience, enjoy; यथा फलं समश्नाति Mb.

अशङ्कन —**न** An inauspicious or bad omen.

अशक्तिः *f.* 1 Weakness, powerlessness. 2 Inability, incapacity; अश्रेण तदशक्त्या वा न दुष्टानामियत्था R. 10. 32.

अशक्य *a.* Impossible, impracticable. **अशङ्कितः** *a.* 1 Fearless, undaunted; अशङ्कितः H. 1. 31. 2 Secure, having no doubt.

अश्ननं 1 Pervasion, penetration. 2 The act of eating, feeding. 3 Tasting, enjoying. 4 Food; अश्ननं पाना नालकलितं व्याख्यातं Bk. 2. 10; oft. at the end of adjective comp. in the sense of 'eating', 'one whose food is' &c.; कलकलान्नं, हुतान्नं, पक्वान्नं &c.

अश्ना Desire to eat, hunger.

अश्नाया Hunger; च्युताश्नायाः फलवद्वि-
द्वया Bk. 3. 40; अन्नाद्वाश्नाया निवर्तते
पानास्तिपाना Sat. Br.

अश्नायित, **अश्नायुक्त** *a.* Hungry.

अश्वनिः *m. f.* 1 Indra's thunderbolt; शक्रस्य महाशक्तिवज्रं R. 3. 56. 2 Flash of lightning; अनुवज्रमश्वनिः Sk.; अश्वनिः कल्पित एव वेयसा R. 8. 47; अश्वनेरनुवज्रं चोभयोर्वैशिनश्चाधुवराश्च येनान् Ku. 4. 43. 3 A missile. 4 The tip of a missile. —**निः** *m.* 1 Indra. 2 Fire. 3 Fire produced from lightning.

अशब्द *a.* Not expressed in words; किमर्थमशब्दं कथ्यते K. 60 inaudibly. —**वद्** 1 The 'inexpressible,' i. e. Brahman. 2 (In Sān. phil.) प्रथम or primary germ of nature; ईश्वरिणा शब्दं S. B.

अशरण *a.* Helpless, forlorn, destitute of refuge; कलवदशरणोऽसि S. 6; so अशरण्य.

अशीर *a.* Boilless, incorporeal. —**रः** 1 The Supreme Being, Brahman. 2 Cupid, the god of love. 3 An ascetic who has renounced all worldly connections.

अशीरिच *a.* Incorporeal, unearthly, heavenly; usually with words like वाणी, वाक् &c.

अशास्त्र *a.* Not conformable to sacred authority, heterodox. —**Comp.** **विहित**, **सिद्ध** *a.* not sanctioned or enjoined by scriptures.

अशास्त्रीय *a.* Unscriptural; illegal, immoral.

अशित *p. p.* 1 Eaten, satisfied. 2 Enjoyed.

अशितगवीन Formerly grazed by cattle; see अशितगवीन.

अशिश 1 A thief. 2 An oblation of rice.

अशिरः 1 The fire. 2 The sun. 3 Wind. 4 A demon. —**रं** A diamond.

अशिरश्च *a.* Headless. —**m.** A body without head; a trunk.

अशिव *a.* 1 Inauspicious, causing or threatening mischief; अशिवो दिशि विनायां विनास्तत्र भवावहाः (रुद्रः) Rām 2 Unlucky, unfortunate. —**रं** 1 Ill-luck, misfortune. 2 Mischief. —**Comp.** —**आचारः** 1 improper behaviour, rudeness of conduct. —2 conduct opposed to every (sacred) authority.

अशिव *a.* 1 Ill-bred, rude. 2 Unrefined, barbarous, unworthy. 3

irreligious, profane. 4 Not sanctioned by any recognised authority. 5 Not prescribed in any work of authority.

अशित *a.* Not cold, hot. —**Comp.** —**करः**, —**रश्मिः** &c. the sun.

अशीतिः *f.* Eighty (used in the singular and fem. gender whatever be the noun it qualifies).

अशीर्षिक *a.* —अशीर्षिक q. v.

अशुचि *a.* 1 Not clean, dirty, foul, impure; शोशुचिः सर्वकर्मवुः in mourning. 2 Black. —**चिः** *f.* 1 Impurity. 2 Degradation.

अशुद्ध *a.* 1 Impure. 2 Incorrect, wrong.

अशुद्धि *a.* 1 Impure, foul. 2 Wicked. —**द्विः** *f.* Impurity, foulness. **अशुभ** *a.* 1 inauspicious. 2 Impure, foul (opp शुभ) 3 Unlucky, unfortunate. —**भं** 1 inauspiciousness. 2 Si. 3 Misfortune, calamity; नाद्ये कुतस्त्वय-
धुमं प्रजानां B. 5. 13. —**Comp.** —**उदयः** an inauspicious omen.

अशुष्य *a.* 1 Not empty or vacant. 2 Not unattended to, fulfilled, executed; स्वविद्योगमशुष्यं कुरु (occurring frequently in dramas) execute or go about your business.

अशुत *a.* Uncooked, raw, unripe.

अशेष *a.* Without remainder, whole, entire, complete, perfect; अशेषशेषद्वयोर्धं मायमस्मानि केवलं Udb.: अशेषशेषेण केवलं युज्यता R. 3. 65, 48. —**वः** Non-remainder. —**वः**, अशेषेण, अशेषतः *ind.* Wholly, entirely, completely; तथाविधस्तादशेषमस्तु सः Ku. 5. 82; येन भूतान्यशेषेण द्रव्यस्यानन्वयो नवि Bg. 4. 35, 10. 16; Ms. 1. 59.

अशोक *a.* Without sorrow; not feeling or causing sorrow. —**कः** N. of a tree having red flowers; (said, according to the convention of poets, to put forth flowers when struck by ladies with the foot decked with jingling anklets; cf. अश्वत्थः कुसुमान्म-
शोकः...पादेन नपिप्लुतं सुंदरीणां संपर्कमाशित-
तुरेण Ku. 3. 26; Ms. 78; R. 8. 62; M. 3. 12, 16. 2 N. of Vishnu. 3 N. of a celebrated king of the Maurya dynasty. —**कं** 1 The blossom of the Asoka tree (forming one of the five arrows of Cupid). 2 Quick-silver. —**Comp.** —**अरिः** the कदंब tree. —**अष्टमि** the eighth day in the first half of Chaitra. —**सर्वः**, —**वनः**, —**वृक्षः** the Asoka tree. —**विनाशः**, —**वः** N. of a festival or व्रत which lasts for three nights. —**वनिज्जा** a grove of Asoka trees; न्याय see under न्याय.

अशोच्य *a.* Not to be lamented or deplored; अशोच्यानन्वशोचयते प्रजावादाश्च मायसे Bg. 2. 11.

अशौच 1 Impurity, dirtiness, foulness; Pt. 1. 195. 2 Defilement caused either by child-birth (called जन्म

शौच) or by the death of some relation (called दूताशौच): अहोरात्रमुपसृज्य शौचं वाच्यः सह Ms. 11, 184.

अश्वाया Hunger.

अस्नीतिपत्रता Invitation to eat and drink, a feast where people are called to eat and drink; अस्नीतिपत्रिणी प्रवृत्ता सत्कर्मणि Bk. 5, 92.

अस्मकः (pl.) 1 N. of a country in the south. 2 The inhabitants of the country.

अस्मत् m. 1 A stone; नारायणैषणीयस्म-निवेशेऽस्मत्तानलं R. 4, 77. 2 Flint. 3 A cloud. 4 A thunderbolt. -COMP. -उत्थं bitumen. -कुडक, -कुडक a. breaking anything on stones. (-इ, -इकः) a class of devotees; a वागवत्स; Y. 3, 49; Ms. 6, 17. -गर्भः, -भै, -गर्भजः, -जं, बौलिः an emerald. -जः, -जं 1 red-chalk. -2 iron -जतु n., -जतुकं bitumen. -जातिः an emerald named पासा. -द्वारणः an axe or crow for breaking stones. -दुष्यं bitumen. -भालं a mortar of stone or iron. -सार n. like iron or stone. (-रः, -रं) 1 iron. -2 sapphire.

अस्मत् 1 A fire-place. 2 A field, plain. 3 Death.

अस्मत्कः -कं A fire-place. -कः N. of a plant from the fibres of which a Brāhmaṇa's girdle may be made.

अस्मरी (In medicine) A disease called stone (in the bladder), gravel.

अश्वः A corner, mostly at the end of comp. -अं 1 A tear. 2 Blood (usually written अश्व q. v.). -COMP. -पः a blood-drinker, a fiend, cannibal.

अश्वण a. Deaf, having no ears. -जः A snake.

अश्राद्ध a. Not performing the Śrāddha ceremony. -श्रः Non-performance of a Śrāddha q. v. -COMP. -भोजिव a. one who has vowed not to eat during the performance of a Śrāddha ceremony.

अश्रुत a. 1 Unworn, untired. 2 Incessant, continual. -तं ind. Incessantly, continually.

अश्रिः -श्री f. 1 A corner, angle (of a room, house &c.) (changed to अश्र at the end of comp with चतुर, वि, वृ and a few other words; see चतुल). 2 The sharp side or edge (of a weapon &c.); इवस इतुः कुलिशं कुंदिताश्री लक्ष्यते Ku. 2, 30. 3 The sharp side of anything.

अश्रीकल a. 1 Having no splendour, without beauty, pale; Si. 15, 96. 2 Unlucky, not prosperous.

अश्रु n. A tear; पपात ध्रुमो सह सैनिकाश्रुभिः R. 3, 61. -COMP. -उपहत a. affected by tears, covered with tears. -कला a tear-drop. -परिपूर्ण a. filled with tears. -अश्रु having eyes filled with tears. -परिप्लुत a. suffused with tears, bathed in tears. -पातः flow of tears,

shedding tears. -पूर्ण a. filled with tears; 'अश्रुल' troubled and filled with tears; Rg. 2, 1. -सुख a. suffused with tears, (suddenly) bursting into tears. -लोचन, -नेत्र a. with tears in the eyes, with tearful eyes.

अश्रुत a. 1 Unheard, inaudible 2 Foolish, uneducated.

अश्रुत a. Not sanctioned by the Vedas.

अश्रेयस् a. 1 Not better, inferior. -n. (स्) Mischievous, unhappiness.

अश्लील a. 1 Unpleasant, ugly. 2 Vulgar, obscene, coarse; अश्लीलायान् कलकलार्थं Ek. 49; परिवाद Y. 1, 33. 3 Abusive. -लं 1 Rustic or coarse language, low abuse. 2 (In Rhet.) A fault of composition; using such words as produce in the mind of the hearer a feeling of shame, disgust, or inauspiciousness; e. g. in सावनं हुमहवत्स, हुमहा कुटुमलिताननेन दधती वायुं स्थिता तत्र सा and मृदुपवनविभिन्नो मन्त्रिवाया विनाशात् the words सावन, वायु, and विनाश are अस्लील, and produce respectively a sense of shame, disgust, and inauspiciousness, सावन suggesting the sense of लिङ्ग (male organ of generation), वायु, of the अपान wind (that escaping at the anus), and विनाश, of मृत्यु (death).

अश्लेषा 1 The 9th Nakshatra or lunar mansion containing five stars. 2 Disunion, disjunction. -COMP. -जः, -जः, -युः N. of Ketu, i. e. the descending node.

अश्वः 1 A horse. 2 A symbolical expression for the number 'seven'.

3 A race of men (horse-like in strength); काश्रुतुल्यवधुष्टो मिथ्याचारश्च निर्भयः । द्वादशाश्वलेखश्च दृष्टिस्तु ह्येव मतः ॥ -श्वौ (du.) A horse and a mare. -COMP.

-अजनी a whip, -अधिक a. strong in cavalry, superior in horses -अचक्षः commander of cavalry. -अनीकं cavalry. -अरिः a buffalo. -आश्ववेदः veterinary science. -आरोह a. riding or mounted on a horse. (-हः) 1 a horseman, rider. -2 a ride. -उरस a. broad-chested like a horse. -कर्णः, -कर्णकः 1 a kind of tree. -2 the ear of a horse. -कुटी a stable for horses.

-कुशल, -कोविद a. skilled in managing horses. -खरजः mule. -खुरः a horse's hoof. -गोष्ठं a stable. -गासः a pasture for horses. -गलनशाला a riding-house. -विकित्तकः, -वेद्यः a farrier, a veterinary surgeon. -विकित्त farriery, veterinary science. -जघनः a kind of centaur. -दूतः a riding messenger. -नायः one who has the charge of a drove of grazing horses; a horse-herd. -निर्वधिकः a groom, a horse-fastener. -पः a groom. -पालः, -पालकः, -रक्षः a horse-groom. -ध्वः a groom. -ना lightning. -महिविका

the natural enmity between a horse and a buffalo. -सुख a. having the head or face of a horse. (-स्त्रः) a horse-faced creature; a Kinnara or celestial encrister. (-स्त्री) a Kinnara woman; भिदंति मंदा नतिमधुसूयः Ku. 1, 11. -मेघः horse-sacrifice; यथाश्वमेघः क्रतुर्वा सर्वपापपानोदः Ms. 11, 261. -मेधिक, -मेदीय a. fit for a horse-sacrifice, or relating to it. (-कः, -यः) a horse fit for the *Asvamedha* sacrifice. -सुख a. having horses yoked to it (as a carriage). (-यः) 1 N. of a constellation, the head of Aries. -2 the first lunar mansion. -3 the month of *Asvina*. -रक्षः the keeper or rider of a horse, a groom. -रथः a carriage drawn by horses. (-थः) N. of a river near मध्याद्व. -रत्नं, -राजः the best or lord of horses; i. e. उच्चैःश्रवन्. -लाला a kind of snake. -वक्त्रं = अश्वसुख q. v.; a Kinnara or Gandharva.

-वद्वं a stud of horses and mares. -वहः a horseman -वारः, -वारकः a horseman, groom. -वाहः, -वाहकः a horseman. -विद्वं a. 1 skilled in taming or managing horses. -2. procuring horses. (-मः) 1 a jockey. -2 an epithet of Nala. -वृषः a stallion. -वैद्यः a farrier. -शाला a stable. -शावः a colt, foal. -शास्त्रं a manual or textbook of veterinary science. -श्वार्थिका the natural enmity between a horse and a jackal. -साहः -सादिव m. a horseman, a rider, a horse-soldier; R. 7, 47. -सारथ्यं coachmanship, charioteership, management of horses and chariots; दूतानामथसारथ्यं Ms. 10, 47. -स्थान a. born in a stable. (-नः) a stable or stall for horses. -हारकः a horse-stealer. -हृष्यं 1 the desire or intention of a horse. -2 horsemanship.

अश्वक a. Horse-like. -कः 1 A small horse; horse. 2 A hack, a bad horse. 3 A horse (in general).

अश्वकिनी The first Nakshatra or lunar mansion (अश्विनी).

अश्वतरः (री f.) A mule.

अश्वत्थः The holy fig-tree; उज्ज्वलः वाङ्मालः पयोऽश्वत्थः सनातनः Kath., Bg. 15, 1.

अश्वस्थानम् m. [cf. Mb. अश्वस्थानं यस्थानं नदतः प्रविशो यत्तु ॥ अश्वस्थानं चालोयं तस्मात्तानां भाविष्यति ॥] N. of a celebrated Brāhmaṇa warrior and general on the side of the Kaurava kings, son of Drona and Kṛipā. [He is represented as a very brave, fiery-tempered, young warrior, the embodiment of Brāhmaṇic and saintly lustre, and his altercation with Karna about the nomination of a general to succeed Drona clearly brings out the chief features of his character; see Vc. 3rd act. He is one of the 7 *Chirajivins* 'ever-living persons'].

अभ्यस्तन, -स्तनिक *a.* 1 Not of to-morrow, of to-day 2 One makes no provision for the morrow; Ms. 4. 7.

अश्विक *a.* Drawn or carried by horses.

अश्विन *m.* A cavalier, a horsetamer. -नौ (du.) The two physicians of the gods who are represented as the twin sons of the sun by a nymph in the form of a mare.

अश्विनी 1 The first of the 27 Nakshatras or lunar mansions (consisting of three stars). 2 A nymph considered in later times as the mother of the Asvins, the wife of the sun, who concealed herself in the form of a mare. -Comp. -कुमारौ, -पुत्रौ, -सुतौ the twin sons of Asvini, the sun's wife.

अश्वीय *a.* Belonging or relating to a horse, agreeable to horses. -य A number of horses, cavalry: Si. 18. 5.

अवदक्षीण *a.* Not seen by six eyes, known or determined by two persons only. -ण A secret.

अषाढः The month Ashāḍha (usually written अषाढ q. v.)

अष्टक *a.* Consisting of 8 parts, eight-fold. -कः 1 One who studies or is acquainted with the eight books of Pāṇini's grammar. -का 1 A collection of three days (7th, 8th, 9th) beginning from the seventh day after the full moon. 2 The 8th day of three months on which the Manes are to be propitiated. 3 A Śrāddha ceremony to be performed on the above days. -कं 1 A whole consisting of 8 parts. 2 The 8 chapters of Pāṇini's Sūtras. 3 A division of the Rīgveda (it being divided into 8 Aṣṭakas or 10 Mandalas). 4 Any group of eight; as शनराष्टकं, ताराष्टकं, गंगाष्टकं &c. 5 The number eight. -Comp. -अंगः, -अं a kind of board or cloth for playing with dice on (having eight divisions).

अष्टन *num. a.* (nom. acc. अष्ट-ष्टौ) Eight. It often occurs in comp. as अष्ट with numerals and some other nouns; as अष्टादशन्, अष्टाविंशतिः, अष्टाष्ट &c. -Comp. -अंग *a.* consisting of eight parts or members. (-अं) 1 the eight parts of the body with which a very low obeisance is performed; पातः, -प्रमाणः, साष्टांगनमस्कारः a respectful obeisance made by the prostration of the eight limbs of the body; (जानुम्बा च तथा पद्भ्यां पाणिभ्यामङ्गुलिभ्यां शिरसा वक्षसा दृष्ट्या प्रणामोऽष्टांग इति ॥). -2 the 8 parts of Yoga or concentration. -3 materials of worship taken collectively. अर्घ्यं an offering of eight articles. °घृणः a sort of medical incense removing fever. मैथुनं 'sexual enjoyment of 8 kinds'; the eight

stages in the progress of a love-suit; स्मरणं कर्तितं कैलिः प्रेक्षणं पुष्पाभाषणं । संकल्पोऽप्यवसायश्च क्रियानिष्पत्तिरिव च ॥ -अष्टादशी N. of Pāṇini's grammatical work consisting of 8 Adhyāyas or chapters. -अष्टं an octagon. -अष्टयि *a.* octagonal. -अष्ट (द्व) *a.* lasting for 8 days. -कर्णः *a.* eight-eared, an epithet of Brahmā. -कर्मन् *m.* गतिकः a king who has 8 duties to perform; (they are:—आदाने च विसर्गे च तथा प्रेषनिवेशयोः । पंचमे चार्यवचने व्यवहारस्य चक्षणे ॥ दंडशुद्धयोः सदा रक्तेनाष्टगतिको नृपः । -कृत्वत् *ind.* eight times. -कोणः an octagon. -गवः a flock of 8 cows -गुण *a.* eight-fold; द्वाप्योष्टगुणमयस्य Ms. 8. 400. (-णं) the eight qualities which a Brāhmaṇ should possess; इया सर्वभूतेषु, क्षातिः, अन-द्या, शीघ्रं, अनायासः, गंगलं, अकापण्यं, असूहा वेति ॥ Gautama. आश्रय *a.* endowed with these eight qualities. -ष्ट (ष्ट) चत्वारिंशत् *a.* forty-eight. -सप्त *a.* eight-fold. -त्रिंशत् (-ष्ट) *a.* thirty-eight. -त्रिकं the number 24. -दलं 1 a lotus having eight petals. -2, an octagon. -दशन् (ष्टा°) see below. -दिश *f.* the eight cardinal points; पूर्वोद्विष्टा दक्षिणा च नैर्ऋती पश्चिमा तथा । नायवी चोत्तरैशानी दिशा अष्टाविधाः स्मृताः ॥ °करिण्यः the eight female elephants living in the eight points. °पालाः the eight regents of the cardinal points; इन्द्रो वह्निः पितृपतिः (यमः) नैर्ऋतो वरुणो मरुत् (वायुः) कुबेर ईशः पतयः पूर्वोदिनां दिशां क्रमात् ॥ Ak. °गजाः the eight elephants guarding the 8 quarters; ऐरावतः पुंडरीको वामनः कुक्ष्योऽञ्जनः । पुष्पदंतः सार्वभौमः सुपतीकश्च दिग्गजाः ॥ Ak. -धातुः the eight metals taken collectively; स्वर्णं रूप्यं च ताम्रं च लोहं यशस्वेन च । शीसं लौहं स्वश्रेष्ठं धातवोऽष्टौ प्रकीर्तिताः ॥ -पद्, -द्व (ष्ट or °ष्टा°) *a.* eight-footed. पद्, (°ष्टा°) 1 a spider. -2 a fabulous animal called Sarabha. -3 a pin or bolt. -4 the mountain Kailas (-द्वः, -द्वं) 1 gold; आवर्जिताष्टा-पदकुम्भतेजः Ku. 7. 10; Si. 3. 28. -2 a kind of chequered cloth or a board for drafts, dice-board (Mar. ५८). °पत्रं a sheet of gold. -मंगलः a horse with a white face, tail, mane, breast and hoofs. (-लं) a collection of eight lucky things; according to some they are:—मृगराजो ब्रूवा नागः कलशो यज्ज्वलं तथा । वैजयंती तथा मेरी दीप इत्यष्टमंगलम् ॥; according to others लोकेऽस्मिन्मंगलाभ्यष्टौ ब्राह्मणो गोई-ताशनः । हिरण्यं सर्परादिष्य आयो राजा तथाष्टमः ॥ -मानं one kudava. -मासिक *a.* occurring once in 8 months. -मूर्तिः the 'eight-formed', an epithet of Śiva; the 8 forms being—the 5 elements (earth, water, fire, air and ether), the sun and moon, and the sacrificing priest; cf. S. 1. 1. —या सृष्टिः स्रष्टारया वहति विविहृतं वा हविर्वा च होत्री । ऐ द्वे कालं विषयः श्रुतिविषय्यणा या स्थिता व्याप्य विष्यं । यासाहुः सर्वभूतकृतिरिति

यया प्राणिनाः प्राणवतः । प्रत्यक्षानि अभ्यस्तनुमिरयत् वस्तामिरष्टाभिरीदाः ॥ or, briefly expressed, the names in Sanskrit (in the above order) are:— जलं वहिस्तथा यथा सूर्याचंद्रमसौ तथा । आकाशं वायुः शनी सूर्यः सौ पितृपतिः ॥ °ष्टयः 'having 8 forms', Śiva. —रत्नं the eight jewels taken collectively. —रसाः the 8 sentiments in dramas &c.; अंगारहास्यकण्ठौद्रवीरभयानकाः । बीमस्वादुतंसोश्चैत्यष्टौ नाट्ये रसाः स्मृताः ॥ K. P. 4 (to which is sometimes added a 9th Rasa called श्रुतिः निर्विषयादिभावोस्ति श्रुतौपि नवमो रसः ibid); आश्रय *a.* embodying or representing the eight sentiments; V. 2. 18. —विष्ट *a.* eight-fold, of eight kinds. —विंशतिः *f.* (ष्टा°) the number twenty-eight. —अवणः, —अवच N. of Brahma (having 8 ears or four heads).

अष्टतय *a.* Having eight parts or limbs. —य An aggregate of eight.

अष्टधा *ind.* 1 Eight-fold, eight times. 2 In 8 parts or sections; भिक्षा प्राकृतिरष्टधा Bg. 7. 4; भिक्षोऽष्टधा विप्रसार वेदाः B. 16. 3.

अष्टम *a.* (नी. f.) Eighth. —तः The eighth part. —मी The eighth day in a lunar half month. —Comp. —अंशः an 8th part. —कालिक *a.* one who omits seven meal times (i. e. full three days and the morning of the fourth) and partakes only of the 8th; Ms. 6. 19.

अष्टमक *a.* The eighth; यांश्चमष्टमं हरेत् Y. 2. 244.

अष्टमिका A weight of four Tolas.

अष्टादशन् *a.* Eighteen. —Comp. —उपपुराणं a secondary or minor Purāṇa; अष्टादशपुराणानि मुनिभिः कथितानि तु । आर्यं सनत्कुमारोक्तं नारासिंहमतः परं । तृतीयं नारदं शोकं कुमारं तु भाषितं । चतुर्थं शिवशर्माख्यं साक्षात्तदीक्षापातितं । दुर्वासोक्तमाश्रयं नारदीकमतः परं । कापिलं मानवं चैव तथैवाश्विनोत्तरितं । ब्रह्मांडं वाण्यं चाथ कालिकाह्वयमेव च । माहेश्वरं तथा शांभं सौरं सर्वार्थसंचयं । पराशरोक्तं प्रवरं तथा भागवतद्वयं । इदमष्टादशं शोकं पुराणं कीमंसंजितं । चतुर्थो संस्थितं पुण्यं संस्थितानां प्रमेदतः ॥ Hemādri. —पुराणं the eighteen Purāṇas; ब्राह्मं पादं वेण्वयं च शैवं भागवतं तथा । तथान्यकारदीयं च मार्कण्डेयं च सप्तमं । आश्विनमष्टकं शोकं भाविष्यलवमं तथा । दशमं ब्रह्मवैवर्तं लिङ्गमेकादशं तथा । वाराहं द्वादशं शोकं स्कंदं चाथ त्रयोदशं । चतुर्दशं वामनं च कीमं पंचदशं तथा । मात्स्यं च गारुडं चैव ब्राह्मांडाष्टादशं तथा ॥ —विद्या the eighteen kinds of learning or lore; अंगानि वेदाश्चत्वारो मीमांसा न्यायविस्तरः । धर्मशास्त्रं पुराणं च विद्या होताश्च-तुदशः ॥ आश्विनद्वौ धनुर्वेदौ गायत्रीश्रुति तत्रयः । अर्थ-शास्त्रं चतुर्थं तु विद्या स्रष्टादशैव तु ॥ —विवादपदं the eighteen subjects of litigation (causes of dispute); see Ms. 8. 4-7. अष्टिः *f.* 1 A die for playing. 2 The number sixteen. 3 Seed. 4 Kernel.

अष्टौला 1 A globular or round body. 2 A round pebble or stone. 3 Kernal. 4 Seed-cora.

असु I. 2 P. [असु, आसीत्, असु, स्वात्; defective in non-conjugational tenses. its forms being made up from the root **ह**] 1 To be, live, exist (showing mere existence); नसदासीत् इत्यादि Rv. 10. 129. 1; न तेचाहं जातु तस्य Bg. 2. 12; आसीद्वा नास्ती नाम Nala. 1. 1. 2 To be (used as a copula or verb of incomplete predication, being followed by a noun or adjective or adverb, or some other equivalent); धर्मिके सति राजनि Ms. 11. 11; आचार्ये संस्थिते सति 5. 80. 3 To belong to, be in the possession of (expressed in English by *have*), with gen. of possessor; अस्मासि हस्तं तत् Pt. 4. 76; वस्य नास्ति स्वयं प्रसा 5. 70 4 To fail to the share of; हस्तं त्रेयं फलं नास्ति Ms. 3. 139. 5 To arise, occur; आसीद्वा सम मनसि K. 142. 6 To become. 7 To lead or tend to, turn out or prove to be (with dat.); स स्वाहाः स्थिरमन्त्रियैश्चलभो निःश्रयसायास्तु वः V. 1. 1. 8 To suffice (with dat.); सा तेषां पावनाय स्वात् Ms. 11. 86; अन्येदुपालेः परिदोयमानं शाकाय वा स्वाहवणाय वा स्वात् Jagan-nātha. 9 To stay, reside, dwell, live; हा पितः कासि इ भुवु Bk. 6. 11 10 To be in a particular relation, to be affected (with loc.); किं तु खलु यथा वयमस्यामेव नियमन्यमानां प्रति स्वात् S. 1. असु well, let it be; एवमस्तु, तथास्तु so be it, amen. The form असु joined to roots in forming their periphrastic perfect is sometimes separated from the root and used by itself: तं पातयां प्रथममासं प्रपात पश्चात् R. 9. 61, 16. 86 —With असि to be over, excel, surpass. —अभि to belong to, to fall to one's share; वयमभिमायात् Sk. —आविस् to arise, spring up, be visible; आचार्यं विजयि मायमथाविर्गसीत् M'al. 1. 26. —आवुस् to appear, spring up; आवुरासीत्मोवुदः Ms. 1. 6; R. 11. 15. —व्यति (Atm. व्यतिह, व्यतिसि व्यतिले) to excel, surpass, be above or 'superior to, outweigh; तन्मे व्यतिसि तु मनीषि धर्मः Bk. 2. 35. —II 4 इ. (अस्यति, अस्त) 1 To throw, cast, hurl, discharge, shoot (with loc. of the mark); तस्मिन्नास्थविषीकाक्षं R. 12. 23; Bk. 15. 91. 2 To throw or take away, let go, leave, give up; as in अस्तमान, अस्तशोक, अस्तकोप; see अस्त. —With असि to shoot beyond or at, overpower (with arrows); अस्तस्य having shot beyond, having surpassed or excelled; joined in acc. Tat. comp. —अभि 1 to place upon another, add to. —2 to attribute the nature of one thing to another; शाल्यमर्णानामन्यस्य रुचि S. B. —अप 1 to fling or throw away, cast off, leave, abandon, discard, reject; विनियुतास्तथ्यमनि यौने Ku. 5. 44; कर्तुं ततो शङ्खपाशं फलं Pt. 1. Si. 55; समपशस्य V. 3. 4; इपादीनां क्रम्यहृत्पशस्य D. rejected, refused,

—2 to drive away, disperse. —अभि 1 to practise, exercise; अन्यस्वतीव वत-मासिवा R. 13. 67; M'al. 9. 32. —2 to perform repeatedly, repeat; वृत्तुलं त्रिंश-थमन्यस्वत् S. 2. 6; Ku. 2. 50 —3 to study, recite, read; देवमेव सदाऽन्यस्वेन Ms. 2. 166, 4. 147. —उक्ष् 1 to raise or throw up, erect; वृत्तमुद्वस्ति Sk. —2 to turn away from. —3 to expel, turn out. —उपसि 1 to place or put near, deposit. —2 to state, hint, suggest propose; किमिदमुपन्यस्त S. 5. सदुपन्यस्यति कृत्य-वर्त्म यः Ki. 2. 3 —3 to prove. —4 to entrust or commit to the care of. —5 to describe in detail. —नि 1 to set or put down, place, throw down; शिखरिषु पदे न्यस्य Ms. 13; दृष्टिपूर्ते न्यसेयाद् Ms. 6. 46. —2 to lay or throw aside, abandon, give up, resign, relinquish; स न्यस्तविह्वामपि राजलक्ष्मी R. 2. 7; न्यस्त-शस्त्रस्य V. 3. 18; so प्राणान् न्यस्यति. —3 to put in, place within, place or put down upon anything (with loc.); शिरस्याना न्यस्ता Amaru. 82. चित्रन्यस्त committed to a picture V. 1. 4. सन-न्यस्तोद्गीर्ण S. 3. 9 applied; अयोग्ये न मद्विदो न्यस्यति भारमन्यं Bk. 1. 22: Me. 59. —4 To entrust, consign, commit to the care of; अहमपि तव सुतो न्यस्तराज्यः V. 5. 17; भ्रातरि न्यस्य मां Bk. 5. 82. —5 to give to, confer or bestow upon; रामे श्रीन्यस्त-नामिति R. 12. 2. —6 to state, bring forward, adduce; अर्थात्तं न्यस्यति Malli. on Si. 1. 17. —निष् 1 to cast out, throw or drive away, give up, quit, drive or send back; निस्तगाभीर्यमपास्तपुष्पकं Si. 1. 55, 9. 63. —2 to destroy, ward off, defeat, annihilate, dispel; अहाय तावद्वर्णनं तमा निस्त R. 5. 71; रक्षांसि वेदां पतितो निरास्यत् Bk. 1. 12, 2. 36. —3 to turn out, expel, banish; गृहाक्षिरस्ता न तेन दे-देहवृता मनस्तः R. 14. 84. —4 to throw out, discharge (as arrows). —5 to reject, repudiate (as opinions) —6 to eclipse, obscure, throw into the back-ground; Bk. 1. 3. —परा 1 to leave, give up, quit, abandon; परास्तव-ह्य हृषाभिवसति Ki. 5. 27 —2 to expel. —3 to reject, repudiate, refute; इति यक्षुं तदपि प्ररास्तं S. D. 1. —परि 1 to throw or cast round, spread round, diffuse. —2 to spread over, surround; ताम्रोद्वर्षस्तद्वचः सितस्य Ku. 1. 44. —3 to turn round; पर्यस्तविलोचनेन Ku. 3. 68. —4 to shed, to throw down (as tears); R. 10. 76; Ms. 11. 183. —5 to overturn, upset. —6 to throw about; R. 13. 13, 5. 49. —परिनि to spread, stretch. —पक्ष् 1 to reject, exclude. —2 to prohibit, object to. —प्र 1 to throw, hurl or fling forth. —वि 1 to toss about, scatter, cast or throw sunder; dispel, destroy; Bk. 8. 116, 9. 31. —2 to divide into parts, separate, arrange; स्वयं वेदान् व्यस्यत् Pt. 4. 50; विपात वेदान् वस्तात् तस्माद् व्यात इति

स्वतः Mb.; R. 10. 85. —3 to take separately or singly; नदस्ति किं व्यस्तमपि विलोचने Ku. 5. 72 even one. —4 to throw over, upset. —5 to expel, remove. —विनि 1 to put down, deposit, place; विन्यस्यतीं हृदि गणनया देहलीद्वत्पुष्पैः Me. 88; Bk. 3. 3. —2 to fix in or on, direct towards; रामे विन्यस्तमानसाः Ram. —3 to deliver or make over, commit to the care of, entrust; वृत्तविन्यस्तपत्नीकः Y. 3. 45. —4 to arrange, dispose. —विपरी 1 to overturn, reverse, invert. —2 to change, alter; U. 1. —3 to take wrongly, misunderstand; प्रतीकारो व्यापे; सुखमिति विपर्यस्यति जनः Bh. 3. 92. —4 to undergo change (intrans.). —सं 1 to join or bring together, unite, combine; Ms. 3. 85, 7. 57. —2 to join in a compound, compound. —3 to take collectively or jointly; समस्तैर्यथा वृथक् Ms. 7. 198 jointly or severally. —संनि 1 to place or put down, deposit. —2 to lay down or aside, give up, abandon, quit; संन्यस्तशस्त्रः R. 2. 59; संन्यस्ताभरणं गच्छ Me. 93; Ku. 7. 67. —3 to make or deliver over, entrust, commit to the care of; Bg. 3. 30. 4 (used intrans.) to resign the world, to discard all worldly ties and attachments and become an anchorite; संदृश्य क्षणभङ्गं तदक्षिणं धन्यस्तु संन्यस्यति Bh. 3. 132. —III 1 U. (असतिने, असित) 1 To go. 2 To take or receive, seize. 3 To shine. (The examples usually cited to illustrate this sense are निष्पन्न प्रभुरासं सुवृतां R. 11. 81; तेनास लोकः पितृमान् विनेषा 14. 23; लाषण्य उत्साय इवास यतः Ku. 1. 36. But the sense of दिदीपे or 'shone' is far-fetched, though Vāmana is disposed to take it. It seems preferable to regard आस in these instances as equivalent to कृष्य, either taking it as Śakataśyama does, as an indeclinable तिङन्तप्रतिरूपकमव्ययं, or considering it, as Vallabha does, as an ungrammatical form used against the rules of grammar, ग्रामादिकः प्रयोगः; see Malli. 61 Ku. 1. 35).

असंयत a. 1 Unrestrained, not under control. 2 Not tied, as in असंयतोऽपि मोक्षार्थी.

असंयतः Absence of control or restraint, especially of the senses

असंन्यवहित a. Immediate, without any interval (of time or space)

असंशय a. Free from doubt, certain. —इ ind. Without doubt, undoubtedly, certainly; असंशयं क्षणपरिवर्त्यमा 8. 1. 22.

असंश्रव a. Out of hearing, inaudible; असंश्रवे out of the hearing of; Ms. 2. 203.

असंयुज a. 1 Not mixed with, not connected. 2 Not living in common, not reunited after partition of property (as an heir).

असंस्कृत *a.* 1 Unpolished, not refined or cleansed &c. 2 Not decorated or adorned. 3 One over whom no purificatory rite (any one of the *samskāras*) has been performed. —**तः** An ungrammatical form (अपञ्चद्).

असंस्तुत *a.* 1 Unknown, unacquainted, not familiar; असंस्तुत इव परित्यक्तो बाणो जनः K. 173; Ki. 3. 2. 2 Unusual, strange. 3 Not in harmony or agreement with; बाणनि पञ्चादसंस्तुत चेनः S. 1. 34.

असंस्थानं 1 Absence of cohesion. 2 Disorder, confusion. 3 Want, destitution.

असंस्थित *a.* 1 Not arranged, irregular. 2 Not collected.

असंस्थितिः *f.* Disorder, confusion. **असंहत** *a.* Not joined or united, scattered. —**नः** The *Purush* or soul (in *Sān. phil.*).

असंकृत *ind.* Not once, repeatedly, often and often: असंकृदेकरथेन तस्मिन् R. 9. 23; Me. 92, 93. —**Comp.** —**समाधिः** repeated meditation. —**गर्भवासः** repeated birth.

असक्त *a.* 1 Not excessively attached, not feeling interested in, indifferent (to); अमक्त. सुखमन्वयतु R. 1. 21. 2 Not entangled; S. 2. 12. 3 Not attached to worldly feelings and connections. —**क्तं** *ind.* 1 Without being excessively attached or addicted to. 2 Incessantly, ceaselessly.

असक्थ *a.* Thighless.

असन्धिः An enemy, adversary.

असंगोत्र *a.* Not belonging to the same *gotra* or family.

असंकुल *a.* Not crowded, open, clear, broad (as a road &c.). —**लः** A broad road.

असंख्य *a.* Beyond calculation, countless, innumerable; Ms. 1. 80; 12. 15; सा-ख्यं infinity.

असंख्यात *a.* Countless, innumerable.

असंख्येय *a.* Innumerable. —**यः** An epithet of *Siva*.

असङ्ग *a.* 1 Not attached, free from worldly ties. 2 Not hindered or obstructed, not blunted. 3 Not united, solitary, unassailed. —**यः** 1 Non-attachment; Ms. 6. 75. 2 *Purusha* or soul (in *Sān. phil.*).

असंनत *a.* 1 Ununited, unaccompanied with. 2 Improbable, inconsistent. 3 Rude, ill-mannered, unpolished.

असंनक्तिः *f.* 1 Not associating with. 2 Incongruity, improbability. 3 (In *Rhet.*) A figure of speech in which a cause and the effect are represented as locally different or separated (in which there is an apparent violation of the relation between cause and effect).

असंनत *a.* Not united. —**नः** 1 Separation, disunion. 2 Incongruity.

असंनित *a.* 1 Not united or associated. 2 Not attached to the world.

असंज्ञ *a.* Insensible. —**ज्ञा** Disunion, disagreement, discord.

असत् *a.* 1 Not being or existing; अमनि खवि Ku. 4. 12; Ms. 9. 154. 2 Non-existent, unreal; आत्मनो ब्रह्मणा ज्ञे-इमसंतं कः करिष्यति. 3 Bad (opp. सत्); स-इत्यव्यक्तिहेतवः R. 1. 10. 4 Wicked, vile, evil; as विचार. 5 Not manifest. 6 Wrong, improper, false, untrue; इति यदुक्तं तदसत् (oft. occurring in controversial works). —**m.** (न्) *Indra*. —**n.** (त्) 1 Non-existence, non-entity. 2 Untruth, falsehood.

—**ती** An unchaste woman; असती भवति सत्यज्ञा Pt. 1. 418. —**Comp.** —**अध्वेतु** *m.* a *Brāhmaṇa* who reads heterodox works, one who neglects his own *Sākhā* and studies another; also called शास्त्रारंडः; स्वशास्त्रं यः परित्यज्य अन्यत्र कुस्ते श्रमं । शास्त्रारंडः स विज्ञेयो वज्रयेत् क्रियासु च ॥. —**आगमः** 1 a heterodox *Sāstra* or doctrine. —2 acquisition (of wealth) by unfair or foul means. —3 a foul means itself. —**आचार** *a.* following evil practices, wicked. (—**रः**) an evil practice. —**कर्मन्**, —**क्रिया** 1 a bad deed. —2 bad treatment. —**कल्पना** 1 an untrue action. —2 fabrication of falsehood. —**ग्र** (ग्र) *हः* 1 a bad trick. —2 a bad opinion, prejudice. —3 childish desire. —**वेष्टि** harm, injury; प्राणि-ष्वसत्वेष्टितं S. 5. 6. —**दृशु** *a.* evil-eyed.

—**पथः** 1 a bad road (lit.). —2 evil practices or doctrines; नद्यो हंत सताम-सत्यजुषामासुः समानां शतं Bv. 4. 36. —**परि-ग्रहः** acceptance of a bad road. —**प्रति-ग्रहः** 1 present of bad things. —2 receiving unfit presents (such as तिल) or from improper persons. —**भावः** 1 non-existence, absence. —2 a bad or wicked opinion. —3 an evil disposition. —**वृत्ति**, —**व्यवहार** *a.* following evil practices, wicked. (—**तिः** *f.*) 1 a low or degrading occupation. —2 wickedness. —**ज्ञासं** 1 wrong doctrine. —2 a heterodox doctrine. —**संसर्गः** bad company. —**हेतुः** a bad or fallacious *hetu*: see हेत्वाभास.

असत्कारी Wickedness. **असत्ता** 1 Non-existence. 2 Untruth. 3 Wickedness, badness. **असत्त्व** *a.* 1 Without energy or strength. 2 Having no animal. —**सं** 1 Non-existence. 2 Unreality, untruth.

असत्त्व *a.* 1 Untrue, false. 2 Imaginary, unreal. —**स्य** A liar. —**स्यं** Falsehood, lying, untruth. —**Comp.** —**वादि** *a.* speaking falsely, liar. —**संच** *a.* not true to one's promise, false, perfidious, treacherous; ये जने सली पदं वाक्ता S. 4.

असदृश *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Dissimilar, unlike. 2 Unfit, improper, incongruous; संयोगकृतिन् K. 12 unworthy; मानः किमप्यसदृशं विकृतं वचस्ते Ve. 5. 3.

असद्यस् *ind.* Not immediately, after delay.

असन् *n.* Blood (used only in the declension of अङ्ग after acc. pl.).

असन्न Throwing, discharging, casting; as in इष्यसन् a bow. —**नः** N. of a tree (पीतसाल); निरसन्नैरसन्नैरुद्यार्थता Si. 6. 47.

असंदिग्ध *a.* 1 Not doubtful, distinct, clear. 2 Confident, unsuspected. —**स्य** *ind.* Certainly, undoubtedly.

असंधि *a.* 1 Not joined together (as words). 2 Not bound or restrained, at liberty. —**धिः** Absence of *Sandhi* or euphony.

असंनद्ध 1 *a.* Unarmed 2 Pretending to knowledge, conceited (पंडितमन्य).

असंनिकर्षः 1 Non-perception of objects, not bringing them to the mind. 2 Remoteness.

असंनिवृत्तिः *f.* Non return; असंनिवृत्त्ये तदतीतेषु S. 6. 9 gone never to return; R. 8. 49.

असंपिड *a.* Not connected by offerings of rice-balls; or, not connected by blood-relationship.

असम्ब *a.* Unfit for an assembly, vulgar, low, obscene, indecent (words &c.).

असम *a.* 1 Uneven, odd (as a number). 2 Unequal (in space, number or dignity); असमैः समीयमानः Pt. 1. 74. 3 Unequalled, matchless, unsurpassed. —**Comp.** —**इशुः**, —**वाणः**, —**सायकः** 'having an odd number of arrows', epithets of *Cupid* who has five arrows. —**नयन**, —**नेत्र**, —**लोचन** *a.* 'having an odd number of eyes', epithets of *Siva*, who has three eyes.

असंमजस *a.* 1 Indistinct, unintelligible; स्वलक्ष्मसंमजसमुपजल्पितं ते U. 4. 4; Mā. 10. 2. 2 Unbecoming, improper; यद्यपि न कापि हानिदोषान्वयस्य उच्यते चरति । असंमजसमिति मत्वा तद्यपि तत्प्रोच्यते नेतः ॥ Udb. 3 Absurd, nonsensical, foolish.

असमवायि *a.* Not intimate or inherent, accidental, separable. —**Comp.** —**कारण** (In logic) an accidental cause, not inherent and intimate relation; गुणकर्ममात्रवृत्तिर्येनयावयवसमवायिहेतुः Bhāṣā. P.; यया तदुद्देशः पटलः.

असंमल *a.* 1 Incomplete; partial, not whole. 2 (In gram.) Not joined in a compound, not compounded. 3 Separate, detached, unconnected (opp. व्यस्त). —**सं** An un-compounded word (the sentence showing the dissolution of a compound).

असमाप्त *a.* 1 Not completed or finished, left incomplete; B. 8. 76; Ku. 4. 19, 2 Not fully acquired.

असमीक्ष्य *ind.* Not having (properly) considered. —**Comp.** —**कारिन्** *a.* acting inconsiderately, imprudent, not circumspect.

असंपत्ति *a.* Poor, miserable. —**सि:** *f.* 1 Ill-luck. 2 Non-accomplishment, failure.

असंपूर्ण *a.* 1 Not complete, unfinished. 2 Not whole or entire. 3 Not full, partial, as the moon; चंद्रमसंपूर्ण-मंडलमिदानी *Mu.* 1. 6.

असंबद्ध *a.* 1 Unconnected, incoherent. 2 Nonsensical, absurd, unmeaning; °आ (प्र) लापित् talking nonsense; असंबद्धः खल्वसि *Mk.* 9 absurd fellow. 3 Improper, wrong; *Ms.* 12. 6. —**द्ध** An absurd sentence, unmeaning or non-sensical speech; *e. g.* यावज्जीवमहं मैत्री when uttered by some one. see अवद्ध also.

असंबन्ध *a.* Unconnected, not relating or belonging to. —**ध:** Non-connection, absence of any relation or connection; यद्वा सायवदयस्मिन्नसंबन्ध उदाहृतः *Bhāṣā P.* 68.

असंवाद्य *a.* 1 Not narrow, spacious. 2 Not crowded with people, lonely, solitary. 3 Open, accessible.

असंभव *a.* Improbable, unlikely. —**व:** 1 Non-existence. 2 Improbability, impossibility.

असंभव्य, **असंभाविन्** *a.* 1 Impossible. 2 Incomprehensible.

असंभावना 1 Difficulty or impossibility of comprehending. 2 Improbability.

असंयुत *a.* 1 Not brought about by artificial means, not artificial, natural; असंयुतं मंडवंमंगले: *Ku.* 1. 31. 2 Not properly nourished.

असंमत *a.* 1 Disapproved, not allowed or permitted, not consented to. 2 Disliked; averse. 3 Dissentient, differing from. —**त:** An enemy; यत् दोषैरसंमतान् *K. P.* 7. —**Comp.** —**आदायिन्** *a.* taking without the consent of the possessor, such as a thief.

असंमति: *f.* 1 Dissent, disagreement. 2 Disapproval; dislike.

असंमोह: 1 Absence of infatuation. 2 Steadiness, composure, coolness. 3 Real knowledge, true insight (into a thing).

असमर्थ *a.* (मीची *f.*) 1 Bad, improper, incorrect. 2 Imperfect, incomplete.

असल 1 iron. 2 A Mantra used in discharging a missile. 3 Arms.

असवर्ण *a.* Of a different caste or tribe; अपि नाम कुलपतेरियमसवर्णक्षेत्रसंभवात् *S.* 1.

असह *a.* 1 Not enduring; intolerant, impatient. 2 Unable to bear, support, or endure; oft. with gen. of object; न कीदृशवादादसह भस्य *Mu.* 4. 13.

असहन *a.* Not enduring, intolerant, envious. —**न:** An enemy. —**नं** Intolerance, impatience; परतृणासहनं—अह्या. **असहनीय** *a.* Unbearable, insufferable. **असहित्व** *a.* ble, intolerable; असह्य-असह्य दीड भगवन्ममैत्यमेवेहि मे *R.* 1. 71; 18. 25; *Ku.* 4. 1.

असाहाय *a.* 1 Friendless, lonely, solitary. 2 Without companions or assistants; *Ms.* 7. 30, 55; °ता, —त्वं loneliness, solitude.

असाक्षात् *ind.* 1 Not before the eyes, invisibly, imperceptibly 2 Indirectly.

असाक्षिक *a.* (की *f.*) Having no witness, unattested, unwitnessed; असाक्षिकेषु त्वयैषुविधौ विवदमानयोः *Ms.* 8. 109.

असाक्षिन् *a.* 1 Not an eye-witness. 2 One whose evidence is not admissible (in law). 3 One who is disqualified to attest a legal document.

असाधनीय, **असाध्य** *a.* 1 Not to be accomplished or completed. 2 Not capable of being proved. 3 Incurable, (as a disease or patient); असाध्यः कुरुते कोपं प्राप्ते काले गदो यथा *Si.* 2. 84.

असाधारण *a.* 1 Not common, peculiar, special, specific. 2 (In logic) Existing neither in सप्त or विषय as a *hetu*; यस्तुभयस्माद् व्यावृत्तः स स्वसाधारणो मतः 3 Not to be claimed by any one else, exclusively belonging to one (as wealth &c.). —**ण:** A fallacy or हेत्वाभास in Logic; one of the three kinds of अलौकिक *q. v.*

असाधु *a.* 1 Not good, bad, distasteful, unpleasant; अतोहंसि क्षुत्तुमसाधु साधु वा *Ki.* 1. 4. 2 Wicked 3 Ill-behaved (with loc.); अमाधुर्मतिरि *Sk.* 4 Corrupt, not properly formed or *Sanskrit* (as a word).

असामयिक *a.* (की *f.*) Inopportune, unseasonable; *Ki.* 2. 40.

असामान्य *a.* 1 Not common, peculiar; *ii.* 15. 39. 2 Extra-ordinary. —**न्व** A peculiar or special property.

असांयत *a.* Unfit, unbecoming, improper. —**तं** *ind.* Improperly, unfitly; oft. used with an adjectival force =असांयत; विषयक्षेत्रे संवर्धे रंयं हेतुमसांयतं *Ku.* 2. 55; संप्रत्यसांयतं वक्तुमुक्ते सुमलपाणिना *Si.* 2. 71; *R.* 8. 60.

असार *a.* 1 Sapless, insipid. 2 (a) Without essence, useless; (b) worthless, without strength, stuff or value, deprived of its essence; असारं ससारं गरुडितरत्नं त्रिभुवनं *Mā.* 5. 30; *U.* 1; असारं खलु ससारं मारुतेतुमुदयं *Dharm.* 12, 13. 3 Vain, unprofitable. 4 Weak, feeble, infirm; बहूनामप्यसारणां संहतिः कार्यशक्तिः (समवाये हि दुर्जयः) *Pt.* 1. 331; *Si.* 2. 50. —**रः**, —**रं** 1 Unessential or unimportant portion. 2 N. of a tree (रंज). 3 Aloe wood.

असारता 1 Saplessness. 2 Worthlessness. 3 Unsubstantial nature;

transitory state; विमिमां देहसुखमसारतां *R.* 8. 51.

असाहस Absence of violence, gentleness.

असि: 1 A sword. 2 A knife used for killing animals. —**सि** *ind.* Thou; cf. असि. —**Comp.** —**गंडः** a small pillow for the cheeks. —**जीविन्** *a.* one who earns his livelihood by means of swords, a soldier fighting for wages —**दंष्ट्रः**, —**दंष्ट्रकः** the marine monster *makara* or crocodile. —**दंष्ट्रः** a crocodile. —**धारा** the edge of a sword; मुगज इव दंष्ट्रैर्भगदंष्ट्रासिधरिः *R.* 10. 86, 41. —**धाराव्रतं** 1 (according to some) the vow of standing on the edge of a sword; (according to others) the vow of keeping constant company with a young wife and yet steadily resisting the temptation of sexual intercourse with her; यत्रैकद्वयन-स्वापि प्रमदा नोपभुज्यते । असिधाराव्रतं नाम व्रतं सुनिर्गुणाः ॥ or युवा युवस्या सार्धं यस्मिन्मनवृद्धा-चरेत् । अंतर्निवृत्तसंगः स्यादसिधाराव्रतं हि तत् *Yā-dava*. —2 (hence fig.) any hopelessly difficult task; सतां केनोद्दिष्टं विषममसिधाराव्रत-विद् *Bh.* 2. 28, 64. —**धावः** —**धावकः** an armourer, furbisher. —**धेनुः**, —**धेनुका** a knife; *Vikr.* 4. 69. —**पत्र** *a.* having sword-shaped leaves; *R.* 14. 48. (—**त्रः**) 1 the sugar-cane. —2 a kind of tree which grows in the lower world. (—**त्रं**) 1 the blade of a sword. —2 a sheath. °वनं a hell where the trees have leaves as sharp as swords. —**पत्रकः** a sugar-cane. —**पुच्छः**, —**पुच्छकः** the Gangotic porpoise. —**पुत्रिका**, —**पुत्री** a knife. —**मेदः** the fetid *Khadira*. —**हस्तं** fighting with knives or swords. —**हेतिः** a swordman

असिक The part of the face between the underlip and the chin.

असिकनी 1 A young maid-servant of the harem. 2 N. of a river in the Punjab.

असिक्किता A young womanservant. **असित** *a.* Not white, black, dark-blue, dark-coloured; असिता मोहरजनी *Sānti.* 3. 4; *Y.* 3. 166; °लोचना, °वदना &c. —**तः** 1 The dark or blue colour. 2 The dark fortnight of a lunar month. 3 N. of the planet Saturn. 4 A black snake. —**ता** 1 The Indigo plant. 2 A girl attending upon the harem (whose hair is not whitened by age); see असिकनी. 3 The river Yamunā. —**Comp.** —**अंबुज**, —**उत्पल** the blue lotus. —**अंबिज** *m.* fire. —**अश्मन्**, *m.* —**उत्पलः** a dark-blue stone. —**केशा** a woman having black hair. —**केशांत** *a.* having black locks of hair. —**गिरिः**, —**नगः** 'the blue mountain'; N. of a mountain. —**श्रीव** *a.* having a black neck. (—**वः**) fire —**नयन** *a.* black-eyed *Me.* 112. —**पक्षः** the dark fort-

night. -फलं the sweet cocoanut. -मृगः the black antelope.

असिद्ध *a.* 1 Not accomplished. 2 Imperfect, incomplete. 3 Unproved. 4 Unripe, raw. 5 Not derivable by inference. -ज्ञः A fallacious *hetu*; one of the five principal divisions of हेत्वाभास or fallacies. It is of three kinds:—(1) आश्रयासिद्ध where the existence of any such locality (आश्रय) as that where the property is said to reside, is not established; (2) स्वभावासिद्ध where the nature (स्वभाव) alleged does not really reside in the subject (वस्तु); and (3) व्याप्यतासिद्ध where the alleged invariableness of concomitancy is not real.

असिद्धिः *f.* 1 Imperfect accomplishment, failure. 2 Want of ripeness. 3 Non-accomplishment (in Yoga phil.). 4 (In logic) Conclusion not warranted by the premises.

असिरः 1 A beam, a ray. 2 An arrow, a bolt.

असुः 1 Breath, life, spiritual life. 2 Life of departed spirits. 3 (pl.) The five vital breaths or life-winds in the body; असुभिः स्यासु यज्ञश्चिषतः Ki. 2. 19. -*n.* (सु) Grief. -COMP. -धारण-पा sustenance of life, life, existence. -भयः 1 destruction or loss of life; मलिनमभयं ययुकरं Bh. 2. 28. -2 danger or fear about life. -सुत *m.* a living being, a creature. -सम *a.* as dear as life. (-सः) a husband, lover.

असुमत् *a.* Living, breathing. -*m.* 1 A living being; Si. 4. 29. 2 Life. असुख *a.* 1 Unhappy, sorrowful. 2 Not easy (to obtain), difficult. -खं Sorrow, pain. -COMP. -आवह *a.* pained with grief. -आविष्ट *a.* causing great pain. -उदय *a.* causing or ending in unhappiness; Ms. 11. 10. -जीविका an unhappy life.

असुखिन् *a.* Unhappy, sorrowful.

असुत *a.* Childless.

असुरः 1 An evil spirit, a demon; the Rām, thus accounts for the name:—सुरप्रतिग्रहविदाः हय इत्यभिषिञ्चताः । अप्रतिग्रहणादस्या दैतेयब्राह्मणस्तथा ॥ 2 A general name for the enemies of gods, Daityas and Dānavas. 3 A ghost. 4 The sun. 5 An elephant. 6 An epithet of Rāhu. 7 A cloud. -रा 1 Night. 2 A zodiacal sign. 3 A prostitute. -रौ A female demon, wife of an Asura. -COMP. -अधिपः, राज्ञः, जः 1 the lord of the Asuras, -2 an epithet of Bali, grandson of Pralhāda. -आचार्यः, -गुरुः 1 N. of the preceptor of the Asuras, Sukrāchārya. -2 the planet Venus. -आङ्ग bell-metal. -क्षयण, -क्षिति *a.* destroying the Asuras. -द्विष *m.* an enemy of the Asuras, i. e.,

a god. -माया demoniacal magic. -रिपुः -हृन् 'destroyer of Asuras', an epithet of Vishnu. -हन् *m.* 1 one who destroys the Asuras, an epithet of Agni, Indra &c. -2 N. of Vishnu.

असुर्य *a.* Demoniacal.

असुरसा N. of a plant; a variety of तुलसी.

असुलभ *a.* Not easily attainable, difficult to secure; V. 2. 9.

असुहः An arrow; स साभिः सासुहः सासौ ययाययाययायः Ki. 15. 5.

असुहृद् *m.* An enemy; Si. 2. 117.

असुक्षण Disrespect.

असृत्, असृत्तिका *a.* One who has not brought forth, barren.

असृतिः *f.* 1 Non-production, barrenness. 2 Obstruction, removal.

असृतिनि Den. P. 1 To envy, to be jealous of; कथं विप्रगतौ मर्ता यथाऽसृतिः M. 4. 2 To detract from; be displeased with, scorn, be discontented with or angry with (with dat. of person or thing); असृतिं सचिषोपदेशाय K. 108; असृतिं मया प्रकृतयः V. 4; Bg. 3. 31.

असृयक *a.* 1 Envious, detracting, calumnious. 2 Discontented, displeased. -कः A detractor, an envious man; Ms. 2. 114; Sānti. 3. 7; Y. 1. 28.

असृयनं 1 Detraction, calumny. 2 Envy, jealousy.

असृया 1 Envy, intolerance, jealousy; कृषदुहेर्पासायार्थानां च प्रति कोपः P. I. 4. 37; सासृयं enviously. 2 Calumny, detraction; असृया पशुणेषु द्वेषा-विकरणं Sk. 1. R. 4. 23. 3 Anger, indignation; वधुरस्याकुटिलं ददर्श R. 6. 82.

असृयुः 1 Envious, jealous. 2 Displeased.

असृय्य *a.* Sunless.

असृय्यपद्म *a.* Not seeing even the sun; said of the wives of a king who, being shut up in the harem, have no opportunity of seeing the sun; असृय्यपद्मा राजद्वाराः Sk. -इया A chaste and loyal wife.

असृज् *n.* 1 Blood. 2 The planet Mars. 3 Saffron. -COMP. -करः lymph. -धरा the skin. -धारा 1 a stream of blood. -2 the skin. -धः, धा 'a blood-drinker', a Rākshasa. -धातुः the falling of blood. -वहा a blood-vessel; pulse -विमोक्षणं bleeding. -आ (जा) -जः bleeding.

असेचन, -नक *a.* That on which one cannot look enough, charming, lovely.

असौष्ठव *a.* 1 Devoid of beauty, or loveliness, not in good trim; झरित-सौष्ठवं Māl. 1. 17. 2 Ugly, deformed. -वं Worthlessness, absence of merit. 2 Deformity, ugliness.

अस्खलित *a.* 1 Unshaken, firm, permanent. 2 Unhurt. 3 Undeviating, careful; R. 5. 20.

अस्त *p. p.* 1 Thrown, cast, given up, left; अमन्यं सन्ध्यास्तौद्यमिनः Va. 6. 2 Finished. 3 Despatched. -COMP. -करण *a.* merciless. -धी *a.* foolish. -पस्त *a.* scattered here and there, confused, disordered. -संख्य *a.* innumerable.

अस्तः 1 Setting or western mountain (behind which the sun is supposed to set); अधोऽधुनस्तमितिरन्य-पत्तु Si. 9. 1; विडम्बयस्वस्तनिमग्न्यर्थं R. 16. 11; S. 4. 1. 2 Sunset. 3 Setting in general; (fig.) fall, decline; see below. -अस्तं गय, -या, -इ, प्राप् (a) To set, decline in the western horizon; गतोऽस्तमर्कः the sun has set. (b) To cease, vanish, be removed, disappear, be at an end; विषयिणः कस्याप्योस्तं गताः Pt. 1. 146; धृतिस्तमितार R. 8. 66. (c) To die; अथ चास्तमिता त्वमात्मना R. 8. 51, 12. 11. -COMP. -अचलः -अद्रिः -गिरिः, -पर्वतः the setting or western mountain. -अवलम्बनं the resting of a heavenly body on the western part of the horizon, being about to set -उदयौ (dual) rising and setting, rise and fall; अस्तौद्यावदिसद्विभिन्नकालं Mn. 3. 17. -ग *a.* set, become invisible (as a planet or star). -गमनं 1 setting, disappearance. -2 death, sunset of life; Māl. 9.

अस्तमनं Setting (of the sun).

अस्तमयः 1 Setting (of the sun); कृत्यकालास्तमयं विवस्वतः Ki. 5. 35; (opp. उदय). 2 Destruction, end, decline, loss. 3 Fall, subjugation; उदयमस्तमयं च खड्गद्वारा R. 9. 9. 4 Obscuring, eclipsing; भगवतोऽस्तमयं रज्ज्वाति R. 6. 32. 5 Conjunction (of a planet) with the sun.

अस्ति *ind.* 1 Being, existent, present; as in अस्तिक्षीर, 'काय'. 2 Often used at the commencement of a tale or narrative in the sense of 'so it is,' 'there,' or merely as an expletive; अस्ति सिंहः प्रविशसति स Pt. 4. -COMP. -कायः a category or predicament (with the Jinas). -क्षीर *a.* having milk. -नास्ति *ind.* doubtful, partly true and partly not.

अस्तित्वं Existence.

अस्त्येवं Not stealing.

अस्त्ययानं Reproach, blame.

अस्त्रं 1 A missile; a weapon in general; प्रयुक्तमस्त्रमितो दृष्टा स्यात् R. 2. 34; प्रत्याहतास्तौ निरिशाप्रभावात् 2. 41, 3. 58; अविश्रुतास्तौ पितुरेव R. 3. 31 the science of missiles. 2 An arrow; sword. 3 A bow. -COMP. -अ (आ) गारं an arsenal, armoury. -आघातः a wound, a cut. -कुट्टकः an arrow. -कारः, -कारकाः, कारिन् a maker of weapons. -चिकित्सकः a surgeon. -चिकित्सा surgery. -जीवः जीविन् *m.* -धारिन् *m.* a soldier, pro-warrior. -निवारणं the warding off

a weapon. -मंत्रः a Mantra to be repeated in discharging or withdrawing a missile. -मार्जः-जर्कः a furbisher. -युद्धं fighting with weapons. -लाघवं dexterity in wielding or throwing missiles. -विद् a. skilled in the science of arms. -विद्या, -शास्त्रं, -वेदः the art or science of throwing missiles, science of arms. -वृष्टिः f. a shower of missiles. -शिक्षा military exercise.

अस्त्रिन् a. Fighting with a missile weapon, an archer.

अस्त्री 1 Not a woman. 2 (In gram.) The masculine and neuter genders.

अस्थान a. Very deep. -नं 1 A bad or wrong place. 2 An improper place or object or occasion

अस्थाने ind. Unseasonably, out of place, inopportune, in a wrong place, on an unworthy object; उपयोज्यस्थाने प्रयत्नः Mu. 2; अस्थाने महानर्थोत्सर्गः क्रियते Mu. 3.

अस्थाय a. 1 Movable, moving, not fixed, 2 (In law) Personal, as property, money, cattle &c. (अंजम).

अस्थि n. 1 A bone (changed to अस्थ at the end of certain compounds; cf. अनास्थ, पुरुषास्थ). 2 The kernel or stone of a fruit; न कार्यासास्थि न तुषान् Ms. 4. 78.

-COMP. -कुत्त, -तेजस्, m. -संभवः, -सारः, -स्रेहः marrow. -जः 1 marrow. -2 thunderbolt. -तुण्डः a bird. -धन्वन् m.

N. Siva. -पंजरः 'a cage of bones', a skeleton. -मक्षेपः throwing the bones of the dead into the Ganges or any holy waters. -भक्षः, -भुक् an eater of bones, a dog. -भंगः fracture of the bones. -माला 1 a string or wreath of bones. 2 a row of bones.

-मालिन् m. N. of Siva. -शेष a. reduced to a skeleton. -संचयः 1 collecting the bones or their ashes after burning a corpse. -2 a heap of bones. -संधिः a joint, an articulation.

-समर्पणं throwing the bones of the dead body into the Ganges or holy waters. -स्थूपः 'having the bones for its pillars', the body.

अस्थितिः f. 1 Want of firmness or fixity (fig. also.). 2 Want of good manners or decorum.

अस्थिर a. Not stable or firm, unsteady, fickle.

अस्पृशेन Non-contact, avoiding the contact (of anything); प्रक्षालनाद्विपक्षं दूरादस्पर्शनं वरं; cf. 'Prevention is better than cure'.

अस्पृष्ट a. 1 Not clear, not clearly visible. 2 Indistinct, not clearly understood, doubtful; अपरमहर्षिणा विदोतावाक्यानि S. B.

अस्पृश a. 1 Not to be touched. 2 Impure, unholy.

अस्पृष्ट a. Indistinct, obscure. -हं An indistinct speech. -COMP. -फलं

indistinct fruit or result. -वाच a. liasing, speaking indistinctly.

अस्मद् pron. A pronominal base from which several cases of the 1st personal pronoun are derived; it is also abl. pl. of the word. -m. The individual soul, the embodied soul. -COMP. -विध, -अस्मादुक्त a. similar or like us.

अस्मदीय a. Our, ours; यदस्मदीयं न हि तत्परेषां Pt. 2. 105; Bg. 12. 26

अस्मार्त a. 1 Not within memory, immemorial. 2 Illegal, not according to the Aryan institutes of Law. 3 Not belonging to the Smarta sect.

अस्मृतिः f. Want of memory, forgetfulness.

अस्मि ind. (Strictly 1st. pers. sing. Pres. of अस् to be) Used in the sense of 'I', अहं; आसंस्तुतेरस्मि जगत्सु जातः Ki. 3. 6; अन्यत्र ययं कुसुमावचायं कुरुष्व-मन्त्रास्मि करोमि सत्यः K. P. 3.

अस्मिता egotism.

अस्त्र 1 A corner, an angle. 2 Hair of the head. -स्रं 1 Tear. 2 Blood.

-COMP. -कंठः an arrow. -जं flesh. -पा 1 'a blood-drinker', a Rākshasa or goblin. -पा a leech. -मातृका chyle, chyme.

अस्त्र a. 1 Indigent, poor. 2 Not one's own.

अस्त्रेय a. 1 Dependent, subject, not one's own master; अस्त्रेया स्त्री पुरुष-प्रधाना Vasishtha. 2 Docile.

अस्त्रेय a. Sleepless, wakeful. -मः A god, deity.

अस्त्रः 1 A low tone. 2 A consonant. -रं ind. Not aloud, in a low tone.

अस्त्र्य a. Not securing or leading to heaven; अस्त्र्य लोकविद्विष्टं वर्ममन्त्राचरेत् तु Y. 1. 156.

अस्त्राध्यायः 1 One who has not yet commenced his studies, not being invested with the sacred thread. 2 Interruption of studies (as on अह्नी, eclipses &c.).

अस्त्र्य a. 1 Not well, indisposed; अलक्ष्य अस्त्र्य S. 3 seriously indisposed.

अस्त्रानिध a. Having no right to anything, not being master of it. -COMP. -विक्रयः a sale without ownership.

अह 1 A. or 10 U. = अहं q. v.

अह ind. A particle implying. (a) praise; (b) separation; (c) resolution; (d) rejecting; (e) sending; (f) deviation from custom.

अहंयु a. Proud, haughty, selfish; Bk. 1. 20.

अहत a. 1 Not hurt or struck. 2 Unwashed, new. -हं An unwashed or new cloth; cf. अग्रहत.

अहन् n. (Nom. अहः, अह्नी-अह्नी, अहानि, अह्ना, अहोर्ण्य &c.) 1 A day (including day and night; अपाहानि Ms. 5. 84. 2

Day-time: सत्यापारामहन्ति न तथा पीडयेन्म-द्विषेत् Ms. 88; यद्वा कुरुते पापं by day. (At the end of comp. अहन् is changed to अहः, -हं or to अह. Note. At the beginning of comp. it assumes the forms अहद् or अहिरः; अहःपतिः or अहर्पतिः &c. &c.). -COMP. -आगमः (अहर् the approach of day. -आदिः dawn. -कारः the sun. -गणः (हर्गं) 1 a series of sacrificial days. -2 a month. -दिदं ind. daily, every day, day by day. -निशं ind. day and night. -पतिः the sun. -वायवः the sun. -मणिः the sun. -सुखं commencement of the day, morning, dawn. -रात्रः -नं a day and night; विशास्त्रा सुहर्तः स्वाहोरात्रं तु तावत् Ms. 1. 64, 65. -शेषः, -हं evening.

अहम् pron. (Nom. Sing. of अस्मद्)

1. -COMP. -अधिका a contest for superiority, rivalry. -अहमहमिका 1 emulation, competition, assertion of superiority; अहमहमिका प्रणमलालसानी K. 14. -2 egotism. -3 military vaunting.

-कारः 1 egotism, sense of self, self-love considered as an अविद्या or spiritual ignorance in Vedānta phil.; Bg. 2. 71, 7. 4; Ms. 1. 14. -2 pride, self-conceit, haughtiness. -3 (in Sān. phil.) the third of the eight producers or elements of creation, i. e. the conceit or conception of individuality.

-कारिन् a. proud, self-conceited. -कृतिः f. egotism, pride, -पूर्व a. desirous of being first. -पूर्विका-

-प्रथमिका 1 the running forward of soldiers with emulation; (hence) emulation, competition, जवाहर्हृदिका

वियासुनिः Ki. 14. 32. -2 bragging, vaunting. -भङ्गं self-conceit, high opinion of one's own superiority.

-भावः 1 pride, egotism; Bv. 4. 10. -2 = मतिः q. v. मतिः f. 1 self-love or self-illusion regarded as spiritual ignorance (in Vedānta phil.). -2 conceit; pride, egotism.

अहर्णीय, अहर्ण a. 1 Not to be stolen, removed, or taken away; अहर्णं भाषणद्वयं राज्ञं नियमितं स्थितिः Ms. 9. 189. 2 Devoted, loyal. 3 Firm, unflinching, inexorable; Ku. 5. 8.

-हैः A mountain.

अहल्य a. Unploughed. -ह्वान N. of the wife of Gautama. [According to the Rāmāyana she was the first woman created by Brahma, who gave her to Gautama. She was seduced by Indra who assumed the form of her husband and so deceived her, or, according to another version, she knew the god and was flattered by the great God's condescension. There is another story which states that Indra secured the assistance of the moon who, assuming the form of a cock, crowed at midnight. This roused Gautama to his morning devotions, and Indra went in and took

his place. Gautama, when he knew of her seduction, expelled her from his hermitage and cursed her to be a stone and become invisible till she should be touched by the feet of Dasarathi Rama which would restore her to her former shape. Rama afterwards delivered her from her wretched state, and she was reconciled to her husband. Ahalya is one of the five very chaste and pure women whose names every one is recommended to repeat in the morning; अहल्या क्षीयसी सीता तप मंदोदरी तया । ईशकन्याः स्वेष्टिष्व महापातकनाशिनीः ॥ -COMP. -आरः Indra. -संतानः the sage Satānanda, son of Ahalyā.

अहं *ind.* A particle or interjection implying (a) sorrow or regret ('alas', 'ah'); अहं कष्टमपठितताविधेः Bh. 2. 92, 3. 21; अहं ज्ञानादिभिः Mu. 2. (b) Wonder or surprise; अहं महतां निस्सीमानां निविष्टयः Bh. 2. 35, 36. (c) Pity; Bv. 4. 39. (d) Calling. (e) Fatigue.

अहिः 1 A serpent, snake; अहयः सविषाः सर्वे विविधा बुद्ध्याः सृताः Ks. 14. 84. 2 The sun. 3 The planet Rāhu. 4 The demon Vritra. 5 A cheat, rogue. 6 A cloud. -COMP. -कांतः air, wind. -कोषः the slough of a snake. -कुक्कः a mushroom. -कुक्कु m. 1. N. of Kṛishṇa (the slayer of the serpent Kālīyā). 2 N. of Indra. -कुक्कुः a snake-catcher, conjuror, juggler. -कुक्कु, -कुक्कु, -कुक्कु, विद्वि, m. 1. N. of Garuḍa. 2 an ichneumon. 3 a peacock. 4 Indra. 5 Kṛishṇa; Ki. 4. 27; Si. 1. 41. -कुक्कुलं snakes and ichneumons. -कुक्कुलिका the natural antipathy between a serpent and an ichneumon. -कुक्कुलः, slough of a snake. -पतिः 1. 'the lord of

snakes,' Vāsuki. -2 any large serpent. -कुक्कुः = kind of boat (serpent-shaped). -कुक्कुः, सं opium. -कुक्कु 1 the fear of a lurking snake. 2 apprehension of treachery, of danger arising from one's own allies. -कुक्कु m. 1. N. of Garuḍa. 2 a peacock. 3 an ichneumon. -कुक्कु m. Siva.

अहिंस 1 Harmlessness, abstaining from killing or giving pain to others in thought, word, or deed; as अहिंस पश्ये वने; Bg. 10. 5; Ms. 10. 63, 5. 44; 6. 75. 2 Security.

अहिंस a. Harmless, innocent; Ms. 4. 24C.

अहिकः A blind snake.

अहित a. 1 Not placed, put, or fixed. 2 Unfit, improper; Ms. 3. 29. 3 Hurtful, injurious. 4 Disadvantageous. 5 Inimical, hostile. -तः An enemy; अहितानमिलोद्धेतुसर्जयानि च कुक्कुः R. 4. 28, 9. 17, 11. 68. -तं Damage.

अहिय a. Not cold, hot. -COMP. -अंशुः, -करः, -तेजसः, -प्रतिः, -प्रति the sun.

अहिन a. 1 Unimpaired, whole, entire. 2 Not inferior, great; अहिन-बाहुविष्णुः शशाङ्क R. 18. 14. 3 Not deprived of, possessed of; Ms. 2. 183. 4 Not outcast or vile. -तः A sacrifice lasting for several days (-तं also). -COMP. -वाचिन् m. a witness unfit for or incapable of giving evidence.

अहीरः A coward.

अहुत a. Not sacrificed or offered (as an oblation); Ms. 12. 63. -तः Religious meditation, prayer, and the study of the Vedas (considered as one of the five great Yajnas and necessary duties); Ms. 3. 73, 74.

अहे *ind.* A particle implying (a) Reproach. (b) Regret. (c) Separation. अहेतु a. Causeless, spontaneous; अहेतुः पशुपातो यः U. 5. 17.

अहे (हे) लुक् a. Groundless, causeless, without any motive; Bg. 18. 22.

अहो *ind.* 1 A particle showing (a) Surprise or wonder often agreeable (ah, how great or wonderful); अहो कानि स्वतां पश्यति S. 2. 2; अहो मधुरासां दर्शनं S. 1. अहो बहुला-पलिका M. 1 Oh, it is B.; अहो रूपमहो वीर्यमहो सत्त्वमहो द्युतिः Rām. (how wonderful his form &c.). (b) Painful surprise; अहो दे विगतचेतनत्वं K. 146. 2 Sorrow or regret in general; ('alas', 'ah'); अहो व्यप्यतस्य सशयमारुहः पिडभाजः S. 6; विविधां बलवानिति मे मतिः Bh. 2. 91. 3 Praise ('bravo', 'well done'); अहो देवदत्तः पचति शीघ्रं Sk. 4 Reproach ('fie', 'shame'). 5 Calling out or addressing. 6 Envy or jealousy. 7 Enjoyment, satisfaction. 8 Fatigue. 9 Sometimes merely as an expletive; अहो तु खलु (मोः) generally indicates surprise, often agreeable (आश्चर्य); अहो तु खल्वीश्वरीमयस्यां प्रपञ्चावसि S. 5; अहो तु खलु मोक्षदेवताकातालीयं नाम Māl. 5. अहो इतं shows (a) compassion, pity, regret; अहो इतं महत्पापं कर्तुं व्यवसिता वयं Bg. 1. 44; (b) satisfaction or admiration (सतोष); अहो इतसि सुहृदीयवीर्यः Ku. 3. 20 (Mālī, here takes अहो इतं in the sense of संबोधन); (c) addressing, calling; (d) fatigue. -COMP. -अहोपिका = आहोपिका q. v.

अह्नाय *ind.* Instantly, speedily, at once; अह्नाय सा नियमजं क्रममुत्सर्ज Ku. 5. 86; अह्नाय तावद्वर्णेन तमो निरस्त R. 5. 71; Ki. 16. 16.

अहीन a. Shameless, impudent. -कः A Buddhist mendicant.

आ.

आ The second letter of the Alphabet.

आ 1 Used as a particle, or interjection showing (a) assent; 'yes'. (b) Compassion 'Ah'. (c) Pain or regret (usually written आर or आ q. v.). (d) 'alas'. (e) Recollection 'Ah', 'Oh'; आ एवं किलसीत् U. 6. (e) Sometimes used as an expletive; आ एवं मन्वे. 2 (As a prefix to verbs and nouns) (a) it expresses the senses of near, near to, towards, from all sides, all around (see the several verbs). (b) With verbs of motion, taking, carrying &c. it shows the reverse of the action; as आ गच्छ to go, आ गच्छ to come; आ to give, आत्ता to take. 3 (As a separable preposition with abl.)

it shows either (a) the limit inceptive (अभिधि), from, ever since, away from, out of, off, from among; आत्तात् श्रोतुमिच्छामि S. 1; आ जन्मनः S. 5. 25. (b) Or, it expresses the limit exclusive or conclusive (अप्राप्ति), till, until, upto, as far as, unto; आ परि-तोषादिभिरु S. 1. 2; कैलासत् Me. 11 upto or as far as Kailāsa. (c) In both these senses आ frequently enters into compound, forming either Arvayī-bhāva comp. or compound adjectives; आबाल (or आबालेयः) हरिमत्कि. Sometimes the compound so formed stands as the first member of other compounds; सोऽन्धजन्मशुद्धापायाफलोद्भवकर्मणा । आरमुद्राक्षितिशानामाकारवर्णना R. 1. 5; आबालविलम्बि S. 6. 17. 4 With

adjectives (or sometimes with nouns) आ has a diminutive force; आराल्लु little white, whitish; आल्लु S. 7. 17

आल्लुः gentle shaking; 80 आल्लु, आल्लुः आ=आल्लु q. v.

आ 1 आल्लु q. v. 2 N. of Lakshmi (आ).

आकथनं Boasting, swaggering.

आकथः 1 Shaking a little. 2 Shaking, trembling.

आकथनं Trembling motion, shaking. आकथित, आकथ a. Shaking, trembling; moved, agitated.

आकरः 1 A mine; मणिताकरोद्भवः R. 3. 18; आकरे पयसापायां जन्म कायमणेः कुतः H. Pr. 44; (fig.) a mine or rich source of anything; नारो नु पुनः आकरः V. 1. 9; अक्षयवृक्षाकरं Bh. 2. 92. 2 A collection,

group; पक्षकं विक्रमो विकसीकरोति Bh. 2. 65; Ku. 2. 29 = Best, excellent.

आकारिक A person appointed (by the king) to superintend a mine.

आकारिण् a. 1 Produced in a mine, mineral. 2 Of good breed; दशवल्गुभिः परिभिः सुते: Ki. 5. 7.

आकर्षणं Hearing, listening.

आकर्षः 1 Attracting or drawing towards oneself. 2 Drawing away from, withdrawing. 3 Drawing (a bow). 4 Attraction, fascination. 5 Playing with dice. 6 A die or dice. 7 A board for a game with dice. 8 An organ of sense. 9 A touch-stone.

आकर्षक a. Attracting, attractive. —कः A magnet, a loadstone.

आकर्षणं 1 Pulling, drawing, attracting. 2 Seduction. —जि A curved stick for pulling down fruits, flowers &c. (Standing on elevated places).

आकर्षिक a. (की f.) Magnetic, Attractive.

आकर्षिण् a. Attractive (as a smell at a distance).

आकलनं 1 Laying hold of, seizing; मेखलाकलन K. 183; confinement. 2 Counting, reckoning. 3 Wish, desire. 4 Inquiry. 5 Comprehending, understanding.

आकल्पः 1 An ornament, decoration; आकल्पसरो ह्यजीवाजः Dk. 63; R. 17. 22. 18 52. 2 Drea (in general). 3 Sickness, disease.

आकल्पकः 1 Remembering with regret, missing. 2 Fainting. 3 Joy or delight. 4 Darkness. 5 A knot or joint.

आकषः A touch-stone.

आफणिक a. Testing, touching.

आकस्मिक a. (की f.) 1 Accidental, unforeseen, unexpected, sudden. 2 Careless, groundless; नभश्चानिहो जगद्भिन्नाकारमिदं स्थात् D. B.

आकांक्षा 1 Desire, wish; मन्त्रं Susr., Amaru 41. 2 (In gram. &c.) The presence of a word necessary to complete the sense, one of the three elements necessary to convey a complete sense or thought (the other two being शेषता and आसक्ति); आकांक्षा प्रतिनिवृत्तानविक्रमः S. D. 2 the absence of the completion of a sense. 3 Looking at or towards. 4 Purpose, intention. 5 Inquiry. 6 The significance of a word.

आकाशः 1 The fire on the funeral pile. 2 A funeral pile.

आकारः 1 Form, shape, figure; त्रिधा of two forms or sorts. 2 Aspect, appearance, mien, countenance; अकारसामान्यः R. 1. 15. 16. 7. 3 (Particularly) expression of the face, as giving a clue to one's inward thoughts or mental disposition; तस्य संज्ञानमस्य सुहाकंमितस्य च B. 1. 20; मयापि संज्ञाकारमासा

V. 2. 4 Hint, sign, token. —Comp. —हसिः f., —हस्यन्, —हस्यन् dissimulation, suppressing all outward manifestation of the internal feelings.

आका (क) रण, —जा 1 Invitation, calling नवद्वाराण्य Dk. 175. 2 A challenge.

आकाशः The right time.

आकालिक a. (की f.) 1 Momentary, transitory; Ms. 4. 103. 2 Unseasonable, premature, untimely; आकालिकं दीक्ष्य ननुयदस्मि Ku. 3. 34; Mk. 5. 1. —की Lightning.

आकाशः —हो 1 The sky; आकाशमवासरस्यती Ku. 4. 39; 'न, चारि' &c. 2 Ether (considered as the fifth element). 3 The subtle and ethereal fluid pervading the whole universe; one of the 5 *dravyas* or substances recognized by the Vaisesikas. It is the substratum of the quality 'sound'; शब्दद्रव्यमाकाशं cf. also श्रुतिविषययुगा या

श्रुत्या व्याप्य विश्वं S. 1. 1; अथात्मनः शब्दयुग्मं युज्यते षड् (scil. आकाशं) विमानेन विमाहमायः R. 13. 1. 4 Free space or vacuity. 5 Space, place in general; संपर्कतत्त्वाकाशः पृथिवी Mb. भवनाकाशमजायतामुपदिशः Bv. 2. 165. 6 Brahma (as identical with ether); आकाशस्तस्मिन् Br. Sūt.; यावानयमाकाशस्तावानयमेतद्व्याकाशः Ch. Up. 7 Light, clearness. आकाशे in the sense of 'in the air' is used in dramas as a stage direction when a character on the stage asks questions to some one not on the stage, and listens to an imaginary speech supposed to be a reply, which is usually introduced by the words किं ब्रवीषि, किं कथयसि &c.; दूरस्थानावर्णं यस्यादृशरीराविवेकं । परोक्षांतरितं वाक्यं तदाकाशे निगद्यते ॥ Bharata; cf. आकाशभाषितं below; (आकाशे) त्रिवन्दे कलेश्वरुशीरायुलेपनं सुलालयति च नलिनीपत्राणि नीयते । (श्रुतिमभिनीय) किं ब्रवीषि &c. S. 3. —Comp.

—हस्यः 1. an epithet of Indra. —2 (in law) any helpless person (such as a child, a woman, a pauper) who has no other possession than the air.

—काश horizon. —कल्पः Brahma. —नः a bird. (—जा) the heavenly Ganges.

—नका the celestial Ganges; नदत्वाकाशगताः स्रोतस्तथासमिगजे R. 1. 78. —चमसा the moon. —जमभिन् m. a casement, an embrasure. —दीपः, —प्रदीपः 1 a lamp lighted in honour of Lakshmi or Vishnu and raised on a pole in the air at the Divāli festival in the month of Kārtika. —2 a beacon-light, a lantern on a pole. —भाषितं 1 speaking off the stage, a supposed speech to which a reply is made as if it had been actually spoken and heard; किं ब्रवीषीति यथात्वे विना पात्रं प्रयुज्यते । अत्येवायुक्तमनर्थं तत्सदाकाशभाषितं S. D. 425.

—शः a sound or voice in the air: —जलं

the celestial sphere. —यानं 1 a heavenly car, a balloon. —2 moving or travelling through the sky. —रसिन् m. a watchman on the outer battlements of a castle. —नचयन् = भाषितं q. v. —दल्लेख n. 1 the firmament. —2 the atmosphere, air. वाणी—a voice from heaven, an incorporeal speech (अशरीरिणी वाणी) —सलीलं rain; dew. —रसदिकः hail (करक).

आकिञ्चनं, आकिञ्चन्यं Poverty, want of any possession.

आकीर्णं p. p. 1 Scattered or spread over. 2 Filled or overspread with, crowded, full of, abounding in; जनकीर्णं मन्ये हतवहपरिते वृक्षसि S. 5. 10; आकीर्ण-वर्षापलीनामुदज्ज्वारोक्षितिः R. 1. 50.

आकुचनं 1 Bending, contraction, compression. 2 Contraction regarded as one of the 5 *karmans* q. v. 3 Collecting, heaping. 4 Curving.

आकुल a. 1 Full of, filled with (in general); प्रबलदूर्गमालाकुलं (सहृदं) Bh. 2. 4; बाष्पाकुलं वाचं Nala. 4. 18; आलापकुल-हलकुलतरे ओजे Amaru. 81. 2 Overcome, affected or afflicted, smit; हर्षं, शोकं, विसर्पं, क्रोधं &c. 3 Busily or intently engaged or absorbed in. 4 Confounded, agitated, distracted; अभिषेचं प्रतिहा-स्यसीत्कार्यद्वयाकुलः Si. 2. 1; perplexed, at a loss what to do, undetermined; 'आकुल very much agitated. 5 Dish-eveiled, disordered (as hair). 6 Incoherent, contradictory. —लं An inhabited place.

आकुलित a. 1 Distressed, confounded, agitated; मार्गावलम्बितिककुलि-तेव सिधुः Ku. 5. 85. 2 Entangled. 3 Obscured, blinded; धूमं ह्येः S. 4. 4 Overcome or affected; शोकं, विषादं &c.

आकुण्ठित a. Contracted a little; मन्त्रशारशयवेचनाकृण्ठितमिभागेन K. 166. 81.

आकूटं 1 Meaning, intention, purpose; इतीतिज्ञानमनीलभाजिनं Ki. 14. 26. 2 A feeling, state of heart, emotion; वृक्षमंडलबंधं तल्लयस्याकूतजो वेपथुः U. 5. 36; भावाकूत Amaru. 4; Māl. 9. 11; साकूटे feelingly, meaningly (oft. occurring in plays as a stage-direction). 3 Wonder or curiosity. 4 Wish, desire.

आकृतिः f. 1 Form, figure, shape (of anything); गोवर्धनस्याकृतिरूपकारि Si. 3. 4. 2 Bodily form, body; किमिह हि मनुष्यान्मनं वाकृतीनां S. 1. 20; चिकृताकृति Ms. 11. 53; सो चोत् 3 Appearance; oft. a good or noble appearance, good form; न ह्यकृतिः सहृदो विजहाति हृषं Mk. 9. 16; यथाकृतिस्तत्र गुणा वसन्ति Subhāsh 4 Specimen, character. 5 Tribe, species. —Comp. —मयः a list of words belonging to a certain grammatical rule which does not give every word belonging to that rule, but only specimens, a list of specimens (frequently occurring in the Gāṇapāṭha); e. g. अर्हो आदिमय,

स्वरादिषण, चादिषण &c. -सुखा the plant *Achyranthes Aspera*.

आकृष्टिः *f.* 1 Attraction (in general); 2 Attraction, gravitation (in astr.); आकृष्टिकश्च मही तथा यद् सख्ये ह्यस्मान्मित्रं स्वराक्षसः । आकृष्यन् तत्पततोऽपि भाति स्मै समतात् क्व पतस्यिष्ये ॥ Golādh. 1. 3 Drawing or bending of a bow; ज्या° *Amaru*. 1.

आकृष्ट *a.* Half-shut, half-closed (eyes.); निमीलकैकरलोत्पलसुषुप्ता *Ki.* 8. 53; *Mu.* 3. 21; दृष्टिकेकरा किञ्चित्सुतापागे प्रसारिता । मीलितार्थमुदाहारे ताराव्यावर्तनोच्यते ॥

आकृष्टिकः The sign *Capricornus*; (a word of Greek origin).

आकृष्टः 1 Weeping, crying out, 2 Calling out to, invoking. 3 Sound, a cry. 4 A friend, defender. 5 A brother. 6 A fierce or violent combat, battle. 7 A place of crying. 8 A king who prevents an ally from aiding another; a king whose kingdom lies next but one; *Ms.* 7. 207 (see *Kull.* thereon).

आकृष्टन् 1 Lamentation, cry of lamentation. 2 Calling out.

आकृष्टिक *a.* One who runs to a place where cries (of distress) are heard.

आकृष्टित *p. p.* 1 Roaring, crying or weeping bitterly. 2 Invoked. -ते A cry, roar.

आकृष्टन्, -अप्ये 1 Coming near, approaching. 2 Failing upon, attacking; an attack. 3 Seizing, covering, occupying. 4 Overcoming; obtaining. 5 Spreading or going over, surpassing. 6 Overloading.

आकृष्ट *p. p.* 1 Seized, taken possession of, defeated, overcome; आकृष्टविमानमयं *R.* 13. 37 reaching upto; full of, occupied, covered; शुशुभे तेन चाक्रान्ते मंगलायतनं महत् *B.* 17. 29; बलिभिर्हृष्यमानकाले *Bh.* 3. 14; so मङ्गलं सयं शोकः &c. *B. T.* Loaded (as with a burden). 3 Surpassed, eclipsed, superseded; *R.* 10. 38; *M.* 3. 5. 4 Obtained, possessed.

आकृष्टिः *f.* 1 Placing upon, occupying; stepping or treading upon; आकृष्टिसंभावितपादपीठं *Ku.* 2. 11. 2 Overcoming; pressing upon, loading. 3 Ascending; surpassing. 4 Might, valour, force.

आक्रामकः An invader.

आक्रीडः -डं 1 Play, sport, pleasure. 2 A pleasure-grove, pleasure-garden आक्रीडपर्वतास्तनं कलितः स्वेष्ट वेष्टम् *Ku.* 2. 43; कमन्याक्रीडमासाद्य तत्र विद्विभानिदुः *Dk.* 12.

आकृष्ट *p. p.* 1 Scolded, censured, abused, calumniated &c.; *Si.* 12. 27. 2 Sounded, vociferated. 3 Cursed. -हं 1 Calling out. 2 A harsh cry or sound, an abusive speech; मज्जासुषुप्तिका-सर्पे आकृष्टे क्रोधमनसि *Kāty.*

आक्रोशः, -शनं 1 Cailing or crying out, loud cry or sound. 2 Censure, blame, reviling; abuse *Y.* 2. 302. 3 A curse, imprecation. 4 An oath.

आकृष्टः Moistening, wetting, sprinkling.

आकृष्टयुक्त *a.* (की *f.*) Effected or completed by gambling.

आकृष्टपणं 1 Fasting, purifying by fasting, abstinence.

आकृष्टपादिकः 1 A judge at playing with dice, superintendent of a gambling house. 2 A judge.

आकृष्टपाद *a.* (दी *f.*) Taught by *Akshapāda* or *Gautam*. -दः A follower of the *Nyāya* system of philosophy, a logician.

आकृष्टारः A charge or calumny, accusation (of adultery).

आकृष्टारणं, -णा Calumny, accusation (especially of adultery).

आकृष्टारित *p. p.* 1 Calumniated. 2 Guilty, criminal.

आकृष्टिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 One who plays at dice. 2 Won by gambling. 3 Relating to dice or gambling; आकृष्टिकं कर्णं *Ms.* 8. 159 incurred in gambling.

-कं 1 Money gained by gambling. 2 Gambling debt.

आकृष्टिका A particular air or song sung by a character while approaching the stage; *V.* 4.

आकृष्टीव *a.* 1 Some-what drunk. 2 Drunk, intoxicated.

आकृष्टेयः 1 Throwing off, tossing, pulling off, snatching away; अकृष्टेयविलज्जितानां *Ku.* 1. 14; withdrawing. 2 Reviling, censure, blame, abuse, defiant censure; प्रचंडतया *U.* 5. 29; विरुद्धमाक्षेपवचनितिविशिष्टं *Ki.* 14. 25. 3 Distraction, allurements; त्वेषयक्षिप्यवस्तुद्वेः *Bh.* 3. 47, 23. 4 Applying, laying on, putting in or into (as a colour); गोरोचनक्षिप्यनितात्मैरीः *Ku.* 7. 17. 5 Hinting at, taking to oneself or assuming (as the meaning of another word); स्वस्तिद्वये पराक्षेपः *K. P.* 2. 6 An inference. 7 A deposit. 8 An objection or doubt. 9 (In *Rhet.*) A figure of speech in which something really intended to be said is apparently suppressed or denied to convey a particular meaning; see *K. P.* 10, *S. D.* 714.

and *Akshepaparakarana* in *R. G.*

आकृष्टेयकः 1 A thrower. 2 A detractor, calumniator, accuser. 3 A hunter.

आकृष्टेयणं Throwing, tossing.

आकृष्टोदः -ड A walnut; see अक्षोदः.

आकृष्टोदनं Hunting (for *आकृष्टोदनं*).

आकृष्टः, आकृष्टः A spade, hoe.

आकृष्टदलः *Indra*; आकृष्टदलः कामनिष्ठं भगवते *Ku.* 3. 11; तमीशः कामरूपायामन्यासदलवि-क्रमम् *R.* 4. 83; *Me.* 15.

आकृष्टनिकः 1 A digger, miner. 2 A mouse or rat. 3 A hog. 4 A thief. 5 A spade.

आकृष्टः 1 A spade. 2 A digger, miner.

आकृष्टतः च A natural pond or pool of water, bay.

आकृष्टतः -ई Digging all around. 2 spade. 3 A digger.

आकृष्टः 1 A mouse, rat, mole; अणुं पण्डितं शोभयते यद्यप्येतादृशं सुखं कृषी *Pt.* 1. 159. 2 A thief. 3 A hog. 4 spade. 5 A miser; विनष्टं तति वैवाचि न ददाति जुहोति न तमाह्वयते. -*Comp.* -उत्कर्षः a mole-hill.

-उत्कर्ष *a.* produced from a mouse. (-स्ये) the rising or appearance of rats.

a. a swarm of rats. -गः, -वजः, -रयः, -वज्रमः epithets of *Ganesa* (whose vehicle is a rat).

-वातः a *Sūdra* or a man of low caste and profession; (lit.) rat-catcher or killer. -पाषाणः a loadstone. -पुच्छः, -पुञ्जः a cat.

आकृष्टेयः Hunting, chase. -*Comp.* -स्तीरकं 1 a smooth floor or ground.

-2 a mine, cavern.

आकृष्टेयक *a.* Hunting. -कः A hunter -कं hunting.

आकृष्टेयिकः 1 A hunter. 2 A hound.

आकृष्टोदः The walnut tree.

आकृष्टा 1 A name, appellation; किं वा शकुन्तेत्यस्य मातुराख्या 8. 7. 7. 35; पञ्चाव-माख्यां सुसुखी जगाम *Ku.* 1. 26; तदाख्यां शुचि पश्ये *R.* 15. 101; often at the end of compounds meaning 'named' or 'called'; अथ किंवाक्यस्य राजर्षेः वा कर्मण्ये *S.* 7; रघुवंशाख्यं कान्यं &c.

आकृष्टात *p. p.* 1 Said, told, declared. 2 Counted, recited. 3 Made known.

4 Infected or conjugated. -नं A verb; भावप्रधानाख्यातं *Nir.*; वाच्यत्वेन विनिश्चय विधेयत्वेन बोधने । समर्थः स्वायत्तत्वात् तन्मन्त्रो वाक्यात्तन्मन्त्र्यते ॥

आकृष्टातिः *f.* 1 Telling, communication, publication. 2 Fame. 3 A name.

आकृष्टानं 1 Speaking, declaration, making known, communication. 2 Allusion to some old tale; आकृष्टानं पूर्ववृत्तान्तिः *S. D.*; (e. g. इन्द्रः सोऽयमरातिर्नो-जितजलेयस्मिन्नुद्वाः धृतिः *Ve.* 3. 31).

3 A tale, story; especially, a legendary story, legend; अन्तरः पुराणस्य चक्रम इत्या-ख्यातं वेद आचक्षते *Mā.* 2; *Ms.* 3. 232. 4 A reply, प्रश्नाख्यातयोः *P.* VIII. 2. 105.

5 A differentiating property.

आकृष्टानन्दः A tale, a short legendary narrative, an episode; आकृष्टानकाख्या-विक्रितहासपुराणकर्मणेन *K.* 7.

आकृष्टायक *a.* Telling, informing.

-कः 1 A messenger, courier; आकृष्ट-यकेभ्यः भूतसुसुहृतिः *Bk.* 2. 44. 2 A herald.

आकृष्टाविक्रिया A species of prose composition, a connected story or narrative; आकृष्टाविक्रिया कथायां स्वात् कथे-वैवाचिकीतेन । अस्मान्मन्यकधीनां च हृष्ये गये कथितं कथितम् । कथोक्तानां व्यक्त्युद्देश आस्ता इति वच्यते । आर्वाक्यव्यापकव्यापारं कृत्वा वेद केचित् । अन्त्या-देशनायास्तमुले भाष्यार्थवचनं । *S. D.* 568.

Writers on Rhetoric usually divide prose composition into कथा and आख्यायिका, and make a distinction between them; thus they regard Bāna's कथा as an आख्यायिका and कथवरी as कथा; according to Dandin, however, (Kāv. 1. 28) there is no distinction between the two; तत्कथाख्यायिकेत्येका जातिः संज्ञादयोक्तिः ।

आख्यायिन् *a.* One who tells, informs, or communicates; रहस्याख्यायिन् इत्येवमिदं कर्णविक्रयः S. 1. 24.

आख्येय *pot. p.* Fit to be communicated or told; शब्दं fit to be told in words, a verbal message; Me. 103.

आगतिः *f.* 1 Arrival, coming; लोक-स्वास्थ्यतागतिः Rām.; इति निश्चितप्रियतमागतयः Si. 9. 48. 2 Acquisition. 3 Return. 4 Origin.

आगत *a.* 1 Coming, arriving. 2 Stray. 3 Coming from the outside; external (as a cause &c.). 4 Adventitious, incidental, casual. -तुः A newcomer, stranger, guest. -COMP. -ज *a.* arising accidentally or casually.

आगतुक *a.* (का, की *f.*) 1 Coming or one's own accord, arriving uninvited; आगतुका वयं Dhūrtas. 2 Stray (as an animal); Y. 2. 163. 3 Incidental, accidental; adventitious; इत्यागतुका विकारः Asval. 4 Interpolated, spurious (as a reading); अत्र गणपद्व्याख्यादनामित्यागतुकः पाठः Malli. on Ku. 6. 46. -कः 1 An intruder, interloper. 2 A stranger, guest, new-comer.

आगमः 1 Coming, arrival, appearance; उतायां पूर्वकृत्यां प्रसक्त्यागमः कुतः U. 5. 20; अन्वकाद् व्यक्तयः सर्वाः प्रमात्रस्यहराम्ये रात्र्यागमे प्रलीयन्ते Bg. 8. 18; R. 14. 80; Pt. 3. 48. 2 Acquisition; एषोऽस्य युद्धाय आगमः Mu. 1; S. 6; विद्यागमनिमित्तं V. 5. 3 Birth, origin, source; आगमापायिनोऽनिरास्तास्मिन्निष्पन्न भारत Bg. 2. 14. 4 Addition, acquisition (of wealth); अर्घं, वनं &c. 5. Flow, course, current (of water); रक्तं, केचनं. 6 A voucher or written testimony; see अगम. 7 Knowledge; शिष्यप्रदेशागमाः Bb. 2. 15; प्रज्ञाया सहस्रागमः आगमैः सहस्रांस्तः R. 1. 15. 8 Income, revenue. 9 Lawful acquisition of anything; आगमिणि बलं नैव मुक्तिः स्तोत्राणि वनं नो Y. 2. 27. 10 Increase of property. 11 A traditional doctrine or precept, a sacred writing or scripture, Sāstra; अनुमानेन न चागमः स्तुतः Ki. 2. 28; परिहृय आगमः 33. 12 The study of Sāstras, sacred knowledge or learning. 13 Science, a system of philosophy; बहुधागममीर्ष्याः पद्याः वेदितव्यः R. 10. 26. 14 The Vedas, the sacred scripture; व्यासिर्षितसाम्बानिर्देश-मित्राने Ki. 11. 39. 15 The last of the four kinds of proof, recognized by the Naiyāyikas (also called शब्द or आवाक्य, the Vedas being so

regarded.) 16 An affix or suffix. 17 The addition or insertion of a letter. 18 An augment; इडागमः. 19 Theory (opp. प्रयोग). -COMP. -जीत *a.* studied, read, examined. -वृद्ध *a.* advanced in knowledge, a very learned man; प्रतीक इत्यागमवृद्धसेवी R. 6. 41. -वेदित *a.* 1 knowing the Vedas. -2 learned in Sāstras. -सापेक्ष *a.* supported by a voucher.

आगमनं 1 Coming, approaching, arrival; R. 12. 24. 2 Return. 3 Acquisition. 4 Approaching a woman for sexual inter-course.

आगमिन्, **आगमिन्** *a.* 1 Coming, future. 2 Impending, arriving.

आगम्य *n.* 1 Fault, offence, transgression; सहस्ये शतमागमिणि स्तोत्रे इति यस्त्वया Si. 2. 108; द्वौ रिपु मम मत्तौ समागतौ R. 11. 74; कृतायाः Mu. 3. 11. 2 Sin. -COMP. -कृत *a.* committing an offence, offender, criminal; अन्वर्णभागस्तुतमस्तुतादिः R. 2. 32.

आगम्यस्ती The south.

आगम्य *a.* Southern.

आगाध Very deep or unfathomable (fig. also).

आगमिक *a. f.* (की) 1 Relating to the future time; मतिरगमिका ज्ञेया बुद्धिस्तत्कालदर्शिनी Haima. 2 Impending, arriving.

आगतुक *a.* 1 Coming, arriving. 2 Future.

आगारः A house, dwelling. -COMP. -दाहः setting a house on fire. -दाहिन् *a.* an incendiary. -धूमः smoke coming out from a house.

आसुर *f.* Assent, agreement, promise.

आसु (रू) रणं A secret suggestion.

आसूः (*f.*) An agreement, promise.

आसिक *a.* (की *f.*) Belonging to fire, belonging to the sacrificial fire.

आसीमं 1 The place where the sacrificial or sacred fire is kindled.

आग्निः The priest who kindles the sacred fire.

आग्नेय *a.* (यी *f.*) 1 Belonging to Agni; fiery. 2 Offered or consecrated to Agni. -यः 1 An epithet of Skanda or Kārtikeya. -यी 1 N. of अग्नी the wife of Agni. 2 The south-east quarter (presided over by Agni).

आग्नेय The lunar mansion called Krittikā. 2 Gold. 3 Blood. 4 Ghee. 5 A missile presided over by Agni.

आग्नेयोजनिकः A Brahmana always entitled to occupy the foremost seat at a dinner.

आग्नेयजः The first Soma libation at the Agnistoma sacrifice. -जं An oblation consisting of first fruits at the end of the rainy season.

आग्रहः 1 Seizing, taking. 2 Attack. 3 Determination, strong attachment,

persistence; चलेषि काकस्य पदार्पणाग्रहः Naishadha; also Malli. on Ku. 5. 7. 4 Favour, patronage.

आग्रहायनः N. of the month of मार्गशीर्ष. -यौ 1 The full moon day of मार्गशीर्ष. 2 N. of a constellation called श्रृंगशिरः.

आग्रहायण (णि) कः The month of मार्गशीर्ष.

आग्रहायिक *a.* (की *f.*) One who appropriates to himself an अग्रहार (endowments of land conferred upon Brāhmanas).

आग्रहना 1 Moving, shaking, striking against; रणद्विराग्रहना नमस्ततः Si. 1. 10. 2 Friction, contact.

आग्रहः, **अग्रहः** Rubbing, friction, striking against; गंडस्थलाग्रहपल्लवमौल्यद्वयमुत्सृज्य निलोचनः Si. 12. 64.

आघातः Boundary, limit.

आघातः 1 Striking, killing. 2 A blow, stroke, wound; तीव्रापातप्रतिहतहस्तं वृद्धैकदंतः S. 1. 33; अस्म्यस्यति तदाघातं Ku. 2. 50. 3 Misfortune, calamity. 4 Slaughter-house; आघातं नीयमानस्य H. 4. 67.

आघारः 1 Sprinkling (in general). 2 Especially, sprinkling clarified butter upon the fire at certain sacrifices. 3 Ghee, clarified butter.

आघूर्णनं 1 Rolling. 2 Tossing about, whirling round, swimming.

आघोषः Calling out, invocation.

आघोषण-या A proclamation, public announcement; एवमाघोषणायां कृतायां Pt. 5.

आघ्राणं 1 Smelling. 2 Satisfaction, satiety.

आगारं A multitude of firebrands.

आंगिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Bodily, corporeal. 2 Gesticulated, expressed by bodily actions; आंगिकोऽग्निवदः, see अभिनव. -कः A player on a tabor or drum.

आंगिरसः N. of Bṛhaspati, son of Angiras.

आचक्षुस् *m.* A learned man.

आचमनः Rinsing the mouth, sipping.

आचमनं Rinsing the mouth, sipping water before religious ceremonies, before and after meals &c. from the palm of the hand; इवाचमनं ततः Y. 1. 242.

आचमनकं A spitting pot (Mar. पिक्कानी).

आचयः 1 Collecting, gathering. 2 A collection.

आचरणं 1 Practising, doing, following, observing; धर्मं, कर्म &c. 2 Conduct, behaviour; अशीतिवोपाचरणचरणैः N. 1. 4 example (opp. precept). 3 Usage, practice. 4 An institute.

आचात *a.* 1 One who has rinsed his mouth, or sipped water. 2 Fit for sipping.

आचामः 1 Sipping water, rinsing the mouth. 2 The water or foam of boiled water (Mer. पेज.)

आचारः 1 Conduct, behaviour, manner of action or of conducting oneself. 2 A custom, usage, practice, तस्मिन्देशे च आचारः पारंपर्यक्रमगतः Ms. 2. 18. 3 An established usage, customary law, (Öpp. व्यवहार in law); oft. as the first member of comp. in the sense of 'customary', 'usual', 'according to form', 'as a formality'; see 'वृत्त', 'लक्ष्म' below. 4 A form, formality; आचार इत्यवहितेन मया वृत्तिता S. 5. 3; Mr. 3. 26. 5 Usual formality; आचारं प्रति-पद्यते S. 4. -COMP. -**सौचः** a lamp waved about a person as a formality and token of auspiciousness. -**धूम्रग्रहणं** inhaling smoke as a customary rite (as of the sacrificial ceremony); R. 7. 27; Ku. 7. 82. -**पूत** a. purified by customary observances, R. 2. 13. -**भेदः** difference in the customary law. -**भ्रष्ट-पति** a. apostate, fallen from established usages or rules of conduct. -**लाज** (m. pl.) fried grain customarily showered upon a king or other important personage as a mark of respect; R. 2. 10. -**वेदी** 'altar of religious customs,' N. of Aryāvarta, the sacred region of the Aryas.

आचारिक a. Conformable to rule or practice, authorized.

आचार्यः 1 A teacher or preceptor (in general). 2 A spiritual guide or preceptor, holy teacher (one who invests a boy with the sacred thread, instructs him in the Vedas &c.); उपनीय तु यः शिष्यं वेदमभ्यासयेत् द्विजः । सकलं सारदस्य च तमाचार्यं प्रचक्षते Ms. 2. 140; see अन्त्यायक also. 3 One who propounds a particular doctrine. 4 (When affixed to proper names) Learned, venerable (somewhat like the English Dr.). -**र्या** A female preceptor, a spiritual preceptress. -COMP. -**उपासनं** waiting upon or serving the spiritual preceptor. -**भिन्न** a. venerable, honourable.

आचार्यक 1 Instruction, tuition, teaching (lessons &c.); लंकाजीषां पुनश्चक्रे विलापआचार्यकं श्रीः R. 12. 78; आचार्यकं विजयि नामधेयमाविषसीत् Mā. 1. 26. 2 The proficiency of a spiritual teacher. **आचार्यानी** The wife of an आचार्य or holy preceptor: शत्रुहृलमनुष्यस्य न पुनर्द्रुष्टुं सहे । त्र्यम्बकं देवमाचार्यमाचार्यानी च पार्यती Mr. 3. 6.

आचित p. p. 1 Filled, loaded with, covered with; कषाचितो विष्णुगिरिवाजगी गी Ki. 1. 36; आचितनक्षत्रा दीः &c. 2 Tied, strung, woven; अर्धपिता सत्वरुद्रियतायाः R. 7. 10 (v. 1. for: अर्धपिता); Ku. 7. 61. 3 Collected, accumulated,

heaped. -**तः** 1 A cart-load. 2 (n. also) A measure of 10 Bhāras or cart-loads (80,000 Tolas).

आचूषणं 1 Suction, sucking up. 2 Sucking out. (In medic.) Application of cupping-glasses to the skin. **आच्छादः** Cloth, clothes.

आच्छादनं 1 Covering, concealing. 2 A covering, sheath. 3 Cloth, clothes; धुरणच्छादनाशनेः Y. 1. 82. 4 The wooden frame of a roof.

आच्छुरित a. 1 Mixed, blended with. 2 Scratched; irritated. -**त्तं** 1 Making a noise with the finger-nails by rubbing them on one another (नखवाचं). 2 A horse-laugh.

आच्छुरितकं 1 A scratch with a finger-nail. 2 A horse-laugh.

आच्छेदः, -**दनं** 1 Cutting off, excision. 2 Cutting a little.

आच्छोदनं Cracking the fingers.

आच्छोदनं Hunting, chase.

आजकं A flock of goats.

आजगवं The bow of Siva.

आजननं High birth or origin, famous or well-known origin.

आजाननः Birth, origin. -**त्तं** Birth-place.

आजानेय a. (घी f.) 1 Of good breed (as a horse). 2 Fearless, undaunted. -**यः** A well-bred horse; शक्तिविमिश्रहृदयः स्वलतोपि पदे पदे । आजानेयि यतः संज्ञामाजानेयस्ततः स्रुताः । Sabdak.

आजिः 1 A battle, fight, combat; ते तु यार्धत् एवाजौ तामान् स दृष्टे रीः R. 12. 45. 2 A fighting or running match. 3 Battle-field; राज्ञाप्याजौ नयनसलिलं चापि तुल्यं ह्रमेच V. 3. 9.

आजीवः वनं 1 Livelihood, subsistence, maintenance; मन्त्रयाजीवनं तस्मात् Pt. 1. 48; cf. words like रूपाजीव, अजाजीव, राज्ञाजीव &c. 2 Profession, the means of maintaining oneself. -**यः** A Jaina beggar.

आजीविका Profession, means of subsistence.

आजुर f., -**आजु** f. 1 Working without wages. 2 A servant working without wages. 3 Doomed residence in hell.

आज्ञातिः f. An order, command.

आज्ञा 1 An order, command; तथेति शेषामिव भर्तुराज्ञा Ku. 3. 22. 2 Permission, allowance. -COMP. -**अनुज्ञ**, -**अनुज्ञासिन्**, -**अनुज्ञायिन्**, -**अनुज्ञासिन्**, -**अनुज्ञासिन्**, -**संपादक**, -**बह** a. obedient, submissive. -**कर**, -**कारिन्** a. obeying or executing orders, obedient. (-**रः**) a servant. -**करणं**, -**पालनं** obedience, execution of commands. -**पत्रं** an edict, written order. -**प्रतिवातः**, -**भंगः** disobedience, insubordination; राज्ञाभंगं सहेतुं नृप-तयसवाहः सार्वभौमः Mu. 3. 22.

आज्ञापनं 1 Ordering, commanding. 2 Making known.

आज्यं 1 Clarified butter, ghee; आज्यपुनोदमेन S. 1 (it is often distinguished from घृत; सर्पिर्विलीनमाज्यं स्यात् घृतोद्धृतं घृतं भवेत्). -COMP. -**पात्रं**, **स्थादी** a vessel or dish to hold clarified butter. -**भुज्** m. 1 an epithet of Agni, -2 a god, deity.

आञ्चनं Partial extraction of thorns, arrows, and the like from the body.

आञ्छ 1. P. (आञ्छति, आञ्छति) 1 To lengthen, extend. 2 To regulate, set (as a bone or leg.).

आञ्चनं Setting (a bone or leg.).

आञ्जनं 1 Ointment especially for the eyes 2 Fat. -**यः** N. of Māruti or Hanumat; बाहुरथिर्वलेरिजाननीलनक्षत्रियतमतिः K. 58.

आञ्जनी Ointment especially for the eyes. -COMP. -**कारी** a woman who anoints or prepares ointments.

आञ्जनेयः N. of Māruti.

आटाविकः 1 A forester; a woodman. 2 A pioneer.

आतिः 1 A kind of bird (शरारि) (also written अति).

आदीकनं The leaping motion of a calf.

आदीकरः A bull.

आदोषः 1 Pride, self-conceit, arrogance; सारोपं proudly, in a stately or majestic manner, frequently used as a stage direction. 2 Swelling, spreading, expanding, puffing; Prov. फटाटोपे भयंकरः; Si. 3. 74.

आडंबरः 1 Pride, arrogance. 2 Show; means, external appendage; विचित्रतनारासिंहरूपाडंबरं K. 5; निरुणः शोभते नैव विपुलाडंबरोपि न Bv. 1. 115. 3 The sounding of a trumpet as a sign of attack. 4 Commencement. 5 Fury, anger, passion. 6 Happiness, pleasure. 7 The roaring of clouds and of elephants. 8 A drum used in a battle. 9 The din or uproar of the battle.

आडंबरिन् a. Arrogant, proud.

आडकः, **कं** A measure of grain, the 4th of a Droṇa; अष्टद्विभवेत् कुचिः कुच-योऽष्टौ तु पुष्कलं । पुष्कलानि च चत्वारि आडकः परिकीर्तितः ॥

आढ्य a. 1 Rich, wealthy; आढ्योऽभि-जनवानसि कोऽन्योऽस्ति सहो मया Bg. 16. 15; Pt. 5. 8. 2 (a) Rich in, abounding in, possessing abundantly, with instr. or as the last member of comp.; सत्यं Pt. 3. 9 very truthful; वंशसंपन्ना-व्याढ्याय Dk. 18 (b) Mixed with, watered with; गंधाढ्यः सज्ज उच्यते व्याढ्याः Mb. 3 Abundant, copious. -COMP. -**चर** a. (घी f.) once opulent.

आढ्यकरण a. (घी f.) Enriching.

आढ्यभविष्य, -**भादुक** a. Becoming rich or eminent.

आणक a Low, inferior, vile. -**कं** Sexual enjoyment in a particular position; आणकं कृतं नाम वृषयोः पार्श्वसंस्थयोः ।

विशुद्धं चि० ७. २; गोपमंति कुलखिय आत्मन-
मात्मना Mb. ३ Supreme Soul, Brahman
तस्माद्वा पतस्माद्वात्मन आकाशः संयुतः Upan.,
U. १. १. ४ Essence, nature; see
आत्मक above. ५ Character, peculi-
arity. ६ The natural temperament
or disposition. ७ The person or
whole body; स्थितः सर्वोपनिषद्वादी क्रांत्वा मेरु-
वितात्मना R. १. १४; Ms. १२. ८ Mind,
intellect; महात्मन्, महात्मन् &c. ९ The
understanding; cf. आत्मसंज्ञक, आत्मवत्
&c. १० Thinking faculty, faculty of
thought or reason. ११ Spirit, vitality,
courage. १२ Form, image. १३ A
son; आत्मा वै पुत्रमात्मनि. १४ Care,
efforts. १५ The sun. १६ Fire. १७
Wind. आत्मन् is used as the last
member of comp. in the sense of
'made or consisting of'; see आत्मक.
—COMP. —अजीव *a.* dependent on
oneself, independent. (—नः) १ a son.
२ a wife's brother. ३ the jester or
क्लृप्तक (in dramatic literature).
—आयुजमानं personal attendance. —अप-
हारः concealing oneself; कथं वा आत्मप-
हारं करोमि S. १. —अपहारकः an impostor,
a pretender. —आरात्म *a.* १ striving to
get knowledge (as an ascetic or
योगिन्) seeking spiritual knowledge;
आत्मारामा विहितरतयो निर्षिक्तये समाधौ Ve.
१. २३. २ delighted in self. —आसिन्
m. a fish supposed to feed on its
young, or on the weakest of its
species; cf. मत्स्या इव जना किञ्च भक्षयति
परस्परं; Rām. —आभ्रयः self-depen-
dence. —ईश्वर *a.* self-possessed, mas-
ter of self; आत्मेश्वराणां न हि ज्ञातुं विद्वाः
हमाविरोधमयो भवति Ku. ३. ४०. —उज्ज्वलः
a son. २ Cupid. (—त्रा) a daughter.
—उपजीविन् *m.* १ one who lives by
his own labour. २ a daylabourer. ३
one who lives by his wife (Kull on
Ms. ८. ३६२). ४ an actor, public
performer. —काम *a.* १ loving one-
self, possessed of self-conceit, proud.
२ loving Brāhma or the Supreme
spirit only. —गत *a.* produced in
one's mind; 'तो मनोरथः S. १. (—तं) ind.
aside (to oneself) being considered
to be spoken privately (opp. वक्राक्षं
cloud); frequently used as a stage-
direction in dramas; it is the same
as स्वगतं which is thus defined; अक्षयं
सदु यद्वस्तु तदिह स्वगतं मतं S. D. ६. —गुप्तिः
f. a cave, the hiding-place of an
animal. —हारिन् *a.* selfish, greedy.
—हातः १ suicide. २ heresy. —घातकः
—घातिन् *m.* १ a suicide, self-destroyer;
व्यापारकृते वृथात्मानं स्वयं योजन्मुक्तादिभिः ।
अवेद्यैवैव मरिच्ये आत्मघाती तं उच्यते ॥ २ a
heretic. —कोवः १ a cock. २ a crow.
—जः, —जन्मन् *m.*, —जातः, —प्रभवः, —संभवः
१ a son; तस्याजन्मान्मनसं चकार R. ५. ३६;
तस्यानात्मनोरुपायमात्मजमभसमुत्तुकः R. १. ३३;
Māl. १; Ku. ६. २८. २ Cupid. —जात्रा *f.*
daughter; कुं द्यं चणयोर्जात्रायाः R. १. ३३

13. 78; cf. नगत्मजा &c. 2 the reasoning faculty, understanding.—जयः victory over oneself, self-denial or abnegation.—ज्ञः, -विद् *m.* a sage, one who knows himself.—ज्ञानं *i.* self-knowledge of the soul or the supreme spirit. 3 true wisdom.—तत्त्वं the true nature of the soul or the supreme spirit.—त्यागः *i.* self-sacrifices. 2 self-destruction, suicide.—स्वादिन् *m.* 1 a suicide; आत्मत्यागिन् नक्षीचोद्धमाजनाः Y. 3. 6. 2 a heretic.—व्रणं *i.* self preservation. 2 a body-guard.—वृक्षः a mirror; प्रसादमात्मविद्यामर्षः R. 7. 69.—वृक्षं *i.* seeing oneself. 2 spiritual knowledge, true wisdom.—व्रैहस्पतिः *a.* 1 self-tormenting 2 a suicide.—नित्य *a.* being constantly in the heart, greatly endeared to oneself.—निन्द्य self-reproach.—निन्द्यन् offering oneself (as a living sacrifice to the deity).—निन्द्य *a.* one who constantly seeks for spiritual knowledge.—प्रभ *a.* self-illuminated.—प्रभः *q. v.* प्रशंसा self-praise.—प्रभुः, -साधवः one's own kinsman; आत्ममातुः स्वहः पुत्रा आत्मपितुः स्वहः पुत्राः । आत्ममातुल्यपुत्राश्च विद्वेया आत्मपुत्राः Sabdak, *i. e.* mother's sister's son, father's sister's son, and mother's brother's son.—बोधः *i.* spiritual knowledge. 2 knowledge of self.—भूः, -योनिः *i.* N. of Brahmā; वचस्वसितं तस्मिन् ससर्ज निमालम्भः Ku. 2. 53. 2 N. of Vishnu. 3 N. of Siva; S. 7. 35. 4 Cupid, god of love. 5 a son.—भूः *f.* 1 a daughter. 2 talent, understanding.—मन्त्रः a portion of the Supreme spirit.—मान्द्रि *a.* 1 self-respecting, respectable. 2 proud.—मान्द्रि *a.* sacrificing for oneself or himself.—(म.) a learned man who studies his own nature and that of the soul (of others) to secure eternal felicity, one who looks upon all beings as self; सर्वज्ञेयं वास्तानं सर्वज्ञानं वास्तानि । समं पश्यन्नात्मजां स्वराज्यमधिगच्छति Ms. 12. 91. योनिः—भूः (म.) *q. v.*; Ku. 3. 70. रक्षा self-protection.—लभः birth, production, origin; वैराग्यलभस्त्वया लभः Mu. 3. 1, 23; Ki. 3. 32, 17. 19.—बन्धक *a.* self-deceiver.—बन्धना self-delusion; self-deception.—बन्धः, बन्ध्या, -हत्या suicide.—बन्ध *a.* depending on one's own will.—(न.) 1 self-control, self-government. 2 one's control, subjection; से नी, बन्धुक्तुं to reduce to subjection, win over.—बन्ध *a.* having control over self, self-possessed, self-restrained.—विद् *m.* a wise man, sage; as in तरति शोकमात्मविद्.—विद्या knowledge of the soul, spiritual knowledge.—वीरः 1 a son. 2 a wife's brother. 3 a jester (in dramas).—वृत्ति *a.* dwelling in *Atman* or soul.—(स्ति *f.*) 1

state of the heart. 2 action as regards oneself, one's own state or circumstances; विस्मयन् विस्मितमात्मवृत्ते R. 2. 33.—शक्तिः *f.* one's own power or ability, inherent power or effort; देवं निहत्य कुरु पौरवमात्मशक्त्या Pt. 1. 361 to the best of one's power.—श्लाघा, -स्तुतिः *f.* self praise, boasting, bragging.—संयमः self-restraint.—संयमः, -समुद्भवः *i.* a son; चकार नाम्ना रघुनात्मसंभवं R. 3. 21, 11. 57, 17. 8. 2 Cupid, the god of love. 3 epithet of Brahmā, Vishnu, or Siva.—(वा) *i.* a daughter. 2 understanding.—संपन्न *a.* 1 self-possessed. 2 talented, intelligent.—हन्=वर्त्तित *q. v.*—हन्ने, -हत्या suicide.—हित *a.* beneficial to oneself.—(त्) one's own good or welfare.

आत्मना *ind.* (instr. of आत्मन्) Used reflexively; अयं चात्मानं त्वमात्मना R. 8. 51. thou thyself. It is oft. compounded with ordinal numerals; *e. g.* द्वितीयः second including himself, *i. e.* himself and one more.

आत्मनीन *a.* 1 Belonging to oneself, one's own; कस्येव आत्मनीनः M. 4. 2 Beneficial to oneself; आत्मनीनमुपतिष्ठे Ki. 13. 69.—नः *i.* A son. 2 A wife's brother. 3 A jester (in dramas).

आत्मनेपद् *i.* A voice for oneself, one of the two voices in which roots are conjugated in Sanskrit. 2 The terminations of this voice.

आत्मभरि *a.* Selfish, greedy (one who feeds his own self); आत्मभरिस्वं पिष्टिर्नराणां Bk. 2. 33; H. 3. 128.

आत्मवत् *a.* 1 Self-possessed. 2 Composed, prudent, wise; किमिवावसादकरमात्मवतां Ki. 6. 19.

आत्मवत्ता Self-possession, self-control, wisdom; प्रकृतिष्वात्मजमात्मवत्त्वा R. 8. 10. 84.

आत्मसात् *ind.* In one's own possession, one's own; mostly in combination with कृ or हृ; वृत्तिरपि कर्तुमात्मसात् R. 8. 2.

आत्यंतिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Continual, uninterrupted, endless, permanent, everlasting; स आत्यंतिकी नविष्यति Mu. 4; विष्णुगुह्यतत्त्वस्यैतत्तत्त्वैः 2. 15; Bg. 6. 21. 2 Excessive, abundant, comparative. 3 Supreme, absolute; अत्यंतिकी स्वानिवृत्तिः Mit.

आत्यंतिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Destructive, disastrous. 2 Painful, unpropitious, ill-omened. 3 Pressing, urgent, emergent.

आत्रेय *a.* (त्री *f.*) Belonging to, descended or sprung from, Atri.—नः A descendant of Atri.—त्री *i.* A female descendant of Atri. 2 The wife of Atri. 3 A woman in her courses (रजस्वला).

आत्रेयिका A woman in her courses. आद्यर्ष *a.* (दी *f.*) Originating from, relating or belonging to, the

Atharvaveda or the Atharvans.—नः 1 A Brāhmaṇa knowing or studying the Atharvaveda. 2 A priest whose ritual is comprised in the Atharvaveda. 3 The Atharvaveda itself. 4 A house-priest.

अधर्वणिजः A Brāhmaṇa who has studied the Atharvaveda.

आदंशः *i.* A bite, a wound caused by biting. 2 A tooth.

आदरः *i.* Respect, reverence, honour; निर्वाणमेव हि तददरालोचनीयं Māl 9. 49; न जातहादेन न विद्विषादरः Ki. 1. 33; Ku. 6. 20. 2 Attention, care, close application; Ku. 6. 91. 3 Eagerness, desire, regard; श्रुत्यादरार्थमादरः Ku. 6. 13; यत्किंचनकामितायामादरः K. 120. 4 Effort, endeavour; रुद्धयपताकाश्रीरपि आदर-निमित्तं Ku. 6. 41. 5 Commencement, beginning. 6 Love, attachment.

आदर्शः Notice, respect.

आदर्शः *i.* A mirror, a looking-glass; आत्मानमालोक्य च शोभमानमादर्शं विवेति तस्मिन् ताक्षी Ku. 7. 22. 2 The original manuscript from which a copy is taken; (fig.) a pattern, model, type; आदर्शः शिक्षितवान् Mk. 1. 48; आदर्शः सर्वज्ञाज्ञानं K. 5; so गुणात् &c. 3 A copy of a work 4 A commentary, gloss.

आदर्शकः A mirror.

आदर्शनं *i.* Showing, displaying. 2 A mirror.

आदहनं *i.* Burning. 2 Injuring, killing. 3 Reviling; despising. 4 A cemetery.

आदानं *i.* Taking, accepting, seizing; कुशाङ्गरादानपरितोषादिः Ku. 5. 11; आदानं हि विसर्गाय सतां वारिमुपायिव R. 4. 86. 2 Earning, getting. 3 A symptom (of a disease).

आदायि *a.* Taking, receiving &c.

आदि *a.* 1 First, primary, primitive; निष्ठानं स्वादिकारणं; Ak. 2 Chief, first, principal, pre-eminent; oft. at the end of comp. in this sense; see below. 3 First in time.—दिः *i.* Beginning, commencement (opp. अंत); अथ एव ससर्जदी तासु बीजं वदामासुज् Ms. 1. 8; Bg. 3. 41; जगदादिनादिस्त्वं Ku. 2. 9; oft. at the end of comp. and translated by 'beginning with,' 'et cetera' 'and others,' 'and so on' (of the same nature or kind), 'such like'; इन्द्रादयो देवाः the gods Indra and others (इन्द्रः आदिर्यो नो); आदयो धातवः, सू and others, or words beginning with सू, are called roots; oft. used by Pāṇini to denote classes or groups of grammatical words; अदादि, विनादि, स्वादि &c. 2 First part or portion. 3 Prime cause.—Comp.—अंत *a.* having beginning and end.—(त्) beginning and end.—वत् finite.—उदात्त *a.* having the acute accent on the first syllable.—वरः, -वर्द्धः, -वृत् *m.* the creator, an epithet of Brahmā; Bg. 11. 37.—वर्द्धः

'the first poet', an epithet of Brahmā; and of Vālmiki; the former is so called because he first produced and promulgated the Vedas; and the latter, because he was the first to show to others 'the path of poets'; when he beheld one of a pair of Kraunch birds being killed by a fowler, he cursed the wretch, and his grief unconsciously took the form of a verse (श्लोकस्वरूपतया यद्य श्लोकः); he was subsequently told by Brahmā to compose the life of Rāma, and he thus gave to the world the first poem in Sanskrit, the Rāmāyaṇa. -**आदि** the first book of the Rāmāyaṇa. -**कारण** the first or primary cause (of the universe), which, according to the Vedāntins, is Brahmā; while, according to the Naiyāyikas and particularly the Vaiśeṣikas, atoms are the first or material cause of the universe, and not God. -**काव्य** the first poem, *s. e.* the Rāmāyaṇa; see आदिकवि. -**देवः** 1 the first or Supreme God; **पुरुषः** शश्वतं दिव्यं आदिदेवमजं विशु Bg. 10. 12, 18. 38. 2 Nārāyaṇa or Viṣṇu. 3 Siva. -**4** the sun. -**देवः** an epithet of Hiranyakaśipu. -**पर्व** *n. N.* of the first book of the Mahābhārata. -**पुरु (दृ) ऋचः** 1 the first or primeval being, the lord of the creation. 2 Viṣṇu, Kṛishṇa, or Nārāyaṇa; ते च प्रपुरुषं तं बुद्धे चारिषुरुषः R. 10. 6; तमर्च्यमर्थादिकवादिषुरुषः Si. 1. 14. -**वर्ण** generative power; first vigour. -**भव**, -**भूत** *a.* produced at first. -**वः**, -**सः** 1 'the first-born', primeval being, an epithet of Brahmā. 2 also *N.* of Viṣṇu; रसातलादिभवेन पुनः R. 13. 8. 3 an elder brother. -**मूल** first foundation, primeval cause. -**वराहः** 'the first boar', an epithet of Viṣṇu, alluding to his third or boar incarnation. -**शक्तिः** *f.* 1 the power of मया or illusion. 2 an epithet of Durgā. -**सर्गः** the first creation.

आदितः, **आदौ** *ind.* From the first or beginning, at first; तदेवेनादितो हतं U. 5. 20.

आदितेव 1 A son of Aditi. 2 A god, divinity in general.

आदित्यः 1 A son of Aditi; a god, divinity in general. 2 *N.* of 12 divinities (suns) taken collectively; आदित्यानमहं विशु Bg. 10. 21; Ku. V. 24. (These 12 suns are supposed to shine only at the destruction of the universe; cf. Ve. 3. 6; दण्डं विशं दहन-किर्णैर्विना द्वावशर्काः). 3 The sun. 4 A name of Viṣṇu in his fifth or dwarf-incarnation. **COMP.** -**सहस्र** the disc or orb of the sun. -**पुत्रः** 'the son of the sun', *N.* of Sugriya, Yama, Saturn and Karna.

आदि (दी) नवः, -**च** 1 Misfortune, distress. 2 Fault; see अनादीनव.

आदिस *a.* First, primitive, original.

आदीनच See आदितव.

आदीपनं 1 Setting on fire. 2 Exciting; embellishing. 3 Whitening the walls, floor &c. on festive occasions.

आहत *p. p.* 1 Honoured, respected. 2 (Used actively) (a) Zealous, diligent; attentive, careful. (b) Respectful.

आदिवनं 1 Gambling. 2 A die used in gambling. 3 A board for gambling; place for playing.

आदेशः 1 An order, command; आतुरादेशमादाय Rām.; आदेशं देशकालज्ञः प्रतिज्ञाया R. 1. 92; राजद्विष्टादेशकृतः Y. 2. 304 doing acts forbidden by the king. 2 Advice, instruction, precept, rule. 3 Account, information, indication. 4 A prediction; विप्रश्निकादेशवचनानि K. 64. 5 (In gram.) A substitute; चातोः स्थान इवादेशं ह्यर्वाय संन्यवे-ज्ञात् R. 12. 58.

आदेशिन् *a.* 1 Ordering, commanding. 2 Exciting, instigating; R. 4. 68. -*m.* 1 A commander. 2 An astrologer.

आद्य *a.* 1 First, primitive. 2 Being at the head, pre-eminent, foremost; आसीन्महर्षितामाद्यः प्रबन्धस्तदसाधिव R. 1. 11. 3 (At the end of comp.) Beginning with, and so on; see आदि. -**द्या** 1 An epithet of Durgā. 2 The first day (तिथि) of a month. -**द्यं** 1 The beginning. 2 Grain, food. -**COMP.** -**कविः** 'the first poet', an epithet of Brahmā or Vālmiki; see आदिकवि. -**बीजं** the primary or material cause of the universe, which, according to the Sāṅkhyas, is प्रज्ञा or the inanimate principle.

आद्यन *a.* Shamelessly voracious, gluttonous, hungry; Ki. 11. 5.

आद्योतः Light, brilliance.

आद्यमनं 1 A deposit, pledge; एको ह्यनीश सर्वत्र दानाद्यमनविज्ञे Kāty.; योगाद्यमन-विकीर्तं योगदानप्रतिग्रहं Ms. 8. 165. 2 Fraudulent puffing of goods at a sale.

आद्यमण्यं The state of being indebted.

आद्यमनिक *a.* Unjust, unrighteous.

आद्यर्षः 1 Contempt. 2 Injuring forcibly.

आद्यर्षणं 1 Conviction of crime or error; sentence. 2 Refutation. 3 Injuring, annoying.

आद्यवित *p. p.* 1 Injured. 2 Refuted in argument. 3 sentenced; convicted.

आद्यार्थ 1 Placing, putting upon. 2 Taking, assuming, receiving, recovering. 3 Keeping the sacred fire

(अग्न्याधान); पुनर्द्वारिकया कुर्यात् पुनराधानमेव च Ms. 5. 168. 4 Doing, executing, performing. 5 Infusing, putting in, imparting; युगां विद्वाधाधानाद्भुजाद्भुजादपि R. 1. 24. 6 Engendering, producing; कौतुकाधानहेतोः Me. 3; गर्भाधानसङ्गपरिचयात् 9. 7 A pledge, deposit; Y. 2. 238, 247.

आधानिकः A ceremony performed after cohabitation to cause or favour conception.

आधारः 1 Support, prop, stay. 2 (Hence) Power of sustaining, aid, patronage, assistance; स्वमेव चातकाधारः Bh. 2. 50. 3 A receptacle, reservoir; तिष्ठत्याप इवाधारे Pt. 1. 67; पचचराणां धानां कुक्षिधारतां गतः Ku. 6. 67; Ku. 3. 48; S. 1. 14. 4 A basin round the foot of a tree; आधारमधुसूतेः प्रयत्ने R. 5. 6. 5 A dike, dam, embankment. 6 A canal. 7 The sense of the locative case, location; आधारोऽविकर्णः.

आधिः 1 Mental pain or anguish, agony, anxiety, (opp. व्याधि which is bodily pain); न तेषामाद्यः संति नाधयो व्याध्यस्तथा Mb.; मनोगतमाधिहेतुः S. 3. 11; R. 8. 27, 9. 64; Bh. 3. 105; Bv. 4. 11. 2 A bane, curse, misery; यात्येवं दृष्टिणीष्टं दुष्टतयो वामाः कुलस्याधयः S. 4. 17; Mv. 6. 28. 3 A pledge, deposit, pawn, mortgage; Y. 2. 23; Ms. 3. 143. 4 A place, residence. 5 Location, site. 6 A man solicitous for the maintenance of his family. **COMP.** -**हः** *a.* suffering pain. -**भोगः** the use or enjoyment of a deposit (as of a horse, cow &c. when pledged). -**लेखः** one who uses a deposit without the owner's consent.

आधिकारणिकः A judge; Mk. 9.

आधिकारिक *a.* (की. *f.*) 1 Supreme, superior. 2 Official.

आधिक्यं 1 Excess, abundance, preponderance. 2 Superiority, supremacy.

आधिदैविक *a.* (की. *f.*) 1 Relating to अधिदेव or tutelary deity (as a Mantra); Ms. 6. 83. 2 Caused by fate (as pain &c.); according to Susruta pain is of three kinds; आध्यात्मिक, आधिभौतिक or आधिदैविक.

आधिपत्यं 1 Supremacy, power, sovereignty; राज्यं ह्यराणामपि आधिपत्यं (अ-वाच्यं) Bg. 2. 8. 2 The duties of a king; पांडोः पुनः प्रकुलराज्यमित्ये Mb.

आधिनौतिक *a.* (की. *f.*) 1 Caused by animals (as pain). 2 Relating to beings. 3 Elementary, material.

आधिपत्यं Royalty, sovereignty, supremacy; नमो ह्ययः कुमारत्वादिपराजय-मवाच्य स R. 17. 30.

आधिभौतिक Property, gifts &c. made to a first wife upon marrying a second; यच्च द्वितीयविवाहादपि न पूर्वपत्न्ये पारि-तोषिकं कर्तुं दत्तं तदाधिभौतिकं Viṣṇu.; cf. Y. 2. 143, 148 also.

आन्वयिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Of a good family, well-born, of noble birth. 2 Orderly.

आन्वयिक *a.* (की *f.*) Daily, occurring or to be performed every day; पक्षि आन्वयिक Ms. 3 67.

आन्वयिकी 1 Logic, logical philosophy. 2 Metaphysics (आत्मविद्या *q. v.*) आन्वयिक्यात्मविद्या स्वादीक्षणसुखदुःखयोः । ईक्षमाणस्तया तत्त्वं हर्षदोषी व्युत्पद्यति ॥ Kāro. 2. 11; आन्वयिकीश्रवणाय Māl. 1; Ms. 7 43.

आप् 5. P. (आप्तेति, आप्त) 1 To obtain, attain, get; पुत्रमेवमुपापेत चक्रवर्तिनमाप्ति S. 1 12; अनुद्योगिन तैलानि तिलेभ्यो नाचुमर्षति 11. Pr. 30; शतं क्रतूनामपवित्रमप सः R. 3. 38; so लल, कीर्ति, सुखं &c. 2 To reach, go to; overtake, meet; Bk. 6. 59. 3 To pervade, occupy. 4 To under-go; suffer, meet with; दिष्टांत-माप्स्यति भवान् R. 9. 69. -WITH-अनुप् 1 to get, obtain. 2 to reach, go to, overtake; गगनदीन्मुपानाः Mb. 3 to arrive, come to. -अप् 1 to get, obtain, secure; पुत्रं स्वमपि सत्राजं सेच पूरुमयाप्नुहि S. 4. 6; R. 3. 33; अवाप्तोऽकंठानां Māl. 2. 12. 2 to reach, overtake. -परि (used generally in *p. p.*) 1 to be competent; पर्वतं त्विदंनेत्रेषां बलं भोष्माभिरक्षितं Bg. 1. 10; Ms. 11. 7. 2 to be able. 3 to be full; as in पर्याप्तकलः, or पर्याप्तक्षिप्तः. 4 to save, defend, preserve; इमां परीक्षुर्द्वजतिः M. 5. 11. 5 to make an end of, finish. -अप् 1 to get, obtain. 2 to go to, reach; यथा महाहर्षं प्राप्य क्षिप्तं लोटं विनश्यति Ms. 11. 264; R. 1. 48, Bk. 15. 106; so आश्रयं, नदीं, वनं &c. 3 to meet, overtake; Bk. 5. 96; see प्राप्त. -वि to fill completely, pervade; श्रुतिविषयगुणाय स्थिता व्याप्य विषं S. 1. 1; so V. 1. 1; Bg. 10. 16; R. 18. 40; Bk. 7. 56. -सप् 1 to get, obtain. 2 to finish, complete (in *caus.* also); याचतेषां समाप्येत्स्व यज्ञाः श्रौतवक्षिणः R. 17. 17, 24; समाप्य साध्वं च विधि 2. 23.

आपकर *a.* (सी *f.*) Offensive, unfriendly, mischievous.

आपक *a.* Crude, half-baked. —क A cake, bread.

आपता A river, stream; केनायमानं पति-मापमानां Si. 3. 72.

आपतेयः A son of the river, an epithet of Bhīṣma or Kṛiṣṇa.

आपणः A market, a shop.

आपणिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Relating to traffic, market &c.; mercantile. 2 Got from the market. —कः A shop-keeper, merchant, dealer.

आपत्तनं 1 Approaching, coming, assailing &c. 2 happening, occurrence. 3 Obtaining. 4 Knowledge; कश्चित् प्राकणिकादधीश्वराकणिकसार्धसापत्तनं S. D. 10. 5 Natural sequence, necessarily following.

आपत्तिक *a.* (की *f.*) Accidental, unforeseen, sent from heaven. —कः A hawk, falcon.

आपत्तिः *f.* 1 Turning or changing into. 2 Obtaining, procuring, getting. 3 Misfortune, calamity. 4 (In phil.) An undesirable conclusion or occurrence (अनिष्टप्रसंग).

आपद् *f.* A calamity, misfortune, danger; देवीनां मातृणीषां च प्रतिहर्ता स्वमापदां R. 1. 60; अविषेकः परमापदां पद्म Ki. 2. 30, 14; प्रायो गच्छति यत्र माय-रहितस्तत्रैव पांथापः Bh. 2. 90.—Comp.

—कालः days of adversity, time of distress. —गत, गस्त-प्राप्त *a.* 1 fallen into misfortune. 2 unfortunate, distressed. —धर्मः a practice, profession, or course of procedure, not usually proper for a caste, but allowable in times of extreme distress or calamity.

आपदा *f.* Misfortune, calamity.

आपनिकः 1 An emerald, sapphire, 2 A Kirita or barbarian.

आपक *p. p.* 1 Gained, obtained, जिविकापकः. 2 Gone or reduced to, fallen into; कदा दक्षामाप्योपि Bh. 2. 29; so दुःखः. Afflicted, distressed, being in difficulty; आपकाभयसंवेदं कीक्षिताः सद्यो योखाः S. 2. 16; Ms. 53. —Comp. —सत्त्वा pregnant, quick or big with child; a pregnant woman; सममापकसत्त्वास्ता रेणुप-पट्टुरविषः R. 10. 59.

आपमित्यक *a.* Received by barter or exchange. —कं Property or anything obtained by barter or for a consideration.

आपराह्निक *a.* (की *f.*) Being in the afternoon.

आपन्न *n.* 1 Water; आपोभिर्मोर्जेन कृत्वा. 2 Sin.

आपातः 1 Rushing or falling upon, attack, descending, alighting; तक्षापात-भवात्पाणि Ku. 2. 45; गच्छापातविशिष्टद्वेषनाक्ष-कृष्णः R. 12. 76. 2 Causing to descend or fall; falling down. 3 (*a.*) The present or current moment, the instant; आपातस्था विषयाः पर्यंतपतितापिनः Ki. 11. 32; आपातहस्ते भोये निमग्नाः किं न कुर्वते S. D.; Bv. 1. 115; Māl. 5. (b) (Hence) First sight or appearance; see आपाततः. 4 Happening; appearance.

आपाततः *ind.* At the first sight or attack, instantly.

आपातः 1 Attainment, obtaining. 2 Reward, remuneration.

आपादने 1 Causing to arrive at, bringing about; tending to; द्रव्यस्य संस्थातरापादने Sk.

आपानं, नक्तं 1 A drinking party, banquet; Mk. 8; अपाने पानकलितं देवेन-भिषजोदितः Mb. 2. A tavern, liquor-shop; तावलीनां क्लेशस्तत्र रक्षितापानमयः R. 4. 42; Ku. 6. 42; आपानकमुत्सवः K. 32.

आपालिः A louse.

आपीडः 1 Giving pain, hurting. 2 Squeezing, compressing. 3 A chaplet, garland in general; वृद्धापीडकपाल-संकुलगलमंदाकिनीवारयः Māl. 1. 2. 4 (Hence fig.) A crest-jewel; तस्मिन्कु-लापीडनिभे विपदि R. 15. 29; Māl. 1, 6, 7.

आपीन *p. p.* Stout, fat, strong. —नः A well; आपीनंशुः Sk. —नं An udder, teat; आपीनभारोद्धतप्रयत्नात् R. 2. 18.

आपूषिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 A good maker of अपूप (cakes). 2 Accus-tomed to eat cakes. —कः A baker; confectioner. —कं A multitude of cakes.

आपूषः Flour.

आपूरः 1 Flow, current, quantity; स्वदापूरयुवनित्सरितां व्याप गंडस्थलानि Si. 7. 74. 2 Filling, making full.

आपूरणं Filling, making full; गतं कृतं Pt. 1.

आपुषं A kind of metal (per-haps tin.)

आपृच्छा 1 Conversation. 2 Bidding farewell. 3 Curiosity.

आपोषानः N. of a kind of prayer or formula repeated before and after eating (the formulas being respec-tively अमुतपोषरणमसि स्वाहा and अमुता-पिषानमसि स्वाहा); Y. 1. 31, 106. —नं The act of making an उपस्तरण (seat) and अपिषान (covering) for the food eaten.

आप्त *p. p.* 1 Got, obtained, gained; कामः, ज्ञापः &c. 2 Reached, over-taken. 3 Trustworthy, reliable, cre-dible (as news &c.). 4 Trusty, confidential, faithful (person); R. 3. 12; 5. 39. 5 Intimate, acquainted. 6 Reasonable, sensible —नः 1 A trustworthy, reliable, or fit person; credible person or source; आतः यथाच-क्ता T. S. 2 A relative, friend; नि-हास्त्वसुराज्ञानं बभूव भववापुजः R. 12. 52; कथमातन्मर्त्यं भवत्याः M. 5. —तं 1 A quo-tient. 2 (In Math.) Equation of a degree. —Comp. —ज्ञान *a.* 1 one who has obtained his desire. 2 one who has renounced all worldly desires and attachments. (—नः) supreme soul. —वर्भा a pregnant woman. —वचनं the words of a credible or trust-worthy person; R. 11. 42, 15. 48.

—वाच्य *a.* worthy of belief, one whose words are credible and authoritative; परातिसंयानमधीयते यैर्विद्येति ते संतु किलातवाचः S. 5. 25. (—*f.*) 1 the advice of a friend or credible person. 2 the Vedas or Śruti; a word of authority (said to apply to Smṛitis, Itihāṣas and Purāṇas also, which are con-sidered as authoritative evidence); आवाचयामुत्तमवर्णं सच्यं त्वं प्रति का कथा R. 10. 28. —श्रुतिः *f.* 1 the Vedas. 2 Smṛitis &c.

आसि: *f.* 1 Getting, obtaining, gain, acquisition. 2 Reaching, meeting with. 3 Fitness, aptitude, propriety. 4 Completion, fulfilment.

आप्य *a.* 1 Watery. 2 Obtainable.

आप्यन् *p. p.* 1 Fat, stout, robust, strong. 2 Pleased, satisfied. —**न्** 1 Love. 2 Growth, increase.

आप्यायन् —**न्** 1 The act of making full or fat. 2 Satisfaction, satiety; देवस्याप्यायना मयति Pt. 1. 3 Advancing, promoting. 4 Corpulency. 5 A strengthening medicine.

आप्यच्छन् 1 Bidding adieu, taking leave at the time of departure. 2 Welcoming, hailing.

आप्यदीन *a.* Reaching to the feet (as dress).

आह्वः, —**ह्वन्** 1 Bathing, immersing. 2 Sprinkling with water (on all sides). —**Comp.** —**व्रतित्** or **आह्वव्रतित्** *m.* a householder who has passed through the first order (ब्रह्मचर्य) and is admitted into the second (गृहस्थ्य), an initiated house-holder; cf. स्नातक.

आह्वः 1 Bathing. 2 Sprinkling 3 A flood, an inundation.

आहूक Oplum.

आह्व *p. p.* 1 Bound, tied. 2 Fixed; R. 1. 40. 3 Formed, made; आह्वद्वन्द्वला तापसपरिचर K. 49 sitting in a circle. 4 Obtained. 5 Hindered.

अह (अः also). 1 Binding, joining. 2 A yoke. 3 Ornament. 4 Affection.

आबंधः, —**धन्** 1 A tie or bond (fig. also); प्रेमाबंधविवर्धित Ratn. 3. 18; Amaru. 38. 2 The tie of a yoke. 3 Ornament, decoration. 4 Affection. **आबर्हः** 1 Tearing or pulling out. 2 Killing.

आबाधः 1 Affliction, injury, trouble, molestation, damage; न प्राणाबाधमाचरेत् Ms. 4. 54, 51. —**धा** 1 Pain, distress. 2 Mental agony or anguish.

आहूत—आहूत *q. v.*

आबोधन् 1 Knowledge, understanding. 2 Instructing, informing.

आब्ध *a.* (स्त्री *f.*) Belonging to, or produced from, a cloud.

आब्धिक *a.* (की *f.*) Annual, yearly, आब्धिकः करः Ms. 7. 129, 3. 1.

आभरणं 1 An ornament, decoration (fig. also); किमित्यथास्याभरणानि योक्ते धृतं स्वया चार्द्धकसोभि वल्लहं Ku. 5. 44; प्रहमभरणं पराक्रमः Ki. 2. 32. 2 The act of nourishing.

आभा 1 Light, splendour, lustre; दीपार्भा श्लभा यथा Pt. 4. 2 Colour, appearance, beauty; प्रज्ञातमिव सुद्धामं Ms. 12. 27. 3 Likeness, resemblance; oft. at the end of comp. in these two senses; यमदूतामं Pt. 1. 58; यमदूतामं R. 2. 10. 4 A reflected image; shadow, reflection.

आभाषकः A popular saying, proverb.

आभाषः 1 Addressing. 2 An introduction, preface.

आभाषणं 1 Addressing, speaking to (संबोधन). 2 Conversation; संबोधनभाषणपूर्वमाहः R. 2. 58.

आभासः 1 Splendour, light, lustre. 2 A reflection; तत्वाज्ञानं यिया नव्येदमाभासत्तु परः स्फुरेत् Vedānta. 3 (a) Resemblance, likeness; oft. at the end of comp.; नमश्च रुचिरभास Rām. &c. (b) Semblance, phantom; तस्मादनामसं Māl. 2 looks like wantonness. 4 Any unreal or fallacious appearance (as in हवाभास). 5 A fallacy, semblance of a reason; see हवाभास. 6 An intention, purpose.

आभासु (स्त्र) *r. a.* Splendid, bright. —**र** A collective name of 64 demigods.

आभिचारिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Magical. 2 Imprecatory, maledictory. —**क** A spell or incantation, magic.

आभिजन *a.* (नी *f.*) Relating to birth (अभिजन), patronymic (as a name); तां पावतीत्याभिजनेन नाम्ना Ku. 1. 26. —**न्** Nobility or loftiness of birth.

आभिजात्यं 1 Nobility of birth; Ratn. 3. 18. 2 Rank. 3 Learning. 4 Beauty.

आभिधा 1 A sound, word. 2 A name; mentioning; see अभिधा.

आभिधानिक *a.* (की *f.*) Contained in a dictionary. —**क** A lexicographer.

आभिमुख्यं 1 Direction towards; गच्छन् गच्छति goes to meet or encounter. 2 Being in front of; or face to face; निनाभिमुख्यं पुनः Ratn. 1. 2. 3 Favourableness.

आभिरूपक, **आभिरूप्य** Beauty.

आभिषेचनिक *a.* (की *f.*) Relating to the inauguration of a king आभिषेचनिकं यन् रामार्थमुत्कलितं Rām.; Mv. 4.

आभिहारिक *a.* (की *f.*) To be offered as a present. —**क** A present.

आभीष्य Continued repetition; बहुलमाभीष्ये P. III. 2. 81.

आभीरः 1 A cowherd; आभीरवामनवत्तद्गमानसाय दत्तं मनो यदुपते तदिवं गृह्णान Udb. 2 (pl.) N. of a country or its inhabitants. —**रि** 1 A cowherd's wife.

2 A woman of the Abūtra tribe. —**Comp.** —**पक्षिः**, —**क्षी** *f.*, —**पक्षिका** a station or abode of herds-men, a village inhabited by cowherds.

आभील *a.* Fearful, terrible. —**लं** Injury, physical pain.

आभुज *a.* A little curved or bent.

आभोगः 1 Circuit, circumference, expanse, extension, precincts; environs; अकथितोऽपि ज्ञायत एव यथायाम्योगस्तपोवनस्येति S. 1; यन्माभोगः the expanse of heaven. 2 Magnitude, fulness,

extent; मंडाभोगात् Ms. 92 from the broad cheek. 3 Effort. 4 The expanded hood of a cobra (used by Varuṇas as his umbrella). 5 Enjoyment, satiety; विद्याभोगेषु निवाहः Śāntīśākhya.

आभ्यन्तर *a.* (री *f.*) Interior, inner, inward.

आभ्यवहारिक *a.* (की *f.*) Eatable (as food &c.).

आभ्यासिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Resulting from practice. 2 Practising, repeating. 3 Being near, neighbouring, adjoining (आभ्यासिक).

आभ्युदयिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Tending to good, granting prosperity; अनाभ्युदयिकं श्रमणकृशं Mk. 8. 2 High, exalted, important. —**क** A Śrāddha or offering to ancestors; an occasion of rejoicing.

आम् *ind.* An interjection of (a) assent, acceptance, 'oh', 'yes'; ओ कुम् Ms. 1; (b) recollection; ओ ज्ञातम् S. 3, Oh, I see it now; (c) determination, 'surely', 'verily'; ओ चित्स्व सखु प्रतिबुद्धोऽसि; (d) reply.

आम *a.* 1 Raw, uncooked, undressed (opp. पक); आमसं Ms. 4. 223. 2 Unripe, immature. 3 Unbaked (as jar). 4 Undigested —**मः** 1 Disease; sickness. 2 Indigestion; constipation. 3 Grain freed from chaff (आम also). —**Comp.** —**आमयः** 'receptacle of undigested food,' the upper part of the belly, stomach. —**कुम्भः** a jar of unbaked clay; H. 4. 66. —**गन्धि** *n.* smelling of raw meat or of a burning corpse —**ज्वरः** a kind of fever; cf. स्वयमानज्वरं प्राज्ञः कोऽमृता परिधिचिंति Si. 2. 54. —**त्वच** *a.* of tender skin. —**पात्रं** an unannealed vessel; विनाशं ब्रजति शिष्यमामपात्रनिधामसि Ms. 3. 179. —**रक्तं** dysentery. —**रसः** imperfect chyme. —**वातः** constipation. —**घ्नूलः** pain of indigestion, colic.

आमंजु *a.* Lovely, charming.

आमंजः The castor-oil plant.

आम (मा) नरयं Pain, sorrow.

आमन्त्रणं या 1 Addressing, calling, calling out to. 2 Bidding adieu, taking leave of. 3 Greeting. 4 Invitation; आमन्त्रणमाहते Y 1. 112. 5 Permission. 6 Conversation, अभ्यो-न्यामन्त्रणं वस्त्याज्जनाते तज्जनाति S. D. 6. 7 The vocative case.

आमंज *a.* Having a slightly deep tone, rumbling; आमंजानां फलमाविकलं लघ्वस्ये गर्जितानां Ms. 34. —**जः** A slightly deep tone, rumbling.

आमयः 1 Disease, sickness, distemper; दृषामयः Mv. 4. 22; आमयस्तु रति-रागसंयमः R. 19. 48; Si. 2. 10. 2 Damage, hurt.

आमयाचित *a.* Sick, dyspeptic, affected with indigestion.

आमरणांत, -तिक *a.* (की *f.*) Lasting till death, lasting for life; आमरणांतः प्रणयाः कोपास्तस्त्रुणभेदुरः H. 1. 118; अम्यो-न्यस्याभ्यधीचो भवेदामरणांतिकः Ms. 9. 101.

आमर्शः 1 Crushing. 2 Rough handling.

आमर्शः 1 Touching, rubbing. 2 Commiseration, advice.

आमर्शः-वर्णः Anger, wrath, impatience; see अमर्श.

आमलकः -की The tree, Emblic Myrobalan (Mar. आमलका). -फळ Fruit of the Emblic Myrobalan; बद्धामलकप्र-द्विडिनाम Bv. 2. 8.

आमाल्यः A minister, counsellor; see अमाल्य.

आमानस्य Pain, sorrow.

आमिक्षा Curd of milk and whey; a mixture of boiled and coagulated milk.

आमिषं 1 Flesh; उपानयत् पिंडमिवामिषस्य R. 2. 59. 2 (Hence fig.) A prey, victim, object of enjoyment; (पुत्रं) रत्नावेषणदक्षणां द्विषामामिषतां ययौ R. 12. 11 fell = prey &c.; Dk. 164. 3 Food, bait. 4 A bribe. 5 Desire, lust. 6 Enjoyment; pleasing or lovely object.

आमिलनं Shutting or closing of the eyes.

आमुक्तिः *f.* Wearing, putting on (clothes, armour &c.).

आमुखं 1 Commencement. 2 (In dramas) A prologue, prelude (प्रस्तावना); (every Sanskrit play is introduced by आमुख). It is thus defined in S. D. नटी विद्मको वापि परिपार्थक एव वा । सूत्रधारेण सहिताः संलाप यत्र कुर्वन्ते ॥ चित्रेवाक्यैः स्वकार्यार्थैः प्रस्तुतक्षेपिभिर्मयः । आमुखं तत् विज्ञेयं नाम्ना प्रस्तावनापि सा ॥ 287. -स्त्रं *ind.* To the face.

आमुक्षिक *a.* (की *f.*) Belonging to the next or other world; आमुक्षिकं श्रेयः Suar.; वैबालोच्य गरीयसीरपि चिरादासुप्तिर्कीर्य-तताः S. D.

आमुष्यायण *a.* or -जाः (जी *f.*) Well-born, a son or descendant of such a one; i. e. of an illustrious person or family; आमुष्यायणो वै त्वमसि Sat. Br.; तदामुष्यायणस्य तत्रभवतः सुगृहीतनाम्नो भट्टगोपालस्य पौत्रः Māl. 1; Mr. 1.

आमोचनं 1 Loosing, liberating. 2 Emitting, shedding, discharging. 3 Putting or tying on.

आमोदनं Crushing; Māl. 3.

आमोदः 1 Joy, pleasure, delight. 2 Fragrance (diffusive), perfume; आमोदसुगन्धिप्रतीत्यनिःश्वासादुकारिणं R. 1. 43; आमोदं कुहमभयं दूदेव धवे दूदं न हि कुहमनि धारयति Subhāsh.; Si. 2. 20; Me. 31.

आमोदन *a.* Delighting, pleasing. -न् 1 Delighting, rejoicing. 2 Making fragrant.

आमोदिन् *a.* 1 Happy. 2 Fragrant Bh. 1. 35.

आमोषः Theft, robbing.

आमोषिन् *m.* A thief.

आम्रात *p. p.* 1 Considered, regarded, said to be; ममो हि सिद्धिराम्रातो वस्त्यतावामयः स (शत्रुः) च Si. 2. 10. 2 Studied, repeated. 3 Remembered. 4 Handed down traditionally. -न्तं Study.

आम्रातं 1 Recitation or study of the sacred texts or Vedas. 2 Mention; repetition in general.

आम्रातः 1 (a) Sacred tradition. (b) Hence, the Veda, Vedas taken collectively (including Brāhmaṇas, Upanishads and Aranyakas also); अथोती चतुर्विंशयेषु Dk. 120; आम्रातवचनं सत्यमित्ययं लोकसंग्रहः । आम्रातेभ्यः पुनर्वेदाः प्रसृताः सर्वतोमुखाः ॥ Mb. 2 Traditional usage, family or national customs. 3 Received doctrine. 4 Advice or instruction.

आंभिकेयः An epithet of (a) Dhritarāshtra; (b) Kārtikeya.

आंभसिक *a.* (की *f.*) Aquatic. -कः A fish.

आम्रः The mango-tree. -म्बः The fruit of the mango-tree. -Comp.

-कूटः the name of a mountain. -साहु-मानात्रकूटः Me. 17. -पेक्षी a portion of dried mango-fruit. -वर्णः a grove of mango-trees; सोहमात्रवर्णं हित्वा Rām.

आम्रातः The hog-plum. -न्तं The fruit of this tree.

आम्रातकः 1 The hog-plum. 2 In-spissated mango juice (Mar. साट)

आम्रद्वन्द्वं Tautology; repetition of words or sounds.

आम्रद्वितं 1 Repetition of sound or word. 2 (In gram.) Reduplication; the second word in reduplication.

आम्लः, -म्लः The tamarind tree. -म्लं Sourness, acidity.

आम्लि (स्त्री) का 1 The tamarind tree. 2 Acidity of stomach.

आयः 1 Arrival, approach. 2 Gaining or acquisition of money, acquiring (opp. व्यय). 3 Income, revenue, receipt; ग्रामेषु स्वामिग्राहो भाग आयः Sk.; Y. 1. 322, 326; Mk. 2. 6; Ms. 8. 419; अयाधिकं व्ययं करोति he lives beyond his means. 4 Gain, profit. 5 The guard of the women's apartments. -Comp. -व्ययौ (dual) income and expenditure.

आयःशुलिक *a.* (की *f.*) Active, diligent, indefatigable. -कः A man who, in order to gain an object, uses forcible instead of gentle means (तीक्ष्णोपायेन योजन्विच्छेत्स आयःशुलिको ज्ञः); of. K. P. 10; अयःशुलेन अविच्छति (scil. अयान्) इत्यायःशुलिकः.

आयत *p. p.* 1 Long; शतमयुर्व (योजनं) आयतम् Mb. 2 Diffuse, prolix. 3 Big, large, great. 4 Drawn, attracted. 5 Curbed restrained. -न्तः An oblong (in geometry). -Comp. अक्ष *a.*

(की *f.*), -ईक्षण, -नेत्र, -लोचन *a.* (a woman) with large eyes. -अपान *a.* having long-cornered eyes. -आयतिः *f.* long continuance, remote futurity; Si. 14. 5. -छद्वा a plantain tree. -लेख *a.* long-carved; Ku. 1. 47. -स्तु *m.* a panegyrist, bard.

आयतनं 1 Place, abode, house, resting-place; (fig. also); शूलायतनः Mu. 7 hangmen; स्नेहस्तदेकायतनं जयाम Ku. 7. 5 was centred in her; R. 3. 36; सर्वाविनयानामेकैकमपेक्षामायतनं K. 103; (hence) a receptacle, home. 2 The place of the sacred fire, altar. 3 A sanctuary, sacred place; as in देवायतनं मदायतनं &c. 4 The site of a house.

आयतिः *f.* 1 Length, extension. 2 Futuretime, the future; भग K. 44 (length also); दूषसी तव यदायतयति; Si. 14. 5; इत्यस्यापदुपेतमायतिः Ki. 2. 14. 3 Future consequence or result; आपतिं सर्वकार्याणां तदात्वं च विचारयेत् Ms. 7. 178. Ki. 1. 15, 2. 43. 4 Majesty, dignity. 5 Stretching the hand, accepting, obtaining. 6 Work (कर्मन्); यथा मितं श्रवं लब्ध्वा कुशमस्यायतिक्ष्मं Ms. 7; 208 (कर्मक्ष्मं Kull.). 7 Restraint (of mind).

आयस *p. p.* 1 Dependent on, resting with (with loc. or in comp.), देवायसं कुले जन्म मदायसं तु पीर्यं Ve. 3. 33; भाग्यायसमतःपरं S. 4. 16. 2 Docile; tractable.

आयसिः *f.* 1 Dependence, subjection. 2 Affection. 3 Strength, power. 4 Boundary, limit. 5 An expedient, remedy. 6 Majesty, dignity. 7 Steadiness of conduct.

आयथातथ्यं Unfitness, unsuitableness, impropriety; Si. 2. 56.

आयमनं 1 Length, extension. 2 Restraint, curbing. 3 Stretching (as a bow).

आयस्यकः Impatience, longing, आयस *a.* (सी *f.*) Made of iron, iron, metallic; आयसं दृढेन वा Ms. 8. 315; सखि ना जल्प तवायसी रसज्ञा Bv. 2. 59. -सी A coat of mail, an armour for the body. -न्तं 1 Iron; सूतं इदमिवात्मनं हेमसितनिवासं Ku. 6. 55; स चकषं परस्माद-दयस्कृतं इवायसं R. 17. 63. 2 Anything made of iron. 3 A weapon.

आयस *p. p.* 1 Pained, distressed. 2 Hurt. 3 Vexed; angry. 4 Sharp-ened.

आयानं 1 Coming, arrival. 2 Natural temperament, disposition.

आयामः 1 Length; विद्येयामाशोमी Me. 57. 2 Expansion, extension; Ki. 7. 6. 3 Stretching, extending. 4 Restraint, control, stopping; प्राणायामपरययाः Rg. 4. 26; प्राणायामः परं तपः Ms. 2. 83.

आयामवत् Extended, long; V. 1. 4; Si. 12. 65.

आयासः 1 Effort, exertion, trouble, difficulty, labour; बहुलायास Bg. 18. 24; cf. अनायास also. 2 Fatigue, weariness; क्लेशद्वलानि दुःखाणि देहजानि भयानि च । शोकहर्षौ तथायासः सर्वं क्लेशात् प्रवर्धते ॥ Mb.

आयासिन् *a.* 1 Exhausted, fatigued. 2 Making exertion, striving; मनुस्तु तद्वायवशनायासि S. 2. 1. v. 1.

आयुक्तः *p. p.* 1 Appointed, charged with (with gen. or loc.); Bk. 8. 115. 2 United; obtained. -**क्तः** A minister, an agent or deputy.

आयुधः -**धः** A weapon, shield &c.; it is of three kinds (1) प्रहरण *e. g.* a Sword; (2) हस्तशुक्ल *e. g.* a disc; (3) यन्त्रशुक्ल *e. g.* an arrow; न मे त्वदन्वेन विभीष्टमायुधं R. 3. 63. -**Comp.** -**(अ) आगारं** an armoury, arsenal; अहमप्यायुधगारं प्रविश्यायुधसहायो भवामि Ve. 1; Ms. 9. 280. -**जीविन्** *a.* living by one's weapon. (-*m.*) a warrior, soldier.

आयुधिक *a.* Relating to arms. -**कः** A soldier, warrior.

आयुधिन्, आयुधीय *a.* Bearing or using weapons. -*m.* (धी). -**धीयः** A warrior.

आयुष्मत् *a.* 1 Alive, living. 2 Long lived. (Generally used in dramas by elderly persons in addressing a nobly-born person; *e. g.* a charioteer addresses a prince as आयुष्मन्. A Brāhmana is also so addressed in saluting; cf. Ms. 4. 125; आयुष्मन् भव सौम्येति वाच्यो विशेषभवादेन.

आयुष्य *a.* Promoting long life, vital, preservative of life; इदं यशस्यमायुष्यानिदं निःश्रेयसं परं Ms. 1. 106, 3. 106. -**इदं** Vital power.

आयुस् *n.* 1 Life, duration of life; दधिमायुः R. 9. 62; तक्षकणापि दृष्टस्य आयुर्ममपि रक्षति H. 2. 16; शतायुषिं पुरुषः Ait. Br. 2 Vital power. 3 Food. (In comp. the final *स्* of this word is changed to *व* before hard consonants, and to *र* before soft ones). -**Comp.** -**कर** *a.* (रि *f.*) promoting long life. -**काम** *a.* wishing for long life or health. -**द्रव्यं** 1 a medicament, 2 ghee. -**वृद्धिः** *f.* long life, longevity. -**वेदः** the science of health or medicine. -**वेदहन्** -**वेदिक**, -**वेदिन्** *a.* belonging to medicine. (-*m.*) a physician. -**शेषः** 1 remainder of life; शेषतया Pt. 1. 2 end or decline of life. -**स्तोमः** (आयुष्टोमः) a sacrifice performed to obtain long life.

आये *ind.* An interjection of calling, expressive of affection.

आयोयः 1 Appointment. 2 Action, performance of an act. 3 Offering flowers, perfumes &c. 4 A shore or bank.

आयोयवः The son of a Sūdra by a Vaisya wife (his business being carpentry; cf. Ms 10. 48). -**नी** A woman of this tribe.

आयोजनं 1 Joining. 2 Seizing, taking. 3 Effort, exertion.

आयोधनं 1 A battle, fight, war; आयोयेन कुम्भयानि सहयं R. 6. 42; आयोयनाग्रसतां त्वयि वीरं याते 5. 71. 2 Battle-field.

आर-, -**रं** 1 Brass, 2 Oxide of iron. 3 An angle, corner. -**रः** 1 The planet Mars. 2 The planet Saturn. -**रा** 1 A shoemaker's awl. 2 A knife, probe. -**Comp.** -**कूटः**, -**धं** brass; U. 5. 14.

आरक्ष *a.* Preserved. -**क्षः**, -**क्षा** 1 Protection, preservation, guard; आरक्षे मय्ये स्थितान् Rām.; Sānti. 3. 5; Ms. 3. 204. 2 The junction of the frontal sinuses of an elephant (कुम्भसंघि) 3 An army.

आरक्ष (क्षि) *कः* 1 A watchman, sentinel. 2 A village or police magistrate.

आरटः An actor.

आरणिः An eddy, whirlpool.

आरण्य *a.* (प्या, ण्णी *f.*) Wild, forest-born.

आरण्यक *a.* Relating to or produced in a forest, wild, forest-born. -**कः** A forester, an inhabitant of the woods; तपः पशुभागमक्षयं दद्व्यारण्यका हि नः S. 2. 15. -**कं** An Aranyaka; it is one of a class of religious and philosophical writings (connected with the Brāhmanas) which are either composed in a forest, or must be studied there; अरण्येजुच्यमानत्वात् आरण्यकं Bri. Art. Up.; अरण्येजुच्यमानादेष आरण्यकमुदाहृतं.

आरतिः *f.* 1 Cessation. 2 Waving lights before an image (Mar. आरती). **आरनालं** Gruel made from the fermentation of boiled rice.

आराब्धेः *f.* Beginning, commencement.

आरभटः An enterprising or courageous man. -**टः**, -**टी** Boldness, confidence -**टी** 1 A branch of the dramatic art, see S. D. 420 *et. seq.* 2 A kind of literary style (वृत्ति). 3 A particular style of dancing.

आरंभः 1 Beginning, commencement; **उपायः** plan of commencement; नृत्पारणे हर पशुपतेरार्द्रनागजिन्ध्रं Ms. 99. 2 An introduction. 3 An act, undertaking, deed, work; आग्नेः सद्धारंभः R. 1. 15; R. 7. 31; Bg 12. 16 4 Haste; speed. 5 Effort, exertion; Bg. 14. 12. 6 Scene, action, विजापितारंभ इवावतस्ये R. 2. 31. 7 Killing, slaughter.

आरभणं 1 Taking hold of, seizing. 2 The place of, seizing, a handle.

आर (रा) *वः* 1 Sound. 2 A cry, howling.

आरस्यं Insipidity, tastelessness.

आरा See under आर.

आरात् *ind.* 1 Near, in the vicinity of; (with abl. or by itself); तमर्च्यमादाभिर्बलमानं R. 2. 10; 5. 3. 2 Far

from; with acc. also in both these senses; Si. 3. 31; to a distant place, distant. 3 Far, from a distance; U. 2. 24.

आरातिः An enemy.

आरातीय *a.* 1 Near, proximate. 2 Remote.

आरात्रिकं 1 Waving a light (or the vessel containing it) at night before an idol (Mar. आरती ओवाळणे); सर्वे चामेधु च सत्पारान् आरात्रिकं भक्तजनस्तु कुर्यात्. 2 The light so waved; शिरसि निहित-भारं पात्रमात्रात्रिकस्य भ्रमयति मयि द्युपले कृपाङ्गः कटाक्षः Sankara.

आराधनं 1 Pleading, satisfaction, entertainment; येषामाराधनाय U. 1; यदि वा जानकीमपि आराधनाय लोकानां दुष्पतो नास्ति मे व्यथा 1. 12. 2 Serving, worshipping, adoration, propitiation (as of a deity); आराधनायास्य सखीसमेताम् Ku. 1. 58; Bg. 7. 22 3 A means of pleasing; इदं तु ते भक्तिनत्रं सतामाराधनं वृत्तः Ku. 6. 73. 4 Honouring, respecting; U. 4. 17. 5 Cooking. 6 Accomplishment, undertaking, attainment. -**ना** Service. -**नी** Worship, adoration, propitiation (of a deity).

आराधयितु *a.* An adorer, humble servant, worshipper.

आराधनः 1 Delight, pleasure; इन्द्रिया-रामः Bg. 3. 16; आत्माराधनाः Ve. 1. 31; एकाग्राम Y. 3. 53. 2 A garden, grove; श्रियाग्रामा हि वैदेखासीत् U. 2; आराधनाधिपतिर्विचित्र-विक्रमः Bv. 1. 31.

आरात्मिकः A gardener.

आरातलिकः A cook.

आरः 1 A hog. 2 A crab.

आरु *a.* Of a tawny colour.

आरूढ *p. p.* Mounted, ascended; seated on; आरूढो वृक्षो भवता Sk.; oft. used actively; आरूढमङ्गीन् R. 6. 77.

आरूढिः *f.* Ascent, rise, elevation (lit. and fig.); अस्यारूढिर्भवति महताम-व्यपन्नराशिः S. 4 v. 1.

आरिक् 1 Emptying. 2 Contraction.

आरोचित *a.* Contracted (eyebrows &c.).

आरोग्यं Good health.

आरोपः 1 Attributing the nature or properties of one thing to another; वस्तुत्वस्वरूपोपरोपारोपः Vedānta S.; im-putation; दोषारोपो गुणेष्वपि Ak. 2 Considering (as in आरोपा लक्षणा). 3 Superimposition, 4 Imposing (as a burden), burdening or charging with.

आरोपणं 1 Placing or fixing in or upon, putting; आद्रोषितारोपमन्वयतां R. 7. 28; Ku. 7. 88; (fig.) establishing, installing; अधिकारारोपणं Nu. 3. 2 Planting. 3 The stringing of a bow.

आरोहः 1 One who mounts, a rider, as in अयारोह, स्वर्गारोह. 2 Ascent, rising; riding. 3 An elevated place, elevation, height. 4 Haughtiness, pride. 5 A

आर्षेय *a.* (वी.फ.) 1 Relating to a Rishi. 2 Worthy, venerable, respectable.

आहत *a.* (ती *f.*) Belonging to the Jaina doctrines. —*ज्ञः* A Jaina, a follower of Jaina doctrines. —*ते* The doctrines of the Jainas.

आहृती-स्य *Fitness.*

आलः-लं 1 Spawn. 2 Yellow arsenic.

आलमूढः A water cobra.

आलभनं 1 Taking hold of, seizing.

2 Touching 3 Killing.

आलंबः 1 Depending on or from.

2 That on which one rests or leans, prop, stay, इह हि पततां नास्वालंबो न चापि निवर्तनं *Sānti*. 3. 2. 3 Support, protection;

तवालंबादेन स्फुरद्वज्रवर्ण सहस्र *Jag.*

4 Receptacle.

आलंबनं 1 Depending on or from.

2 Support, prop, stay; *Ki.* 2 13; supporting; *Me.* 4. 3 Receptacle, abode. 4 Reason, cause. 5 (In *Rhet.*)

That on which a *rasa* or sentiment, as it were, hangs, a person or thing with reference to which a sentiment arises, the natural and necessary connection of a sentiment with the cause which excites it. The causes (विभाव) giving rise to a *Rasa* are classified as two:— आलंबन and उद्दीपन;

c. g. in the *Bibhatsu* sentiment blinking flesh &c. is the आलंबन of the *Rasa*, and the attendant circumstances which enhance the feeling of loathing the worms &c. in the flesh are its उद्दीपनानि (exciters); for the other *Rasas* see *S. D.* 210. 238.

आलंबित्वं *a.* 1 Hanging from, resting or leaning upon. 2 Supporting, maintaining, upholding. 3 Wearing.

आलभनः-भनं 1 Taking hold of, seizing, touching. 2 Tearing off. 3 Killing (especially an animal at a sacrifice); अशालंभ, गवालंभ.

आलम्बः-स्य 1 An abode, a house, a dwelling; न हि दुष्टात्मनामायां निवसत्पालेय चिरं *Rām*; सर्वाञ्जनस्थानकूटालम्बः *Rām* who lived or dwelt in *Janasthāna*. 2 A receptacle; seat, or place; हिमालयो नाम न्याधिराजः *Ku.* 1.; so देवालये, विद्यालये &c.

आलोकः *a.* Relating to or caused by a mad dog; आलोकं विषमिव सर्वतः प्रवृत्तं *U.* 1. 40.

आलम्ब्यं 1 Insipidity, tastelessness. 2 Ugliness

आलम्बालं A basin or trench for water (round the root of a tree); पूरणे नियुक्ता *S.* 1.; विशाखाय विदुगनामालम्बालम्बुपायिना *S.* 1. 51.

आलसः *a.* (सी *f.*) Idle, lazy, slothful.

आलस्य *a.* Idle, slothful, apathetic. —स्य *Idleness, sloth, want of energy;*

शकस्य चाप्यनुत्साहः कर्मसालस्यमुच्यते *Susr.*; आलस्य 'want of energy' is regarded as one of the 33 subordinate feelings

(व्याभिचारिभाव); for example:— न तथा दुःखदयम् न तथा भाषते सन्धीः । जुभनं सुहृत्सर्गनाम चान्न गर्भभारालसा *S. D.* 183.

आलानं A fire-brand.

आलानं 1 The post to which an elephant is tied; tying post, also the rope that ties him; अस्तुद्विवालागमनिर्वाणस्य वृक्षेनः *R.* 1. 71, 4. 69, 81; आलानं गृह्णते हस्ती *Mk.* 1. 50. 2 A fetter, tie.

3 A chain, rope. 4 Tying, binding.

आलानिक *a.* (की *f.*) Serving as a post to which an elephant is tied; आलानिकं श्यामुमिव दिपदः *R.* 14. 38.

आलापः 1 Talking, speech, conversation; अये दक्षिणेन वृक्षवाटिकामालाप इव श्रवते *S.* 1. 2 Narration, mention.

आलापनं Speaking to, conversation.

आलावुः (वुः) *f.* A pumpkin gourd; see अलावुः.

आलावर्तः A fan made of cloth.

आलि *a.* 1 Useless, idle. 2 Honest.

—लिः 1 A scorpion. 2 A bee. —लिः-ली *f.* 1 A female companion or friend (of a woman); निवार्यतामालि किमप्ययं वदुः *Ku.* 5. 83, 7. 68. *Amaru.* 23. 2 A row, range, continuous line; (cf. आवलि); तेषां तर्मास्करादीव रेजे सुनिर-परा *Ku.* 6. 49; श्यालि *Amaru.* 82. 3 A line, streak. 4 A bridge. 5 A dike.

आलिनं Embracing, clasping, an embrace; (स प्राप) आलिनमनिर्वृतिं *R.* 12. 65.

आलिमिन् *a.* Embracing &c. —*m.* (—नी), आलिमयः A small drum shaped like a barley-corn (वव).

आलिजः A large earthen water jar.

आलिङ्गः-ङ्कः 1 A terrace before a house. 2 A raised place for sleeping upon; see अलिङ्ग.

आलिपनं Whitening the walls, floor &c. on festive occasions; cf. आदीपन.

आलीढं A particular attitude in shooting, the right knee being advanced and the left leg retracted अलिङ्गालीढविशेषज्ञोभियां *R.* 3. 52; see *Mall.* on *Ku.* 3. 70.

आलुः 1 An owl. 2 Ebony; black ebony. —लुः *f.* A pitcher. —लु (न.) A raft, float.

आलुचनं Rending, tearing to pieces.

आलेखनं 1 Writing. 2 Painting. 3 Scratching. —नी A brush, pencil.

आलेख्यं A painting, picture; इति संभिजो वाणीकलस्यालेख्यदेवताः *Si.* 2. 67; *R.* 3. 15. 2 A writing. —*Comp.* —लेखा outline, a painting. —लेख *a.* having nothing left but a painting, i. e. deceased, dead; आलेख्यशेषस्य पितुः *R.* 14. 15.

आलेपः-पनं 1 Anointing, smearing

2 Liniment.

आलोकाः, —कनं 1 Seeing, beholding

2 Sight, aspect, appearance; यदलोके वृक्षं *S.* 1. 9; *Ku.* 7. 22, 46; वृक्षं *V.*

4. 24. 3 Range of sight; आलोके ते निवर्तते दुरा सा बलेव्याकुला वा *Me.* 85; *R.* 7. 5; *Ku.* 2. 45. 4 Light, lustre, splendour; नितलोके लोके *Māl.* 5. 30;

9. 37. 5 Panegyric; especially, a word of praise uttered by a bard (such as तव, आलाक्य); यवापुदीर्घितालोकः *R.* 17. 27, 2. 9; *K.* 14.

आलोचक *a.* Seeing, beholding.

—कं The faculty of vision; the cause of sight.

आलोचनं-ना 1 Seeing, perceiving, survey, view. 2 Considering, reflecting.

आलोडनं-ना 1 Stirring, shaking, agitating 2 Mixing.

आलोल *a.* 1 Slightly trembling, rolling (as eyes). 2 Shaken, agitated; *Amaru.* 3; *Me.* 61.

आवनेयः 'Son of the earth', an epithet of the planet Mars.

आवत्स *a.* Coming from or belonging to *Avanti*. —स्यः 1 A prince or an inhabitant of *Avanti*. 2 The offspring of a degraded *Brāhmaṇa*; see *Ms.* 10. 21.

आवपनं 1 The act of sowing, throwing, scattering. 2 Sowing seed. 3 Shaving. 4 A vessel, jar, ewer.

आवरकं A cover, veil.

आवरणं 1 Covering, concealing, obscuring; एवं तपत्वावरणं ददः कथं लोकस्य कथं तमिस्रा *R.* 5. 13, 10. 46, 19. 16. 2 Shutting, enclosing. 3 A covering. 4 Obstruction. 5 An enclosure, fence, surrounding wall; *R.* 16. 7; *Ki.* 5. 25. 6 A cloth or garment. 7 A shield. —*Comp.* —ज्ञानिः mental ignorance (which veils the real nature of things.)

आवर्तः 1 Turning round, revolving. 2 A whirlpool, an eddy; त्वं तत्प्रवर्तनो-ज्जनाभिः *R.* 6. 52; दक्षिणावर्तनाभिः *Me.* 28; आवर्तः संशयानां *Pt.* 1. 191; 3 Deliberation, revolving (in the mind). 4 A lock of hair curling backwards, especially on a horse. 5 A crowded place (where many men live closely together). 6 A kind of jewel.

आवर्तकः 1 N. of a form of cloud personified; ज्ञानं वंशं भुवनविदिने पुष्करतवन-कानां *Me.* 6; *Ku.* 2. 50. 2 A whirlpool. 3 Revolution. 4 A curl of hair.

आवर्तनं 1 Turning round, revolution. 2 Circular motion, gyration. 3 Melting together, fusion, (said of metals). 4 Repeating. —नः *Vishnu.* —नी A crucible.

आवलिः, —ली *f.* 1 A line, row, range; अरावली *V.* 1. 4; so अलकं, इलं, हलं, रलं &c. 2 A series, continuous line.

आवलिता *a.* Slightly turned.

आवश्यक *a.* (की *f.*) Inevitable, necessary; रतेनावश्यकस्यो *Bhāṣā P.*

२२. —क 1 Necessity, inevitable act or duty. 2 An inevitable conclusion. आवसतिः *f.* Night (the time during which one rests); midnight.

आवसथः 1 A dwelling, dwelling-place, house, habitation; निवसन्नावसथे पुत्राहिः R. 8. 14. 2 A resting place, asylum. 3 A dwelling for pupils and ascetics.

आवसथ्य *a.* Being in a house. —द्यः The sacred fire kept in the house, one of the five fires used in sacrifices; see वचाति. —द्यः, —द्यं A dwelling for pupils and ascetics. —द्यं A house.

आवसित *a.* 1 Finished, or completed. 2 Decided, determined, settled. —तं Ripe corn (when thrashed).

आवह *a.* (As last member of comp.) Producing, leading or tending to, bringing on; कुशावहा भर्तुलक्षणार्थं R. 14. 5; so दुःखं, भयं.

आवायः 1 Sowing seed. 2 Scattering, throwing in general. 3 A basin for water round the root of a tree (आलवाल). 4 A vessel, jar for corn. 5 A kind of drink. 6 A bracelet (आवापक) 7 Uneven ground.

आवापकः A bracelet.

आवापनं A loom.

आवालः A basin for water round the root of a tree; cf. आलवाल.

आवासः 1 A house, habitation. 2 A place of refuge, abode; आवासवृक्षोऽयस्यार्थिपानि R. 2. 17.

आवाहनं 1 Sending for, inviting, calling. 2 Invoking a deity (to be present) (opp. विसर्जन). 3 Offering oblations to fire; Y. 1. 251.

आविक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Relating to a sheep; आविकं क्षीरं Ms. 5. 8, 2. 41. 2 Woollen. —क A woollen cloth.

आविष्ट *a.* Distressed, troubled.

आविष्ट *p. p.* 1 Pierced, bored. 2 Curved, crooked. 3 Thrown with force; put in motion.

आविर्भावः 1 Manifestation, presence, appearance. 2 An incarnation.

आविल *a.* 1 Turbid, foul, dirty; पंकचिदः कललेषु निक्षेपनाविलं पयः M. 2. 8; तस्याविलोऽपि परिहृयते R. 13. 36. 2 Impure, spoiled; (fig. also); स्वदिविश्रित्तनाविलः Ku. 5. 57. 3 Darkcoloured, darkish. 4 Dim, obscure; आविलं सुगन्धं R. 8. 42.

आविलयति Den. P. To stain, blot.

आविष्करणं, आविष्कारः Manifestation, making apparent or visible; अथवा एवेष्ट दोषाविष्करणं Ak.

आविष्ट *p. p.* 1 Entered. 2 Possessed (by an evil spirit). 3 Possessed of, full of, overpowered or overcome; मन्त्रं क्रोधं. 4 Engrossed or occupied in, intent on.

आविस् *ind.* A particle meaning 'before the eyes', 'openly', 'evidently' (usually prefixed to the roots अस्, सू and ह्); आचार्यक विजयि नाम्नामविरासति Māl. 1. 26; (याति) आचिष्कृताहणपुरस्सर एकतोर्कः S. 4. 1; तेषामाविरक्षद् ब्रह्मा Ku. 2. 2; R. 9. 55.

आविलं The sacrificial cord worn in any particular position.

आवुकः A father (in theatrical language).

आवुलः A sister's husband; brother-in-law; U. 1; S. 6.

आवृत् *f.* 1 Turning towards or round; entering. 2 Order, succession; method, manner. अन्वेषावृत्ता कार्यं पिंडनिर्वृत्तं ह्यैः Ms. 3. 248; Y. 3. 2. 3 Turn of a path, course, direction. 4 A purificatory rite; Ms 2. 66.

आवृत्त *p. p.* 1 Turned round, whirled; returned. 2 Repeated; द्विपवृत्ता दश द्विदशाः Sk. 3 Learnt (by heart) studied.

आवृत्तिः *f.* 1 Turning towards; return, coming back; तपोवनावृत्तिपर्यं R. 2. 18; Eg. 1. 23. 2 Reversion; retreat. 3 Revolving, going round. 4 Recurrence to the same point or place (of the sun); उद्यावृत्तिपथेन नारदः R. 8. 33. 5 Repetition of birth and death, worldly existence; अनावृत्तिभयं Ku. 6. 77. 6 Repetition in general; an edition (modern use). 7 Repeated reading, study; आवृत्तिः सर्वज्ञास्त्राणां बोधादपि गरीयसी Udb.

आवृष्टिः *f.* Raining, a shower of rain.

आवेयः Uneasiness; anxiety, excitement, agitation, flurry; अलमवेयेन S. 3; Amaru. 83. 2 Hurry, haste; S. 4. 3 Agitation, regarded as one of the 33 subordinate feelings.

आवेदनं 1 Communicating, reporting. 2 Representation. 3 Stating a complaint (in law). 4 A plaint.

आवेशः 1 Entering into, entrance. 2 Taking possession of, influence, exercise; स्वयं influence of pride R. 5. 19. 3 Intensity, devotedness to an object. 4 Pride, arrogance. 5 Flurry, agitation; anger, passion. 6 Demoniacal possession. 7 Apoplectic or epileptic giddiness.

आवेशनं 1 Entering, entrance. 2 Demoniacal possession. 3 Passion, anger, fury. 4 A manufactory, workshop; Ms. 9. 265. 5 A house.

आवेशिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Peculiar, one's own. 2 Inherent. —कः A guest, visitor.

आवेशकः A wall, fence, an enclosure.

आवेशनं 1 Wrapping round, tying, binding. 2 A wrapper, an envelope. 3 A wall, fence, enclosure.

आश *a.* One who eats, eater (mostly as the last member of comp.); e. g. इताश, आश्रयाश &c. &c. —शः Eating (as in प्रातःशः).

आशंसनं 1 Expecting, wishing; इताशंसनमाश्रीः Sk. 2 Telling, declaring.

आशंसा 1 Desire, wish, hope; निक्षेपे विजयाशंसां चापि सीता च लक्ष्मणे R. 12. 44; Bk. 19. 5. 2 Speech, declaration. 3 Imagination; आशंसापरिकल्पितास्वपि भवत्यान्दसादो लयः Māl. 5. 7.

आशंसु *a.* Desirous, hopeful.

आशंका 1 Fear, apprehension; नद्याशंका हरिणशिखी मन्दमदं चरति S. 1. 16; आशंकया युक्तं Bh. 3. 5. 2 Doubt, uncertainty; इत्याशंकयामाह Gadādhara. 3 Distrust, suspicion.

आशंकित *p. p.* 1 Feared, dreaded &c. —तं 1 Fear. 2 Doubt, uncertainty.

आशयः 1 A bed-chamber, resting-place, asylum. 2 A place of residence, abode, seat, retreat; वायुमणान्वाशयाद् Bg. 15. 8; अपृथक् U. 1. 45. 3 Receptacle, reservoir; विषयेषु दिगाक्षतं नयः कृतार्थः पयसाश्रयायः Ki. 2. 3; cf. also words like जलाशय, अमाशय, रक्ताशय &c. 4 The stomach. 5 Meaning, intention, purport, gist; इत्याशयः; एवं कवेराशयः (oft. used by commentators; see अभिप्राय). 6 The seat of feelings, mind, heart; अहमात्मा दुःखाकेस सर्वभूताशयस्थितः Bg. 10. 20; Mv. 2. 37. 7 Prosperity. 8 A barn. 9 Will or pleasure. 10 Fate, fortune. 11 A kind of pit (made for catching animals); आस्ये परमसंततो वृत्तं सिंह इवाशये Mb.—Comp. —आशः fire.

आशरः 1 Fire. 2 A demon, goblin (रक्षु). 3 Wind.

आश्रवं 1 Speed, quickness. 2 Distilled spirit more usually written आसय, q. v.

आशा 1 (a) Hope, expectation, prospect; तामाशां च सुदृष्टिं R. 12. 96; आशा हि परमं दुःखं वैराग्यं परमं दुःखं Subhāsh.; त्वमाशे मोक्षो Bh. 3. 6; so मयः, हर्षः. (b) Wish, desire. 2 False hope or expectation. 3 Space, region, quarter of the compass, direction; अयस्यार्थरितामाश्रमनाशास्त्रजयो ययौ R. 4. 44; Ki 7. 9. —Comp. —आशित, —आशय *a.* hopeful, inspiring hope. —आशः a guardian elephant of a quarter of the compass; see अश्वविग्न. —तंतुः a thread of hope, slender hope; Māl. 4. 3, 9. 26. —पालः a guardian or regent of the regions or quarters; see अश्वविग्न. —पिशाचिका phantom of hope. —बंधः 1 the tie or bond of hope, confidence, trust, expectation; दुर्वपि विशदुःखमाशाबंधः साहयति S. 4. 15; Mo. 10. 2 consolation. 2 a spider's web —भंगः disappointment.

—हीन *a.* despairing, despondent. आशादः See अ (आ) पाद.

आशास्य *pot. p.* 1 To be obtained by a boon. 2 To be wished for, desirable; R. 4. 44. —**स्य** 1 A thing to be wished for, wish, desire; M. 5. 20. 2 A blessing, benediction; आशास्यस्य पुनरुक्तं R. 5. 34.

आशिशित *a.* Tinkling; R. 3. 26.

आशित *a.* 1 Eaten, given to eat. 2 Satisfied by eating. —**तं** Eating.

आशितगवी *a.* Formerly grazed by cattle.

आशितभव *a.* Satiating, satisfying (as food). —**सं** 1 Food, victuals. 2 Satisfaction, satiety (*m.* also); फलेनैवाशितं Bk. 4. 11.

आशिर *a.* Voracious. —**रः** 1 Fire. 2 The sun. 3 A demon.

आशिस् *f.* (आशिः, आशिर्वा &c.) 1 A blessing, benediction. (It is thus defined:—वास्तव्यायन मान्येन कानिदस्याभिधीयते । इष्टावधारकं वाक्यमाशीः सा परिशीलिता ॥) आशिस् is sometimes distinguished from वर, the former being taken to be merely an expression of one's good wishes which may or may not be realized; while a वर is a boon which is more permanent in character and surer of fulfilment; cf. वरः स्वल्पे वाशीः S. 4; आशिषो गुरुजनवितीर्णा वरतामायन्ते K. 291; आगोथाः प्रतिगृह्यन्तावर्थाद्युपदमाशिषः R. 1. 44; जयाशीः Ku. 7. 47. 2 A prayer, wish, desire; Ku. 5. 76; Bg. 4. 21. 3 A serpent's fang (cf. आशीर्विष). **Comp.** —**वाद्**, —**वचनं** (आशीर्वाद् &c.) a blessing, benediction, expression of a prayer or wish; आशीर्वचनसंयुक्तं निर्वयं यस्मात् प्रकुर्वते S. D. 6; Ms. 2. 33. —**विषः** (आशीर्विषः) a snake.

आशी 1 A serpent's fang. 2 A kind of venom. 3 A blessing, benediction. —**Comp.** —**विष** 1 a snake; यस्त्ववाशीविषभीमदर्शने R. 3. 57. 2 a particular kind of snake; कर्णोशीविषभोगिनि प्रज्ञाति Ve. 6. 1.

आशु *a.* Fast, quick. —**शु** *n.* Rice (ripening quickly in the rainy season). —**शु** *ind.* Fast, quickly, immediately, directly; वसं मनोस्वजाशु Me. 39, 22. —**Comp.** —**कारिन्**, —**कृत्** *a.* doing anything quickly, smart, active. —**क्रोधिन्** *a.* irascible, irritable. —**न** *a.* swift, quick. (—**नः**) 1 the wind. 2 the sun. 3 an arrow; एषावनास्वादितुर्वाशुः R. 3. 54, 11, 82, 12, 91. —**तोष** *a.* easily appeased or pleased. (—**वः**) an epithet of Siva. —**व्रीहिः** rice ripening in the rainy season.

आशुशुषाणि 1 Wind, air. 2 Fire; संश्रुतानि हवीणि प्रतिगृह्यात्येतत्प्राशुशुषाणि K. 44.

आशोकदिव *m.* A mountain.

आशोषणं The act of drying.

आशीचं Impurity, see अशीचं; द्वाहं शाकमाशीचं प्राणस्य विधीयते Ms. 5. 59, 61, 62, Y. 3. 18.

आश्चर्य *a.* Marvellous, wonderful, extraordinary, astonishing, strange; आश्चर्यो गवां दोहोऽपि Sk. ; तदनु वदुः पुन्यमाश्चर्यमेवा R. 16. 87; आश्चर्यदर्शनो मनुष्यलोकः S. 7. —**सं** 1 A wonder, miracle, marvel; किमाश्चर्यं क्षारदेशे प्राणदा यमवृत्तिरु Udb.; कर्माश्चर्याणि U. 1 wonderful deeds; Bg. 11. 6, 2. 29. 2 Surprise, wonder, astonishment. 3 (Used as an exclamation) A wonder, (how strange or curious); आश्चर्यं परिशीलितोऽभिरमते यज्ञातकस्तृण्य Chāt. 2. 4.

आश्रो-श्च्यो-तनं 1 Aspersions, sprinkling. 2 Applying ghee &c. to the eyelids.

आश्म *a.* (इमी *f.*) Made of stone, stony.

आश्मन (नी *f.*) Stony; made of stones. —**नः** 1 Anything made of stone. 2 N. of Arupa, the charioteer of the sun.

आश्मिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Made of stone. 2 Carrying or bearing stones.

आश्वान *p. p.* 1 Congealed, consolidated; Ki. 16. 10. 2 Partially dried; पयश्चाश्वानकर्मण्यु R. 4. 24 Ku. 7. 9; dried by fumigation (as hair); R. 17. 22.

आश्रं Tear.

आश्रपणं The act of cooking or boiling.

आश्रमः —**सं** 1 A hermitage, hut, cell, dwelling or abode of ascetics. 2 A stage, order, or period of the (religious) life of a Brāhmaṇa. (These are four:—ब्रह्मचर्यं, गृहस्थ्य, वानप्रस्थ, and संन्यास; Kshatriyas (and Vaisyas also) can enter upon the first three Āśramas; cf. S. 7. 20; V. 5; according to some authorities they can enter the fourth also; (cf. स किलाश्रमसंन्यासिणः R. 8. 14); पूर्वाश्रम Ku. 5. 50. 3 A college, school. 4 A wood or thicket (where ascetics practise penance). —**Comp.** —**शुभः** the head of a religious order, a preceptor, principal. —**धर्मः** 1 the special duties of each order or life. 2 the duties of one leading a hermit's life; य इत्यामाश्रमधर्मं निरुक्ते S. 1. —**पदं**, —**श्रद्धं**, —**स्थानं** a hermitage (including the surrounding grounds), a penance forest or grove (तपोवनं); शांतिदनाश्रमपदं S. 1. 16. —**प्राष्ट** *a.* fallen from any religious order, apostate. —**वासिन्**, —**आलयः**, —**सत्** *m.* an ascetic, hermit.

आश्रमिक, आश्रमिन् *a.* Belonging to one of the four orders or periods of religious life.

आश्रयः 1 A resting place, seat substratum; सौहृदादुपश्रयमाश्रयानि U. 1. 45 v. 1. 2 That on which anything depends or rests. 3 Recipient, receptacle; तमाश्रयं दुष्पसहस्य तेजसः R. 3. 58. 4 (a) A place of refuge, asylum;

भर्ता वै होश्रयः स्त्रीणि Vet. ; तदमाश्रयेऽभ्युत्थनेनैव स्वामकायां कर्तुमि Mu 2 (b) A dwelling, house. 5 Having recourse or resort to, resort; oft. in comp. 6 Dependence on; oft. in comp. 7 Patron, supporter; विनाश्रयं न तिष्ठति विदिता बलिता लताः Udb. 8 A prop, support; R. 9. 60. 9 A quiver; बाणमाश्रयमुत्तमं ससृजत् R. 11. 26. 10 Authority, sanction, warrant. 11 Connection, relation, association. 12 Seeking shelter or protection with another (= संश्रय), one of the six *gunas*, q. v. —**Comp.** —**असिद्धः**, —**विद्वः** *f.* a kind of fallacy, one of the three sub-divisions of असिद्ध. —**आश्रः**, —**शुभ्र** *a.* consuming every thing with which it comes in contact (—**शः**, —**श्रः**) fire; दुष्टैः क्रियते भूतैः श्रीमान्श्रवविबुद्धयः । किं नाम स्वलसंसर्गं कुतस्तं नाश्रयादयत् ॥ Udb. —**लिंगं** an adjective (a word which must agree in gender with the word which it qualifies or refers to).

आश्रयणं 1 Betaking oneself to, taking refuge with. 2 Accepting, choosing. 3 Refuge, asylum.

आश्रयिन् *a.* 1 Resting with, dependent on. 2 Related to, concerning; V. 3. 10.

आश्रव *a.* Obedient, compliant; मिश्रजामनाश्रवः R. 19. 49, N. 3. 84. —**वः** 1 A stream, river. 2 A promise, engagement. 3 A fault, transgression; see आश्रव also

आश्रिः *f.* The edge of a sword.

आश्रित *p. p.* (Used actively) (with an acc.) 1 Resorting to; कृष्णाश्रितः—कृष्णमाश्रितः Sk. 2 Dwelling in, inhabiting, stationing oneself at or on. 3 Using, employing. 4 Following, practising, observing; Ku. 6. 6; Bk. 7. 42. 5 Dependent on (Passively used.) 6 Resorted to, inhabited &c. —**तः** A dependent, servant, follower; असन्दाश्रितानां H. I; प्रयुक्तां प्रायश्चलं गौरवमाश्रितेषु Ku. 3. 1.

आश्रुत *p. p.* 1 Heard. 2 Promised; agreed; accepted. —**तं** Calling so as to make one listen.

आश्रुतिः *f.* 1 Hearing 2 Accepting.

आश्रुषः 1 Embracing, clasping, an embrace; आश्रुषलोत्पन्नं वृक्षनकार्कस्यमाशिणीं St. 2. 17; Amaru. 15, 72, 94; कलाश्रुषावने जने Me. 3, 106. 2 Contact, intimate connection; relation. —**वा** N. of the 9th asterism.

आश्व *a.* (श्वी *f.*) Belonging to or coming from a horse. —**न** A number of horses.

आश्वत्थ *a.* (श्वी *f.*) Relating to or made of the holy fig-tree. —**स्य** The fruit of the holy fig-tree.

आश्वयुज *a.* (जी *f.*) Belonging to the month Āśvina. —**जः** The month Āśvina; Ms. 6. 15. —**जी** The day of the full moon in Āśvina.

आश्वलक्षिकः A farrier, groom.

आश्वासः 1 Taking or recovering breath, breathing freely, recovery. 2 Consolation, cheering up. 3 Assurance of safety or protection. 4 Cessation 5 A chapter or section of a book.

आश्वासनं Encouraging, cheering up, consolation; तादि द्विर्वा हृदयभासनं S. 7.

आश्विकः A cavalier.

आश्विनः N. of a month (in which the moon is near the constellation Asvini).

आश्विनयो (du.) 1 The two Asvins (physicians of gods). 2 N. of Nakula and Sahadeva, the last two of the five Pāṇḍava princes.

आश्विन a. (नी f.) Made or traversed by a horse (as a journey &c.); नौश्व S.

आषाढः 1 N. of a Hindu month (corresponding to June and July); अषाढस्य प्रथमदिवस Me. 2; श्वेत विष्णुः सदापदि कार्त्तिके प्रतिभाष्यते V. P. 2 A staff of the Pālāya wood carried by an ascetic; अथाजिनाषाढवरः प्रगल्भवाक् Ku. 6. 30. —द्वा The 20th and the 21st lunar mansions, usually called पूर्वाषाढा and उत्तराषाढा —द्वा The day of full moon in the month of Aṣāḍha.

आष्टमः The 8th part.

1 आश्, आः ind. An interjection implying (a) Recollection; आः उन्नतु भवार्थं भुज्यते V. 2. (b) Anger; आः कथमयापि गलसन्वासः U. 1; आः पापं तिष्ठति Māl. 8. (c) Pain; आः क्षीनं K. P. 10. (d) Angry contradiction (अपाकरण); आः क एष मयि स्थिते Mu. 1; आः कृषामगलपठक Ve. 1. (e) Sorrow, regret; विद्यामातराः प्रदर्श्य नृपश्च भिक्षुमहे रिचपाः Udb.

2 आश् 2 A. (आस्ते, आसित) 1 To sit, lie, rest; वतदासनमास्यता V. 5; आस्वतामिनी चोक्तः सन्नासिताभिमुखं दुरोः Ms. 2. 193. 2 To live, dwell; तावद्दर्शनासते देवलोकं Mb.; यथास्मि रोषते तत्रायमास्ता K. 196; कुरुनास्ते Sk. 3 To sit quickly, take no hostile measures, remain idle; आशीनं स्वाश्रयापयति द्वयम् Si. 2. 57. 4 To be, exist. 5 To be contained in; अयंति यस्यां सविताज्ञमास्त Si. 1. 23. 6 To abide, remain, continue or be in any state; oft. used with present participles to denote a continuous or uninterrupted action; विश्वारयमगजश्चास्ते Pt. 1 kept on tearing up and bellowing. 7 To lead to, result in (with dat.) अस्ता मानसमुद्ये हृदयितां प्रतिनिवेद्येव वः H. 1. 212. 8 To let go, lay or put aside; आस्तां तावत् let it aside, let it go. —Caus. To cause to sit, seat, fix; आसयसासितेष्टं पृथ्वी Sk. WITH अधि to lie down; settle upon, occupy, enter into (with acc. of place); निर्दिष्टां कुरुप-

तिना स पर्णशालामध्यास्य R. 1. 95, 2. 17, 4. 74, 6. 10; मग्नव्या प्राक्षिपदमध्यासितव्यं M. 1. —अश् 1 to be seated near or round. 2 to serve, wait upon; ससंन्यामन्वास्यते S. 3; अन्वासितमकंथास्य R. 1. 56. 3 to sit down after one; तां अन्वास्य R. 2. 24. —उश् to be indifferent or unconcerned, be careless or apathetic, be passive or inactive; तदिहनिस्तुदासते भरताः Māl. 1; विषाय वेरं सामर्थ्यं नौडीयं उदासते Si. 2. 72; Bg. 9. 9; Mu. 1. —उश् 1 to wait upon, serve, worship; अन्वासुपास्व सदाश्च Asvad. 13; उद्यानपालसानान्यवृत्तवस्तुपासनं Ku. 2. 36. 2 to approach, go to or towards; उपासाचक्रिरे द्रष्टुं देवमर्षिकिचराः Bk. 5. 107, 7. 89. 3 to take part in, perform (as a sacred rite). 4 to pass (as time); उपास्य रात्रिशेषं नृ Rām 5 to undergo, suffer; अलं ते पशुपुत्राणां मरुता हृदयपासितुं Mb.; Ms. 11. 184. 6 to resort to; employ, use; लक्षणोपास्यते यस्य कुंते S. D. 2. 7. to practise archery. 8 to expect, wait for. —पशुप 1 to attend upon, worship, attend respectfully; पशुपास्यते लक्ष्या R. 10. 62; Ku. 2. 38; Ms. 7. 37. 2 to go to (for protection), seek shelter or patronage with; अनास्ता एव सर्वे नन्दं पशुपासते Pt. 1. 241. 3 to enclose, surround. 4 to share in, partake of. 5 to resort to, frequent. —स 1 to sit down; प्रसुपाच समासीनं वसितं Rām. 2 to sit round or together. —ससुप 1 to wait or attend upon, worship, serve; ससुपास्यत पुत्रमोग्या सुषयेवाविकृतदियः श्रिया R. 8. 14. 2 to perform; ते न्यः संन्यां ससुपासत Rām.

आसः 1 A seat. 2 A bow (—स also) ससतिः ससुसः ससः Ki. 15. 5.

आसक p. p. 1 Strongly attached to, intent on, devoted or addicted to, (usually with loc. or in comp.) 2 Fixed on, resting on; शिखरासकमेधाः Ku. 6. 40. 3 Continuous, perpetual, eternal. —COMP. —चित्त, —चेतस्, —मनस् a. having the mind fixed on any object.

आसाकः f. 1 Attachment, devotion, fondness; बालेशचरितेष्वासकिः K. 120. 2 intentness, application.

आसंगः 1 Attachment, devotion (to any object) हस्तसंगदुग्धः K. 173. 2 Contact, adherence, clinging; (पकजं) संशेषलासंगमपि प्रकाशते Ku. 5. 9; 3. 46. 3 Association, connection, union; त्यक्त्वा कर्मकलासंगं Bg. 4. 20; so कंतासंग &c. 4. Fixing, fastening to.

आसंगिनी A whirlwind.

आसज्जनं 1 Fastening to, fixing, putting on the body. 2 Getting entangled, clinging; व्रतनिबलयासंजनात् S. 1. 33 v. 1. 3 Attachment, devotion 4 Contact proximity.

आसतिः f. 1 Meeting, junction. 2 Intimate union, close contact; किमपि किमपि मद् संद्राससंयोगः U. 1. 27. 3

Gain, profit, acquirement. 4 (In Logic) Proximity, relation between two or more proximate terms and the sense conveyed by them, कारणं सन्निधानं तु पदस्य सात्त्विकव्यते Bhāṣhā P. 83.

आसन् n. Mouth (a word optionally substituted for आस्य in all cases after acc. dual).

आसन् 1 Sitting down. 2 A seat, place, stool; स वासवेनासनसंनिवृत्तं Ku. 3. 2; आसनं मुच्यते to leave one's seat, rise; R. 3. 11. 3 A particular posture or mode of sitting; cf. पद्म, °वीर. ° 4 Sitting down or halting. 5 Any peculiar mode of sexual enjoyment. 6 Maintaining a post against an enemy (opp गतं), one of the six modes of foreign policy; which are:—संघिनं विशयो यानमासनं द्वेषमाश्रयः Ak.; Ms. 7. 160 Y. 1. 346. 7. The front part of an elephant's body, withers. —ना A seat, stool, stay. —नी 1 Stay, sitting. 2 A small seat or stool. 3 A shop, stall. —COMP. —बन्धघोर a. resolute to sit down, firm in one's seat; निषेदुर्धनासन-बन्धघोरः R. 2. 6.

आसन्दी A small couch or oblong chair.

आसन्न p. p. 1 Approached, near (in time, place or number); आसन्न-विज्ञाः nearly or about 20. 2 Impending, imminent; आसन्नपदने कूले S. B. —COMP. —कालः 1 the hour of death. 2 one whose death is near. —परिचारकः, —चारिका personal attendant, body-guard.

आसन्वाच a. Blocked up, obstructed, confined (on all sides); आसन्वाचा मविष्यति वंशानः शरशृङ्गिभिः Rām.

आसन्नः 1 Distillation. 2 Decoction. 3 Any spirituous liquor; अनासन्नार्थं कर्णं मदस्य Ku. 1. 31; द्राक्षा° &c.

आसावन् 1 Obtaining, attaining. 2 Attacking.

आसारः 1 A hard or sharp-driving shower (of anything); आसारसिक्क्षितिविषययोगात् R. 13. 29; Me. 17; पुष्यासारेः 43; so तुहिनं °, रुधिरं ° &c.; धारा-सिद्धिर्दिवश्च H. 3 it rained in torrents. 2 Surrounding an enemy. 3 Attack, incursion. 4 The army of an ally or king. 5 Provision, food: Pt. 3. 41.

आसिकः A swordsman.

आसिधारं N. of a particular vow; अम्यस्यतीत्य व्रतमाभिधारं R. 13. 67; for explanation see असिधारा under असि.

आसुतिः f. 1 Distillation, 2 Decoction.

आसुर a. (री f.) (opp. देव) 1 Belonging to Asuras. 2 Belonging to evil spirits; आसुरी माया, आसुरी राशिः &c. 3 Infernal, demoniacal; आसुरं भाव-माश्रितः Bg. 7. 15 (for a full explanation of what constitutes आसुर conduct see Bg. 16. 7-24). —तः 1 A

demon. 2 One of the eight forms of marriage, in which the bridegroom purchases the bride from her father or other paternal kinsmen; (see उद्वाह); आहूते द्विविधानाम् Y. 1. 61; Ms. 3. 31. -री 1 Surgery. 2 A female demon; संप्रमादाहूरीभिः Ve. 1. 3.

आहूजित *a.* 1 Forming or wearing a garland. 2 Interwoven.

आसेकः Wetting, watering, pouring in.

आसेचनं Pouring into, wetting, sprinkling.

आसेधः Arrest, custody, legal restraint; it is of four kinds:—स्थानासेधः कालकृतः प्रवासात् कर्मणस्तथा Nārada.

आसेधा, -वनं 1 Zealous practice, assiduous performance of any action. 2 Frequency, repetition; P. VIII. 3. 102; आसेधं वीनयुक्तं Sk.

आस्कंदः, -दनं 1 attack, assault; out-raging; पराजिता प्रलम्बस्य Ve. 2. 2 Ascending, mounting; stepping over. 3 Reproach, abuse. 4 The walk of a horse. 5 Battle, war.

आस्कंदितं, -तकं The walk of a horse, galloping at full speed.

आस्कंदित् *a.* Jumping upon, assailing, attacking; R. 17. 52.

आस्तरः 1 A covering, coverlet. 2 A carpet, bed, mat; Sānti. 2. 20. 3 Spreading (clothes &c.).

आस्तरणं 1 Spreading, strewing. 2 A bed, layer; कुट्टनं a bed of flowers; Ku. 4. 35; तमालपत्रास्तरणं तृ R. 6. 64. 3 A cushion, quilt, bedclothes. 4 A carpet. 5 An elephant's housings, painted cloth (thrown on his back).

आस्तारः Spreading, strewing, scattering. -COMP. -पंक्तिः N. of a metro, see App.

आस्तिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 One who believes in God and another world. 2 A believer in sacred tradition. 3 Pious, faithful, believing; आस्तिकः अश्वमेधे Y. 1. 268.

आस्तिकता, -त्वं, आस्तिक्यं 1 Belief in God and another world. 2 Piety, faith, belief; Bg. 18. 42; आस्तिक्यं अश्वमेधा परमार्थज्ञानमर्थेषु Sankara.

आस्तिकः N. of an old saint, son of Jaratkāru; (at whose intercession King Janamejaya spared the Nāga Takshaka from the destruction to which he had doomed the serpent race).

आस्था 1 Regard, care, respect, consideration, care for (with loc.); नमोऽर्थापराधस्य R. 10. 48; नम्यथास्या न ते भोः Bh. 3. 80; see अनास्था also. 2 Assent, promise. 3 Prop, support, stay. 4 Hope, confidence. 5 An effort. 6 State, condition. 7 An assembly.

आस्थानं 1 A place, site. 2 Ground, base. 3 An assembly. 4 Care, regard;

see आस्था. 5 A hall of audience. 6 Recreation-ground (विश्रामस्थानं) -री. An assembly-room. -COMP. -ग्रहः, -चिकित्सः, -संघः an assembly-room.

आस्थित *p. p.* (Used actively) Dwelling, abiding; resorting to, using, practising, betaking oneself to &c.

आस्थदं 1 A place, site, seat, room; तस्यासदं श्रीचक्रात्मनि R. 3. 36; आनासदं श्रुतगोविन्दस्य Ku. 3. 43. 5. 10, 48, 69. 2 (Fig.) An abode, subject, receptacle कल्पिः कारुण्यसदं Bv. 1. 2. 3 Rank, position, station. 4 Dignity, authority, office. 5 Business, affair. 6 Prop. support

आस्थदं Throbbing, trembling.

आस्थर्षा Emulation, rivalry.

आस्थालः 1 Striking, rubbing, causing to move gently. 2 Flapping. 3 Particularly, the flapping motion of an elephant's ears.

आस्थालनं 1 Rubbing, striking or pressing against, stirring (as water &c.). 2 Flapping; अनवस्तवदुर्ग्यास्थालन-क्रयुत्वं S. 2. 4; आसां जलास्थालननसंगणं R. 16. 62, 3. 55, 6. 73; Amara. 54; परावतं कर्णदेशे दृष्टेन Ku. 3. 22. 2 Pride, arrogance.

आस्थोदः 1 The Arka plant. 2 The sound made by striking on the arms (Mar. छट्टु दोकणे). -रा The वनमलिका plant, wild variety of jasmin.

आस्थोदनं 1 Flapping. 2 Trembling. 3 Blowing, expanding. 4 Contracting, closing. 5 Slapping or clapping the arms, or the sound produced by it. आस्माक *a.* (की *f.*), आस्माकनी *a.* Our, ours; आस्माकदनिमज्जिभ्याम् Si. 2. 63, 8. 50.

आस्थं 1 The mouth, jaws; आस्थकुट्टे, विवृतास्थः. 2 Face; आस्थकमलं. 3 A part of the mouth used in pronouncing letters. 4 Mouth, opening; त्रयास्थं, अंकास्थं &c. -COMP. -आसवः spittle, saliva. -पत्रं a lotus. -लांगलः 1 a dog. 2 boar. -लोमम् *n.* beard.

आस्थदं Flowing, oozing.

आस्थेय *a.* Kissing.

आस्था=आसना *q. v.*

आर्चं Blood. -COMP. -पः 'blood-drinker', a demon.

आसवः 1 Pain, affliction, distress. 2 Flowing, running. 3 Discharge, emission. 4 Fault, transgression. 5 The foam on boiling rice.

आवाहः 1 A wound. 2 Flow, discharge. 3 Spittle. 4 Pain, affliction.

आवाहः 1 Tasting, eating; उवाहः स्वादुकायकः Ku. 3. 32; H. 1. 152. 2 Relish; आवाहः विद्वज्जनानां कीं विद्वत्तं हनये Ms. 41; उवाहास्वादा H. 4. 76. 3 Enjoying, experiencing. 4 वा *a.* delicious in flavour, palatable; आवाहः कर्तव्येणाम् R. 2. 5.

आवाहनं Tasting, eating.

आह *ind.* 1 An interjection showing (a) reproach; (b) severity; (c) command; (d) casting, sending. 2 An irregular verbal form of the 3rd pers. sing. Pres. of a defective verb meaning 'to say,' or 'to speak' (supposed by Indian grammarians to be derived from *अ* and by European scholars from *अह*; the only forms of the root existing in the language are:—आह्य, आह्यः, आह, आह्यः and आह्यः).

आहत *p. p.* 1 Struck, beaten (as a drum &c.). 2 Trodden; पादाहतं यजु-स्तव द्युर्ग्यामिहोदहि Si. 2. 46. 3 Injured; killed. 4 Multiplied (in Math.). 5 Rolled (as dice). 6 Uttered falsely.

-तः A drum. -दे 1 A new cloth or garment. 2 A nonsensical or meaningless speech, an assertion of impossibility; e. g. नव देवाहतेः सति Subhāsh. -COMP. -लक्षण *a.* = अहितलक्ष्य *q. v.*

आहतिः *f.* 1 Killing. 2 A blow, hit; striking, beating. 2 A stick.

आहर *a.* (At the end of comp.) Bringing, fetching, taking, समिक्कः पल्लवः R. 1. 49. -रः 1 Taking, seizing. 2 Accomplishing, performing. 3 Offering a sacrifice.

आहरणं 1 Fetching, bringing (near) मन्त्रिणां गण्यं कथितं वद S. 1. 2 Seizing, taking. 2 Remembering, extracting. 4 Performing, accomplishing (as a sacrifice). 5 A dairy, or present given to a bride (at the time of her marriage); कन्यायाः आहरणं कुरुक्षेत्रः R. 7. 22.

आहवः 1 Battle, war, fight; -यन्त्रिणा-ह्वयेक्षिते R. 7. 67; हवः स्वजन्मार्थे Bg. 1. 31. 2 Challenge, provoking, calling; कासा desire of fighting. 3 A sacrifice; तत्र नाम्नवद्वी सवहवः Si. 14. 41.

आहवन् 1 A sacrifice; द्रवुमाहवन्मयज-न्याम् Si. 14. 38. 2 An oblation.

आहवनीय *pot. p.* To be offered as an oblation. -यः A consecrated fire taken from the house-holder's perpetual fire, one of the three fires (i. e. the eastern) burning at a sacrifice see अग्निवेता under अग्नि.

आहारः 1 taking, fetching, or bringing near. 2 Taking food. 3 Food; हविर्भक्षितं Pt. 1. took his dinner. -COMP. -पात्रः digestion (of food). -विह्वः want of food, starvation. -संभारः the juice of the body, phyle

आहर्ष *pot. p.* 1 To be taken or seized. 2 To be fetched or brought near. 3 Artificial, adulterious, external; आहर्षाभावात्तैलमग्निः Bk. 2. 14; न त्वमहाहर्षमग्निं दणं Kl. 4. 23; also Malli. on Ku. 7. 20. 4 Purposed, intended; as, for instance, the identi-

fiction or आरोप of उपमान or उपमेय in रूप of which the speaker is fully cognisant. 5 Conveyed or effected by decoration or ornamentation, one of the 4 kinds of अभिनय q. v.

आहवः 1 A trough near a well for watering cattle. 2 War, battle. 3 Invoking, calling. 4 Fire.

आहिङिकः A man of mixed origin, the son of a Nishāda father and Vaideli mother; आहिङिको निषादन वेदे-हमिव जायते Ms. 10. 37.

आहित p. p. 1 Placed, set, deposited. 2 Felt, entertained. 3 Performed, done, —Comp —आहिः a Brāhmaṇa who consecrates the sacred fire. —अंक a. marked, spotted. —लक्षण a. bearing a characteristic epithet; कदुस्त्य-इत्यादितल्लक्षणेऽश्व R. 6. 71 (according to Miall. = noted for good qualities).

आहितुङिकः A juggler, a snake-catcher, conjurer; अहं खलवाहितुङिको जीर्ण-विषो नाम Mu. 2.

आहुतिः f. 1 Offering an oblation to a deity, any solemn rite accompanied with oblations; हेतुराहुतिसाकं R. 1. 82. 2 An oblation offered to a deity.

आहुतिः f. Calling, invoking.

आह्वय a. Pertaining to a serpent; Pt. 1. 111.

आहो ind. An interjection expressing (a) Doubt or alternative (or), and usually standing as a correlative of किं; किं विमानसं व्रते निषवितव्यं... आहो निवस्वति समं हरिणांगनाभिः S. 1. 27; दास्त्यामी भवान्याह परस्त्रीस्पर्शपाण्डुलः S. 5. 26.

(b) Interrogation. —Comp. —**अहोपुष्पिका** 1 great self-conceit or pride; अहोपुष्पिका दर्पाया स्यात्समावनात्मनि Ak.; अहोपुष्पिका पद्मम सद्गुणकांतिभिः Bk. 5. 27. 2 military vanating, boasting. 3 vaunting of one's own prowess; निजमुज्ज्वलहोपुष्पिका Bv. 1. 84. —**स्वित् ind.** a particle implying doubt, 'or perhaps,' or 'may it be' &c., (corr. of किं); अहोस्वित्सस्यो यमापचरतिर्विद्वान्मनो वरिषात् S. 5. 9; किं द्विजः पचति आहोस्वित् गच्छति Sk.

आहो A series of days, many days.

आह्निक a. (की f.) Daily, diurnal, performed every day or on a day; आह्निकः स्वाध्यायः daily course of study. —**क** 1 Any religious rite or duty which is to be performed every day at a fixed hour; anything to be performed daily, such as taking meals,

bathing &c.; कृताह्निकः संवत् V. 4. 2 Daily food. 3 Daily work or occupation.

आह्लादः Delight, joy; सान्नादं वचनं Pt. 4.

आह्लादनं Gladdening, delighting.

आह्व a. Who or what calls, a crier. —**दा** 1 Calling, calling out. 2 A name, appellation, oft. at the end of comp; अह्नाहः, शताहः &c.

आह्वयः 1 A name, appellation (as last member of comp.); काव्यं रामायणा-ह्वयं Rām. 2 A law-suit arising from a dispute about games with animals, as cock-fighting &c.; (one of the 18 titles of law); एण्युर्वकपक्षिनेषादियोजनं आह्वयः Rāghavānanda on Ms. 8. 7.

आह्वयनं Name, appellation.

आह्वानं 1 Calling, inviting. 2 A call, invitation, summons, (in general); सुहृदाह्वानं प्रकुर्वीत Pt. 3. 47. 3 A legal summons (from court or govt. to appear before a tribunal). 4 In vocation of a deity; Ms. 9. 126. 5 A challenge. 6 A name, appellation.

आह्वयः 1 A summons; 2 A name.

आह्वयकः A messenger, courier; आह्वयकान् धूमिपतेरयोष्य Bk. 2. 43.

इ.

इः N. of Kāmadeva. —**ind.** An interjection of (1) anger; (2) calling; (3) compassion; (4) reproach; (5) wonder.

इ 1. 2 P. (इति, इत) 1 To go, go to or towards, come to or near; शक्तिं पुनरिति श्वरी R. 8. 56. 2 To arrive at, reach, attain to, go to; निष्ठुद्धिः क्षयमेति Mk. 1. 14 goes to ruin, is ruined. so वयोः शत्रुत्वं, वृद्धता &c. —**II.** 1 U. —अय q. v. —**III.** 4. A. 1 To come, appear, 2 To run, wander. 3 To go quickly or repeatedly. WITH अति 1 to go over or beyond, cross; pass over; जहादतीति हिमवानथो हस्तेः Ki. 14. 54; स्थातव्यं ते नवमविषयं यावद्व्येति भाद्रः Ms. 84 passes out of sight, 2 to excel, surpass, outstrip; सत्यमतीत्य हरितो हरिणं वर्तते याजिनः S. 1; विनातसः कांतिमतीत्य तस्यै Ku. 7. 15; Si; 2. 23. 3 to pass by, leave behind; omit, neglect; S. 6. 16; R. 15. 37. 4 to pass, elapse (as time); अत्येति रंजनी या तु Rām.; अतीति वृषात्रे; see अतीत. —अभि 1 (P.) to remember, think of, remember with regret (with gen.); रामस्य वयमानोसाप्येति तव लक्ष्मणः Bk. 8. 119, 18. 38; Ki. 11. 74. 2 (अपीति, always Atm. in this sense) to learn, study, read through; उपास्या-कर्मणि Bk.; सोऽप्येह वेदात् Bk. 1. 2. (—Caus.

अच्चापयति; desid. अधिजागते). —अह् 1 to follow, go after; प्रयतो जातरन्ते R. 1. 90. 2 to succeed, 3 to follow, (in grammar or construction). 4 to obey, conform to; imitate. —अन्वा to go after, follow —अन्तर 1 to go between, intervene. 2 to hinder, obstruct. 3 to hide, conceal, screen; see अन्तरित. —अप 1 to go away, depart, withdraw, retire; अपेहि begone, avaunt. 2 to be deprived of, be free from; see अपेत. 3 to die, perish. —अभि 1 to go to, approach; draw near; अस्मान्-चुमितोऽप्येति Bk. 7. 84. 2 to follow, serve. 3 to get, meet with, undergo (said of good or bad things). —अभिप्र 1 to go to; intend, mean, aim at; कर्मणा यमभिप्रेति संप्रदानं P. 1. 4. 52. —अभ्या to approach, —अभ्युद् 1 to rise, go up. 2 (fig.) to thrive, prosper. —अभ्युप 1 to go near, approach, arrive; व्यतीतकालसम्यहमभ्युपेतः R. 5. 14, 16. 22. 2 to go to a particular state, attain to; सत्यं न तद्यच्छलमभ्युपेति H. 3. 61. 3 to undertake, to agree, accept, promise (to do a thing); मंगयति न खलुसुहृदामभ्युपेतार्थं हृत्वाः Ms. 38. 4 to admit, own, grant. 5 to obey, submit to. —अव to know, learn, be aware of; अपेहि मां किंमवदुतः R. 2. 35; Ku. 3. 13, 4. 9.

—आ to come, draw near. —उद् 1 to rise; (as a star &c.); (fig. also); come or go up; उदेति पूर्वं कुपयं ततः कलं S. 7. 30; उदेति सविता ताम्रः &c. 2 to arise, spring, be produced. 3 to thrive, prosper. —उप 1 to approach, draw near; go to; योगी परं स्थानमुपेति चार्धं Bg. 8. 28. 2 to go to or pass into, attain to, reach (a state); उपेति सत्यं परिणामरम्यतः Ki. 4. 22. 3 to befall. —निर् to depart, go or set out. —पर 1 to go or run away, flee, retreat; यः परेति स जीवति Pt. 5. 88. 'he who runs away saves his life'; cf. 'to run for one's life'. 2 to reach, attain to; Ki. 1. 39. 3 to depart from this world, die; see परेत. —परि 1 to go round, circumambulate; चरणन्यासं मन्त्रिभ्यः परियाः Ms. 55, Ms. 2. 48. 2 to surround, encompass; इतश्चरति युहमिव S. 5. 10. विषयविधिः परितोऽभिर्होषधिः R. 12. 61; so कंचरति. 3 to go to, think of (objects &c.). 4 to change, transform oneself; —व 1 to go out of, depart from; परिः प्रेष्यास्माहोकादवृत्ता भवति Ken. 2 (hence) to depart life, die; प्रेष्य after death; नच तत्वेत्य नो ह Bg. 17. 28; Ms. 2. 9, 26. —यति 1 to go back to, return; प्रतीयाय दुरोः सकाशं R. 5. 35, Bk. 3. 19. 2 to believe, trust; कः प्रत्येति सेवेयमिति U. 4.

3 to learn, understand, know; प्रतीयते धातुविहितं फले: Ki. 1. 20; Si. 1. 69. 4 to be well-known or celebrated; सोयं वटः इयम इति प्रतीयते R. 13. 53. 5 to be pleased or satisfied; R. 3. 12, 16. 21. (—Caus. प्रत्याययति) to convince, inspire confidence बलवत् दृश्यमानं प्रत्याययतीच न हृदयं S. 5. 31; ताः स्वचारिण्यसुदिक्ष्य प्रत्याययतु मेधिली R. 15 73. —प्रत्युद् to go forth to meet or receive; सपर्याया प्रत्युदिवाय पार्श्वता Ku. 5. 31. —वि 1 to go away, depart; तस्यामहे स्वयि च संप्रति वीतचित्तः S. 4. 12; so वीतभय, वीतक्रोध. 2 to undergo change: सदृशं त्रिषु लिंगेषु यत्नं येति तद्व्ययं Sk. 3 to spend; see व्यय. —विपरि to change (usually for the worse); see विपरित. —व्यति 1 to go out of, swerve from, transgress; रेखागात्रमपि क्षुण्णादा मनोर्वर्तनः परम् न व्यतीतुः प्रज्ञातस्य नियन्तुर्नमिषुचः ॥ B. 1. 17. 2 to pass, elapse (as time); सच व्यतीतुश्चित्रणानि तस्य दिनानि R. 2. 25; व्यतीते काले &c. 3 to pass beyond, leave behind; R. 6. 67. —व्यप 1 to depart or deviate from, be free from; व्यपेत-मदमत्सरः Y. 1. 267; स्त्रियाचारव्यपेतेन मार्गणं 2. 5. 2 to go away, separate, part asunder; समेत्य च व्यपेयातां H. 4. 69; Ms. 9. 142, 11. 97. —सं to come together or meet. —समजु to accompany, follow. —समव 1 to assemble, come together; समवेता युजस्वः Bg. 1. 1. 2 to be related or connected, see समवाय. —समा to come together or meet; समेत्य च व्यपेयातां H. 4. 69. —समुद् to be heaped together or collected; अयं समुदितः सर्वो गुणानां गणः Ratn. 1. 6. —समुप to get, obtain. —संयति to decide, settle, determine, judge; किं तद्व्ययं वेद्युपलब्धसंज्ञा विकल्पयेत्तेपि न संप्रतीयुः Bk. 11. 10.

इक्षवः Sugar-cane.

इक्षुः Sugar-cane. —COMP. —कांठः 1 N. of two different species of sugar-cane (कांठा and गुंजतुण). —कुडकाः a gatherer of sugar-cane. —का N. of a river. —पाकः molasses. —भक्षिका a meal of sugar and molasses. —मसी, —मालिनी, —मालवी N. of a river. —मेहः diabetes. —यंजं a sugar-mill. —रसः 1 the juice of sugar-cane. 2 molasses. —वणं a sugarcane wood. —वाटिका, —वाटी a garden of sugar-canes. —विकारः sugar; molasses. —सारः molasses.

इक्षुकः Sugar-cane; see इक्षु.

इक्षुकीया A place abounding in sugar-cane.

इक्षुरः Sugar-cane.

इक्ष्वाकुः 1 N. of the celebrated ancestor of the solar kings who ruled in Ayodhya; (he was the first of the the solar kings, and was a son of Manu Vairasvata); इक्ष्वाकुर्ब्रह्मात्मजः प्रजानां U. 1. 44. 2 A descendant of Ikshvāku; गलितवयसमिक्ष्वाकूणाभिर्हि कृल-वत् R. 3. 70

इक्ष्, इक्ष् 1 P. (एषति, इक्षति) To go, move; usually with प्र, to move, shake; Māi 6.

इक्ष् 1 U. (इंगतिः, इंगित) 1 To move shake, be agitated; यथा क्षीना निवानस्यं कते Bg. 6. 19, 14. 23. 2 To go, move.

इक्ष् a. 1 Movable. 2 Wonderful, surprising. —नः 1 A hint or sign. 2 An indication of a sentiment by gesture.

इक्षन् 1 Moving, shaking 2 Knowledge; see इक्ष्.

इक्षितं 1 Palpitation, shaking. 2 Internal thought, intention, purpose; आकाशेदिभिः K. 7; Pt. 1. 43; अयुद्धसद्भाव-मितिमित्राया Ku. 5. 62; R. 1. 20; Si. 9. 69. 3 A hint, sign, gesture; Pt. 1. 44. 4 Particularly, the gesture or motion of the various limbs of the body indicating one's intentions; gesture suited to betray internal feelings; आकरिषितेनेत्या ... गृह्यतेऽर्गन्तं मनः Ms. 8. 26. —COMP. —कोषिद्, —ज्ञ a. skilled in the interpretation of internal sentiments by external gestures, understanding signs.

इक्षुः, —वी N. of a medicinal tree (Mar. हिंगनैट); इक्षुपादः सोयं U. 1. 14. —वृ The nut of the tree.

इच्छा 1 Wish, desire, will; इच्छा at will. 2 (In Math.) A question or problem. 3 (In gram.) The form of the desiderative. —COMP. —दानं fulfilment of a wish. —निवृत्तिः f. suppression of desires; indifference to worldly desires. —फल the solution of a question or problem. —रतं desired sports; Me. 89. —वसुः N. of Kubera. —संपद् f. fulfilment of one's wishes.

इक्ष्यः 1 A teacher. 2 An epithet of बृहस्पति, the teacher of the gods.

इक्ष्या 1 A sacrifice; जमलकाशं तदशेष-मिष्या R. 3. 48, 15. 2. 2 A gift, donation. 3 An image. 4 A bawd or procuress. 5 A cow. —COMP. —शीलः a constant sacrificer.

इक्ष्चरः A bull or steer allowed to go at liberty.

इक्ष्वा-ला 1 The earth. 2 Speech. 3 Food. 4 A Cow. 5 N. of a goddess, daughter of Manu. (She was the wife of Budha and mother of Purūrasva).

इक्षिका The earth.

इतर pron. a. (—रा f., —रत् n.) 1 Another, the other (of two), the remaining one of the two; इतरो द्वेने स्वकर्मेण R. 8. 20 v. 1. 2 The rest or others (pl.) 3 Other than, different from (with abl.); इतरावशतानि बधे-च्छया वितर तावि सहे चतुपान Udb.; इतरो रावणादेव रावणादुचरो यदि Bk. 8. 106. 4 Opposite of, either used by itself as an adj., or at the end of comp.; जंगमापीतराणि च Rām.; विजयादेवराव वा Mb.;

so वक्षिणं left; वामं right &c. 5 Low, mean, vulgar, ordinary; इतर इव परिच्येयं ज्ञानं ममथेन जडीकृतः K. 154. —COMP. —इतर pron. a. mutual, respective, reciprocal; आश्रयः mutual dependence, inter-connection. °योगः 1 mutual connection or union; Si. 10. 24. 2 a variety of the Dvandva compound (opp. समाहारद्वंद्व) where each member of the compound is viewed separately.

इतरतः, इतरत्र ind. Otherwise than, different from, elsewhere; see अन्यतः, अन्यत्र.

इतरथा ind. 1 In another manner, in a contrary manner. 2 Perversely. 3 On the other hand.

इतरेषु ind. On another day; the other day.

इतच्छ ind. 1 Hence, from here or hence. 2 From this person, from me; इतः स देख्यः प्राक्श्रीर्नित एवाहाते क्षयं Ku. 2. 55. 3 In this direction, towards me, here; इतो निषीदेति विष्टद्वामिः Ku. 3. 2; प्रकुम्भ-पञ्चमितां वृथा स्यात् R. 2. 34; इत इतो देवः this way, this way, my lord (in dramas). 4 From this world. 5 From this time; इतः-इतः on the one hand-on the other hand; or, in one place-in another place, here-there.

इति ind. 1 This particle is most generally used to report the very words spoken or supposed to be spoken by some one, as represented by the quotation marks in English. The speech reported may be (1) a single word used merely to express what the form of the word is, when it is used as it is (इत्यस्वरूपयोक्त); राम रामेति रामेति कृजंतं मधुराक्षरं Rām.; अत एव गाविर्याहं Bhārti.; (2) or a substantive, which must be put in the nominative case when its meaning is to be indicated (प्रातिपदिकार्थयोक्त); चयस्वित्वाभिर्यवधारितं पुरा... क्रमादुक्षं नारद इत्य-कोपि सः Si. 1. 3; अवेति चेनामनयेति R. 14. 40; दिलीप इति राजेजुः R. 1. 12; (3) or a whole sentence when इति is merely used at the end of that sentence; (वाक्यार्थयोक्त); ज्ञास्यसि किमनुजो मे रक्षति शौचकिष्णां इति S. 1. 13. 2 Besides this general sense इति has the following senses:—(a) Cause, as expressed by 'because', 'since', 'on the ground that', in English; वैदेशिकोऽस्मीति वृच्छामि U. 1; उपपत्तिर्येन न साधु सर्वं M. 1. 2; oft. with किं q. v. (b) Motive or purpose; R. 1. 37. (c) Thus, to mark the conclusion (opp. अथ); इति प्रयत्नांश्चः thus (or here ends) the first Act. (d) So, thus, in this manner; इत्युक्तं परित्यज्य शौच्यं Ki. 11. 80. (e) Of this nature or description; गौरवः पुष्पो हस्तीति जातिः. (f) As follows, to the following effect; रामाभि-

धातो हरिस्तुवाच R. 13. 1. (g) As for, in the capacity of, as regards (showing capacity or relation); पितेति स पूज्यः, अभ्यापक इति विद्या, शीघ्रमिति सुकरं निश्चतमिति चित्तनीयं भवेत् S. 3. (h) Illustration (पितृनाथ आदि); इदुर्दुरितं श्रीमानित्यादौ तदनुवचः Chandr.; गौः शुद्धश्रलो हित्य इत्यादौ K. P. 2. (i) A quotation or an opinion accepted; इति पाणिनिः, इत्यादिशक्तिः, इत्यमरः, विश्वः &c. (j) Manifestation. —COMP. —अर्थः sum and substance, meaning in short. —अर्थं *init.* for this purpose, hence. —कथं a meaningless or nonsensical talk. —कर्तव्य —करणीय *a.* proper or necessary to be done according to certain rules. (—व्य, —व्य) duty, obligation; °ता, —कार्यता, कृतवता any proper or necessary duty, obligation; wholly at a loss what to do, embarrassed, perplexed. —ज्ञात्र *a.* of such extent or quality. —वृत्तं 1 occurrence, event. 2 a tale, story.

इतिह ind. Thus indeed, quite in conformity to tradition.

इतिहासः 1 History (legendary or traditional); यमार्थिकामेवैसाणासुपदेश-समाहित । प्रवृत्त कथायुक्तमितिहासं प्रवृत्तते 2 Heroic history (such as the Mahā-
bhārata). 3 Historical evidence, tradition (which is recognized as a proof by the Paurāṇikas). —Comp. **-निर्वाचनं** legendary composition or narrative.

इत्थं ind. Thus, so, in this manner ;
इत्थं रतेः किमपि भूतमदृश्यरूपं Ku. 4. 45 ; इत्थं
गते under these circumstances.—Comp.

—कार ind. in this manner. —वृत् a. 1
so circumstanced, being in this state;
Ku. 6. 26; कथमित्थं वृत् M. 5; K. 146.
2 true or faithful (as a story). —विधि
a. 1 of such kind. 2 endowed with
such qualities.

इत्य ॐ. To be gone towards or approached ; इत्यः शिष्येण गुरुवत्. —त्या 1 Going ; way 2 A litter, palanquin.

दुःख *a.* (सि.फ.) 1 Going, travelling, a traveller. 2 Cruel, harsh 3 Low, vile. 4 Despised, contemned. 5 Poor. —**सुः** A eunuch. —**सु** 1 A disloyal or unchaste woman. 2 An Abhisārika *q. v.*

हृदं *pran.* &. [अयं *m.*; इयं *f.*, इत् *n.*]
 १ This here, (referring to something near the speaker; हृदस्य सतिष्ठतु एव);
 इत् तत् ... इति बहुवचने S. 6 here is the
 truth of the saying. 2 Present, seen;
 the nominative forms are used with
 verbs in the sense of 'here'; हृदमस्मि
 here am I; नो हि मे; अयमागच्छामि here
 I come. 3 It often refers to some-
 thing immediately following, while
 दत्त refers to what precedes; अङ्कश-
 ल्लभं द्वेयाः दत्ता संनिधौ विना । Me 8. 147
 (अयम्=इयमागः Kuhl.); श्रुतिविशिष्टः।
 4 It occurs connected with एव, यत्र, एतच्च,

अद्, कि or a personal pronoun, either to point out anything more distinctly, and emphatically, or sometimes pleonastically; कयदाचरखनिर्णय S. 1. 25 ; सेधं, तोयं, this here ; अयमहं भोः S. 4 ho, here am I.

इदानीं *ind.* Now, at this moment,
in this case, just now, even now ;
वत्ते प्रतिश्वेदानीं S 4 ; अर्घपुत्र इदानीमसि
U. 3 ; इदानीमथ just now ; इदानीमपि now
also, in this case also.

इदानींतिन a. (नी f.) Present, momentary, of the present moment.

इहं *p. p.* (fr. इहं) Kindled &c.
—इं 1 Sunshine, heat. 2 Refulgence,
splendour. 3 Wonder.

इक्षुमः—क्षुं Fuel, especially that used for the sacred fire; R. 14. 70. —Comp.

-जिह्वः fire.-प्रवृश्चनः hatchet, an axe.
इध्या Kindling, lighting.

इन *a.* 1 Able, powerful, mighty. 2 Bold. —*n.* 1 A lord. 2 The sun; Si. 2. 65. 3 A king; न न महीनमहीनपराक्रमं R. 9. 5.

इविंदिरः A large beo; लोभादिदिंदिरः
निपतरु Bv. 2. 183.

इन्दिरा N. of Lakshmi, wife of Vishnu. -COMP. -आलयं 'abode of Indira', the blue lotus. -मन्दिरः an epithet of Vishnu. (-रं) the blue lotus.

इंदीवरिणी A group of blue lotuses.
इंदीवारः A blue lotus.

इन्द्रः 1 The moon ; दिलीप इति राजेंद्रविरुः
क्षीरनिपायिव R. 1. 12. 2 (In Math.)
The number ' one. ' 3 Camphor.

-COMP. -कमल the white lotus. -कला a digit of the moon. (These are 16, each of which is mythologically said to be devoured by 16 deities in succession). -कलिका 1 N. of a plant (कंतरी). 2 a digit of the moon. -कतः the moon-stone. (-ता) night. -क्षयः 1 waning of the moon. 2 the new-moon day. -जं, -बुधः the planet Mercury. (-जा) N. of the river Revā or Narmadā. -जलकः the ocean. -दलः a digit, crescent. -भा a kind of water-lily. -भृदः, -शेखरः -नीलिः ' the moon-crested god, epithets of Śiva. -मयिः the moon-stone. -मंडल the orb or disc of the moon. -रत्न a pearl. -ले (र) ला a digit of the moon. -लोहकः, -लौह silver. -वक्त्रा N. of a metro; see Appendix. -वासरः Monday.

शुक्ल १ A day of full moon, २
The wife of ३११ and sister of ३११.

मूँकः A rat, mouse.

१ The lord of gods. 2 The god of rain; rain. 3 A lord or ruler (of men &c.) ; list or host (of any class of objects), always as the last member of comp. ; ४ : a lord of men, i. e. a king; ५ इन्द्रः a lion; ६ इन्द्रः, योगिनी, कपिः. — ७ The wife of Indra, Indrāni. ८ Indra, the god of

the firmament, is the Jupiter Fluvius of the Indian Aryans. In the Vedas he is placed in the first rank among the gods. But in later mythology he falls in the second rank. He is said to be one of the sons of Kasyapa and Dakshayana or Aditi. He is inferior to the triad Brahma, Vishnu and Mahesh, but he is the chief of all the other gods, and is commonly styled Suresa, Devendra &c. As in the Vedas so in later mythology, he is the regent of the atmosphere, and of the east quarter, and his world is called Svarga. He sends the lightning, uses the thunderbolt, and sends down rain. He is frequently at war with Asuras, whom he constantly dreads and by whom he is sometimes defeated. The Indra of mythology is famous for his incontinence and adultery, one prominent instance of which is his seduction of Ahalya, the wife of Gautama (see Ahalya), and for which he is often spoken of as Ahalya-jara. The curse of the sage impressed upon him a thousand marks resembling the female organ, and he was therefore called Sayoni; but these marks were afterwards changed into eyes, and he is hence called Netra-yoni and Sahasraksha. In the Ramayana Indra is represented as having been defeated and carried off to Lanka by Ravana's son called Meghanada, who for this exploit received the title of 'Indrajit.' It was only at the intercession of Brahma and the gods that Indra was released. Indra is often represented as trying to prevent kings from completing one hundred sacrifices, it being believed that he who completed the tenth would obtain the seat of Indra; and hence it was that he carried off the sacrificial horses of Sagara and Raghu; see R. 3rd canto. He is represented as being in constant dread of sages practising potent penances, and as sending down nymphs to beguile their minds (see Apsaras). He is also said to have cut off the wings of mountains when they grew troublesome, and to have killed the demons Bala and Vritra. His wife is Indrani, the daughter of the demon Puloman, and his son is named Jayanta. He is also said to be the father of Arjuna.]

-COMP. -अनुजः, -अरजः an epithet of Vishnu and of Nārāyaṇa, -अरिः an Asura or demon. -अरुधः Indra's weapon, the rainbow; R. 7. 4. -श्रीः 1 N. of the mountain श्रुः. 2 a rock. (-श्वः) the banner of Indra. -हस्तरः Indra's elephant, Airāvata. -कूटः N. of a mountain. -कोशः-वा, -कोशः 1 a couch, sofa. 2 a plat-form. 3 a pin or bracket projecting from the wall (नामन). -शिखिः the शिखर mountain. -शुचिः, -आचार्यः the teacher of Indra, i. e. बुधवारि. -श्रीवः, -श्रीवः a kind of insect, of red or white colour. -सुवः

-**वज्रम्** १. a rainbow. 2 the bow of Indra. -**जालं** 1 a weapon used by Arjuna; a stratagem or trick in war. 2 conjuring, jugglery; स्वप्नजालमदः स्रुत जीवलोकः Sānti. 2. 2. -**जालिक** *a.* deceptive unreal, delusive. (-**ज्ञः**) a juggler, conjurer. -**जित्** *m.* 'conqueror of Indra', N. of a son of Ravana, who was killed by Lakshmana.

[Indrajit is another name of Meghanada a son of Ravana. When Ravana warred against Indra in his own heaven, his son Meghanada was with him, and fought most valiantly. During the combat, Meghanada, by virtue of the magical power of becoming invisible which he had obtained from Siva, bound Indra, and bore him off in triumph to Lanka. Brahma and the other gods hurried thither to obtain his release, and gave to Meghanada the title of Indrajit, 'conqueror of Indra'; but the victor refused to release his prisoner unless he were promised immortality. Brahma refused to grant this extravagant demand, but he strenuously persisted, and achieved his object. In the Ramayana he is represented to have been decapitated by Lakshmana while he was engaged in a sacrifice].

° **हन्तु** or **विजयिच** *m.* N. of Lakshmana. -**तुल**, -**तुलकं** a flock of cotton. -**दारः** the tree Pinus Devadaru. -**नीलः** a sapphire. -**नीलकः** an emerald. -**पत्नी** Indra's wife, शची. -**पुरोहितः** N. of बृहस्पति. -**प्रस्थं** N. of a city on the Yamunā, the residence of the Pāṇḍavas (identified with the modern Delhi); इंद्रप्रस्थमस्तवत्कारि मा संतु वेद्यः Si. 2. 63. -**पद्मरणे** Indra's weapon, the thunderbolt. -**भेषजं** dried ginger. -**महः** 1 a festival in honour of Indra. 2 the rainy season. -**लोकः** Indra's world, Svarga or Paradise. -**वशा, वज्रा** N. of two metres, see Appendix. -**शत्रुः** 1 an enemy or destroyer of Indra (when the accent is on the last syllable), an epithet of ब्रह्मा; R. 7. 35. 2 one whose enemy is Indra, an epithet of वृत्र (when the accent is on the first syllable). (This refers to a legend in the Sat. Br., where it is said that Vritra's father intended his son to become the destroyer of Indra, and asked him to say इन्द्रशत्रुर्वयस्य &c., but, through mistake, he accented the word on the first syllable, and was killed by Indra; cf. Sik. 52. मंभो हीनः स्वर्गो वर्णतो वा मिथ्याप्रयुक्तो न तमर्थमाह । स वाक्वज्रो यजमानं हिनस्ति यथेन्द्रशत्रुः स्वर्गोपपन्नः ॥ -**शालमः** a kind of insect. -**सुतः, सुतुः** N. of (a) Jayanta; (b) Arjuna; (c) Vāli, the king of monkeys. -**सेनापतिः** the leader of Indra's armies, epithet of Kārtikeya.

इन्द्रकं An assembly room, a hall.

इन्द्राणी The wife of Indra.

इन्द्रियं 1 Power, force, (the quality which belongs to Indra). 2 An organ of sense. There are two kinds of Indriyas: (a) ज्ञानेन्द्रियमणि or बुद्धेन्द्रियाणि: -श्रोत्रं स्पर्शक्षुब्धं जिह्वा नासिका चैव पंचमी (also मनः according to some); and (b) कर्मेन्द्रियाणि: -वायुस्थं दृष्टपादं वाक् चैव दशमी स्मृता Ms. 2. 99. 3 Bodily or virile power, power of the senses. 4 Semen. 5 Symbolical expression for the number '5'. -**Comp.** -**अगोचर** *a.* imperceptible. -**अर्थः** 1 an object of sense; these objects are: रूपं शब्दो गंधरसस्पर्शश्च विषया अमी Ak.; Bg. 3. 34; R. 14 25. -**आयतनं** the abode of the senses, i. e. the body. -**गोचर** *a.* Perceptible to the senses. (-**रः**) an object of sense. -**ग्रामः, -वर्गः** the assemblage or collection of organs, the five organs of sense taken collectively; बलवानिन्द्रियग्रामो विद्रांसमपि कर्षति Ms. 2. 215; निर्वचनं मधुनीन्द्रियवर्गः Si. 10. 3. -**ज्ञानं** consciousness, the faculty of perception. -**नियग्रहः** restraint of senses. -**वधः** insensibility. -**विमतिः** *f.* perversion of the organs. -**संस्पर्शः** the contact of an organ of sense (either with its object or with the mind). -**स्वापः** insensibility, unconsciousness, stupor.

इक्ष्व 7. A. (इद्धे or इधे, इक्ष) To kindle, light, set on fire. -**pass.** (इक्ष्यते) To be lighted, blaze, flame. -**WITH** सं to kindle.

इंधः Fuel.

इंधनं 1 Kindling, lighting. 2 Fuel, wood &c.

इधमः An elephant. -**भी** A female elephant. -**Comp.** -**अतिः** a lion. -**आननः** N. of Ganesa; cf. गजानन. -**निमीलिका** shrewdness, sagacity, sharpness. -**पालकः** the driver or keeper of an elephant. -**पोडा** a young female elephant. -**पोतः** a young elephant, a cub. -**युवतिः** *f.* a female elephant.

इधय *a.* Wealthy, rich. -**भ्यः** 1 A king. 2 An elephant-driver. -**भ्या** A female elephant.

इधयक *a.* Wealthy, rich.

इधयत् *a.* 1 So much, so large, of this extent; इधयवायुः Dk. 93; इधयति वयणि नवा सहस्रं R. 13. 67 so many years; इधय नीतिरितीयती Si. 2. 30 this much.

इधयत्ता, इधयस्व 1 (a) So much, fixed measure or quantity; इधयत्ता रूपमित्युक्ता वा R. 13. 5; न...यज्ञः परिच्छेदमित्युक्ता 6. 77. (b) Limited number, limitation; न गुणानामित्युक्ता R. 10. 32. 2 Limit, standard.

इधरणं 1 A desert. 2 Salt or barren ground; cf. इध्रि.

इधरन्तः 1 A flash of lightning, the fire attending the fall of a thunderbolt. 2 The submarine fire.

इधरः 1 The earth. 2 Speech. 3 The goddess of speech, Sarasvatī. 4 Water. 5 Food. 6 Spirituous liquor. -**Comp.** -**ईशः** N. of Varuṇa, of Viṣṇu and of Ganesa. -**चरः** hail; so इधरिच.

इधरावत् *m.* The ocean.

इधरिण A salt ground, saline soil.

इधरिच-लु *a.* Destructive, carnivorous (हितक). -**रः** *m. f.* A cucumber.

इध्व 6 P. (इधति. इधति) or 10 U. 1 To go, to move. 2 To sleep. 3 To throw, send, cast.

इध्वा 1 The earth. 2 A 3 Speech &c.; see इध्वा. -**Comp.** -**गोलः**, -**लं** the earth, the globe. -**धरः** a mountain.

इधिका The earth.

इध्वकाः -**लः** (pl.) N. of the five stars in the head of Orion (इध्वजिह्व).

इध ind 1 Like, as (showing उपमा or comparison); वाग्यतिविधसंयुक्तो R. 1. 1. 2 As if, as it were (denoting उल्लेख); पद्मामीव पिनाकिनः S. 1. 6; लिप्यतीव तमांगानि वर्षतीवाजनं नमः Mk. 1. 34. 3 A little, somewhat, perhaps; कडार इवायं G. M. 4 (Added to interrogative words), 'possibly', 'I should like to know', 'indeed'; विना सीतदिव्या किमिव हि न दुःखं रघुपतेः U. 6. 20; इध इव of what sort, what-like सुदृष्टमिव but for a moment; किंचिदिव just a little bit; so इधदिव, नाचिदिव &c.

इशीका -**इशीका** *q. v.*

इध् 1. 6 P. (इधति, इध्) 1 To wish, desire, long for; इध्यामि संवर्धितप्रज्ञया ते Ku. 3. 3. 2 To choose. 3 To endeavour to obtain, strive or seek for. 4 To be favourable. 5 To assent or consent. -**pass.** 1 To be wished or liked. 2 To be prescribed or laid down; इधच्छेदनामिष्यते Ms. 8. 322. -**WITH** अद्भु to search, try, endeavour. -**अभि** to long for, desire. -**परि** to search. -**प्रति** to receive, accept; देवस्य शासनं प्रतीक्ष्य S. 6.-Il. 4 P. (इधति, इधति) 1 To go, move. 2 To spread. 3 To cast, throw. -**WITH** अद्भु to search, go in search of; न रत्नमन्विष्यति इधयते हि तत् Ku. 5 45. -**प्र** (usually in caus.) 1 to send forth, cast, hurl; Bc. 15. 77. 2 to send, despatch; किमर्थमिधयः प्रेषिताः सुः S. 5.-Il. 1 U. (इधति) To go, move. -**WITH** अद्भु to follow.

इधः 1 One possessed of sap or strength. 2 The month आश्विन; अग्नि-विष्वज्जनिमिषेष्वयमशतः Si. 6. 49.

इधि (वी) का 1 Reed, rush; °अञ्च R. 12. 23. 2 An arrow.

इधिरः Fire.

इधुः 1 An arrow. 2 The number five. -**Comp.** -**अधः, अधीक** the point

of an arrow. -अक्षत, अक्ष the bow; R. 11. 37. -आक्षः 1 m bow. 2 an archer, a warrior; Bg. 1. 4, 17. -आक्षः, -क्षत m. an arrow-maker. -क्षत, -क्षत m. an archer. -क्षत, -क्षत: an arrow-shot, the range of an arrow. -क्षत: discharging an arrow; R. 2. 42.

इक्षुः A quiver.

इक्षु p. p. 1 Wished, desired, longed for, wished for. 2 Beloved, liked, favourite, dear. 3 Worshipped, revered, 4 Respected, honoured. 5 Sacrificed, worshipped with sacrifices. -इक्षु: A lover, husband. -इक्षु 1 Wish, desire. 2 A holy ceremony or sacrifice. 3 A sacrifice. -ind. Voluntarily. -Comp. -अक्षु: desired object. -आक्षु: f. occurrence of what is desired; a statement by a debater

which is favourable to his opponent; also; इक्षुः क्षुद्राक्षुः fragrant. (-क्षुः) any fragrant substance. (-क्षु) sand. -क्षुः, -क्षुः a favourite god, one's tutelary deity.

इक्षुः A brick; Mv. 3. -उक्षुः -उक्षुः a brick-house. -इक्षुः a. made of bricks; also इक्षुः. -इक्षुः laying the foundation of a house. -इक्षुः a road made of bricks.

इक्षुः Performing sacrifices, and digging wells and doing other acts of charity; इक्षुः इक्षुः Mv. 3. 1.

इक्षुः f. 1 Wish, request, desire. 3 Seeking. 3 Any desired object. 4 A desired rule or desideratum; (a term used with reference to Patanjali's additions to Kātyāyana's Vārtikas;

इक्षुः अक्षुः; off. उपक्षुः, 5 Impulse, hurry, 6 Invitation, order. 7 A sacrifice. -इक्षुः, -क्षुः a miser; so इक्षुः. -इक्षुः an animal to be killed at a sacrifice.

इक्षुः A brick &c.; see इक्षुः.

इक्षुः 1 Cupid. 3 The spring.

इक्षुः, -क्षुः The Spring.

इक्षुः ind. An interjection of anger, pain, or sorrow.

इक्षुः ind. 1 Here (referring to time, place or direction); in this place or case. 2 In this world (opp. अक्षुः or अनुक्षुः). -Comp. -इक्षुः ind. in this world and the next world, here and there. -इक्षुः this world or life. -इक्षुः a. standing here.

इक्षुः a. Being here, of this place or world.

इक्षुः

इक्षुः (m) N. of Kāmadeva, Cupid. -ind. An interjection of (1) dejection; (2) pain; (3) sorrow; (4) anger; (5) compassion; (6) perception or consciousness; (7) calling.

इक्षुः I. 4 A. (इक्षुः) To go. -II. 2 P. 1 To go. 2 To shine. 3 To pervade. 4 To desire, wish. 5 To throw. 6 To eat. 7 To beg (A.). 8 To become pregnant.

इक्षुः 1 A. (इक्षुः, इक्षुः) 1 To see, behold, perceive, observe, look or gaze at. 2 To regard, consider, look upon; सर्वज्ञत्वमात्रात्...इक्षुः योग्यताया Bg. 6. 29. 3 To take into account, care for; नाभिजनमीक्षुः K. 104; न काम-वृत्तिर्वचनीयमीक्षुः Ku. 5. 82. 4 To think, reflect; तच्च दक्षत बह्वर्षा प्रजाय च Ob. Up. 5 To look to, or to investigate, the good or bad luck of any one (with dat. of the person); कृष्णाय इक्षुः गीः Sk. (कृष्णायुर्वर्षा लोचयति इत्यर्थः). -With अक्षुः to suspect; इक्षुः कश्चित् लोकाः सत्येवायमधीक्षुः H. 4. 102 v. l. -अक्षुः to keep in view; to search, seek after, inquire into. -अक्षुः 1 to await, wait for; न कालमपेक्षते स्वः Mk. 7; Ku. 3. 26. 2 to require; need; want; शब्दार्थो सक्तविरति द्वयं विद्वानपेक्षते Si. 2. 86; V. 4. 12; Ku. 8. 18. 3 to look to, have regard to, have in view; विमपेक्ष कलं Ki. 2. 21; यतः शब्दोयं व्यञ्जकत्वेऽधीक्षते अपेक्षते S. D. 4 to take into account, think of, consider, respect; oft. with न; तदा-नपेक्ष स्वशरीरमाहं Ku. 5. 18. -अभिधि to look at or towards. -अक्षुः 1 to look at, perceive, observe. 2 to aim at, have in view; योग्यमानानपेक्षे Bg. 1. 28; have regard to; R. 3. 21; इक्षुः-

सुकृतापेक्षेयं 8. 50 out of regard for me. 3 to watch over, protect; श्लाघां सुदितमपेक्षत U. 1. 4 to think, consider; यदोचदपेक्ष गानिनी Ki. 2. 3. -उक्षुः 1 to look up to, behold, see; सपणसमुदीक्षितः Ku. 6. 7, 7. 67. 2 to wait; श्रीणि वशी-पुदीक्षित कुमारैरुपनी सती Ms. 9. 90. -उक्षुः 1 to anticipate, see in prospect; उक्षुः-माया जयनाभिषात Mu. 2. 2 to guess, conjecture; किमुपेक्षसे कुतस्त्यागमिति U. 4. 3 to believe, fancy; उक्षुःशायो (Par. exic) वचं तावन्नतिमंतं विभीषणं Rām. -उक्षुः to look up to. -उक्षुः 1 to neglect, overlook, disregard; उपेक्षते स शल्यलविनीजटाः Ku. 5. 47; R. 14. 34. 2 to let escape, let go, connive at; नपेक्षत क्षणमपि राजा साम्रजिकं नरे Ms. 8. 344. 3 to look at, consider. -निक्षुः 1 to gaze at steadfastly, mark or view completely; वेष्मा...निरीक्ष्यमाणः सुतारं बवालः R. 2. 52; Bg. 1. 22; Ms. 4. 38. 2 to look for, search after; निरीक्षते केलिवचं प्रविश्य कनेलकः कंदकजालमेव Vikr. 1. 29. -प्रक्षुः 1 to examine, look at or scrutinize carefully; अतः परीक्ष्य कर्तव्यं विद्वेषात्मगतं तः S. 5. 24; M. 1. 1; Ms. 9. 14. 2 to test, try, put to the test; गार्गा मयंन्द्राव्य परीक्षितेति R. 2. 62; सत्यापरीक्षिताः पुंस्त्रिये Y. 1. 55 carefully tested as to potency. -प्रक्षुः to see, behold, perceive; तदापेक्षं प्रेक्ष Pt. 1; R. 12. 44; Ku. 6. 47; Ms. 8. 147. -प्रक्षुः to wait for; संपत्त्यते वः कामोर्व कालः कश्चिल्लीक्ष्यता Ku. 2. 54; Ms. 9. 77. -प्रक्षुः to look at in return. -विक्षुः to see, behold; न वीक्ष्य वेपथुमती Ku. 5. 85. -अक्षुः to mind, care for, respect (oft. with व); न व्यपेक्षत समुल्लुकाः प्रजाः R. 19. 6. -संक्षुः 1 to see, behold. 2 to think of, consider, take into account तेजसां हि न वचः समीक्षते R. 11. 1; Ku. 5. 16. 3 to examine carefully; as in

असमीक्ष्यप्रति. -सम्क्षुः 1 to see, inspect. 2 to consider. -सक्षुः to neglect, disregard; see -उक्षुः above.

इक्षुः A spectator.

इक्षुः 1 Seeing, beholding &c. 2 A look, sight. 3 An eye; इक्षुः इक्षुः प्रतिक्षुः R. 2. 27; so अक्षुः इक्षुः.

इक्षुः A fortune-teller.

इक्षुः Looking, sight; इक्षुः इक्षुः Br. Sūt.

इक्षुः 1 Sight. 3 Viewing, considering.

इक्षुः 1 An eye. 2 A glance.

इक्षुः p. p. Seen, beheld, regarded &c. -नक्षुः 1 Look, night. 2 An eye; अभिमुखे यवि तन्मभिक्षितं N. 2. 11.

इक्षुः, इक्षुः 1 P. (इक्षुः, इक्षुः) 1 To go, move, vacillate. -Caus. To swing, oscillate. 2 To shake. -With व to shake, tremble; तेष्वक्षुः क्षुभिता क्षितिः Bk. 17. 108; वक्षुः क्षुभिता Māl. 6. 5; Amar. 1.

इक्षुः-इक्षुः 1 A. 1 To go. 2 To censure, blame.

इक्षुः 2 A. (इक्षुः, इक्षुः) To praise; अक्षुः इक्षुः पुरोक्षितं Rv. 1. 1. 1; शालीनता-भ्रजरीक्ष्यमाणः R. 18. 17; Bk. 9. 57, 18 15.

इक्षुः Praise, commendation.

इक्षुः pot. p. Praiseworthy, laudable; मयंतमीक्षं मयतः पितेव R. 5. 34.

इक्षुः f. 1 Plague, distress, a calamity of the season. The tis are usually said to be six:- 1 excessive rain; 2 drought; 3 locusts; 4 rats; 5 parrots; and 6 foreign invasions; अतिवृष्टिमावृष्टिः श्लभा मृषकाः शुकाः। प्रत्यासत्ता राजानः पदेता इत्यः सुताः। निरतंका निरतयः R. 1. 63. 2 An infectious disease. 3

Travelling (in a foreign country), sojourning. 4 An affray.

ईदृक्ता Quality (opp. इयता); विष्णो-रिवाप्तानवधारणीयं ईदृक्त्वा रूपमियत्तया वा R. 13. 5.

ईदृक्ता-हा *a.* (श्री-श्री *f.*), also ईदृक् Such, of this kind, of this aspect, endowed with such qualities.

ईप्सा 1 Desire to obtain. 2 A wish, desire.

ईप्सित *a.* Desired, wished for, dear to. —त ईप्सा, wish.

ईप्सु *a.* Striving to obtain, wishing or desiring to get (with acc. or inf., but usually in comp.); सौरभ्यमीश्वरि तं मुखमास्तस्य R. 5. 63.

ईर 2 *A.* (ईर, ईर्ण); also 1 *P.* (*p.* *p.* इति) 1 To go, move, shake (trans. also). 2 To rise, arise or spring from. —10 *U.* or *Caus.* (ईरति, इति) 1 To throw, cast; discharge, dart; ऐरिच महाद्रुमं Bk. 15. 52. 2 To utter, pronounce, repeat; इतीत्यतीव तया निरिञ्चि N. 14. 21; Si. 9. 69; Ki. 1. 26; R. 9. 8, Mā. 1. 25. 3 To set in motion, move, shake; वातेरितपल्लवांशुलिभिः S. 1. 4 To employ, use. —WITH उद् to rise. (—*Caus.*) 1 to utter, pronounce, tell, speak; उदीरितोर्थः पञ्चनापि गृह्यते Pt. 1. 43; R. 2. 9. 2 to put forth; यदशो-कोयमुदीरयिष्यति R. 8. 62. 3 to throw, roll down (as dice); R. 6. 18. 4 to raise (as dust). 5 to display; bring about. —प्र 1 to cast, throw; S. 2. 2. 2 to propel, send forth; R. 4. 24. 3 to incite, instigate, set on. —स 1 to utter. 2 to shake, move. —समुद् to utter, pronounce.

ईरणः The wind —ण 1 Agitating, moving, driving. 2 Going. 3 —इरण *q. v.*

ईरिण *a.* Desert, barren. —ण *a.* A desert, barren soil; सुहृतीमिव निःसङ्गमासी-रीरिणसंनिभं Rām.

ईर्यं See ईर्य.

ईर्यं A wound.

ईर्या Wandering about (as a religious mendicant).

ईर्यादः *m. f.* A cucumber.

ईर्या-ईर्या *q. v.*

ईर्य, ईर्य 1 *P.* (ईर्यति, इर्यति) To envy, be jealous of, be impatient of the success of (with dat. of person) हये ईर्यति Sk.; Si. 8. 36.

ईर्य, ईर्यु, ईर्यक *a.* Envious, jealous.

ईर्या-र्वा Envy, jealousy, envy of another's success.

ईर्या (र्वा) छु, ईर्यु (र्वा) *a.* Envious, impatient.

ईरिः (ली *f.*) A weapon, a cudgel or a short sword.

ईर्य 2 *A.* (ईर, ईरित) 1 To rule, be master of, govern, command (with gen.); अर्थोनामीशिषे खं वयमपि च निरसीद्वहे वावर्धय Bk. 3. 30. 2 To be able, have power; expressed by 'can'; वाडुपेगष्टि हरिणान् ग्रहीतु R. 18. 13. 3 To own, possess.

ईर्य *a.* 1 Owning, master or lord of; see below. 2 Powerful; supreme. —रा 1 A lord, master; with gen. or in comp; कथंविदीया मनसं वधुः Ku. 3. 34; 40 वागीश, सुरेश &c. 2 A husband.

3 The number 11. 4 *N.* of Siva. —रा 1 *N.* of Durgā. 2 A woman having supremacy; a rich lady. —COMP.

—कोणः the north-east quarter. —पुरी, —नगरी *N.* of Benares. —सखः an epithet of Kubera.

ईरानः 1 A ruler, master, lord. 2 *N.* of Siva; Ku. 7. 56. 3 The sun (as a form of Siva). 4 *N.* of Vishnu.

—नी *N.* of Durgā.

ईरिता, —त्वं Superiority, greatness, one of the eight *siddhis* or attributes of Siva. See अधिपत् or सिद्धि.

ईर्य *a.* (रा-री *f.*) 1 Powerful, able, capable of (with inf.); Ku. 4. 11. 2 Rich, wealthy. —रः 1 A lord, master; ईर्यं लोकोर्यतः सेवते Mu. 1. 14. 2 A king, prince, ruler. 3 A rich or great man; मा प्रयच्छेथे वनं H 1. 15; cf. "To carry coals to Newcastle." 4 A husband; Ki 9 39. 5 The Supreme God (परमेश्वर). 6 *N.* of

Siva; Y. 1. 1. 7 The God of love, Cupid. —रा-री *N.* of Durgā. —COMP.

—निषेधः denial of the existence of god, atheism. —पूजक *a.* pious, devout. —मन्दिर *a.* a temple. —सभा a royal court or assembly.

ईर 1 *U.* (इरति-ने, इरति) 1 To fly away. 2 To look, see. 3 To give. 4 To kill.

ईरः The month Aṣvina; cf. इर.

ईर्य *ind.* Slightly, to some extent, a little; ईर्यं बुद्धिर्ता S. 1. 3. —COMP.

—उत्पन्न *a.* tepid. —कर *a.* 1 doing little. 2 easy to be accomplished. —जलं shallow water. —पटु *a.* a little white or pale, whitish. —दुष्टः a mean or contemptible person. —रक्त *a.* pale red. —लभ, —प्रलभ *a.* to be got for little. —हसः slight laughter, a smile.

ईर्य The pole or shafts of a carriage or a plough.

ईरिका 1 An elephant's eyeball. 2 A painter's brush. 3 A weapon, arrow, dart.

ईरिरः Fire.

ईरीका 1 A painter's brush. 2 An ingot-mould. 3 —इरीका *q. v.*

ईर्या-र्यः See इर्या, इर्या.

ईर 1 *A.* (ईरते, इरित) 1 To wish, desire, think of (with acc. or inf.); Bg. 16. 12; Bk. 1. 11. 2 To endeavour to obtain. 3 To aim at or attempt, endeavour, strive; वाडुयं मधुवि-दुना रचयितुं ह्यारुद्धपेरिहते Bk. 2. 6; Y. 2. 116. —WITH सं 1 to wish, desire. 2 to strive to do or perform, strive for; प्रियाणि वाञ्छितानिः समीहितुं Ki. 1. 19.

ईर्या 1 Wish, desire. 2 Effort, exertion, activity; Ms. 9. 205. —COMP.

—सूयः 1 a wolf. 2 a division of the drama consisting of four acts; for definition &c. see S. D. 518. —दुष्टः a wolf.

ईरित *p. p.* Wished; sought, striven for &c. —त 1 A wish, desire. 2 Effort, exertion. 3 An undertaking, deed, act; Ki. 1. 20.

उ.

उ *N.* of Siva, the second of the three syllables in ओम्; see अ. —*ind.*

1 As a particle used expletively; उ उमेशः Sk. 2 An interjection of:—

(*a*) calling; उ मेति माया तपसा निषिद्धा पश्चादास्यां हनुमती जगाम Ku. 1. 26; (*b*) anger; (*c*) compassion; (*d*) command; (*e*) acceptance; (*f*) inter-

rogation; or (*g*) used merely as an expletive. In classical literature used

chiefly with अथ (अथो), न (नो) and किम् (किम्); see these words.

उक्त *p. p.* (*fr.* वक्त) 1 Said, spoken. 2 Uttered, spoken (opp. अनुमित or संभावित). 3 Told, addressed; असाव-बुकोपि सहाय वव Ku. 3. 26. 4 Describ-

ed, related. —क्त *a.* speech, words collectively; a sentence. —COMP.

—अनुक्त *a.* spoken and not spoken —उपसंदाः a brief description, res-

umé, peroration. —निर्वाहः maintain-

ing an assertion. —इत्कः a word (fem-

inine or neuter) of which also a

masculine exists, and the meaning

of which differs from that of the

masculine only by the notion of

gender. —यद्युक्तं speech and reply, discourse.

उक्तिः *f.* 1 Speech, expression, statement; उक्तिर्यथारम्भात् स्यात्सामान्यविशे-

पयोः Chandr. 5. 120; Ms. 8. 104. 2 A sentence. 3 Power of expression, the expressive power of a word; as in एकयोक्त्या पुण्यवती दिवाकरनिशाकरी Ak.

उक्तं 1 A saying, sentence, verse, (स्तोत्रं). 2 Eulogy, praise. 3 N of the Sāmaveda.

उक्ष 1. 6. U. (उक्षति, उक्षित) 1 To sprinkle, wet, moisten, pour down upon; औक्षन् शोणितमभोदाः Bk. 17. 9, 3. 5; Si. 5. 30; R. 11. 5, 20; Ku. 1. 54. 2 To emit, send forth. —WITH अभि to sprinkle, with holy or consecrated water; शिरसि शकुतलामस्तुक्ष्य S 4. —परि to sprinkle round about. —प्र to consecrate by sprinkling holy water; प्राणायमे तथा शस्त्रि मोक्षितं द्विजकाम्यया Y. 1. 179; Ms. 5. 27. —संप्र to consecrate by sprinkling; Y. 1. 24.

उक्षणं 1 Sprinkling. 2 Consecrating as by sprinkling; वासिष्ठमोक्षणजात् प्रमावात् R. 5. 27.

उक्षन् *m.* An ox or bull; Ku. 7. 70; (changed to उक्ष in some comp महोक्षः, वृद्धोक्षः &c.) —Comp. —तरः a small bull or ox, cf. वत्सर.

उक्ष, उक्ष् 1 P. (ओक्षति, उंक्षति, ओक्षित, उंक्षित) To go, move.

उक्षा A boiling vessel, a boiler or cooking pot (such as a sauce-pan).

उक्ष्य *a.* Dressed or boiled in a pot (as flesh &c.); ह्युक्ष्यस्य च होमवान् Bk. 4. 9.

उग्र *a.* 1 Fierce, cruel, ferocious, savage (as a look &c.); दुर्जनः. 2 Formidable, terrific, frightful, fearful; सिंहनिपातसुग्रं R. 3. 60; Ms. 6. 75, 12. 75. 3 Powerful, strong, violent, intense; उग्रतया वेदां S. 3. intensely hot उग्रकोकं Me. 113 v. 1. 4 Sharp, Pungent, hot. 5 High, noble —ग्रः 1 N. of Siva or Rudra. 2 N. of a mixed tribe, descendant of a Kshatriya father and Sūdra mother. 3 N. of a country called Kerala (modern Malabar). 4 The sentiment called विद्र. —Comp. —गंध *a.* strong-smelling. (—यः) 1 the Champaka tree. 2 garlic. —वारिणी, —वृद्धा N. of Durgā. —जाति *a.* base-born. —दुर्जन-रूप *a.* frightful in appearance, fierce-looking. —धन्वन् *a.* having a powerful bow. (—मः) N. of Siva and Indra. —क्षेत्रा 'crest of Siva', N. of the Ganges. —सेनः N. of a king of mathurā and father of Kamsa He was deposed by his son; but Krishna, after having slain Kamsa, restored him to the throne.

उग्रपद्म *a.* Fierce-looking, frightful, hideous.

उग्र 4 P. (उग्रति, उग्रित or उग्र, mostly used in *p. p.*) 1 To collect, to gather together. 2 To be fond of, delight in. 3 To be proper or fit. 4 To be accustomed or used to.

उचित *p. p.* 1 Fit, proper, right, suitable; उचितस्तदुपायः U. 3; usually with inf.; उचितं न ते मंगलकाले रोदितुं S. 4. 2 Usual, customary; उचितेषु करणीयिषु S. 4. 3 Accustomed or used to, in comp.; नीवारमाणधेयचित्तैः R. 1. 50, 2. 25; 3. 54, 60; 11. 9; Ki. 1. 34. 4 Praiseworthy.

उच्च *a.* 1 High (in all senses); tall; क्षितिधारणोच्चं Ku. 7. 68; elevated, exalted (family &c.). 2 Loud, high-sounding; उच्चाः पक्षिणाः Si. 4. 18. 3 Intense, violent, strong. —Comp. —तक्रः the cocoa-nut tree. —तालः (heightened) music, dancing &c. at a tavern. —नीच *a.* 1 high and low. 2 various. —ललाटा टिका a woman with a high or projecting forehead. —संश्रय *a.* occupying a high station (said of a planet); R. 3. 13; see Malli. thereon.

उच्चैः *ind.* 1 High, above, lofty (fig. also); श्रितोद्योत्रैर्भिरावमुच्चैः Si. 1. 16, 16. 46. 2 Loud.

उच्चक्षुष *a.* 1 With the eyes directed upwards, looking upwards. 2 With the eyes taken out, blind.

उच्छेद *a.* 1 Fierce, terrible, formidable. 2 Quick. 3 Loud. 4 Angry, irascible.

उच्छेदः The last watch of the night.

उच्छ्रयः 1 A collection, heap, multitude; रूपोच्छ्रयः S. 2. 9; cf. शिलोच्छ्रय also. 2 Gathering, collecting (flowers &c.) पुष्पोच्छ्रयं नायति S. 4; Ku. 3. 61. 3 The knot of a woman's (wearing) garment. 4 Prosperity, rise.

उच्छरणं 1 Going up or out. 2 Utterance.

उच्छल *a.* Moving. —लं Mind.

उच्छलने Moving away, setting out.

उच्छलित *p. p.* On the point of going, setting out; R. 2. 6.

उच्छादनं 1 Driving away, expulsion. 2 Separation. 3 Eradication, extirpation (of a plant). 4 A kind of charm or magical incantation. 5 Working this charm; ruining one's enemy.

उच्चारः 1 Utterance, pronunciation, declaration. 2 Excrement, dung; मातृस्वार एव सः H. Pr. 16; Ms. 4. 50. 3 Discharge (in general).

उच्चारणं 1 Pronunciation, utterance; वाचः tik. 2; वेदः. 2 Declaration, enunciation.

उच्चावच *a.* 1 High and low, irregular; Ms. 6. 73. 2 Various, diverse; Ms. 1. 38; Si. 4. 46.

उच्छ्रङ्खलः The flag of a banner or the banner itself.

उच्चैः *ind.* 1 Aloft, high, above, upwards (opp. नीच-चैः); विपयुच्चैः स्वयं Bh. 2. 28; उच्चैश्वाचः P. I. 2. 29. 2 Loudly, with a loud noise. 3 Power-

fully; very much, greatly; विद्वति मयमुच्चैर्विद्ययाणां वनांताः Rs. 1. 22. 4 (Used as an adj. in comp. or by itself) (a) high, noble; जनोयमुच्चैः पदलघनोत्सुकः Ku. 5. 64; S. 4. 15; Ratn. 4. 19. (b) distinguished, pre-eminent, famous; उच्चैश्चैः प्रवासेन Ku. 2. 47. —Comp. —बुद्धं 1 clamour, uproar. 2 loud proclamation. —वादः high praise. —शिरस *a.* high-minded, magnanimous; Ku. 1. 12. —श्रवस्, —स *a.* 1 long eared. 2 deaf. (—मः) N. of the horse of Indra (said to be churned out of the ocean).

उच्चैस्तनां *ind.* 1 Exceedingly high. 2 Very loudly.

उच्चैस्तरं-रां *ind.* 1 Very loud. 2 Exceedingly high; Ku. 7. 68.

उच्छन्न *a.* 1 Destroyed, cut down (perhaps for उत्सन्न); see उच्छिन्न. 2 Extinct (as a work).

उच्छलन् *pres. a.* 1 Shining, moving about. 2 Moving, going on. 3 Flying up or away, going up high.

उच्छलने Going or moving upwards.

उच्छादनं 1 Covering. 2 Rubbing the body with perfumes.

उच्छासन *a.* Not amenable to rule or command, unruly.

उच्छास, वतिन् *a.* 1 Contrary or opposed to शास्त्र (civil or religious law-books). 2 Deviating from or transgressing the law books.

उच्छिख *a.* 1 Crested. 2 Flaming, blazing up; R. 16. 87.

उच्छिष्टिः *f.* Extirpation, destruction; कोसलं Ratn. 4.

उच्छिन्न *p. p.* 1 Extirpated, destroyed; cut down or off; उच्छिन्नाग्रयकार्त्तये कुलटा गोमार्तरे श्रीगता Mu. 6. 5. 2 Abject, vile.

उच्छिरस *a.* 1 With the neck raised (lit). 2 High. 3 (Hence) Noble, great, exalted; शैलसजापि पितृसच्छिरसोऽभिलाषं Ku. 3. 75, 6. 70.

उच्छिलीय *a.* Full of mushrooms (shot up); कर्तुं यच्च प्रभवति महीच्छिली-ग्रामवध्याम् Me. 11. —ग्र A mushroom.

उच्छिद्य *p. p.* 1 Left as a remnant. 2 Rejected, abandoned; R. 12. 15. 3 Stale; कल्पना stale idea or invention. —हं 1 Leavings, fragments, remainder (especially of food or sacrifice); नोच्छिद्यं कस्यापि दद्यात् Ms. 2. 56. —Comp. —अन्नं leavings, offal. —मोदनं wax.

उच्छीर्षक 1 A pillow. 2 The head.

उच्छुष्क *a.* Dried up, withered.

उच्छून *a.* 1 Swollen; प्रबलकृतिताच्छूननेन प्रियायाः Me. 84; उच्चानोच्छूनमं हृक्पाटितोद-संनिभे K. P. 7; अनवरतकृतिताच्छूनताग्रद्वहि Dk. 95. 2 Fat. 3 High, lofty.

उच्छृङ्खल *a.* 1 Unbridled, unrestrained, uncurbed; वाचा Pt. 3; अन्यदु-च्छृङ्खलं सत्यमन्यच्छास्त्रनियमितं Si. 2. 62. 2

Self willed. 3 Irregular, desultory.

उच्छेदः-दनं 1 Cutting off. 2 Extirpation, eradication, putting an end to; सतां भवोच्छेदकरः पिता ते R. 14. 74. 3 Excision.

उच्छेषः-षणं Remainder.

उच्छोषण a. 1 Making dry, withering up; यच्छोकमुच्छोषणमिन्द्रियाणां Bg. 2. 8. 2 Burning. -नं Drying up; parching, withering.

उच्छ्र (च्छ्रा) यः 1 Rising (of a planet &c.). 2 Raising, erecting. 3 Height, elevation (physical and moral); शृंगोच्छ्रायेः कुसुदाशिशदेर्वो वितत्य स्थितः सं Me. 58; Ki. 7. 27, 8. 23. 4 Growth, increase, intensity; शुण° Ki. 8. 21; नीतोच्छ्रायं 5. 31. 5 Pride.

उच्छ्रयणं Raising, elevation.

उच्छ्रित p. p. 1 Raised, lifted up. 2 Gone up, risen. 3 High, tall, lofty exalted. 4 Produced, born. 5 Increasing, prosperous, increased, grown. 6 Proud.

उच्छ्रितः = उच्छ्रय q. v.

उच्छ्रुतनं 1 Breathing, sighing. 2 Heaving.

उच्छ्रुतित p. p. (Used actively). 1 Heaving, breathing. 2 Emitting or sending out vapour (refreshed). 3 Full-blown, opened. 4 Refreshed; Me. 42. 5 Consoled; उच्छ्रुतौच्छ्रुतितहृद्वा Me. 100. -तं 1 Breath, the (very) life; सा कुलपतेरुच्छ्रुतितमिव S. 3. 2 Blooming, blowing. 3 Exhalation; R. 8. 3. 4 Heaving, upheaval, throbbing. 5 The vital airs of the body.

उच्छ्रुतः 1 Breath, exhalation, breathing out; सुलोच्छ्रासमयं V. 4. 22; Ra. 1. 3; Me. 102. 2 Support of life. 3 A sigh. 4 Consolation, encouragement; Amaru. 11. 5 An airhole. 6 A division or chapter of a book, as of the Harshā-charita; cf. अथाव.

उच्छ्रासिन् a. 1 Breathing. 2 Heaving; sighing. 3 Vanishing, fading away.

उच्छ 6 P. 1 To bind. 2 To finish. 3 To give up, abandon.

उज्जय (यि) नी N. of a city, the modern Ujain in Mālvā, and one of the seven sacred cities of the Hindus (cf. अवन्ति); सीधोत्सवप्रणयविमुक्तो मा स धृक्जयिण्याः Me. 27.

उज्जासनं Killing; बोरस्योजसनं Sk.

उज्जिह्वान a. Going up, rising (as sun); उज्जिह्वानस्य भानोः Mu. 4. 21. 2 Departing, going out; जीवितां वराकं Mā. 10.

उज्जम् a. 1 Blown, expanded; उज्जम्भवद्वाभोजान् भिनत्यगानि सागना S. D. 2. 2 Gaping, open. -नः 1 Opening, expansion, blowing. 2 Breaking asunder, parting.

उज्जम्, -मणं 1 Yawning. 2 Opening. 3 Spreading, increase.

उज्जय a. Having the bow-string loosened.

उज्ज्वल a. Bright, shining, splendid; उज्ज्वलकपोलं सुहं Si. 9. 48. 2 Lovely, beautiful; सगो निसर्गोज्ज्वल N. 3. 136. 3 Blown, expanded. 4 Unrestrained. -लः Love, passion. -लं Gold.

उज्ज्वलनं 1 Burning; shining. 2 Splendour, brilliance.

उज्ज्व 6 P. (उज्जति, उज्जित) 1 To abandon, leave, quit; सपदि विगतविद्रस्त-ल्यमुज्जावकार R. 5. 75; 1. 40, 51; आत-पायोज्जित धान्यं Mb. exposed to the sun. 2 To avoid, escape from; उदये मद्रवाच-मुज्जता R. 8. 84. 3 To emit, give out; अविप्रतो ज्जितवारिविपाङ्गुलिः Ki. 5. 6; Si. 4. 63.

उज्जकः 1 A cloud. 2 A devotee.

उज्जान Abandoning, removing, leaving.

उज्ज 5 P. (उज्जति, उज्जित) To glean, gather (bit by bit); शिलानयुज्जतः Ms. 3. 100.

उज्जः Gleaning or gathering grains; ताम्युज्जकृत्तितिकतानि R. 5. 8; Ms. 10. 112. -हं Gleaning. -Comp. -वृत्ति, -शील a. one who lives by gleaning grains, a gleaner.

उज्जनं Gleaning grains of corn in market-places &c.

उज्ज 1 A leaf 2 Grass. -Comp. -जः -जं a hut, cottage, hermitage (being mostly made of grass or leaves); उज्जमद्वाविकुलं नीवारवलिं विलाक्यतः S. 4. 20; R. 1. 52, 50.

उज्जः f. उज्ज n 1 A lunar mansion; a star; इन्द्रकाशतितितितुल्याः R. 16. 65. 2 Water (said to be n. only). -Comp. -चक्रं zodiacal circle. -पः, -पं a raft; तितितुल्यस्तरं मोहादुद्वेगानि सागरं R. 1. 2; केनोदयेन परलोकादनीं तरिष्ये Mb. 8. 23. (-पः) the moon; Mk. 4. 23. -पतिः, -राजः the moon; जितसुहृदपतिना Ratn. 1. 5; रसात्मकस्योदयेतरे रस्यः Ku. 5. 22. -पथः the sky, the firmament.

उज्ज्वरः 1 N. of a tree (Mar. ओदुवर) 2 The threshold of a house. 3 A eunuch. 4 A kind of leprosy (-रं also). -रं 1 The fruit of the उज्ज्वर tree. 2 Copper.

उज्ज्वरः = उज्ज्वरः q. v.

उज्ज्वरं Flying up, soaring; गतो विह-स्योद्वरं निरादाता N. 1. 125.

उज्ज्वर a 1 Agreeable, excellent. 2 Formidable, terrific; उज्ज्वरस्यस्तवि-स्तारिणः संद्वयमसितकामापरम् Mā. 5. 23.

उज्ज्वर p. p. Flown up, flying up. -नं 1 Flying up, soaring. 2 A particular flight of birds.

उज्ज्वरं Flying up.

उज्ज्वरः N. of Siva.

उज्जः N. of a country; the modern Orissa; see ओडु.

उडेरकः A ball of flour, roll, loaf; तथेवंडेरकः Y. 1. 288.

उद् ind. A particle of (a) doubt; (b) interrogation; (c) deliberation; (d) intensity.

उद् ind. 1 A particle expressing (a) doubt, uncertainty, guess (or); तत्किमयमात्रपदोषः स्वादुत यथा मे मनासि वन्दे S. 3; स्थायुरयमुत दुःखः G. M. (?) alternative; usually a correlative cf किं (whether-or); किमिदं धृक्किमिदमिदमुत धर्म-शास्त्रेण पठितमुत मोक्षमार्गिणिकारिणं E. 155; Ku. 6. 23; the place of उद् is also taken by आहो or आहोस्वित्; sometimes आहो, आहोस्वित् or स्वित् are joined to उद्. (c) association, connection, (having a cumulative force, 'and', 'also'); उत बलवानुताबलः; (d) interrogation; उत दंडः पतिष्यति. 2 With a preceding वति=on the contrary, on the other hand, but; सामवादाः सकोपस्य तस्य प्रयुत दीपकाः Si. 2. 55. 3 With a preceding किं=how much more or how much less; see किम्. उत, -उत either-or; एकमेव वरं पुंसामुत राज्यमुताग्रमः G. M.

उत्तथ्यः N. of a son of Angiras and elder brother of Bṛhaspati.-Comp. -अनुजः, -अनुजस्यम् m. Bṛhaspati, teacher of the gods; तथ्यामुतथादुजवज्ज-मादये गदायजं Si. 2. 69.

उत्तक a. 1 Desirous of, longing for, anxiously wishing for (in comp.); अद्रिमुतासमागमोक्तः Ku. 6. 95; मानसोक्तः Me. 11; sometimes with an inf.; Si. 4. 18. 2 Regretting, sad, sorrowful. 3 Absent-minded.

उत्कचुक a. Without a bodice or coat of mail.

उत्कट a. 1 Large, spacious; U. 4. 29. 2 Powerful, mighty; fierce. 3 Excessive, much; अत्युत्कटेः पापपुण्यैश्चिह्न कलमभ्युते H. 1. 83. 4 Abounding in, richly endowed with. 5 Drunk, mad, furious; मद्योत्कटः. 6 Superior, high. 7 Uneven.-डः 1 A fluid (ichor) dropping from the temples of an elephant in rut. 2 An elephant in rut.

उत्कट a. 1 Having the neck up-lifted; (hence) prepared, ready, on the point of (doing anything), in comp.; आज्ञापकोत्कटः S. 2; रथस्वकोत्कटद्वये चाल्मीकीये तपोवनं B. 15. 11. 2 (Hence) Anxious, eager. -डः, -डा A mode of sexual enjoyment.

उत्कटा 1 Anxiety, uneasiness (in general); पात्यस्य शङ्कतलेति इदं संसृष्टम्; स्कंदय S. 4. 5. 2 Longing for a beloved person or thing; इहिरिषिं सोत्कटमुदीर्यते Amaru. 24. 3 Regret, sorrow, missing anything or person; गद्योत्कटा Mā. 1. 15; Me. 83.

उत्कटित p. p. 1 Anxious, grieving for, sorrowful. 2 Longing for 3

beloved person or things — सा A mistress longing for her absent lover or husband, one of the eight heroines; she is thus defined:—आगुं कृतचित्तोऽपि देवाभावाति यादियः । तद्वगमनदुःखार्ता विरहोक्तं हिता तु सा ॥ S. D. 121.

उत्कंधर *a.* Having the neck up-lifted; उत्कंधरं शरुक्रमित्युवाच Si. 4. 18.

उत्कंप *a.* Trembling —प; —पने Trembling, tremor, agitation; किमधिकवासी-त्कंपं दिशः समुदीक्षसे Amaru. 28; M. 72.

उत्करः 1 A heap, multitude. 2 A pile, stack. 3 Rubbish, (सृष्टिकोत्कर) Mk. 3.

उत्कंजरः A kind of musical instrument.

उत्कर्तुं 1 Cutting off, tearing out. 2 Rooting out, eradication.

उत्कर्षः 1 Pulling off or upwards. 2 Elevation, eminence, rise, prosperity; निर्मादुः कुलमुत्कर्षं Ms. 4. 244, 9. 24. 3 Increase, abundance, excess; पंचानामपि धनानामुत्कर्षं पुबुद्धिः R. 4. 11. 4 Excellence, highest merit, glory; उत्कर्षः स च धर्म्मना यदेव च सिध्यति लक्ष्मे चले S. 2. 5. 5 Self-conceit, boasting. 6 Joy.

उत्कर्षणं 1 Drawing upwards. 2 Taking or pulling off.

उत्कलः 1 N. of a country, the modern Orissa, or the inhabitants of that country (pl.); जगन्नाथप्रांतदेश उत्कलः परिकीर्तितः see ओड़; उत्कलादर्शिनपथः R. 4. 38. 2 A fowler, bird-catcher. 3 A porter.

उत्कलाप *a.* Having the tail erect and expanded; R. 16. 64.

उत्कलिका 1 Anxiety in general; uneasiness; जाता नोत्कलिका Amaru. 78. Longing for, regretting, missing anything or person. 3 Wanton sport, dalliance (इल). 4 A bud. 5 A wave; क्षुभितमुत्कलिकारलं मनः ruffled by waves Māl. 3. 10 (where उत्कलिका also means anxiety); Si. 3. 70. —Comp. —प्रायः a variety of prose composition abounding in compound words and hard letters; भवेदुत्कलिकाप्रायं समासादयं ददाक्षरं Chand. M. 6.

उत्कषणं 1 Tearing, pulling up. 2 Ploughing, drawing through (as a plough); सद्यः सरीसृकषणमुचि क्षेपमाकुरु मालं Me. 16. 3 Rubbing; Bv. 1. 73.

उत्कारः 1 Winnowing corn. 2 Piling up corn. 3 One who sows corn.

उत्कासः, —सर्प, उत्कासिका Hemming, clearing the throat of mucus.

उत्करि *a.* Wafting, scattering upwards; bearing; Ku. 5. 26, 6. 5; R. 1. 38.

उत्कीर्तनं 1 Praising, celebrating. 2 Proclaiming.

उत्कुटं Lying down or sleeping with the face (or head) upwards.

उत्कुणः 1 A bug. 2 A louse.

उत्कुल *a.* Fallen from the family, disgracing or dishonouring one's

family; यदि यथा वदति हितिपस्तथा । स्वमासि किं पितृकुलया त्वया ॥ S. 5. 27.

उत्कुजः The singing (of the cuckoo).

उत्कुडः A parasol or umbrella.

उत्कुर्द्धनं Jumping up, springing upwards.

उत्कुल *a.* Overflowing the bank.

उत्कुलित *a.* Reaching the bank; Si. 3. 70.

उत्कुष्ठ *p. p.* 1 Drawn up or out, raised, elevated 2 Excellent, eminent, best, highest; Ms. 5. 163, 8. 281; बटं Pt. 3. 36 superior in strength 3 Tilled; ploughed.

उत्कोचः A bribe; उत्कोचमिव वृत्ति K. 232; Y. 1. 338.

उत्कोचकः 1 A bribe. 2 The receiver of a bribe; Ms. 9. 258.

उत्क्रमः 1 Going up or out, departure. 2 Progressive increase. 3 Deviation, transgression, violation.

उत्क्रमणं 1 Going up or out, departure. 2 Ascent. 3 Surpassing, exceeding. 4 The flight or passage of the soul (out of the body) i. e. death; Ms. 6. 63.

उत्क्रान्तिः *f.* 1 Going up or out, departure. 2 The flight or passage of the soul (out of the body), death.

उत्क्रामः 1 Going out or up, departure. 2 Surpassing. 3 Violation, transgression.

उत्क्रोशः 1 Clamour, outcry. 2 Proclamation. 3 An osprey (कुरी).

उत्क्रेद्दः Becoming wet or moist.

उत्क्रेषः 1 Excitement, disquietude. 2 Disorder of the humours. 3 Sickness; particularly, sea-sickness.

उत्क्षिप्त *p. p.* 1 Thrown upwards, tossed, raised. 2 Held up, supported. 3 Seized or overcome with, struck with; विसर्गं Ratn. 1. 4 Demolished, destroyed. —तः The thorn apple, the Dhattūra plant.

उत्क्षिप्तिका A crescent-shaped ornament worn in the upper part of the ear.

उत्क्षेपः 1 Throwing or tossing up; पक्षोक्षेप Me. 47. 2 That which is thrown or tossed up; विदूक्षेपान् विप्रातः M. 2. 13. 3 Sending, despatching. 4 Vomiting.

उत्क्षेपक *a.* One who throws or tosses up, who or what elevates or raises; Y. 2. 274. —कः 1 A stealer of clothes &c.; वज्रावृष्टिपक्षपहरतीत्युत्क्षेपकः Mit. 2 One who sends or orders.

उत्क्षेपणं 1 Throwing upwards, lifting or tossing up; अतिमानलोहितलो बाह्वदोक्षेपणात् S. 1. 30. 2 Throwing upwards, regarded by the Vaiseshikas as one of the five *karmans* q. v. 3 Vomiting. 4 Sending away, despatching. 5 A kind of basket for cleaning corn. 6 A fan.

उत्खचित *a.* Intermixed, interwoven, set or inlaid with; कुम्भोत्खचितान् कलीकृतः R. 8. 53, 13. 54.

उत्खला A kind of perfume.

उत्खात *p. p.* 1 Excavated, dug up.

2 Extracted, drawn out; U. 3. 3 Uprooted, plucked up by the roots (lit.); लीला° U. 3. 16. 4 (fig.) (a) Eradicated, totally destroyed, annihilated; किमुत्खातं नंदवंशस्य Mu. 1; °लक्षणे मधुरेश्वरः प्रातः U. 7. (b) Deposed, deprived of power or authority; फलेः संवर्धयामासुत्खातप्रतिरोपिताः R. 4. 37 (where उत्खात means 'uprooted' also). —तः A hole, cavity, uneven ground.

—Comp. —केलिः *f.* digging out earth in sport (by means of horns, tusks &c.); उत्खातकेलिः क्षुण्णदिव्येनक्रीडा निगद्यते.

उत्खातिव *a.* Uneven, having ups and downs, rugged (opp सम); उत्खातिनी क्षुभिरिति यया रदिनसंयमनाद्रथस्य नदीकृतो वेपः S. 1.

उत्त *a.* Wet, moist.

उत्तंसः 1 A crest, chaplet, an ornament worn on the crown of the head; उत्तंसानहस्त वारि सुर्वज्यः Si. 8. 57; cf. कर्णोत्तंसः 2 An ear-ring; Māl. 5. 18, Bv. 2. 55.

उत्तंसित *a.* 1 Having ear-rings. 2 Put or worn on the crest; Bh. 3. 129.

उत्तद *a.* Overflowing the bank; R. 11. 58.

उत्तप्त *p. p.* Burnt, heated, seared; °कनक K. 43. —तः Dried flesh.

उत्तम *a.* 1 Best, excellent (oft. in comp.); द्विजोत्तम, स्रु° &c.; प्रायेणावममध्यमोत्तमशृणुः संसर्गो जायते Bh. 2. 67. 2 Foremost, uppermost, highest. 3 Most elevated, chief, principal. 4 Greatest, first; Ms. 2. 249. —मः 1 N. of Vishnu. 2 The last person (=first person according to English phraseology). —मा An excellent woman. —Comp. —अर्धं 'the best limb of the body', the head; कश्चिद् द्विपक्षवद्भूतोत्तमः R. 7. 51; Ms. 1. 93, 8. 300; Ku. 7. 41; Bg. 11. 27. —अद्यम *a.* high and low; °मध्यम good, middling, and bad. —अर्धः 1 the best half. 2 the last half or part. —अहः the last or latest day; a fine or lucky day. —अणनः, —अणिकः (उत्तमर्णः) a creditor (opp. अवर्णः). —पदं a high office. —उ (रु) रुवः 1 the last person in verbal conjugation; (=first person according to English phraseology). 2 the Supreme Spirit. 3 an excellent man. —श्लोक *a.* of excellent fame, illustrious, glorious, well-known. —संयहः (°ज्ञी°) intriguing with another man's wife, i. e. speaking amorously at her &c. —साहसः, —सं 1 the highest (of the fixed) pecuniary punishments; a fine of 1000 (or according to some 80,000) panas.

उत्तमीय *a.* Uppermost, highest, best, principal.

उत्तमः, -भनं 1 Upholding, propping, supporting; धुवनोत्तमनस्तमान् K. 260. 2 A prop, stay, support. 3 Stopping, arresting.

उत्तर *a.* 1 Being or produced in the north, northern (declined like a pronoun). 2 Upper, higher (opp. अधर.); अवन्तोत्तरकार्य R. 9. 60. 3 (a) Later, latter, following, subsequent (opp. पूर्व); पूर्वमेवः-उत्तमेवः, 'मीमांसा; उत्तरार्थः &c.; 'तमचरिते. (b) Future, concluding. 4 Left (opp. दक्षिण). 5 Superior, chief, excellent. 6 More, more than (generally as the last member of a comp. with numerals); बहुवचनं विंशतिः 26; अष्टोत्तरं दत्तं 108. 7 Accompanied or attended with, full of, consisting chiefly of, followed by (at the end of comp.); राज्ञो दु चरितार्थेन दुःस्वोत्तरं S. 5; अलोच्यमानं Ku. 5. 61. 8 To be crossed over. —रः 1 Future time, futurity. 2 N. of Vishnu. 3 N. of Siva. 4 N. of a son of Virāṭa. —रा 1 The north; अस्त्युत्तरस्यां दिशि देवतासा Ku 1. 1. 2 A lunar mansion. 3 N. of the daughter of Virāṭa and wife of Abhimanyu. —रं 1 An answer, reply; प्रश्नको च प्रतिकुशुत्तरं R. 8. 47; उत्तरादुत्तरं वाक्यं वदतां संप्रजाये Pt 1. 60. 2 (In law) Defence, a rejoinder. 3 The last part or following member of a compound. 4 (In Mīm.) The fourth member of an अधिकरण q. v.; the answer. 5 The upper surface or cover. 6 Conclusion. 7 Remainder, rest. 8 Excess, over and above; see above (उत्तर *a.* 8). 9 Remainder, difference (in arith.). —रं *ind.* 1 Above. 2 Afterwards; तत् उत्तरं, तत् उत्तरं &c. —Comp. अधर *a.* higher and lower (fig also) —अधिकारः, -रिता, -रत् right to property, heirship, inheritance. —अधिकारिन् *m.* an heir. —अचनं ('चनं, न being changed to च) 1 the progress of the sun to the north (of the equator); Bg. 8. 24. 2 the period or time of the summer solstice. —अर्धं 1 the upper part of the body 2 the northern part. 3 the latter half (opp. पूर्वार्धं). —अहः the following day. —आभासः a false reply. —आज्ञा the northern direction. 'अधिपतिः, -पतिः an epithet of Kubera. —आवाहा the 21st lunar mansion consisting of three stars. —आसंगः an upper garment; कृतोत्तरासंगं K. 43; Si. 2. 19; Ku 5. 16. —द्वार *a.* other than उत्तर i. e. southern. (—रा) the 'southern direction. —उत्तर *a.* 1 more and more, higher and higher. 2 successive, ever increasing; 'क्षेत्रे दहः Pt. 1; Y. 2. 136. (—रं) a reply to an answer, reply on reply अलमुत्तरोच्येण

Mn. 3. —ओष्ठः the upper lip. (उत्तरो-च्यः). —काण्डं the seventh book of the Rāmāyana. —कायः the upper part of the body; R. 9. 60. —कालः future time. —कुर्व (m. pl.) one of the nine divisions of the world, the country of the northern Kurus. —कोसलाः (m. pl.) the northern Kosalas; पितृन्तस्तुत्तरकोसलार् R. 9. 1. —क्रिया funeral rites, obsequies. —छद्ः a bed-covering, covering (in general); R. 5. 65, 17. 21. —ज *a.* born subsequently or afterwards. —ज्योतिषाः (m. pl.) the northern Jyotishas. —दायक *a.* disobedient, impertinent. —दिक्षु the north. —ईशः, —पालः Kubera the regent of the north. —पक्षः 1 the northern wing or side. 2 the dark half of a lunar month. 3 the second part of an argument, i. e. a reply, the reason *pro.* (opp. पूर्वपक्ष); प्रापयन् पवनव्याधिर्मुखरपक्षनाम् Si. 2. 15. 4 a demonstrated truth or conclusion. 5 the minor proposition in a syllogism. 6 (in Mīm.) the fifth member of an *Adhikarana* q. v. —पटः 1 an upper garment. 2 a bed-covering (उत्तरच्छद्ः). —पथः the northern way, way leading to the north. —पदं 1 the last member of a compound. 2 a word that can be compounded with another. —पश्चिमा the north-west. —पादः the second division of a legal plaint. —पुरुषः = उत्तमपुरुषः q. v. —पूर्वा the north-east. —प्रच्छद्ः a coverlid, quilt. —प्रत्युत्तरं 1 a dispute, debate; retort. 2 the pleadings in a law-suit. —फ (फर) ल्युनी the twelfth lunar mansion consisting of two stars. —भाद्रपद-द्वा the 26th lunar mansion consisting of two stars. —मीमांसा the later Mīmāṃsā, the Vedānta philosophy, (distinguished from मीमांसा proper, which is usually called पूर्वमीमांसा). —लक्षणं the indication of an (actual) reply. —वयसः, —न. old age, the declining period of life. —वस्त्र-वासत् *n.* an upper garment, mantle, cloak. —वादिन् *m.* a defendant, respondent. —साधकः an assistant, helper. —उत्तरंग *a.* 1 Ruffled or washed by waves, inundated; tremulous; Mu. 6. 3. 2 With surging waves; R. 7. 36; Ku. 3. 48. —उत्तरतः, —रात् *ind.* 1 From the north; to the north. 2 To the left (opp. दक्षिणतः). 3 Behind. 4 Afterwards. —उत्तरज *ind.* Subsequently, later or further on, below (in a work), in the sequel. —उत्तरहि *ind.* Northerly, to the north of (with abl.); Bk. 8. 107. —उत्तरीयं, —यकं An upper garment. —उत्तरेण *ind.* (With gen., acc. or at the end of a comp.) Northward, on

the north side of; तत्रागारं वनपविशुद्वाहुरो-यासदीयं Me. 75 v. 1; Māl. 9. 24.

उत्तरेयः *ind.* On a subsequent day, on the day following, to-morrow.

उत्तर्जनं Violent threatening.

उत्तान *a.* 1 Stretched or spread out, expanded, dilated; U. 3-23. 2 (a) Lying on the back, with the face upwards; Māl. 3; उत्तानोच्छ्रनमं हृक्पादितो-वर्त्तन्निमे K. P. 7. (b) Upright, erect. 3 Open. 4 Open, unreserved, candid; स्वभावेनानुहृदयं S. 5 frank-minded. 5 Concave. 6 Shallow. —Comp. —पादः N. of a king, father of Dhruva. —जः N. of Dhruva, the polar star. —जय *a.* sleeping supinely or on the back, lying with the face upwards; कदा उत्तानजयः पुत्रकः जनविष्यति मे हृदयाह्लादं K. 62. (—यः, —या) a little child, suckling, infant.

उत्तापः 1 Great heat, inflammation. 2 Affliction, torment. 3 Excitement, passion.

उत्तारः 1 Transporting over, conveying. 2 Fording. 3 Landing, disembarking. 4 Getting rid of. 6 Vomiting.

उत्तारकः 1 A deliverer, saviour. 2 N. of Siva.

उत्तारणं The act of landing, delivering or rescuing. —जः N. of Vishnu.

उत्ताल *a.* 1 Great, strong. 2 Violent, loud (as sound); Si. 12. 31. 3 Formidable, terrific, fierce; उत्तालास्त इमे गभीरपयसः गुण्याः सखिखगमाः U. 2. 30; Si. 20. 68; Māl. 5. 11, 23. 4 Arduous, difficult. 5 Elevated, lofty, tall; Si. 3. 8 —लः An ape.

उत्तुंग *a.* Lofty, high, tall; कल्पचेयासु-सुतः प्रभुशक्तिं प्रवीयसी Si. 2. 89; °हेमपीदानि 2. 5.

उत्तुब्धः 'Freed from husks,' fried grain.

उत्तेजक *a.* 1 Instigating, stirring up. 2 Exciting, stimulating; सुर, °काम° &c.

उत्तेजनं, —ता 1 Excitement, instigation, stirring up; °सन्धेः श्लोकैः Mu. 4; Mv. 2. 2 Urging on, driving. 3 Sending, despatching. 4 Whetting, sharpening, polishing (weapons &c.) 5 An exciting speech. 6 An inducement, incentive.

उत्तोरण *a.* Adorned with raised or upright arches; उत्तोरणं राजपथं प्रवेष्टुं Ku. 7. 63; R. 14. 10.

उत्तोलनं Lifting up, raising.

उत्थानः 1 Abandonment, leaving. 2 Throwing, tossing. 3 Renunciation of all worldly attachments.

उत्थासः Extreme fear, terror.

उत्थ *a.* (Used only at the end of comp.) 1 Born or produced from, arising, or originating from; कर्तृव्यो-

स्थेन समीरणेन Ku. 1. 8; 6. 59; R. 12. 82.
2 Standing up, coming up or forth.

उत्थानं 1 The act of rising or standing up, getting up; शनैर्दृष्टुत्थानं Bh. 3. 9. 2 Rising (as of luminaries); R. 6. 31. 3 Rise, origin. 4 Resurrection. 5 Effort, exertion, activity; मेघैर्दृष्टुत्थानं लघु भवत्युत्थानयोगं चतुः S. 2. 5; यत्तुत्थानं मेघैस्सह Ms. 9. 215, effort (for money), acquisition of property. 6 Energy 7 Joy, pleasure. 8 War, battle. 9 An army 10 A courtyard; a shed where sacrifices are offered. 11 A term, limit, boundary. 12 Awakening. -COMP. -एकादशी the eleventh day in the light fortnight of Kārtika when Viṣṇu rises from his four months' sleep (also called प्रबोधिनी).

उत्थापनं 1 Causing to rise, come up, or get up. 2 Raising, elevating. 3 Exciting, instigating. 4 Awakening, rousing (fig. also). 5 Vomiting.

उत्थित p. p. 1 Risen or rising (as from a seat); वचो निशाम्योत्थितमुत्थितः सन् R. 2. 61, 7. 10, 3. 61; Ku. 7. 61. 2 Raised, gone up; पंखः Si. 11. 3 Born, produced, sprung up, arisen; वचः R. 2. 61; broken out (as fire). 4 Increasing, growing (in strength), advancing. 5 Bounded. 6 Extended, stretched; S. 4. 4. -COMP. -अंगुलिः the palm of the hand with the fingers extended.

उत्थितिः f. Elevation, rising up.
उत्थस्मर a. With up-turned eyelashes; उत्थस्मरानेयनयोरुपकृष्टवृत्तिः S. 4. 15; V. 2.

उत्थतः A bird.
उत्थतनं 1 Flying up, a spring. 2 Rising or going up, ascending.
उत्थताक a. With uplifted banners, where flags are hoisted; पुरंदरश्रीः पुरथ-यताकं R. 2. 74.

उत्थतिष्ठु a. Flying, going up.
उत्थत्तिः f. 1 Birth; विप्रदुष्टादिमनामुप-रिधना R. 8. 83. 2 Production; कुसुमे कुसुमीत्यादिः श्रवते न तु दृश्यते S. Til. 17. 3 Source, origin; उत्पत्तिः साधुतायाः K. 45. 4 Rising, going up, becoming visible. 5 Profit, productiveness, produce. -COMP. -अंजकः a type of birth (as investiture with the sacred thread); a mark of twice-born; Ms. 2. 68.

उत्थयः A wrong (fig. also); ह्येतोऽप्यवलिप्तस्य कार्याकारिमजानतः । उत्थयप्रतिप-क्षस्य न्याय्यं भवति शास्त्रे ॥ Mb. (परित्यागो विधीयते Pt. 1. 306); Si. 12. 24. -अं ind. A stray, on the wrong road.

उत्थय p. p. 1 Born, produced, arisen. 2 Risen, gone up. 3 Acquired.
उत्थल a. Fleeshless, emaciated, lean.
-हं 1 A blue lotus, any lotus or water-lily; न्यायस्वरं कमलम्, मेघलं R. 3.

36, 12. 86; Me. 26; नीलोत्थलपत्रधारया S. 1. 18; so स्क° 2 A plant in general. -COMP. -अक्ष-चक्षुः a. lotus-eyed -पत्रं 1 a lotus-leaf. 2 a wound caused by a female's finger-nail, nail-print.
उत्थलित्व a. Abounding in lotus-flowers. -नी 1 An assemblage of lotus-flowers. 2 A lotus plant having lotuses.

उत्थवनं Cleaning, purifying; Ms. 5. 115.

उत्थादः 1 Eradication, destroying root and branch. 2 A disease of the external ear.

उत्थाटनं Uprooting, eradicating, destroying root and branch.

उत्थाटिका The external bark of a tree.

उत्थाटित्व a. (oft. at the end of comp.) Eradicating, tearing out; कीलोत्थाटित्व वानरः Pt. 1. 21.

उत्थातः 1 Flying up, a spring, jump; एकात्पातेन at one jump. 2 Rebounding, rising up (fig. also); कनिहत्तकंदुकसमाः पातोत्पाता मनुष्याणां H. 1. v. 1. 3 A portent, any portentous or unusual phenomenon boding calamity; उत्थातेन ज्ञापिते च Vārt. ; Ve. 1. 22; सापि सुकुमारसुमेत्युत्था-तपरं कथं K. P. 10. 4 Any public calamity (as an eclipse, earthquake &c.); केतु K. 5; पुमलेखा Ketu; Māl. 9. 48. -COMP. -पवनः, -वातः, -वातालिः portentous or violent wind, whirlwind a hurricane; R. 15. 23.

उत्थाद a. With the feet up-lifted.
-दः Birth, production, appearance; दुःखे च कोणितोत्थादं शाखांगच्छेदने तथा Y. 2. 225; भृगुरं Pt. 2. 177. -COMP. -ज्ञयः, -जनः 1 a child. 2 a kind of partridge.

उत्थादक a. (दिका f.) Productive, effective, bringing about. -कः A producer, generator, a father. -कं (Origin, cause.

उत्थादन् Giving birth, production, generating; उत्थादन्मनयस्य ज्ञातस्य परिचालनं Ms. 9. 27.

उत्थादित्व a. Produced, born; त्वय्युत्था-दि भृगुरं H. 1. 208.

उत्थाटिका 1 N. of a certain insect, the white ant. 2 A mother
उत्थाली Health.

उत्थिजरल a. 1 Unconfined, un- caged. 2 Out of order, excessively confused.

उत्थीहः 1 Pressing out, 2 (a) Gush, gushing flow; बाष्पेतिहः K. 296; उत्थीह इव धूमस्य मोहः प्रमादगुणेति मां U. 3. 9; नयनसालिलोत्थीहकद्रावकाशा Me. 91. (b) Overflow, excess; पुरोत्थीह तडागस्य परीवहः प्रतिक्रिया U. 3. 29. 3 Froth, foam.

उत्थीहणं 1 Pressing out. 2 Pressing or striking against; K. 82.

उत्थुक्क a. With the tail erect.

उत्थुलक a. 1 Thrilled, bristling. 2 Joyful, delighted.

उत्थम a. Flashing forth or diffus- ing light, bright. -मः Blazing fire.

उत्थतवः Abortion.

उत्थासः, -सनं 1 Hurling, flinging away. 2 Jest, joke. 3 Violent burst of laughter. 4 Ridicule, derision, satire.

उत्थेक्षणे 1 Looking into, perceiving. 2 Looking upwards. 3 Guess, conjecture. 4 Comparing.

उत्थेक्षा 1 Conjecture, guess. 2 Carelessness, indifference. 3 (In Rhet.) A figure of speech, which consists in supposing उपमेय and उपमान as similar to each other in some respects and in indicating, expressly or by implication, a probability of their identity based on such similarity; e. g. लिपतीव तमंगानि वर्षतीवांजनं नमः Mk. 1. 34; स्थितः प्रथिव्या इव मानदंडः Ku. 1. 1; cf. S. D. 686-692 and R. G. under उत्थेक्षा also.

उत्थूवः A jump, leap, bound. -वा A boat.

उत्थुवनं Jumping or leaping up, springing upon.

उत्थल An excellent fruit.

उत्थालः 1 A jump, spring, rapid motion; Mk. 6. 2 The jumping attitude.

उत्थुल्ल p. p. 1 Opened, full blown (as flowers). 2 Widely opened, expanded, dilated (eyes). 3 Swollen, increased in bulk. 4 Sleeping supinely or on the back; cf. उदान. -हं The female organ of generation.

उत्थः 1 A spring, fountain. 2 A watery place.

उत्थसंगः 1 The lap; पुत्रपुर्वोत्थसंग U. 1; V. 5. 10; न केवलमुत्थसंगश्चिराम्भोरथोपि मे पूर्णः U. 4; Me. 87. 2 Embrace, contact, union; Māl. 8. 6. 3 Interior, vicinity; दूरीहोत्थसंगनिषक्तमासः Ku. 1. 10; शब्दोत्थसंगे Me. 93. 4 Surface, side, slope; दृष्टो वासितोत्थसंगः R. 4. 74, 14. 76. 5 The haunch or part above the hip (नितम्ब) 6 The upper part, top. 7 The acclivity or edge of a hill; तुमं नगोत्थसंगिवाह-रोह R. 6. 3. 8 The roof of a house.

उत्थसंगित a. 1 Associated, joined, brought in contact with; Si. 3. 79. 2 Taken in the lap.

उत्थसंजनं Throwing upwards, lifting up.

उत्थसक्त p. p. 1 Decayed, 2 Destroyed, ruined, uprooted, left off; उत्थसोक्ति K. 164 undone; मकरज्वन इवात्थसक्तविग्रहः K. 54; fig. 1. 44; निद्रा K. 171 3 Cursed, wretched. 4 Fallen into disuse, extinct (as a book)

उत्थसर्गः 1 Laying or leaving aside, abandoning, suspension; Ku. 7. 45. 2 Pouring out, dropping down, emission; तोषोत्थसर्गकामलिः Me. 19, 37. 3 A gift, donation, giving away;

Ma. 11. 194. 4 Spending. 5 Loosening, letting loose; as in वृषोत्सर्गः. 6 An oblation, libation. 7 Excretion, voiding by stool &c.; वृषोत्सर्गः. 8 Completion (as of study or a vow); cf. उत्सृष्टा वै वेदाः. 9 A general rule or precept (opp. अपवादः a particular rule or exception); अपवादविरहितः कृतम्यावृत्तः वैः Ku. 2. 27; अपवाद इवोत्सर्गं व्यावर्तयितुमीश्वरः R. 15. 7. 10 The anus.

उत्सर्जनं 1 Leaving, abandoning, letting loose, quitting &c. 2 A gift, donation. 3 Suspension of a Vedic study. 4 A ceremony connected with this suspension (to be performed half yearly); वेदासर्जनाख्यं कर्म करिष्ये Srāvāṇi Mantra; Ms. 4. 96.

उत्सर्पः-र्पणं 1 Going or gliding upwards. 2 Swelling, heaving.

उत्सर्पिन् a. 1 Moving or gliding upwards, rising; R. 16. 62. 2 Soaring, towering; उत्सर्पिणी खलु महतां प्रार्थना S. 7.

उत्सवः 1 A festival, joyous or festive occasion, jubilee; रत्नं S. 6. 19; तांडवः festive or joyous dance; U. 3. 18; Ms. 3. 59. 2 Joy, merriment, pleasure; स कृत्वा विरहोत्सवान् R. 4. 17, 16. 10; पराभवोत्सव एव मानिनां Ki. 1. 41. 3 Height, elevation. 4. Wrath. 5 Wish, rising of a wish. -Comp. -संकेताः (m. pl.) N. of a people, a wild tribe of the Himalaya; शैरुत्सव-संकेतान् स कृत्वा विरहोत्सवान् R. 4. 78.

उत्साहः 1 Destruction, decay, ruin, loss; गीतयुत्साहकारि ह्यणाम् K. 32.

उत्सादनं 1 Destroying, overturning; उत्सादनाय लोकान् Mb.; Bg. 17. 19. 2 Suspending, interrupting. 3 Cleaning the person with perfumes; Ms. 2. 209, 211. 4 Healing a sore. 5 Going up, ascending, rising. 6 Elevating, raising. 7 Ploughing a field twice (thoroughly)

उत्सारकः 1 A policeman. 2 A guard. 3 A porter, door-keeper.

उत्सारणं 1 Removing, keeping at a distance, driving out of the way. 2 Reception of a guest.

उत्साहः 1 Effort, exertion; धृष्ट-साहसमन्वितः Bg. 18. 26. 2 Energy, inclination, desire; संदोस्साहः कृतोत्सि ह्ययापवादिना मातयेन S. 2; मयोत्साहमयं मा कृथाः H. 3. do not damp my energy. 3 Perseverance, energy, one of the three Saktis or powers of a ruler (the other two being मेघ and प्रभाव); Ku. 1. 22. 4 Determination, resolution; हसितेन भाविमणोत्साहस्तथा ह्यवितः Amaru. 10. 5 Power, ability; Ms. 5. 86. 6 Firmness, fortitude, strength. 7 (In Rhet.) Firmness or fortitude regarded as the feeling which gives rise to the वीर or heroic sentiment; कार्याभिप्रेतं संभः स्थेयानुत्साह उच्यते S. D. 3; or परपरकामानादिस्तिजन्मा औद्यम्यस्याः

उत्साहः R. G. 8 Happiness. -Comp. -वर्धनः the heroic sentiment (वीरस्य) (-ने) increase of energy, heroism. -शक्तिः f. firmness, energy; see (3) above. -हेतुक a. one who encourages or excites to exertion; S. 2.

उत्साहनं 1 Effort, perseverance. 2 Encouraging, exciting.

उत्सिक्त p. p. 1 Sprinkled. 2 Proud, haughty, puffed up. 3 Flooded, overflowing, excessive; see सिद्धि with उत्. 4 Fickle, disturbed (in mind); जानीयादस्थिरं वाचमुत्सिक्तमनसां तथा Ms. 8. 71.

उत्सुक a. 1 Anxiously desirous, eagerly expecting, striving for (any object) (with instr. or loc. or comp.); निद्रया निद्रायां चेतुकः Sk.; मनः नियोगक्रिययां रसुकं मे R. 5. 11; R. 2. 45; Me. 99; संगमं S. 3. 14. 2 R-iless uneasy, anxious; R. 12. 24. 3 Fond of, attached to; वत्सोत्सुकपि R. 2. 22. 4 Regretting, repining, sorrowing for.

उत्सृज् a. 1 Unstrung, loose, detached (from the string); Si. 8. 53. 2 Irregular. 3 Deviating from the rule (सूत्र) of Pāṇini; Si. 2. 112.

उत्सृजः Evening, twilight.

उत्सृक् 1 Sprinkling, pouring. 2 Spouting out or over, showering. 3 Overflow, increase, excess; सधिरोत्सृक्ः Mv. 5. 33; दर्पः, बलं &c. 4 Pride, haughtiness, insolence; उपदा विविशुः शयनोत्सृक्ः कोसलेधरं R. 4. 70; अनुत्सृको लक्ष्म्यां Bh. 2. 64.

उत्सृक्चिन् a. 1 Overflowing, excessive. 2 Proud, haughty, puffed up; मानेष्णुत्सृक्चिन् S. 4. 17.

उत्सृचनं The act of showering or spouting upwards.

उत्सृष्टः 1 A height, elevation; (fig. also); पयोधरोत्सृष्टविशीर्षसंहति (वत्कलं) Ku. 5. 8, 24 high or projecting breasts. 2 Thickness, fatness. 3 The body. -धः Killing, slaughter.

उत्सृष्टः Smile.

उत्सृचन a. High-sounding. -नः A loud sound.

उत्सृचयते Den. A. To talk in one's sleep dream through uneasiness.

उद् ind. A prefix to verbs and nouns. G. M. gives the following sentences with illustrations:- 1 Superiority in place, rank or power; up, upwards, upon, on, over, above; (उद्गल). 2 Separation; disjunction; out, out of, from, apart &c.; (उद्गच्छति) 3 Motion upwards (उद्गच्छति). 4 Acquisition, gain; (उद्गच्छति). 5 Publicity; उद्गच्छति. 6 Wonder; anxiety; उद्गच्छति. 7 Liberation; उद्गच्छति. 8 Absence; उद्गच्छति. 9 Blowing, expanding, opening; उद्गच्छति. 10 Pre-eminence; उद्गच्छति. 11 Power; उद्गच्छति. With nouns it forms adj. and adv. compounds, उद्गच्छति, उद्गच्छति, उद्गच्छति, उद्गच्छति &c.

उद् ind. Northward, to the north of, above (with abl.).

उदकं Water; अनीत्वा एकतां दृष्टिमुदकं नवतिष्ठते Si. 2. 34. -Comp. -अंतः margin of water, bank, shore; ओदकान्तास्त्रिग्यो जनेऽयुगंत्य इति श्रूयते S. 4. -अधिन् a. thirsty. -आधारः a reservoir, a cistern, well. -उदजनः a water-jar. -उदरं dropsy. -कर्मन्, -कार्यं, -क्रिया, -दानं presentation of (a libation of) water to dead ancestors or the Manes इकोदत्स्येदकक्रियां कुक् Ve. 6; Y. 3. 4. -कुम्भः a water-jar. -नाहः entering water, bathing. -ग्रहणं drinking water. -द, -दातु, -दापितु, -दानिक a. giver of water, (-दः) 1 a giver of water to the Manes, 2 an heir, kinsman. -दानं = कर्मन् q. v. -धरः a cloud. -भारः, -बीजधः a yoke for carrying water. -वज्रः a thunder-shower. -शकः any aquatic herb. -शक्तिः f. sprinkling holy or consecrated water over a sick person to allay fever; cf. शोषु-दकं. -स्पर्शः touching different parts of the body with water. -हारः a water-carrier.

उदक (कि) ल a. watery, containing water.

उदकेचरः An aquatic animal.

उदक a. Raised or lifted up; उदक-मुदकं कृपात् Sk.

उदक्य a. Requiring water. -क्या A woman in her courses.

उदय a. 1 With elevated top, projecting, pointing upwards; as in इन्द्र. 2 Tall, lofty, high, elevated, exalted (fig. also); उदयदशनांशुभिः Si. 2. 21, 4. 19; उदयः स्रजस्य शब्दः R. 2. 53; उद-ग्रभूतत्वात् S. 1. 7 high leaps. 3 Large, broad, vast, big; अवन्तिनाथोयुद्धराहुः R. 6. 32. 4 Advanced in age. 5 Conspicuous, distinguished, exalted, magnified, increased; स गंगलोदयतप्रभावः R. 2. 71, 9. 64, 13. 50. 6 Intense, unbearable (as heat). 7 Fierce, fearful; संदधे ह्यनुदयताका R. 11. 69. 8 Excited, furious, enraptured; संदोदयाः ककुक्षतः R. 4. 22.

उदकः A leathern vessel (for oil &c.).

उद्वच, उद्वच a. (m. उद्वच, n. उद्वच, f. उद्वची) 1 Turned or going upwards. 2 Upper, higher. 3 Northern, turned towards the north. 4 Subsequent. -Comp. -अग्निः the northern mountain, Himalaya. -अयनं the sun's progress north of the equator (=उद्वचयनं q. v.). -आवृत्तिः f. return from the north; उद्वचवृत्तिपथेन नारदः R. 8. 33. -पथः a northern country. -पथण a. inclining or sloping towards the north. -दुक्ष a. facing the north; उत्तरोद्वचस्यः खं Ms. 14.

उद्वचनं 1 A bucket, a pail for drawing water out of a well; उद्वचनं

सर्जुं पुरः चिक्षेप Dk. 150. 2 Rising, ascending. 3 A cover or lid.

उद्भजलि a. One who hollows the palms and then raises them.

उद्भपालः 1 A fish. 2 A kind of snake.

उद्भिः See under उद्भ.

उद्भ n. Water (usually occurring in compounds either at the beginning or at the end, and as an optional substitute for उद्क after the acc. dual. It has no forms for the first five inflections. In comp. drops its n.); e. g. उद्भिः, अचोदः, क्षीरोद &c. -COMP. -कुम्भः a water-jar; Ms. 2. 182, 3. 68. -ज a. aquatic, watery. -घानः 1 a water-jar. 2 a cloud. -धिः 1 the receptacle of waters, ocean; उद्भेरिव विष्णुनाशतेष्वमवकास्य विमानना कश्चित् R. 8. 8. 2 a cloud. 3 a lake, any large reservoir of water. 4 a water-jar. 'कन्या, तेनया, सुता Lakshmi, the daughter of the ocean. 'मैखला the earth. 'राजः the king of waters, i. e. the chief ocean. -सुता N. of Lakshmi, and of Dvārakā, the capital of Krishṇa. -पात्रं, -नी a water-jug, vessel. -पानः -नं a small pool or pond near a well, or the well itself. 'मंजूकः (lit.) a frog in a well; (fig.) one who has had no experience of the world at large, a man of limited ideas who knows only his own neighbourhood: cf. दूयमंजूक. -पेषः a paste. -बिंदुः a drop of water; Ku. 5. 24. -भारः a water-carrier, i. e. a cloud. -मयः barley-water. -मानः, -नं a fiftieth part of an आहक q. v. -मेघः a watery cloud. -लावणिक a. salted, briny. -वज्रः a thunder-shower; water-spout. -वासः standing or residence in water; सहस्रवज्रविद्वंसतपरा Ku. 5. 26. -वाह a. bringing water. (-हः) a cloud. -वाहनं a water-vessel. -नारतः a jar filled with water -भित्तु n. butter-milk containing fifty per cent water (i. e. 2 parts of butter-milk and 1 part of water). -हरणः a vessel for drawing water.

उद्भतः 1 News, intelligence, full tidings, account, history; भ्रूया रामः त्रियोद्भतं R. 12. 66; कतोद्भतः सुहृद्वपगतः संन्यासि विद्वान् Me. 100. 2 A pure and virtuous man (सायु).

उद्भतः News, intelligence.

उद्भतिका Satisfaction, satiety.

उद्भय a. Thirsty. -स्या Thirst; विवेकसाहस्यप्रातीकारः Vē. 6; Bk. 3. 40.

उद्भवत् m. The ocean; उद्भवच्छाश्वः B. R. 1. 8; R. 4. 52, 58; 10. 6; Ku. 7. 73.

उद्भयः 1 Rise (fig. also); चन्द्रोद्भय इवोद्भयः R. 12. 36, 2. 73; going upwards. 2 Appearance, production; धनोद्भयः शास्त्र S. 7. 30; फलोद्भय R. 1. 5 rising or accomplishment of the fruit; Ku.

3. 18. 3 Creation (opp. प्रलय); Ku 2. 8. 4 The eastern mountain (behind which the sun is supposed to rise) उद्भवदशशतकमतीतिभिः V. 3. 6. 5 Advancement, prosperity, rise (opp. व्यसन); तेजोद्भवस्य युगव्यस्यनोदयान् S. 4. 1; R. 8. 84, 11. 73. 6 Elevation, exaltation, rise, growth; उद्भवमस्तमयं च रघुद्वहात् R. 9. 9, 7. 7 Result, consequence. 8 Accomplishment, fulfilment; उपस्थितोद्भव R. 3. 1; प्रारम्भसहोद्भवः 1. 15. 9 Profit, advantage. 10 Income, revenue. 11 Interest. 12 Light, splendour. -COMP. -अचलः -अद्भिः, -भिरिः, -पर्वतः -शैलः the eastern mountain behind which the sun, moon &c. are supposed to rise; उद्भगिरिवनालीवालमदारपुष्पं Udb; श्रितोद्भयद्वैरभिसावमुद्भयैः Si. 1. 16; तद्-उद्भयगिरिवैक एव Māl. 2. 10. -पठ्यः the plateau of the mountain behind which the sun is supposed to rise.

उद्भयनं 1 Rising, ascending, going up. 2 Result. -नः 1 N. of Agastya. 2 N. of the king Vatsa; प्राप्यवर्तितुद्भयनकथाकाविद्यामनुद्भयान् Me. 30 [A celebrated Prince of the lunar race, who is usually styled Vatsaraja. He reigned at Kausāmbi. Vasavadatta, Princess of Ujjayini, saw him in a dream and fell in love with him. He was decoyed to that city and there kept in prison by Chandamahasena, the king. But on being released by the minister he carried off Vasavadatta from her father and a rival suitor. Udayana is the hero of the play called Ratnavali and his life has been made the subject of several other minor compositions. See Vatsa also.]

उद्भर 1 The belly; कुपूरादुद्भरणाय Bh. 2. 119; cf. कुशोदगी, उद्भरि &c. 2 The interior or inside of anything, cavity; तद्वामं Pt. 2. 150; R. 5. 70; त्वं कार्यानि कथंलोद्वयंयन्तं S. 6. 19; 1. 19; Amaru. 88. 3 Enlargement of the abdomen from dropsy or flatulence; तस्य हृदं जज्ञे Ait. Br. 4 Slaughter. -COMP. -आरुमानः flatulence of the belly. -आमयः dysentery, diarrhoea. -आवतः the navel. -आवेष्टः the tape-worm. -आण 1 a cuirass, armour covering the front of the body. 2 a belly-band -विशाय a. gluttonous, voracious (having a devilish appetite). (-नः) a glutton. -पूरं ind. till the belly is full; उद्भरं भुंक्ते Sk. eats his fill. -पेषणं, -भरणं feeding the belly, support of life. -शय a. sleeping on the face or on the belly. (-यः) fetus. -सर्वस्यः a glutton, an epicure (one to whom the belly is all-in-all).

उद्भरिः 1 The ocean. 2 The sun.

उद्भरि a. 1 Nourishing one's own belly, selfish. 2 Gluttonous.

उद्भरत्, उद्भरिक-ल a. Having a large belly, corpulent, fat.

उद्भरि 2. Having a large belly,

fat, corpulent. -नी A pregnant woman.

उद्भरिः 1 (a) End, conclusion; कुलोद्भरं K. 328 (b) Result, consequence, future result of an action; किंतु कल्याणोद्भरं भविष्यति U. 4; प्रथमः सक्तोद्भरं एव Māl. 8; Ms. 4. 176, 11. 10. 2 Future time, futurity.

उद्भरि a. Shining or blazing upwards, radiant, glowing; स्फुरन्नुद्भरिः सहसा तृतीयादृशः कुशातुः किल निष्पपात Ku. 3. 71, 7. 79; R. 7. 24, 15. 76. -म. 1 Fire; प्रक्षिप्योद्भरिं कक्षं शेरतं तेजमिमास्तं Si. 2. 42, 20. 75. 2 The god of love. 3 N. of Siva.

उद्भरिते A house, dwelling.

उद्भुश a. Bursting into tears, one whose tears gush forth, weeping; R. 12. 14; Amaru. 11.

उद्भसनं 1 Throwing, raising, erecting. 2 Expelling.

उद्भात a. 1 High, elevated; अन्वयैः K. 92; Vē. 1. 2 Noble, dignified. 3 Generous, bountiful. 4 Famous, illustrious, great; ललितोद्भातमहिमा Bv. 1. 79. 5 Dear, beloved. 6 Highly or acutely accented (as a Svāra), see below. -नः 1 The acute accent; उद्भातः P. 1. 2. 29, तात्वाद्विषु समगेषु स्थानेषुध्वनिभिःप्रबोऽनुदात्तः Sk; see under अनुदात्त also; निहंत्यरीनेकादे य उदात्तः स्वराणि Si. 2. 95. 2 Gift, donation. 3 A kind of musical instrument, a large drum. -नः (In Rhet.) A figure of speech; S. D. 752: cf. also K. P. 10; उदात्त वस्तुनः संपन्नहतां चोपलक्षणं.

उद्भानः 1 Breathing upwards. 2 Breathing, breath in general. 3 One of the five vital airs or life-winds which rises up the throat and enters into the head; the other four being प्राण, अपान, समान and व्यान; स्पंदयश्चरं वृषं गान्धर्वप्रकोपनः । उद्भययति मनीषि उद्भानो नाम मारुतः ॥ 4 The navel.

उद्भारुध a. With uplifted weapons, upraising weapons; मनुजपञ्चभिर्निर्मणोद्भरैर्वज्रिस्तुधुः Vē. 3. 22; उद्भारुधानापततस्तान्मत्ता-भक्ष्य रावणः R. 12. 44.

उद्धार a. 1 Generous, liberal, munificent. 2 (a) Noble, exalted; स तथेति चित्तुद्धारमतेः R. 8. 91, 5. 12; Bg. 7. 18. (b) High, illustrious, distinguished; कीर्तिः Ki. 1. 18. 3 Honest, sincere, upright. 4 Good, nice, fine; उद्धारः कल्पः S. 5. 5 Eloquent. 6 Large, extensive, grand, splendid; R. 13. 79; उद्धारिण्युद्भुता 6. 6 richly dressed. 7 Beautiful, charming, lovely; Ku. 7. 14; Si. 5. 21. -ई ind. Loudly; Si. 4. 33. -COMP. -आत्मन्, -चेतस्, -चरित, -मनस्, -सत्त्व a. noble-minded, magnanimous; उद्धारचित्तानां तु बहुष्वेव कुदुर्बलं H. 1. -धी a. of sublime genius, highly intelligent; R. 3. 30. -दृशी a. good-looking (having large eyes); Ku. 5. 36.

उद्धारता 1 Liberality. 2 Richness (as of expression); वचसां Mā. 1. 7.

उद्दास *a.* Indifferent, apathetic, unconcerned. —सः, -सिन् *m.* 1 A stoic, philosopher. 2 Indifference, apathy.

उद्दासीन *pres. p.* 1 indifferent, unconcerned, passive; तद्दर्शिनमुद्दासीनं स्वानेन पुरुषं विदुः Ku. 2. 13 (taking no part in the creation of the material universe); see सत्त्व. 2 (In law) Not involved in any dispute. 3 Neutral (as a king or nation). —नः 1 A stranger. 2 A neutral, an indifferent person; Bg. 6. 9. 3 A common acquaintance.

उद्दास्थितः 1 A superintendent. 2 A door-keeper. 3 A spy, an emissary. 4 An ascetic who has given up his vow.

उद्दाहरणं 1 Relating, declaration, saying. 2 Narration, recital, opening a conversation; अथागिरसमग्रयमुद्दाहरणवस्तु Ku. 6. 65. 3 A declaratory song or poem, a sort of panegyric beginning with words like जयति and full of alliteration चरणेभ्यस्त्वदीयं जयोद्दाहरणं श्रुत्वा V. 1; जयोद्दाहरणं बाह्योर्गापयामास किन्नरान् R. 4. 78; V. 2. 14; (येन केनापि तलिन गद्यपद्यसमन्वितं । जयत्युपक्रमं मालिन्यादिनासविचित्रितम् ॥ तदुद्दाहरणं नाम विमलव्यङ्ग्यं संयुतं । Prataparudra) 4 An instance, example, illustration; समुल्लासतमवतः पराबोध्यति मानिनः । प्रवृत्तितोयतमसस्त्रोद्दाहरणं रविः ॥ Si. 2. 33. 5 (In Nyāya) The third member of an Indian syllogism (which has five members). 6 (In Rhet.) An illustration reckoned as a figure of speech by some rhetoricians. It resembles अर्थातरस्यास; *e. g.* अनित्यगोपि पदार्थो बोधेनेकेन निवेदितो भवति । निखिलसायनराजो गंधेनेय्येण लघुन इव ॥ R. G. (For a clear distinction between the two figures see R. G., under उद्दाहणं).

उद्दाहारः 1 An example or illustration. 2 The beginning of a speech.

उद्वित *p. p.* 1 Risen, ascended; उदितवृष्टिः Mā. 1; Bv. 2. 85. 2 High, tall, lofty. 3 Grown, augmented. 4 Born, produced. 5 Spoken, uttered (fr. वृ), —Comp. —उद्वित *a.* well grounded in the Sāstras.

उद्दीक्षणं 1 Looking up to, 2 Seeing, beholding.

उद्दीची The north; तेनोद्दीचीं दिशमनुसरेः Me. 57.

उद्दीचीन *a.* 1 Turned towards the north. 2 Northern.

उद्दीक्ष्य *a.* Living or being in the north. —स्यः The country to the north and west of the river Sarasvatī. 2 (Pl.) The inhabitants of this country; R. 4. 66. —स्यः A kind of perfume.

उद्दीपः High water, inundation, flood.

उद्दीरणं 1 Utterance, pronunciation, expression; उद्घातः प्रणवो वासं न्यावेत्त्रिभिर्द्दीरणं Ku. 2. 12. 2 Speaking, saying. 3 Throwing, discharging (as a missile).

उद्दीर्ण *p. p.* 1 Grown, risen, produced. 2 Puffed up, elated. 3 Increased, intense.

उद्दीवरः See उद्दीवर.

उद्दीखल = उद्दीखल Q. v.

उद्दीडा A married woman.

उद्दीज्य *a.* Shaking, causing to tremble, terrifying; उद्दीज्यन् धृत्यणान न्येषीत् Bk. 1. 15.

उद्दीतिः *f.* 1 Going up, rising, ascent. 2 Appearance; rise, origin. 3 Vomiting.

उद्दीधि *a.* 1 Fragrant; विजृम्भणेद्रविषु कृद्मलेषु R. 16. 47. 2 Having a strong smell (good or bad).

उद्दीमः 1 Going up, rising (of stars); ascent; आर्यभट्टोद्दीमेन S. 1. 15. 2 Standing erect (of hair); रोमोद्दीमः प्रदुस्त्रुम्बायाः Ku. 7. 77; M. 4. 1; Amaru. 36. 3 Going out, departure. 4 Birth, production, creation, पारिजातस्योद्दीमः Mā. 2; appearance; फलेन सहकारस्य पुष्पाद्दीम इव प्रजाः R. 4. 9; कतिपयकृद्मोद्दीमः कद्दः U. 3. 20; Amaru. 81. 5 Projection, elevation. 6 A shoot (of a plant); हरिततृणोद्दीमस्यैकया शृंगीभिः Ki. 5. 38. 7 Vomiting, casting up.

उद्दीमने Rising, becoming visible.

उद्दीमनीय *pot. p.* To be gone up or ascended. —स्यः A pair of bleached or washed clothes (तस्यापुद्दीमनीयं यद्वैतयोर्वस्त्रयोर्गुणं); औतोद्दीमनीयवासिनी Dk. 42; युहोतपयुद्दीमनीयवस्त्रा Ku. 7. 11 (where Malli. renders उ० by औतवस्त्रं, and says युगग्रहणं तु प्रायिकाभिप्रायं &c.; see *ad loc.*).

उद्दीहा *a.* Deep, intense, excessive, much; उद्दीहारोद्दीहा Mā. 5. 7, 6. 6. —इ Excess. —ind. Excessively, extremely.

उद्दीह्य *m.* One of the four principal priests at a sacrifice, one who chants the hymns of the Sāmaveda.

उद्दीहः 1 (a) Ejection, spitting out, vomiting, giving out, emitting; सज्जरीस्त्र्यम्बद्वाचं गवोद्दीहः R. 4. 57; Bh. 2. 36; Me. 63, 69; Si. 12. 9. (b) Oozing, stream, issuing out; R. 6. 60; Mv. 4. 33. 2 Repeating, narration; Mā. 2. 13. 3 Spit, saliva. 4 Eructation, belching.

उद्दीह्य *a.* 1 Going up, rising. 2 Emitting, sending forth; R. 13. 47.

उद्दीर्ण 1 Vomiting. 2 Slaving. 3 Eructation. 4 Extermination.

उद्दीतिः *f.* 1 Singing aloud. 2 Chanting of the Sāmaveda. 3 A variety of the Aryā metre; see Appendix.

उद्दीधः 1 Chanting of the Sāmaveda (the office of an udgātri). 2 The second part of the Sāmaveda; श्यांस

उद्दीधविदो वसन्ति U. 2. 3. 3 Designation of ओम् the three syllabled name of God.

उद्दीर्ण *a.* 1 Vomited. 2 Emitted, poured out.

उद्दीर्ण *a.* Raised, uplifted; Ve. 6. 12.

उद्दीर्णः A section, chapter.

उद्दीर्ण *a.* Untied (fig. also).

उद्दीर्णः, हर्णः 1 Taking up, raising. 2 An object that can be accomplished by religious or other acts. 3 Eructation.

उद्दीर्णः 1 Lifting or taking up. 2 Replying in argument; rejoinder.

उद्दीर्णहिका Replying in argument.

उद्दीर्णहित *p. p.* 1 Lifted or taken up. 2 Taken away. 3 Excellent; exalted. 4 Deposited, delivered. 5 Bound, tied. 6 Recalled, remembered.

उद्दीर्ण, उद्दीर्ण *a.* With the neck uplifted; उद्दीर्णैर्वह्नीः M. 1. 21; Amaru. 63.

उद्दीर्णः 1 Excellence, eminence; (at the end of comp.); बाह्योद्दीर्णः = an excellent or superior Brāhmaṇa; उद्दीर्णः द्यवश्च नियतलिङ्गा न तु विशेष्यलिङ्गाः Sk.; cf. मतलिकामचार्यका प्रकाशमुद्दीर्णतल्लो प्रशस्तवाचका-न्यायिनि Ak. 2 Happiness. 3 The hollow hand. 4 Fire. 5 A model. 6 Organic air in the body.

उद्दीर्णः A carpenter's bench (the plank on which he works); लौहोद्दीर्ण-चक्रस्त्रो ललितापचनां स्त्रियं Bk. 7. 62.

उद्दीर्णः, —ना Friction, striking against; Me. 61.

उद्दीर्णः 1 Rubbing, rubbing up; यस्मोद्दीर्णलोद्दीर्णसि सदा गृहे न जातः किञ्च Mk. 2. 11. 2 A cudgel.

उद्दीर्णः A watch or guard-house.

उद्दीर्णः 1 A key. 2 The rope and bucket of a well (—कं also).

उद्दीर्ण *a.* (बी *f.*) Opening, unlocking; यद् यो न करोति निदितमतिः स्वर्गलोद्दीर्णः H. 1. 153. —न 1 Opening; Ve. 1. 2 Raising, lifting up. 3 A key. 4 The rope and bucket of a well; a water-wheel.

उद्दीर्णः 1 Beginning, commencement; उद्घातः प्रणवो वासं Ku. 2. 12; आहुतास्त्रयोद्दीर्णतः शालिनीयो जयेशः R. 4. 20. 2 Allusion, reference. 3 Striking, wounding. 4 A stroke, blow, wound. 5 Jolting, shaking (as of a carriage); Si. 12. 2; R. 2. 72; Ve. 2. 23. 6 Rising, elevation. 7 A club, mallet. 8 A weapon (in general). 9 A division of a book, chapter; section.

उद्दीर्णः 1 Announcing aloud, proclaiming. 2 Popular talk, general report.

उद्दीर्णः 1 A bug. 2 A louse. 3 A mosquito.

सरज्जुं पुरः क्षिपेत् Dk. 130. 2 Rising, ascending. 3 A cover or lid.

उदञ्जलि *a.* One who hollows the palms and then raises them.

उदङ्गपालः 1 A fish. 2 A kind of snake.

उदधिः See under उदन्.

उदन् *n.* Water (usually occurring in compounds either at the beginning or at the end, and as an optional substitute for उदक् after the acc. dual. It has no forms for the first five inflections. In comp. drops its *न्*); *e. g.* उदधि, अञ्जोद, क्षीरोद &c. -Comp. -कुम्भः a water-jar; Ms. 2. 182, 3. 68. -ज *a.* aquatic, watery. -घानः 1 a water-jar. 2 a cloud. -धिः 1 the receptacle of waters, ocean; उदधेरिव निष्णातशिल्पमवस्थाप्य विमानना कश्चित् R. 8. 8. 2 a cloud, 3 a lake, any large reservoir of water. 4 a water-jar. 'कन्या, लक्ष्मी, सुता Lakshmi, the daughter of the ocean. 'मैत्रला the earth. 'राजः the king of waters, *i. e.* the chief ocean. -सुता N. of Lakshmi, and of Dvārakā, the capital of Krishna. -पानं, -त्री a water-jug, vessel. -पानः -नं a small pool or pond near a well, or the well itself. 'मंडूकः (lit.) a frog in a well; (fig.) one who has had no experience of the world at large, a man of limited ideas who knows only his own neighbourhood: cf. कूपमंडूक. -पेषः a paste. -विंदुः a drop of water; Ku. 5. 24. -भारः a water-carrier, *i. e.* a cloud. -मयः barley-water. -मानः -नं a fiftieth part of an आहक q. v. -मेघः a watery cloud. -लावणिक *a.* salted, briny. -वज्रः a thunder-shower; water-spout. -वासः standing or residence in water; सहस्रवज्रविद्वत्सतस्य Ku. 5. 26. -वाह *a.* bringing water. (-हः) a cloud. -वाहनं a water-vessel. -जरावः a jar filled with water -विन्दु *n.* butter-milk containing fifty per cent water (*i. e.* 2 parts of butter-milk and 1 part of water). -हरणः a vessel for drawing water.

उदंतः 1 News, intelligence, full tidings, account, history; श्रुत्या रामः त्रिविदंत R. 12. 65; कर्तादंतः सुहृदुपगतः संभाषाविदन् Me. 100. 2 A pure and virtuous man (साधु).

उदंतकः News, intelligence.

उदंतिका Satisfaction, satiety.

उदथ्य *a.* Thirsty. -व्या Thirst; निर्वन्धतासुख्यप्रतीकारः Vē. 6; Bk. 3. 40.

उदन्तम् Ku. The ocean; उदन्तच्छायाः B. R. 1. 8; R. 4. 52, 58; 10. 6; Ku. 7. 73.

उदयः 1 Rise (fig. also); चंद्रोदय इवोदयः R. 12. 36, 2. 73; going upwards. 2 Appearance, production; वनोदयः प्राक् S. 7. 30; फलोदय R. 1. 5 rising or accomplishment of the fruit; Ku.

3. 18. 3 Urethra (opp. प्रलय); Ku 2. 8. 4 The eastern mountain (behind which the sun is supposed to rise) उदयदृशस्तत्कालमिति V. 3. 6. 5 Advancement, prosperity, rise (opp. वृत्तन); तेजोदयस्य युगपद्व्यस्तनोदयाम् S. 4. 1; R. 8. 84, 11. 73. 6 Elevation, exaltation, rise, growth; उदयमस्तनयं च रघुदत्त R. 9. 9, 7. 7 Result, consequence. 8 Accomplishment, fulfilment; उपास्थितादयं R. 3. 1; प्रारम्भस्ततोदयः 1. 15. 9 Profit, advantage. 10 Income, revenue. 11 Interest. 12 Light, splendour. -Comp. -अचलः -अग्निः -गिरिः -पर्वतः -शैलः the eastern mountain behind which the sun, moon &c. are supposed to rise; उदगगिरिनालीवालमदारपुष्पं Udb; त्रिनोदयद्वेष्टमितायुष्मकेः Si. 1. 16; तत्-उदयगिरिरिवैक एव Māl. 2. 10. -प्रस्थः the plateau of the mountain behind which the sun is supposed to rise.

उदयनं 1 Rising, ascending, going up. 2 Result. -नः 1 N. of Agastya. 2 N. of the king Vatsa; प्रायश्चित्तोदयनकथाकाविद्यामयुद्धान् Me. 30 [A celebrated Prince of the lunar race, who is usually styled Vatsaraja. He reigned at Kausāmbi, Vasavadatta, Princess of Ujjayini, saw him in a dream and fell in love with him. He was decoyed to that city and there kept in prison by Chandamahāsena, the king. But on being released by the minister he carried off Vasavadatta from her father and a rival suitor. Udayana is the hero of the play called Ratnavali and his life has been made the subject of several other minor compositions. See Vatsa also].

उदरं 1 The belly; कुपूतदपूरणाय Bh. 2. 119; cf. कुशोदरी, उदरमरि &c. 2 The interior or inside of anything, cavity; तदाम् Pt. 2. 150; R. 5. 70; त्वां कारयामि कलोदरं वनस्थं S. 6. 19; 1. 19; Amaru. 88. 3 Enlargement of the abdomen from dropsy or flatulence; तस्य हृदं जज्ञे Ait. Br. 4 Slaughter. -Comp. -आध्मानः flatulence of the belly. -आमयः dysentery, diarrhoea. -आवतः the navel. -आवेष्टः the tape-worm. -आग्नं 1 a cuirass, armour covering the front of the body. 2 a belly-band -पिशाच *a.* gluttonous, voracious (having a devilish appetite). (-चः) a glutton. -पूरं ind. till the belly is full; उदरं पूर्ये Sk. eats his fill. -पोषणं, -भरणं feeding the belly, support of life. -शय *a.* sleeping on the face or on the belly. (-यः) fetus. -सर्वस्वः a glutton, an epicure (one to whom the belly is all-in-all).

उदरधिः 1 The ocean. 2 The sun.

उदरमरि *a.* 1 Nourishing one's own belly, selfish. 2 Gluttonous.

उदरन्त, उदरिक्-ल *a.* Having a large belly, corpulent, fat.

उदरिक् *a.* Having a large belly,

fat, corpulent. -जी A pregnant woman.

उदरकः 1 (a) End, conclusion; सुलोदकं K. 328 (b) Result, consequence, future result of an action; किंतु कल्याणादकं भविष्यति U. 4; प्रयत्नः सफलोदकं एव Māl. 8; Ms. 4. 176, 11. 10. 2 Future time, futurity.

उदरिक् *a.* Shining or blazing upwards, radiant, glowing; स्फुरन्नुदरिक्ः सहस्र तृतीयादृशः कृशाहुः किल निष्पात Ku. 3. 71, 7. 79; R. 7. 24, 15. 76. -म. 1 Fire; प्रसिद्धोदरिक् कश्च शेरत तेजसिमास्तं Si. 2. 42, 20. 75. 2 The god of love. 3 N. of Siva.

उदरसितं A house, dwelling.

उद्वृश्च *a.* Bursting into tears, one whose tears gush forth, weeping; R. 12. 14; Amaru. 11.

उद्वसनं 1 Throwing, raising, erecting. 2 Expelling.

उदात्त *a.* 1 High, elevated; °अन्वयैः K. 92; Vē. 1. 2 Noble, dignified. 3 Generous, bountiful. 4 Famous, illustrious, great; ललितोदात्तमहिमा Bv. 1. 79. 5 Dear, beloved. 6 Highly or acutely accented (as a Svāra); see below. -त्तः 1 The acute accent; उच्चोदात्तः P. I. 2. 29, तात्त्वादिषु समागेषु स्थानेष्वर्थभागेनिष्पन्नोऽनुदात्तः Sk.; see under अनुदात्त also; निहंस्वरिणिकपदे य उदात्तः स्वपानिच Si. 2. 95. 2 Gift, donation. 3 A kind of musical instrument, a large drum. -त्तं (In Rhet.) A figure of speech; S. D. 752: cf. also K. P. 10; उदात्तं वस्तुनः संपन्नमहतां चोपलक्षणं.

उदानः 1 Breathing upwards. 2 Breathing, breath in general. 3 One of the five vital airs or life-winds which rises up the throat and enters into the head; the other four being प्राण, अपान, समान and व्यान; स्पंदयस्वचरं वक्ष्ये मानवैः प्रोक्तं 1 उद्वेजयति ममणि उदानो नाम माहुरतः 4 The navel.

उदायुध *a.* With uplifted weapons, upraising weapons; मनुजयुधभिर्निर्मयैर्ध्वजैर्ब्रह्मरुधैः Vē. 3. 22; उदायुधानापततस्तान्मात्रेण रावणः R. 12. 44.

उदार *a.* 1 Generous, liberal, munificent. 2 (a) Noble, exalted; स तथेति चित्तुद्वारमतेः R. 8. 91, 5. 12; Bg. 7. 18. (b) High, illustrious, distinguished; °कीर्तिः Ki. 1. 18. 3 Honest, sincere, upright. 4 Good, nice, fine; उदारः कल्याः S. 5. 5 Eloquent. 6 Large, extensive, grand, splendid; R. 13. 79; उदारस्वयंभूता 6. 6 richly dressed. 7 Beautiful, charming, lovely; Ku. 7. 14; Si. 5. 21. -रं ind. Loudly; Si. 4. 33. -Comp. -आत्मन्, -चेतस्, -चरित, -मनस्, -सत्त्व *a.* noble-minded, magnanimous; उदारचरितानां तु वसुधैव कुटुम्बकं H. 1. -धि *a.* of sublime genius, highly intelligent; R. 3. 30. -दृशी *a.* good-looking (having large eyes); Ku. 5. 36.

उद्धारता 1 *Liberality*. 2 *Richness* (as of expression); वचसां Māl. 1. 7. **उद्दास** *a.* Indifferent, apathetic, unconcerned. —सः, —सिच *m.* 1 A stoic, philosopher. 2 Indifference, apathy.

उद्दासीन *pres. p.* 1 indifferent, unconcerned, passive; तद्दर्शिनमुद्दासीनं त्वान्वेन पुरुषं विदुः Ku. 2. 13 (taking no part in the creation of the material universe); see संख्य. 2 (In law) Not involved in any dispute. 3 Neutral (as a king or nation). —नः 1 A stranger. 2 A neutral, an indifferent person; Bg. 6. 9. 3 A common acquaintance.

उद्दास्थितः 1 A superintendent. 2 A door-keeper. 3 A spy, an emissary. 4 An ascetic who has given up his vow.

उद्दाहरणं 1 Relating, declaration, saying. 2 Narration, recital, opening a conversation; अथागिरसमग्रण्यमुद्दाहरणवस्तु Ku. 6. 65. 3 A declaratory song or poem, a sort of panegyric beginning with words like जयति and full of alliteration चरण्यस्त्वदीयं जयोद्दाहरणं श्रुत्वा V. 1; जयोद्दाहरणं बाह्योर्गोपयामास किञ्चिन्न R. 4. 78; V. 2. 14; (येन केनापि तालेन गद्यपद्यमन्वितं । जयत्युपक्रमं मालिन्यादिप्रासविचित्रितम् ॥ तदुद्दाहरणं नाम विभक्त्यष्टांगसंयुतं । Prataparudra) 4 An instance, example, illustration; समुल्लेखतममन्त्रः पराचोयति मानिनः । प्रवृत्तिसां च तमसस्तत्रोद्दाहरणं रविः ॥ Si. 2. 33. 5 (In Nyāya) The third member of an Indian syllogism (which has five members). 6 (In Rhet.) An illustration reckoned as a figure of speech by some rhetoricians. It resembles अर्थात्पत्न्यासः *e. g.* अभितलुणोपि पद्मार्थो होषणे केन निदिष्टो भवति । निखिलरसायनराजो मधेनोद्येण लघुन इव ॥ R. G. (For a clear distinction between the two figures see R. G., under उद्दाहरणं).

उद्दाहारः 1 An example or illustration. 2 The beginning of a speech.

उद्वित *p. p.* 1 Risen, ascended; उद्वितशुविहः Māl. 1; Bv. 2. 85. 2 High, tall, lofty. 3 Grown, augmented. 4 Born, produced. 5 Spoken, uttered (fr. वद्), —Comp. —उद्वित *a.* well grounded in the Sāstras.

उद्दीर्घं 1 Looking up to. 2 Seeing, beholding.

उद्दीची The north; तेनोद्दीचीं दिशमुत्तरेः Me. 57.

उद्दीचीन *a.* 1 Turned towards the north. 2 Northern.

उद्दीच्य *a.* Living or being in the north. —च्यः The country to the north and west of the river Sarasvatī. 2 (Pl.) The inhabitants of this country; R. 4. 66. —च्यं A kind of perfume.

उद्दीपः High water, inundation, flood.

उद्दीरणं 1 Utterance, pronunciation, expression; उद्घातः प्रणवो यत्ता न्यवेक्षिनि-रुद्दीरणं Ku. 2. 12. 2 Speaking, saying. 3 Throwing, discharging (as a missile).

उद्दीर्ण *p. p.* 1 Grown, risen, produced. 2 Puffed up, elated. 3 Increased, intense.

उद्दीवरः See उद्दीवर.

उद्दीखल = उदखल q. v.

उद्दीहा A married woman.

उद्दीज्य *a.* Shaking, causing to tremble, terrifying; उद्दीजयत् वृत्तगणान् न्येषीत् Bk. 1. 15.

उद्दीतिः *f.* 1 Going up, rising, ascent. 2 Appearance; rise, origin. 3 Vomiting.

उद्दीधि *a.* 1 Fragrant; विजृम्भणोद्दीधियु कुङ्कुमेषु R. 16. 47. 2 Having a strong smell (good or bad).

उद्दीप्तः 1 Going up, rising (of stars); ascent; आस्यधुमोद्दीप्तेन S. 1. 15. 2 Standing erect (of hair); रोमोद्दीप्तः प्रादुर्बुद्ध्यायाः Ku. 7. 77; M. 4. 1; Amaru. 36. 3 Going out, departure. 4 Birth, production; creation, परिजातस्योद्दीप्तः Māl. 2; appearance; फलेन सहकारस्य पुष्पोद्दीप्त इव प्रजाः R. 4. 9; कतिपयकुङ्कुमोद्दीप्तः कदम्बः U. 3. 20; Amaru. 81. 5 Projection, elevation. 6 A shoot (of a plant); हस्तिगुणोद्दीप्तस्यैकया ययौमिः Ki. 5. 38. 7 Vomiting, casting up.

उद्दीप्ते Rising, becoming visible.

उद्दीप्तनीय *pot. p.* To be gone up or ascended. —चं A pair of bleached or washed clothes (तस्यादुद्दीप्तनीयं यद्दीप्तयोश्च-न्नयोयुग्मं); यौतोद्दीप्तनीयवासिनी Dk. 42; गृहीत-पर्युद्दीप्तनीयवस्त्रा Ku. 7. 11 (where Malli. renders उद् by यौतवस्त्र, and says युग्म-द्वयं तु प्रायिकाभिप्रायं &c.; see *ad loc.*).

उद्दीह *a.* Deep, intense, excessive, much; उद्दीहपणोद्दीह Māl. 5. 7, 6. 6. —ह Excess. —*ind.* Excessively, extremely.

उद्दीवृत् *m.* One of the four principal priests at a sacrifice, one who chants the hymns of the Sāmaveda.

उद्दीवरः 1 (*a.*) Ejection, spitting out, vomiting, giving out, emitting; खजुरीस्त्वैवमद्दीवानां मद्योद्दीवरस्यविषु B. 4. 57; Bh. 2. 36; Me. 63, 69; Si. 12. 9. (3) Oozing, stream, issuing out; R. 6. 60; Mv. 4. 33. 2 Repeating, narration; Māl. 2. 13. 3 Spit, saliva. 4 Eructation, belching.

उद्दीर्य *a.* 1 Going up, rising. 2 Emitting, sending forth; R. 13. 47.

उद्दीरणं 1 Vomiting. 2 Slaverling. 3 Eructation. 4 Extermination.

उद्दीतिः *f.* 1 Singing aloud. 2 Chanting of the Sāmaveda. 3 A variety of the Aryā metre; see Appendix.

उद्दीयः 1 Chanting of the Sāmaveda (the office of an udgātri). 2 The second part of the Sāmaveda; स्यास

उद्दीयविदो वसन्ति U. 2. 3. 3 Designation of ओम् the three syllabled name of God.

उद्दीर्ण *a.* 1 Vomited. 2 Emitted, poured out.

उद्दीर्ण *a.* Raised, uplifted; Ve. 6. 12.

उद्दीर्घः A section, chapter.

उद्दीर्घयि *a.* Untied (fig. also).

उद्दीर्घः, —र्ण 1 Taking up, raising. 2 An object that can be accomplished by religious or other acts. 3 Eructation.

उद्दीर्घः 1 Lifting or taking up. 2 Replying in argument; rejoinder.

उद्दीर्घहणिका Replying in argument.

उद्दीर्घहित *p. p.* 1 Lifted or taken up. 2 Taken away. 3 Excellent; exalted. 4 Deposited, delivered. 5 Bound, tied. 6 Recalled, remembered.

उद्दीर्घः, उद्दीर्घविन् *a.* With the neck uplifted; उद्दीर्घविमर्दः M. 1. 21; Amaru. 63.

उद्दी 1 Excellence, eminence; (at the end of comp.); ब्राह्मणोद्दी = an excellent or superior Brāhmaṇa; उद्दी-द्वयश्च नियतलिङ्गा न तु विशेष्यलिङ्गाः Sk.; cf. मतलिकाप्रचारिका प्रकाशमुद्दीप्तलज्जौ प्रकाशवाचका-न्यसूनि Ak. 2 Happiness. 3 The hollow hand. 4 Fire. 5 A model. 6 Organic air in the body.

उद्दीनः A carpenter's bench (the plank on which he works); लौहोद्दी-पनस्यैवा ललितापयनां स्त्रियं Bk. 7. 62.

उद्दीहने, —ना Friction, striking against; Me. 61.

उद्दीर्षणं 1 Rubbing, rubbing up; यस्योद्दीर्षणलोहोरपि सदा गृहे न जातः किमः Mk. 2. 11. 2 A cudgel.

उद्दीघः A watch or guard-house.

उद्दीघकः 1 A key. 2 The rope and bucket of a well (—कं also).

उद्दीघादन *a.* (नी *f.*) Opening, unlock- ing; यस्यैव न करोति विद्वत्तमतिः स्वर्गलोद्दीघादनं H. 1. 153. —नं 1 Opening; Ve. 1. 2 Raising, lifting up. 3 A key. 4 The rope and bucket of a well; a water-wheel.

उद्दीघातः 1 Beginning, commence- ment; उद्घातः प्रणवो यत्ता Ku. 2. 12; आकुमारकथोद्घातं शालिनीयो जयेशः R. 4. 20. 2 Allusion, reference. 3 Striking, wounding. 4 A stroke, blow, wound. 5 Jolting, shaking (as of a carriage); Si. 12. 2; R. 2. 72; Ve. 2. 28. 6 Rising, elevation. 7 A club, mallet. 8 A weapon (in general). 9 A division of a book, chapter; section.

उद्दीघोचः 1 Announcing aloud, proclaiming. 2 Popular talk, general report.

उद्दीघः 1 A bug. 2 A louse. 3 A mosquito.

उद्द *a.* 1 With the stalk, stem, or staff raised or rising up; उद्दपकं वृक्ष-दीर्घिकायां R. 16. 46; उद्दलातपत्रः Mā. 6. 2 Formidable, terrific. —Comp. —पालः 1 a punisher, 2 a kind of fish, 3 a kind of serpent; (cf. उद्दपाल)

उद्दुर *a.* 1 Large-toothed or having projecting teeth. 2 High, tall. 3 Terrific, formidable.

उद्दत *a.* 1 Energetic. 2 Humble.

उद्दान 1 Binding, confinement; उद्दाने क्रियमाणे तु नस्त्वानां तत्र रज्जुभिः Mb. 2 Taming, subduing. 3 The middle, the waist. 4 A fire-place. 5 The submarine fire.

उद्दाम *a.* 1 Unbound, unrestrained, unchecked, free; Si. 4. 10. 2 (a) Strong, powerful; Pt. 3. 148. (b) Furious, intoxicated; श्रोतस्त्वामादिगजे R. 1. 73; Si. 11. 19. 3 Dreadful. 4 Self-willed. 5 Luxuriant; large, great, excessive; Me. 25; Ratn. 4. —मः 1 N. of Yama. 2 N. of Varuna. —नं ind. Violently, fiercely, strongly; अयोधानं ज्वलितः U. S. 9.

उद्दालकं A kind of bone.

उद्दित *a.* Tied, bound.

उद्दिष्टं *p. p.* 1 Mentioned, particularized, specially told. 2 Desired, wished for. 3 Explained, taught &c.

उद्दीपः 1 Inflaming, lighting. 2 An inflamer.

उद्दीपक *a.* 1 Exciting. 2 Lighting, inflaming.

उद्दीपनं 1 Inflaming, exciting. 2 (In Rhet.) That which excites or feeds (a sentiment or *rasa*), see आलम्बनं. 3 Illuminating, lighting. 4 Burning of a body.

उद्दीप्य *a.* Shining, blazing. —म, —द Bellium.

उद्दीप्त *a.* Proud, haughty.

उद्देशः 1 Pointing to or at, directing. 2 Mention, specification. 3 Illustration, explanation, exemplification. 4 Ascertainment, inquiry, investigation, search. 5 A brief statement or account; एव तुद्देशतः प्रोक्तो विद्युतेर्विस्तरो मया Bg. 10. 40. 6 Assignment. 7 Stipulation. 8 Object, motive. 9 A spot, region, place; अक्षो प्रयातमगोयक्षेत्रे S. 3; M. 3.

उद्देशकः 1 An illustration, example. 2 (In Math.) A question, problem.

उद्देश्य *pot. p.* 1 To be illustrated or explained. 2 To be intended or aimed at. —नं 1 The object in view, an incentive. 2 The subject of an *amertica* (opp. विषय); see the word अनुद्देश्य also.

उद्दीप्तः Light, lustre (lit. and fig.); विनिर्दिष्टः कृतोद्योत Mb.; कृतोद्योतकरी तव Bām. adorning or gracing. 2 A division of a book, chapter, section.

उद्दीप्तः Flight, retreat.

उद्दत *p. p.* 1 Raised up, elevated, lifted up; कालिमुद्दतं हृन् Bk. 9. 7, आत्मोद्दितैरपि रजोभिः S. 1. 8 raised; R. 1. 56; heaved; Ki. 8. 53. 2 Excessive, very much, exceeding. 3 Haughty, vain, puffed up; उद्दतचोद्दतः R. 12. 63. 4 Harsh. 5 Excited, inflamed, intensified; मनोभवरागा Ki. 9. 68, 69; मदीयताः प्रयत्निल विचरः Ku. 3. 31. 6 Majestic, stately; अपिद्दता नमयतीव गतिर्विनी U. 6. 19 Rude; ill-mannered. —तः A king's wrestler. —Comp. —मनः, —नचरः *a.* High-minded, haughty, proud.

उद्दतिः *f.* 1 Elevation. 2 Pride, haughtiness; Si. 3. 28. 3 Rudeness, insolence. 4 A stroke.

उद्दमः 1 sounding, blowing. 2 Breathing hard, panting.

उद्दरणं 1 Drawing or taking out, taking off (clothes &c.). 2 Extraction, pulling or tearing out; कट्क Ms. 9. 252; चक्रुस्ते उद्दरणं Mit. 3 Extricating, deliverance, rescuing (from danger); दीनोद्दरणोचितम् R. 2. 25; स वंशुर्वै विपद्यानामपुद्गलक्ष्मः H. 1. 3. 4 Eradication, extermination, deposition. 5 Lifting, raising. 6 Vomiting. 7 Final emancipation. 8 Acquittance of debt.

उद्दृष्टः उद्दृष्टक *a.* 1 One who raises or lifts up. 2 A sharer, co-heir.

उद्दृष्टं *a.* Delighted, glad. —नेः 1 Great joy or delight. 2 Courage to undertake a thing. 3 A festival (especially a religious one).

उद्दृष्टं 1 Animating. 2 Erection of the hair (on the body), thrill.

उद्दृष्टः 1 A sacrificial fire. 2 A festival, holiday. 3 N. of a Yādava, uncle and friend of Krishna. [When Krishna was taken by Akra to Mathura, Uddhava was implored by the citizens of Gokula to go and fetch him. He was very much attached to Krishna. On seeing the destruction of the Yādavas to be inevitable, he went to Krishna and asked him what to do; whereupon he was told to go to Badarikasrama to practise penance and to secure heaven. He is the subject of two short poems, उद्दृष्टत and उद्दृष्टदेश.]

उद्दृष्ट *a.* Extending or raising the hands.

उद्दृष्टं 1 A fire-place. 2 Ejecting, vomiting.

उद्दृष्ट *a.* Ejected, vomited. —तः An elephant out of rut.

उद्दृष्टः 1 Drawing out, extraction. 2 Deliverance, redemption, saving, rescuing, extrication. 3 Raising, lifting up. 4 (In law.) A part to be set aside from the paternal property for the benefits of the eldest son; the surplus allowed by Law to the eldest beyond the shares of the younger brothers; Ms. 9. 112. 5 The sixth

part of booty taken in war which belongs to the king; Ms. 7. 97. 6 Debt. 7 Recovering property. 8 Final beatitude.

उद्दरणं 1 Raising, elevating. 2 Rescuing, drawing out of (danger), delivering.

उद्दुर *a.* Unrestrained, unchecked, free. 2 Firm, intrepid. 3 Heavy, full of; Si. 5. 64. 4 Thick, gross. 5 Able, competent; Bv. 4. 40.

उद्दत *p. p.* 1 Shaken off, fallen from; raised or thrown up; नान्तमोद्दतोषि कृतव्रजः Dhan. V. 2 Exalted, high.

उद्दतनं 1 Throwing upwards, raising. 2 Shaking.

उद्दूपनं Fumigating.

उद्दूलनं Powdering, sprinkling with dust or powder; भस्मोद्दूलन K. P. 10.

उद्दृष्टं Erection of the hair (on the body), thrill, horripilation.

उद्दृष्ट *p. p.* 1 Drawn up or out, extracted &c. 2 Raised, elevated, lifted up. 3 Uprooted, eradicated; उद्दृष्टारिः R. 2. 30.

उद्दृष्टिः *f.* 1 Drawing or pulling out, extracting. 2 An extract, passage selected. 3 Delivering, rescuing. 4 Especially, delivering or purifying from sin, final liberation; ज्ञप्ते तीर्थानि स्मृतिभिर्ह वस्योद्दृष्टिविधौ G. L. 23.

उद्दृष्टान् A fire-place, stove.

उद्दृष्टः (उद्दृष्टवृत्तवित्तिउद्दृष्टः Malli.) N. of a river; तोयदागम इवोद्दृष्टमिवयोः; R. 11. 8.

उद्दृष्ट *a.* Loosened. —धः, —धनं 1 Tying up, hanging. 2 Hanging oneself.

उद्दृष्टकः N. of a mixed tribe (doing the duty of washermen); cf. Usanas:—आवोगवेन विप्रायां जावास्तत्रोपजीविनः । तस्यैव वृत्तकस्यायां जातः क्षत्रिक उच्यते ॥ क्षत्रिकस्य वृत्तयां तु जाता उद्दृष्टकाः स्वताः । निर्वज्येयुर्ब्रह्मणि अशुश्राक्ष भवन्त्यतः ॥

उद्दृष्ट *a.* Strong, powerful.

उद्दृष्ट *a.* Filled or suffused with tears; Ki. 3. 59.

उद्दृष्ट *a.* Having the arms raised, stretching or extending the arms; शत्रुलब्धे फले लोभादुद्दृष्टिर्वा वाननः R. 1. 5.

उद्दृष्ट *p. p.* 1 Awakened, aroused, excited. 2 Opened, expanded, full-blown; Mā. 1. 40. 3 Reminded. 4 Recalled to memory (as an object seen before).

उद्दृष्टः, —धनं 1 Awakening, reminding. 2 Recalling to memory, rousing up; ननु कथं यमादित्यादुद्दृष्टकारणैः सीतादिभिः सामाजिकानां स्मरणैः S. D. 3, so रत्न.

उद्दृष्टक *a.* 1 Reminding, that which reminds or calls to remem-

ance. 2 Exciting. —कः N. of the sun.

उद्भूतः ८. 1 Excellent, pre-eminent; उद्देति संति मदा खोद्भूतः N. 1. 132. 2 Exalted, magnanimous. —कः 1 A fan for winnowing corn. 2 A tortoise.

उद्भवः 1 Production, creation, birth, generation (lit. and fig.); इति हस्तद्वयं K. P. 1; Y. 3. 80; oft at the end of comp. in the sense of 'springing or arising from,' 'produced from'; उद्भूतः V. 1. 3; मणिप्राकरोद्भवः R. 3. 18. 2 Source, origin. 3 N. of Vishnu.

उद्भावः 1 Production, generation. 2 Magnanimity.

उद्भावनं 1 Thinking, thinking over.

उद्भावः 2 Production, generation, creation.

3 Inattention, neglect, disregard.

उद्भाविष्युः ८. Raising upwards, exalting (fig. also).

उद्भासः Radiance, splendour.

उद्भासितः, उद्भासुरः ८. Shining, radiant, splendid; विभूषणद्वयं विभूषणं वा Ku. 5. 78; Mk. 8. 38; Amaru. 81.

उद्भिद् ८. Sprouting shooting forth. —m. 1 A sprout or shoot (of a plant); अङ्कुरोभिनवोद्भिदि Ak. 2 A plant. 3 A spring, fountain. —Comp. —जः ८. (उद्भिज्) sprouting, germinating (as a plant). (—जः) a plant. —विद्या the science of botany.

उद्भिद् ८. Sprouting, germinating.

उद्भूतः ८. १. १ Born, produced, generated. 2 Lofly (lit. and fig.). 3 Perceptible, capable of being perceived by the senses; as a गुण.

उद्भूतिः ८. १. १ Generation, production, 2 Elevation, exaltation, prosperity; वरः शंखलं ह्येष त्वत्कुलोद्भूतये विधिः Ku. 6. 82.

उद्भेदः, —वर्णः १ Breaking through or out, becoming visible; appearance, manifestation, or growth; उमास्तनोद्भेदमनु प्रवृद्धः Ku. 7. 24; नै शीवोद्भेदविशेषः कातं R. 5. 38; Si. 18. 36. 3 A spring, fountain. 4 Horripilation; as in पुलकोद्भेदः.

उद्भ्रमः १ Whirling turning round, flourishing. (as of a sword). 2 Wandering. 3 Regret.

उद्भ्रमणं १ Moving or wandering about. 2 Rising.

उद्यतः ८. १. १ Raised, lifted up; उद्यतिः, उद्यतिः &c. 2 Persevering, diligent, active. 3 Bent, drawn (as a bow); Ki. 1. 21. 4 Ready, prepared, on the point of, eager, bent or intent on, engaged in; with dat., loc., inf., or usually in comp.; उद्यतः स्वेषु कर्मसु R. 17. 61; हंतुं स्वजगद्भ्यताः Bg. 1. 45; जयं, वयं &c.

उद्यमः १ Raising, elevation. 2 Strenuous or assiduous effort, exertion, diligence, perseverance; निश्चयः

चिन्तां वरति कुर्वीतः Ku. 3. 5; उद्यमः नैव न निश्चयः 5 firm resolve; उद्यमेन हि सिध्यति कायानि न संशयः Pt. 4. 151. 3 Readiness, preparation. —Comp. —मूर्धः ८. a. striving hard; Bā. 2. 74.

उद्यमनं Raising, elevation.

उद्यमिन् ८. Diligent, persevering.

उद्यानं १ Going or walking out. 2 A garden, park, pleasure-garden; न. लोचनस्थितहृदिश्रद्धिकागमहर्ष्या Me. 7. 26. 23. 3 Purpose, motive. —Comp. —पालः, —पालकः, —रक्षकः a gardener, superintendent or keeper of a garden; Ku. 2. 36.

उद्यानं ८. A garden, park.

उद्यापनं Bringing to a conclusion, completing finishing (as प्रवेद्यपन).

उद्योगः १ Effort, exertion, industry; नैवमिति सचिन्त्यस्यजोद्योगमभनः Pt. 2. 140. 2 Work, duty, office; तुल्योद्योगश्च दिनकृन्नाधिकारो नरो न V. 2. 1. 3 Perseverance, diligence.

उद्योगिन् ८. Active, persevering, industrious.

उद्गः A king of aquatic animal.

उद्गः १ The pin of the axle of a carriage. 2 A cock.

उद्गावः A loud noise, uproar.

उद्गच्छः ८. १. १ Increased, excessive, abundant. 2 Distinct, evident.

उद्गुजः ८. Destroying, undermining (as a bank); as in हलसुद्गुजः q. v.

उद्ग्रेकः Increase, excess, preponderance, abundance; ज्ञानोद्ग्रेकाद्विपरितयोऽवयवः सत्यनिष्ठाः Ve. 1. 23; ग्लोद्ग्रेकं जवनपुलिने Si. 7. 74.

उद्गत्सरः A year.

उद्गपनं १ A gift, donation. 2 Pouring or shaking out.

उद्गमनं, उद्गमतिः ८. Vomiting, ejecting.

उद्गर्तः १ A remainder, surplus. 2 Excess, preponderance. 3 Rubbing or smearing the body with perfumes.

उद्गर्तनं १ Going up, rising. 2 Springing up, growth. 3 Prosperity, elevation. 4 Turning from side to side; springing up; चङ्कुराफोद्गर्तनोक्षिनामि Me. 40. 5 Grinding, pounding. 6 Rubbing and cleaning the body with perfumes or fragrant unguents, or the unguents used for this purpose or to relieve pain.

उद्गर्धनं १ Increase. 2 Sly or suppressed laughter.

उद्गृहः ८. १ Carrying, leading up. 2 Continuing, perpetuating (as a family); उद्गृहः U. 4; so उद्गृहः ८. 22; R. 9. 9. 11. 54. —हः १ A son. 2 One (i. e. the 4th) of the seven courses of air. 3 Marriage. —ह्यः A daughter.

उद्गृहणं १ Marrying. 2 Supporting, holding or lifting up, carrying; ह्यः प्रकुक्षोद्गृहणक्रियायाः B. 13. 1, 14. 20; R. 2. 18; Ku. 3. 13. 3 Being carried on, riding; Ms. 8. 370.

उद्गृहः ८. Vomited, ejected —नं १ Ejecting, vomiting. 2 A stove.

उद्गृहः ८. १ Vomited, 2 Out of rut (as an elephant).

उद्गातः १ Ejection, throwing out. 2 Shaving. 3 (In logic) Non-existence of a subsequent consequent on the absence of an antecedent (Wilson).

उद्गातः १ Banishment. 2 Abandonment. 3 Killing.

उद्गातः १ Expelling, banishing. 2 Abandoning. 3 Taking out of or away (from the fire) — 1 Killing.

उद्गाहः १ Bearing up, supporting. 2 Marriage, wedding; अस्तवर्णास्त्वयं द्वेनो विविशुः ४३ मणिः Ms. 3. 43. (The Smṛitis mention 8 forms of marriage:— ब्राह्मो देवस्तथा चार्यं राजापत्यस्तथाहः । गावर्षो रक्षसश्चैव पेशाचश्चाष्टमः स्मृतः) ॥

उद्गाहनं १ Lifting up. 2 Marriage. —नी १ A cord. 2 A small shell, cowrie (वराटिका).

उद्गाहिकः ८. Relating to marriage, matrimonial (as a Mantra); Ms. 9. 95.

उद्गाहिन् ८. १ Raising, drawing up. 2 Marrying. —नी A rope, cord.

उद्ग्रिहः ८. १. १ Grieved, afflicted, sorrowful, anxious (as for any absent lover).

उद्ग्रोक्षनं १ Looking up or upwards. 2 Sight, an eye, seeing, looking at; सखीजनिद्वीक्षणाकौमुदीमुखं R. 3. 1.

उद्ग्रोक्षनं Fanning.

उद्ग्रोक्षः Increase, growth.

उद्ग्रोक्षः ८. १. १ Raised, elevated. 2 Flowing out, overflowing; उद्ग्रोक्षः क इव सुखावहः परेषां Si. 8. 18. (where उ means also 'gone astray, ill behaved').

उद्ग्रोक्षः १ Trembling, shaking, waving. 2 Agitation, excitement; Bg. 12. 15. 3 Alarm, fear; शततेग्रेगस्तिमितनयनं दृष्टमकिर्मवात्मा Me. 36; R. 8. 7. 4 Anxiety, regret, sorrow. 5 Admiration, astonishment. —नः A betelnut (fruit).

उद्ग्रोक्षनं १ Agitation, anxiety. 2 Infliction of pain, torture; उद्ग्रोक्षनकरीद्वेदः श्रिङ्गयित्वा प्रवासयेत् Ms. 8. 352. 3 Regret.

उद्ग्रोक्षिः ८. Having a raised seat or throne in it; विमारं नवमुद्ग्रोक्षि R. 17. 9.

उद्ग्रोक्षः Shaking, trembling, excessive tremor.

उद्ग्रोक्षः ८. १ Overflowing its banks (as a river); R. 10. 34; K. 333. 2 Transgressing the proper limits.

उद्ग्रोक्षितः ८. १. १ Shaken, tossed up. —नः Shaking.

उद्ग्रोक्षः ८. १ Loosened; कयाविद्ग्रोक्षनवातमात्यः R. 7. 6; Ku. 7. 57. 2 Freed from bonds, unbound. —नः १ The act of surrounding or enclosing. 2 An enclosure, fence. 3 A pain in the buttocks or back of the body.

उद्ग्रोक्षः ८. A husband.

उधस् *n.* An udder; see ऊधस्.
उद् 7. P (उनदि, उच-उच) To wet, moisten, bathe; याः दृषिषीं पयसांदि.
उदंनं Moistening, wetting.
उदुक्, उदुर, उदुक्, उदुक्: A mouse, rat.

उन्नत *p. p.* 1 Raised, elevated, uplifted (fig. also); Bh. 3. 24; Si. 9. 79; नतोन्नतश्रुतिभ्यो S. 4. 14. 2 High (fig. also), tall, lofty; great, eminent R. 1. 14; V. 5. 22; Ki. 5. 15; 14. 23. 3 Plump, full (as breasts). —तः A boa (अजगर). —तः 1 Elevation. 2 Ascension, altitude. —COMP. —आन्नत *a.* elevated and depressed, uneven; बंधुरं वृक्षतानतं Ak. —चरण *a.* rampant. —शिरस् *a.* carrying the head, high proud.

उन्नतिः *f.* 1 Elevation, height (fig. also); see उन्नतिम् below. 2 Exaltation, dignity, rise, prosperity; स्तोकेनोन्नतिमायाति स्तोकेनायात्ययोगाति Pt. 1. 150; Si. 16. 22; Bv. 1. 40; महाजनस्य संपर्कः कस्य नोन्नतिकारकः H. 3. 3 Raising. —COMP. —ईशः N. of Garuda (lord of उन्नति).

उन्नतिम् *a.* Elevated, projecting, plump (as breasts); सा पीनोन्नतिमस्योपरयुं वचः Amaru, 30; Si. 9. 72.

उन्नमने 1 Raising, lifting up. 2 Height.

उन्नतः *a.* Erect, upright, lofty, high (fig. also); उन्नतप्रपटमंडपमंडितं तत् Si. 5. 61.

उन्नयः, उन्नयः 1 Raising, elevating. 2 Height, elevation. 3 Analogy, resemblance. 4 Inference.

उन्नयने 1 Raising, elevating, lifting up. 2 Drawing up water. 3 Deliberation, discussion. 4 Inference.

उन्नस *a.* Having a prominent nose; उन्नसं दधती वक्त्रं Bk. 4. 18.

उन्नादः Crying out, roar; humming, chirping &c.

उन्नाभ *a.* 1 Having a projecting navel, corpulent.

उन्नाहः 1 Projection, protuberance. 2 Tying up, binding. —हः Sour gruel made from the fermentation of rice.

उन्निद्र *a.* 1 Sleepless, awake; तासुनिद्राप्रयतिशयनां सीधवातायनस्यः Me. 88. विगमयत्युन्निद्रं एव हृषाः S. 6. 4; Mu. 4. 2 Expanded, full-blown, budded (as lotuses); उन्निद्रप्रसृष्टिहस्तभाजा Si. 4. 13, 8. 28.

उन्नेतु *a.* Raising. —m. One of the 15 priests at a sacrifice.

उन्मज्जने Emerging, coming out of water.

उन्मत्त *p. p.* 1 Drunk, intoxicated. 2 Insane, frantic, mad; द्वापयोन्मत्तौ V. 2; Ms. 9. 79. 3 Puffed, elevated; wild; Pt. 1. 161; Si. 6. 31. 4 Possessed by a ghost or an evil spirit, Y. 2. 32; Ms. 3. 161. (वातापिचश्रेष्ठसर्पपातग्रह-संवेनोपपट्टः Mit.) —चः The thorn

apple (वृक्ष) —COMP. —कीर्तिः, —वेज्ञः N. of Siva. —गंगे N. of a country (where the Gangā roars furiously along). —दुर्शन, —रूप *a.* mad in appearance. —प्रलपित *a.* spoken in drunkenness or madness. (—तः) the words of a madman.

उन्मथने 1 Shaking off, throwing off or down. 2 Killing, slaughter; अन्योन्मथतोन्मथनात् R. 7. 52.

उन्मद् *a.* 1 Intoxicated, drunk; R. 2. 9, 16. 54. 2 Mad, furious, extravagant; Si. 10. 4, 16. 69. 3 Causing intoxication, intoxicating; मधुरांगना सुदुर्गन्धध्वनिश्रुता निश्रुताश्रुत्यमे Si. 6. 20. —दः 1 Insanity. 2 Intoxication.

उन्मद्ग्न *a.* Affected or inflamed with love; तदाप्रभस्युन्मद्गना बभूव Ku. 5. 55.

उन्मदिष्यु *a.* 1 Mad. 2 Intoxicated, drunk. 3 In rut (as an elephant).

उन्मनस्, —नस्क *a.* 1 Excited or disturbed in mind, agitated, uneasy; R. 11. 22; Ki. 14. 45. 2 Regretting, repining for a lost or departed friend. 3 Anxious, eager, impatient.

उन्मनाचते Den. A., उन्मनीयु To be uneasy; to be disturbed in mind.

उन्मथः 1 Agitation. 2 Killing, slaughter.

उन्मथने 1 Shaking off, agitating. 2 Killing, slaughter, hurting. 3 Beating (with a stick).

उन्मयुक् *a.* Shining, radiant; R. 16. 69.

उन्मर्दने 1 Rubbing, kneading. 2 A fragrant essence used for the purpose of rubbing.

उन्माथः 1 Torment, deep pain. 2 Shaking, agitation. 3 Killing, slaughter. 4 A snare or trap.

उन्माद् *a.* 1 Mad, insane. 2 Extravagant. —दः 1 Madness, insanity; अहो उन्माद्ः U. 3. 2 Intense passion. 3 Lunacy, mania (considered as a disease of the mind). 4 (In Rhet.) Madness considered as one of the 33 subordinate feelings; चित्तसंमोह उन्माद्ः कामशोकमयादिभिः S. D. 3; or according to R. G. विप्रलम्भमहापतिपरिग्रहान्दादिजन्माज्म-स्मिन्नान्माभास उन्माद्ः 5 Bloom; उन्माद् वक्ष्य पद्मानां S. D. 2.

उन्मादन *a.* Maddening, intoxicating —नः One of the five arrows of Cupid.

उन्माने 1 Weighing, measuring upwards. 2 A measure of size or quantity. 3 Price.

उन्मार्ग *a.* Going to a wrong path. —र्गः 1 A wrong road, deviation from the right road (fig. also). 2 An improper conduct, evil course; उन्मार्गस्थितानि इंद्रियाणि K. 155; भवर्तकः 103. —र्ग ind. Astray; Pt. 1. 161.

उन्माजनं Rubbing, wiping off, removing.

उन्मितिः *f.* Measure; price, उन्मिश्र *a.* Mixed with; variegated. उन्मिषित *p. p.* Opened (as eyes), blown, expanded &c. —तः A look, glance; Ku. 5. 25.

उन्मीलः, —लनं 1 Opening (of the eyes), awaking. 2 Unfolding, opening; U. 6. 34. 3 Expanding, blowing.

उन्मुख *a.* (स्त्री *f.*) 1 Raising the face, looking up; अद्रेः शृंगं हतति पवनः किंस्त्रिदित्युन्मुखीभिः Me. 14, 100; R. 1. 39, 11. 26; आश्रय 1. 53. 2 Ready, intent on, on the point of, prepared for; तनरप्यसमाश्रयोन्मुखं R. 8. 12 about to retire to the woods; 16. 9, 3. 12. 3 Eager, waiting for, expecting; तस्मिन् संयमिनामाद्ये जाते परिययोन्मुखं Ku. 6. 34; R. 12. 26, 6. 21, 11. 23. 4 Sounding, speaking or making a sound; Ku. 6. 2.

उन्मुख *a.* Loud sounding, noisy. उन्मुद् *a.* 1 Unsealed 2 Opened, blown, expanded. (as a flower).

उन्मुलनं Plucking up by the roots, eradication, uprooting; न पादोन्मुलनशक्तिः R. 2. 34.

उन्मेदा Corpulence, fatness.

उन्मेषः, —षणं 1 Opening (of the eyes), winking; Mu. 3. 21. 2 Blowing, opening, expansion; उन्मेषं यो मम न सहते जातिरेषां निशायां K. P. 10; द्विविका-कमलोन्मेषः Ku. 2. 33. 3 Light, flash, brilliancy; सतां प्रज्ञोन्मेषः Bh. 2. 114; विद्युन्मेषद्वि Me. 81. 4 Awakening, rising, becoming visible, manifestation; ज्ञानं Sānti. 3. 13.

उन्मोचनं Unfastening, loosening.

उप *ind.* 1 As a prefix to verbs and nouns it expresses (1) nearness, contiguity; उपविशति, उपगच्छति; (2) power, ability; उपकरोति; (3) pervasion; उपकीर्ण; (4) advice, instructing as by a teacher; उपदिशति, उपदेश; (5) death, extinction, उपरत; (6) defect, fault; उपगत; (7) giving; उपनयति, उपहरति; (8) action, effort; उपत्वा नेजे; (9) beginning, commencement; उपक्रमते, उपक्रम; (10) study; उपाध्यायः; (11) reverence, worship; उपस्थानं, उपचरति वितरं पुनः. 2 As unconnected with verbs and prefixed to nouns, it expresses nearness, resemblance, contiguity in space, number, time, degree &c., but generally involving the idea of subordination or inferiority; उपकनिष्ठिका the finger next to the little finger; उपपुराणं a secondary Purāṇa; उपयुक्तः an assistant master; उपाध्यायः a viceprincipal. It usually, however, forms Ayyayt. comp. in these senses; उपगमंन्मगायाः समीरे; उपहृष्टं, 'वनं &c. 3 With numerals it forms संख्याबहुव्रीहि and means 'nearly,' 'almost'; उपविशतः

nearly thirty. 4 As a separable preposition (a) with acc. when it means inferiority; उप हरिं सुराः Sk. the gods are inferior to Hari. (b) With loc. it expresses (1) over, above, superior to; उपनिष्कं कार्ष्णिपं, उप परार्धे हरेणुजाः; (2) addition.

उपकंठः-ठ 1 Proximity, vicinity, neighbourhood; प्राप तालीवमश्याममुपकंठं महोदधेः R. 4. 34, 13. 48; Ku. 7. 51; Mā. 9. 2. 2 Space near a village or its boundary. -ind. 1 Upon the neck, near the throat. 2 In the vicinity of, near.

उपकथा A short story or tale.

उपकनिष्ठिका The finger next to the little finger.

उपकरणं 1 Doing service or favour, helping. 2 Material, implement, instrument, means; उपकरणीभावमायाति U. 3. 3; परोपकारोपकरणं क्षरिरे K. 207; Y. 2. 276; Ms. 9. 270. 3 Means of subsistence, anything supporting life. 4 The insignia of royalty.

उपकर्णनं Hearing.

उपकर्णिका Rumour, report.

उपकर्तु a. One who does a service or favour, useful, friendly; हीनान्युपकर्तुणि प्रवृत्तानि विकुर्वते R. 17. 58; उपकर्त्री रसादीनां S. D. 624; Si. 2. 37.

उपकल्पनं, -ना 1 Preparation. 2 Fabricating, making.

उपकारः 1 Service, help, assistance, favour, obligation (opp. अपकार); उपकारपकारौ हि लक्ष्यं लक्षणमेतयोः Si. 2. 37; शान्तेयत्रयपकारेण नोपकारेण दुर्जनः Ku. 2. 40, 3. 73; Y. 3. 234. 2 Preparation. 3 Ornament, decoration. -री 1 A royal tent, palace. 2 Caravansera.

उपकार्य a. To be assisted. -र्या A royal house, palace; रम्यां रघुव्रतिनिधिः स नवापकार्यं बाल्यासपरमिव दशां मदनेषुवास R. 5. 63; a royal tent; 5. 41, 11. 93, 13. 79, 16. 55, 73.

उपकुचि, -चिका Small cardamoms.

उपकुम्भ a. 1 Near, proximate. 2 Solitary, retired, secluded.

उपकुर्वाणः A Brāhmaṇa in a state of pupilage (ब्रह्मचारि) who wishes to pass on to the state of a householder (गृहस्थ).

उपकुल्या A canal, trench.

उपकुप्ये ind. Near a well; जलाशयः a trough near a well for watering cattle.

उपकृतिः f. उपक्रिया Favour, obligation.

उपक्रमः 1 Beginning, commencement; रामोपक्रममाचख्यौ रक्षापरिभवं नवै R. 12. 42 begun by Rāma. 2 Approach, advance; साहसं forcible advance Mā. 7; so बोधितः ह्युपक्रमोऽप्युपक्रमः ibid. 3 An undertaking, work, enterprize. 4 A plan, means, expedient, stratagem, remedy; समाधिभिरुपक्रमैः Ms. 7. 107, 159; R. 13. 15; Y. 1. 345; Si.

20. 76. 5 Attendance on a patient, practice of medicine. 6 A test of honesty; see उपधा.

उपक्रमणं 1 Approaching. 2 Undertaking. 3 Commencement. 4 (Medic.) Treatment, physicking.

उपक्रमणिका A preface, introduction.

उपक्रीडा A play-ground, a place for playing.

उपक्रोशः, -शनं Censure, reproach, ignominy; प्राणैरुपक्रोशमलीनसेवा R. 2. 53.

उपक्रोष्ट m. An ass (braying aloud).

उपक्र (का) णं The sound of a lute.

उपक्षयः 1 Waste, decay, loss. 2 Expenditure.

उपक्षेपः 1 Throwing at hurling. 2 Mention, allusion, hint, suggestion; कार्योपक्षेपमादी तनुमपि रचयन् Mu. 4. 3; दारुणः खलुपक्षेपः पापस्य Ve. 5. -3 A threat, specific mention or charge.

उपक्षेपणं 1 Throwing or casting down. 2 Accusing, charging.

उपग a. (At the end of comp. only)

1 Approaching, following, joining.

2 Receiving; Ms. 1. 46; Si. 16. 68.

उपगणः A small or subordinate class.

उपगत p. p. 1 Gone to, approached.

2 Occurred. 3 Got. 4 Experienced.

5 Promised, agreed.

उपगतिः f. 1 Approach, going near. 2 Knowledge, acquaintance. 3 Acceptance. 4 Attainment, acquirement.

उपगमः, -मनं 1 Going to, drawing towards, approach; सीमंते च त्वदुपगमजं यन् नीपं ववृतां Me. 65 your advent; व्यावर्तताम्योपगमात्कुमारी R. 6. 69, 9. 50. 2 Knowledge, acquaintance. 3 Attainment, acquiring; विशासोपगमादभिलगतयः S. 1. 14. 4 Intercourse (as of the sexes). 5 Society, company; न पुनरवमानाहूपगमः H. 1. 136. 6 Undergoing, suffering, feeling. 7 Acceptance. 8 An agreement, promise.

उपगिरि-र ind. Near a mountain. -रिः N. of a country situated near a mountain in the north.

उपगु ind. Near a cow. -गुः A cowherd.

उपगुरुः An assistant teacher.

उपगृह p. p. Hidden; clasped. -ह An embrace; उपगृहानि संवेष्टयन् च Ku. 4. 17; Si. 10. 88; कदाचिदुपगृहं Bh. 3. 82; Me. 97.

उपगृहणं 1 Hiding, concealing. 2 An embrace. 3 Astonishment, surprise.

उपग्रहः 1 Confinement, seizure. 2 Defeat, frustration; Mu. 4. 2. 3 A prisoner. 4 Joining, addition. 5 Favour, encouragement. 6 A minor planet (राहु, केतु &c.).

उपग्रहणं 1 Seizing (from below);

taking hold of; as in पादोपग्रहणं. 2 Seizure, capture. 3 Supporting, promoting. 4 Holy study; वेदोपग्रहणार्थं तावदाहवत प्रभुः Rām.

उपग्राहः 1 Making a present. 2 A present.

उपग्राह्यः 1 An offering or present. 2 Particularly, a present or offering to a great man or king; the modern Nazārana.

उपघातः 1 A stroke, injury; insult; Ms. 2. 179; Y. 2. 256. 2 Destruction, ruin. 3 Touch, contact. 4 Assault, violence. 5 Disease. 6 Sin.

उपघोषणं Proclaiming, publication, making known.

उपघ्नः 1 Contiguous support; षड्गदि-बोपहतरोत्रतयौ R. 14. 1. 2 Shelter, support, protection.

उपचक्रः A variety of the ruddy goose.

उपचक्षुस् m. Aneye-glass, spectacles.

उपचयः 1 Accumulation, addition, accession. 2 Increase, growth, excess; नलं K. 105; उपचयस्तुपचये Si. 2. 57, 93. 32. 3 Quantity, heap. 4 Prosperity, elevation, rise.

उपचरः 1 Cure, treatment. 2 -उपचरणं Approach.

उपचार्यः A kind of sacred fire.

उपचारः 1 Service, attendance; honouring, worshipping, entertaining; अस्त्रालोपचारो R. 5. 20. 2 Civility, politeness, courtesy, polite behaviour, (external display of courtesy); परित्रः H. 1. 133; विविर्मनस्विनीनां M. 3. 3; पदं न चेद्विदं Ku. 4. 9 a merely complimentary saying, a flattering compliment. 3 Salutation, usual or customary obeisance, homage; उपचारमहति S. 3. 18; यन्त्रणया M. 4; अंजलिः R. 3. 11 folding the hands in salutation. 4 A form or mode of address or salutation; राममद्र इत्येव मां प्रखुपचारः शोभते तत्परिजनस्य U. 1; यथा हस्तस्त्वोपचारेण 6. 5 External show or form, ceremony; राहुषेणैरेव लिगैर्मम राजोपचारः V. 4. 6 A remedy, physicking, application of cure or remedy; शिशिरं Dk. 15. 7 Practice, performance, conduct, management; व्रतचर्या Ms. 1. 111, 10. 32; कानोपचारः Dk. 81 in the conduct of love-affairs. 8 Means of doing homage or showing respect; प्रकीर्णितोपचारः (राजमार्गः) R. 7. 4; 5. 41. 9 Hence, any necessary or requisite article, (of worship, ceremony, furniture &c.); सम्यगलोपचाराणां R. 10. 77; Ku. 7. 88; R. 6. 1 (the Upachāras or articles of worship are variously numbered, being 5, 10, 16, 18 or 64). 10 Behaviour, conduct, demeanour; वैश्यशुद्धोपचारः च Ms. 1. 116.

11 Employment, use. 12 Any religious performance, a ceremony;

प्रयुक्तपाणिग्रहणोपचारौ Ku. 7. 86; Mv. 1. 24. 13 (a) Figurative or metaphorical use, secondary application (opp. मुख्य or primary sense); अचेतनवि चेतनव-द्वयचारद्वयानां S. B.; न चास्य कश्चित् तत्त्वतो-स्तीति मुख्येति उपचार एव शरणं स्यात् K. P. 10. (b) Supposed or fancied identification founded on resemblance; उभयस्या च येन शुद्धा उपचारिणामिदं तत्त्वात् K. P. 2. 14 A bribe. 15 A pretext; Si. 10-2. 16 A request, solicitation. 17 Occurrence of स and र् in the place of Visarga,

उपचितिः f. Accumulation, collection; growth, increase.

उपचूलनं Heating, burning.

उपच्छदः A coverlet.

उपच्छदने 1 Coaxing, persuading; उपच्छदनेनैव स्वं ते शपायितुं प्रयत्नियते Dk. 65. 2 Inviting.

उपजनः 1 Addition, increase. 2 Appendage. 3 Rise, origin.

उपजल्पनं-लपितं Talk.

उपजापः 1 Secretly whispering into the ear or communicating; पक्कत् Mu. 2. 2 Secret overtures or negotiations (with the enemy's friends), sowing the seeds of dissension instigating to rebellion; उपजापः कृतस्तेन तानाकोपचतस्त्वयि Si. 2. 99; उपजापसहान् बिलंघयन् स विधाता नृपतीन्मदोद्धतः Ki. 2. 47, 16. 42. 3 Disunion, separation.

उपजीवकः-विन् a. Living upon, subsisting by (instr. or in comp.); जातिनाशोपजीविनां Ms. 12. 114. 8. 20; नानाप्रयोगोपजीविनां 9. 257; यतोपजीव्यसि Mk. 2. —m. A dependant, servant; भिन-कतिर्नृपणैः स बहुषोपजीविनाम् R. 1. 16.

उपजीवनं, -जीविका 1 Living. 2 Subsistence, livelihood; निदितायोपजीवनं Y. 3. 236. 3 A means of living, such as property; किंचिद्वैतोपजीवनं Ms. 9. 207.

उपजीव्य pot. p. 1 Affording a livelihood; Y. 2. 227. 2 Giving patronage, patronizing. 3 (fig.) Supplying materials for writing, that from which one derives materials; सर्वेषां कविमुख्यानामुपजीव्यो भविष्यति Mb. —यः 1 A patron. 2 A source or authority (from which one derives his materials); इत्यल्लुपजीव्यानां मान्यानां व्याख्यानेषु कदासन्निक्षेपेण S. D. 2.

उपजीव्यः-वर्ण 1 Affection. 2 Enjoyment. 3 Frequenting.

उपज्ञा 1 Knowledge acquired by oneself and not handed down by tradition, invention, usually in comp. which is treated as a neuter noun; पाणिनेरुपज्ञा पाणिन्युपज्ञं ग्रन्थः Sk.; प्राचेतसोपज्ञं रामायणं R. 15. 63. 2 Undertaking or commencing a thing not done before; लोकेऽप्युपज्ञमेव विदुषां सौज्यजन्मं यज्ञः Malli. on Raghuvamsa.

उपहोक्तं A respectful offering or present, *Nazarānā*.

उपतापः 1 Heat, warmth. 2 Trouble,

distress, pain, sorrow; सर्वथा न केचन न स्तुतंस्तुपतापाः K. 135. 3 Calamity, misfortune. 4 Sickness. 5 Haste, hurry. उपतापः 1 Heating. 2 Distressing, tormenting.

उपतापिन् a. 1 Heating, inflaming. 2 Suffering heat or pain, being sick.

उपतिथ्य 1 N. of the lunar mansion or asterism called अश्लेषा. 2 N. of another asterism called पुनर्वसु.

उपत्यका A land at the foot of a mountain, low land; मलयद्विरेष्यकाः R. 4. 46; रते ऋतु हिमवतो गिरिरूपस्थकारणवासिनः संज्ञाः S. 5.

उपदंशः 1 Anything which excites thirst or appetite, a relish, condiment &c.; द्विबाहुपदंशादुपपाय Dk. 133; अयमातो-पदंशं पिब नवशोणितसर्वं Ve. 3. 2 Biting, stinging. 3 The venereal disease. उपदंश a. (pl.) About or nearly ten.

उपदर्शकः 1 One who shows the way, a guide. 2 A door-keeper. 3 A witness.

उपदा 1 A present, an offering to a king or a great man a *Nazarānā*; उपदा विविधः शस्त्रबोस्तेकाः कोशलेखरं R. 4. 70, 5. 41, 7. 30. 2 A bribe.

उपदानं, -नकं 1 An oblation, a present (in general). 2 A gift made for procuring favour or protection, such as a bribe.

उपदिश f., उपदिशा 1 An intermediate quarter, such as पेशानी, आग्नेयी नैऋती and वायवी.

उपदेवः—देवता A minor or inferior god.

उपदेशः 1 Instruction, teaching, advice, prescription; श्रुशिक्षितोपि सर्व उपदेशनं निपुणो भवति M. 1; स्थिरपदंशासुपदेशकाले श्रोत्रिरे प्राक्तनजन्मविद्याः Ku. 1. 30; M. 2. 10; S. 2. 3; Ms. 8. 272; Amaru. 26; R. 1. 57; परोपदेशे पाणिनिं H. 1. 103. 2 Specification, mentioning. 3 A plea, pretext. 4 Initiation, communication of an initiatory Mantra or formula; चंद्रसूर्यग्रहं तीर्थं सिद्धेश्वरं शिवालयं । संक्रामन्नप्रकथन-मुपदेशः स उच्यते ॥

उपदेशक a. Giving instruction, teaching. —कः An instructor, a guide, preceptor.

उपदेशनं Advising, instructing.

उपदेशिन a. Advising, instructing. उपदेष्टु a. Giving instruction or advice. —m. (ष्ट) A teacher, preceptor; especially a spiritual preceptor;

चत्वारो वयश्चत्विजः स भगवान्कर्मापदेश हरिः Ve. 1. 23.

उपदंहुः 1 An ointment. 2 A cover.

उपदोहः 1 A nipple of the udder of a cow. 2 A milking vessel.

उपद्रवः 1 An unhappy accident, misfortune, calamity. 2 Injury, trouble, harm; पुंसांमसमर्थानामुपद्रवायात्मनो भवेत्कोपः Pt. 1. 324; निरुपद्रवं स्थानं Pt. 1.

3 Outrage, violence. 4 A national distress (whether caused by the king or famine, seasons &c.). 5 A national disturbance, rebellion. 6 A symptom, a supervenient disease.

उपधर्मः A by-law, a secondary or minor religious precept (opp. पर); Ms. 2. 237, 4. 147.

उपधा 1 Imposition, forgery, fraud, deceit; Ms. 8. 193. 2 Trial or test of honesty. (धर्माधिपत्यरक्षण); (said to be of 4 kinds: 1 loyalty, 2 disinterestedness, 3 continence, 4 courage); (शोषयेत्) धर्मोपाधामिधिरांश्च सर्वाभिः सचिवाद् गुनः Kālikā P. 3 A means or expedient; अयशोभिदुष्य लोके कोपधा मरणादते Si. 19. 58. 4 (In gram.) A penultimate letter. —Comp. —भूतः a servant who has been guilty of dishonesty. —शुचि a. tried, of approved loyalty.

उपधातुः 1 An inferior metal, semi-metal. They are seven; सप्तोपधातवः स्वर्णं माक्षिकं ताम्रमाक्षिकं । तुर्यं कांस्यं च तृतिश्रं सिद्धं च शिलाजतु ॥ 2 A secondary secretion of the body (six in number); सप्तस्य रजो वसा स्वेदो दंताः केशास्तथैव च । ओजस्य सप्तधातूनां क्रमात्सप्तोपधातवः ॥

उपधानं 1 Placing or resting upon. 2 A Pillow, cushion; विपुलमुपधानं भुजलता Bh. 3. 79. 3 Peculiarity, individuality. 4 Affection, kindness. 5 A religious observance. 6 Excellence or excellent quality; सोपाधानां विनं वीराः स्व्येषां सट्पथेति ये Si. 2. 77 (where उ. also means a pillow). 7. Poison.

उपधानीयं A pillow.

उपधारणं 1 Consideration, reflection. 2 Drawing, pulling (as by a hook).

उपधिः 1 Fraud, dishonesty; अरिषु हि विजयाधिः क्षितीशा विदधति सोपधिं संविदुष्यानि Ki. 1. 45, see अनुपधि also. 2 (In law) Suppression of the truth, a false suggestion; Ms. 8. 165. 3 Terror, threat, compulsion, false inducement; बटोपधिवानिर्बुद्धात् व्यवहारान्निवर्तयेत् Y. 2. 31, 39. 4 The part of a wheel between the nave and the circumference, or the wheel itself.

उपधिकः A cheat, knave; see औपधिक the more correct form.

उपधुपित a. 1 Fumigated. 2 Being at the point of death. 3 Suffering extreme pain. —तः Death.

उपधुतिः f. A ray of light.

उपध्मानः A lip. —नं Blowing upon, breathing.

उपध्मानीयः The aspirate Visarga before the letters व् and र् ; उध्पध्मानी यानामोहो Sk.

उपनक्षत्रं A subordinate constellation, secondary star (their number is said to be 729).

उपनगरं A suburb.

उपनत *p. p.* Come, arrived, got, befaller &c.; न् with उप.

उपनति: *f.* 1 Approach. 2 Bending, bow, salutation.

उपनयः 1 Bringing near, fetching. 2 Gaining, attaining, procuring. 3 Employing. 4 Investiture with the sacred thread, initiation into sacred study; गृह्यसूक्तकर्मणा येन समीपं वीर्यते दुरोः । बालो वेदाय तद्योगात् बालस्योपनयं विदुः ॥ 5 The fourth member of the five-membered Indian syllogism (in logic), the application to the special case in question; व्यातिविशिष्टस्य हेतोः प्रथमस्य प्रतिपादकं चतुर्थमुपनयः Tarka K.

उपनयनं 1 Leading to or near. 2 Presenting, offering. 3 Investiture with the sacred thread; आसमावर्तनाच्छुण्णं कृतोपनयनो द्विजः Ms. 2. 108, 173.

उपनागरिका A variety of वृत्त्युच्चारण. It is formed by sweetsounding letters (माधुर्यव्यञ्जकवर्ण); e. g. cf. the example cited in K. P. 9; अपसारय घनसारं कुरु हारं दूर एव किं कमले: । अलमलमालि मृणालिरिति वदति विवादिषो बाला ॥

उपनायः, नायनं = उपनय q. v.

उपनायकः 1 A character in a dramatic or any other work of art next in importance to the hero; e. g. Lakshmana in Rām.; Makaranda in Māl. &c. &c. 2 A paramour.

उपनायिका A character in a dramatic or any other work of art next in importance to the heroine; e. g. Madayantikā in Māl.

उपनाहः 1 A bundle. 2 An unguent applied to a wound or sore. 3 The tie of a lute, a peg to which the strings of a lyre are attached and by which they are tightened.

उपनाहनं 1 Applying an unguent. 2 Anointing, plastering.

उपनिक्षेपः 1 The act of depositing or placing down. 2 An open deposit, any article given in another's charge by letting him know its form, quantity &c.; Y. 2. 25; (on which Mit. says:—उपनिक्षेपो नाम रूपसंख्यादर्शनेन रक्षणार्थं परस्य हस्ते निहितं द्रव्यं).

उपनिधानं 1 Placing near. 2 Depositing, entrusting to one's care. 3 A deposit.

उपनिधिः 1 A deposit, pledge. 2 (In law) A sealed deposit; Y. 2. 25; Ms. 8. 145, 149; cf. Medhātithi:—एकवर्षितत्वं सविज्ञानादिना पितृं निक्षिपति; also of. Y. 2. 65 and Nārada quoted in Mit.

उपनिपातः 1 Approaching, coming near. 2 A sudden and unexpected attack or occurrence.

उपनिपातिन् ७. Coming (unexpectedly); रोगोपनिपातिरोज्ज्वाः S. 6.

उपनिबन्धनं 1 A means of accomplishment. 2 Binding.

उपनिमंत्रणं Invitation, inauguration.

उपनिवेशितः a. Placed, established, colonized; Ku. 6. 37; R. 15. 29.

उपनिषद् *f.* 1 N. of certain mystical writings attached to the Brāhmanas, the chief aim of which is to ascertain the secret meaning of the Vedas; Bv. 2. 40; Māl. 1. 7; (the following etymologies are given to explain the name:—

(1) उपनीय नमामात्रं ब्रह्मापस्तम्बं वदः । निर्व्याजं तज्ज्ञं च तस्मादुपनिषद्भवेत् ॥ or (2) निर्व्याजं तज्ज्ञं स्वाविद्या प्रवक्तव्यं परं । नदत्तसत्सत्तमेदमहो बोधयिषद्भवेत् ॥ or (3) पञ्चसिद्धयः देवांसंन्यूलोच्छेदकत्वम् । यतोयस्यदेवैर्द्विधा तस्यादुपनिषद्भवेत् ॥ In the उपनिषद्विद् 168 Upanishads are mentioned, but some more have been added to this number.

2 (a) An esoteric or secret doctrine. (b) Mystical knowledge or instruction; Mv. 2. 2. 3 True knowledge regarding the Supreme Spirit. 4 Sacred or religious lore. 5 Secrecy, seclusion. 6 A neighbouring mansion.

उपनिष्करः A street, a principal road, high way.

उपनिष्क्रमणं 1 Going out, issuing. 2 One of the Samskāras or religious rites, i. e. taking out a child for the first time into the open air (which is usually performed in the fourth month of its age); cf. Ms. 2. 34. 3 A main or royal road.

उपनृत्यं A place for dancing.

उपनेतुः a. One who leads or brings near, fetching; Ku. 1. 60; मालव्यजिज्ञानस्योपनेतो Māl. 9. —m. (ता) A preceptor who performs the उपनयन ceremony.

उपन्यासः 1 Placing near to, juxtaposition. 2 A deposit, pledge. 3 (a) Statement, suggestion, proposal; पाकः खलु एव वचनोपन्यासः S. 5. (b) Preface, introduction; विन्यातः शनैरुल्लेखवचनोपन्यासमालीजनः Amaru. 23; (c) Allusion, reference; आत्मन उपन्यासपूर्वं S. 3. 4 A precept, law.

उपपत्तिः A paramour; उपपत्तिरिव नीचः प्रथितेन चन्द्रः Si. 11. 65, 15. 63; Ms. 3. 155; 4. 216, 217.

उपपत्तिः *f.* 1 Happening, occurring, appearance, production, birth; Si. 1. 69; Bg. 13. 9. 2 Cause, reason, ground; Ki. 3. 52. 3 Reasoning, argument; उपपत्तिमूर्तिर्ज्ञः Ki. 2. 1 argumentative. 4 Fitness, propriety. 5 Ascertainment, demonstration, demonstrated conclusion; उपपत्तिश्चाहता बलात् Ki. 2. 28. 6 (In Arith. or Geom.) Proof, demonstration. 7 A means, an expedient. 8 Doing, effecting, gaining, accomplishment; स्वायंपादि दुर्बलाः R. 5. 12; तत्पर्यायुपपत्तिः

Bhāṣā P.; see अनुपपत्ति. 9 Attainment getting; असंज्ञं वाक् तन्वोपपत्तेः R. 14. 78; Ki. 3. 1.

उपपदं 1 A word prefixed or previously uttered; वनस्पदं वेदं Ki. 18. 44. (यदुपपदं); तस्याः च राजोपपदं निज्ञातं R. 16. 40. 2 A title, a degree; epithet of respect, such as आर्य, शर्मन्; कथं निरुपपदमेव चाणक्यमिति न आर्यचाणक्यमिति Mu. 3. 3 A secondary word of a sentence, a preposition, particle &c. prefixed to a verb or a noun derived from a verb which determines or qualifies the sense of the verb.

उपपन्नः *p. p.* 1 Obtained; attended by, in company with, endowed with. 2 Right, fit, proper, suitable (with gen. or loc.); उपपन्नमिदं विशेषणं बायोः V. 2; उपपन्नमतदस्मिन् राजनि S. 2.

उपपरीक्षा-क्षणं Investigation, examination.

उपपातः 1 An unexpected occurrence. 2 A calamity, misfortune, accident.

उपपातकं A minor sin, crime or sin of the second degree; महापातकतुल्यानि पापान्युक्तानि यानि तु । तानि पातकसंज्ञानि तन्महोपातकम् ॥ Y. 2. 210.

उपपादनं 1 Effecting, accomplishing, doing. 2 Giving, delivering, presenting. 3 Proving, demonstration, establishing by arguments. 4 Examination, ascertainment.

उपपार्श्वः—उपपातकं q. v.

उपपार्श्वः-श्वं 1 A shoulder. 2 A flank, side. 3 The opposite side.

उपपीडनं 1 Pressing down, devastating, laying waste. 2 Inflicting pain, injuring; व्याधिभिश्चोपपीडनं Ms. 6. 62, 12. 80. 3 Pain, agony.

उपपुरं A suburb.

उपपुराणं A secondary or minor Purāṇa (for an enumeration of their names, see under अष्टादशर्).

उपपुष्पिका Yawning, gaping.

उपपुद्गोलं Pointing out, indication.

उपपदानं 1 Delivering over, entrusting. 2 A bribe, present; उपपदानैर्माजितो हितकृताश्चैते जनेः Pt. 1. 95. 3 A tribute.

उपप्रलोभनं 1 Seducing, alluring. 2 A bribe, an inducement, allurements; उच्चावचान्युपप्रलोभनादि Dk. 48.

उपप्रेक्षणं Overlooking, disregarding.

उपप्रेषः Invitation, summons.

उपप्लवः 1 Misfortune, evil, calamity, distress, adversity; अयं मदनवद्गुरुप्लवः... परिपालयामहं Ku. 4. 46; जीवन्मुनः क्षयमुपप्लवेभ्यः प्रजाः पाति R. 2. 48. 2 (a) An unlucky accident, injury, trouble; कश्चिन्न वाय्वादिरूपयो वः R. 5. 5; Ms. 17. (b) An obstacle, impediment. 3 Oppression, harassing, troubling; उपप्लवाय लोकानां दुस्तेजुरिवोत्थितः Ku. 2. 32. 4 Danger, fear; see उपप्लव् below. 5

A portent or natural phenomenon forboding evil. 6 Particularly, an eclipse of the sun or moon. 7 N. of Rāhu, the ascending node. 8 Anarchy.

उपप्लविन् *a.* 1 Distressed, troubled. 2 Suffering oppression; नृप इवोपप्लविनः परैः R. 13. 7.

उपप्लवः 1 Connection. 2 An affix. 3 A particular mode of sexual enjoyment.

उपप्लवः ईणं A pillow.

उपप्लवः *a.* A few, a tolerable number.

उपप्लवः The lower arm.

उपप्लवः 1 Fleeing away, retreat. 2 A division (of a verse).

उपप्लवः A secondary dialect.

उपप्लवः *f.* A round cup used in sacrifices.

उपप्लवः 1 (*a.*) Enjoyment, eating, tasting; न जातु कामः कामानामुपप्लवेन शान्तिरिति Ms. 2. 94, Y. 2. 171; काम^० Bg. 16. 11. (*b*) Use, application; S. 4. 4. 2 Enjoyment (of a woman), cohabitation; R. 14. 24. 3 Usufruct. 4 Pleasure, satisfaction.

उपप्लवः 1 The act of addressing, inviting, calling. 2 Persuading (उपप्लवन्).

उपप्लवः A staff for stirring (fire).

उपप्लवः 1 Friction, rubbing or pressing down, crushing under one's weight; अग्रात् तावदुपप्लवत्तहासु घृणं लोलं विनोदय मनः समनोलतासु S. D. (where उप also means rough handling or enjoyment). 2 Destruction, injury, killing. 3 Reproach, abuse, insult. 4 Unhushing. 5 Refutation of a charge.

उपप्लवः 1 Resemblance, similarity, equality; स्फुटोपप्लवः भूतिसितेन शंभुना Si. 1. 4, 17. 69. 2 (In Rhet.) Comparison of two objects different from each other, simile, comparison; सायव्युपप्लवः जेदे K. P. 10; or सादृश्यं हृदरे बाष्पसाधोपकारक-मुपप्लवः R. G.; or उपप्लवः सादृश्यलक्षणी-रुहति द्वयोः । हंसो व कृष्ण ते कीर्तिः स्वर्गलक्षणादिति Chandr. 5. 3; उपप्लवः कालिदासस्य Subh^०. 3 The standard of comparison (उपप्लवः); यथा बातो निवातस्यो नैवते सोपप्लवः स्यात् Bg. 6. 19; see 'द्वय' below; mostly at the end of comp., 'like', 'resembling'; उदुप्लवः न बुधोपप्लवः B. 1. 47; so अमरोपप्लवः, अमुपप्लवः &c. 4 A likeness (as a picture, portrait &c.). -Comp. -द्वयं any object used for a comparison; सर्वोपप्लवः सद्यस्त्वयं Ku. 1. 49.

उपप्लवः *f.* 1 'A second mother,' wet nurse. 2 A near female relative; मातृप्लवः मातुलानी पितृप्लवः पितृप्लवः । श्वश्रुः पूर्वजपत्नी च मातृप्लवः प्रकीर्तिताः Sabdak.

उपप्लवः 1 Comparison, resemblance; ज्ञातास्तदुपप्लवानां Ku. 1. 36. 2 The standard of comparison, that with

which anything is compared (opp. उपप्लवः); one of the four requisites of an उपप्लवः; उपप्लवमष्टद्विधासिनां Ku. 4. 5; उपप्लवस्यापि सन्ने प्रत्युपमान वपुस्तस्याः V. 2. 3; Si. 20. 49. 3 (In Nyāya phil.) Analogy, recognition of likeness, considered as one of the four kinds of pramanas or means of arriving at correct knowledge. It is defined as प्रसिद्धसायव्यत् सायव्यसायव्य; or उपप्लविकरणमुपमानं तच्च सादृश्यज्ञानात्मकं Tarka K. *

उपप्लवः *f.* 1 Resemblance, comparison, similarity; पद्मोपप्लवितान्पुष्पसमं S. D.; नदाननस्योपप्लवितो दृष्टिता N. 1. 24. 2 (In Nyāya phil.) Analogy, deduction, knowledge of things derived from analogy, a conclusion deduced by means of an उपप्लवः प्रत्यक्षमव्युपप्लवित-स्योपप्लवितशब्देन Bhāṣā P. 52. 3 A figure of speech—उपप्लवः q. v.

उपप्लवः *pot. p.* Fit to be likened or compared, comparable with; (with instr. or in comp.); अष्टविधमासीदुपप्लवः कान्तिः छेदेन B. 6. 4; 18. 34, 37; Ku. 7. 2. -यं The subject of comparison, that which is compared (opp. उपप्लवः); उपप्लवनोपप्लवः यदेकस्यैव वस्तुनः Chandr. 5. 7. 9. -Comp. -उपप्लवः a figure of speech in which the उपप्लवः and उपप्लवः are compared to each other with a view to imply that the like of them does not exist; विपर्ययः उपप्लवोपमानयोः K. P. 10.

उपप्लवः *m.* A husband; अयोपप्लवः तारमलं समाविना Ku. 5. 45; R. 7. 1. Si. 10. 45.

उपप्लवः A minor surgical instrument.

उपप्लवः 1 Marriage, marrying; कन्या स्वजातोपप्लवः सलज्जा नववीणा S. D. 2 Restraint.

उपप्लवः 1 Marrying. 2 Restraining. 3 Placing down the fire.

उपप्लवः *m.* One who repeats उपप्लवः, one of the 16 priests at a sacrifice.

उपप्लवः *a.* One who asks or solicits, suitor, beggar.

उपप्लवः Soliciting, begging, approaching with a request or prayer.

उपप्लवः *p. p.* Begged, requested. -तं 1 A request or prayer in general. 2 A present promised to a deity for the fulfilment of a desired object and generally to propitiate her, (the present may be an animal or even a human being); निक्षेपी श्रियते त्वयं प्रदास्यामुपप्लवितं Pt. 1. 14; अथ मया भगवत्याः कृत्याः प्रादुपप्लवितं श्रीरत्नमुपप्लवितं Māl. 5. 3 A request or prayer to a deity for the accomplishment of a desired object.

उपप्लवः -उपप्लवः उपप्लवः above; सिद्धायतनानि कृतविधिदेवतोपप्लवितकानि K. 64.

उपप्लवः Additional formulæ at a sacrifice.

उपप्लवः Approaching, coming near; हतोपप्लवः त्वरिता नृप Ku. 7. 22.

उपप्लवः *p. p.* 1 Attached &c. 2 Fit, right, proper. 3 Serviceable, useful.

उपप्लवः 1 Employment, use, application, service; प्रजति...अनंगलेखक्रिययोपप्लवः Ku. 1. 7. 2 Administration of medicine or preparation of them. 3 Fitness, suitableness, propriety. 4 Contact, proximity.

उपप्लवः *a.* 1 Employing, using. 2 Serviceable, useful. 3 Fit, proper.

उपप्लवः *p. p.* 1 Afflicted, overtaken by calamity, distressed. 2 Eclipsed. 3 Tinged, coloured; Si. 2. 18. -क्तः The sun or moon in eclipse.

उपप्लवः A body-guard.

उपप्लवः A guard, an out-post.

उपप्लवः *p. p.* 1 Stopped, ceased; रजःसुप्लवः Ms. 5. 66. 2 Dead; अथ दशमो मासस्तातस्योपरतस्य Mu. 4. -Comp. -कर्मणः *a.* not relying on worldly acts. -सुहृदः *a.* void of desire, indifferent to worldly attachments or possessions.

उपप्लवः *f.* 1 Ceasing, stopping. 2 Death. 3 Abstaining from sexual enjoyment. 4 Indifference. 5 Abstaining from prescribed acts; the conviction that ceremonial acts are futile and ceasing to rely on them.

उपप्लवः A secondary or inferior gem; उपप्लवः काचश्च कपूरीश्च तथैव च । शुक्ला शुक्तिस्तथा शंख इत्यादीनि बहुव्यपि ॥ यथा यथैव रत्नानामुपप्लवे तु ते तथा । किंतु किंचित्ततो हीना विशेषोऽयमुदाहृतः ॥

उपप्लवः (रा) मः 1 Ceasing, stopping. 2 Abstaining from, giving up. 3 Death.

उपप्लवः 1 Abstaining from sexual pleasures. 2 Refraining from ceremonial acts. 3 Ceasing, stopping.

उपप्लवः 1 A secondary mineral. 2 A secondary passion or feeling. 3 A subordinate flavour.

उपप्लवः 1 An eclipse of the sun or moon; उपप्लवः शशिनः सद्युपप्लवः रोहिणी यौगै S. 7. 22; Si. 20. 45. 2 Hence, Rāhu or the ascending node. 3 Redness, red colour; colour. 4 A calamity, affliction, injury; रुणां हि हेममिवोपप्लवः B. 16. 7. 5 Reproach, blame, abuse.

उपप्लवः A viceroy, one inferior to the ruling authority.

उपप्लवः *ind.* 1 As a separable preposition (usually with gen., rarely with acc. or loc.) it means (*a*) Above, over, upon, on, towards; (opp. अतः) (with gen.); तदुपप्लवः वनानां S. 7. 7; अवाह्यमुपप्लवः वृष्टिः पपात B. 2. 60; अकस्मोपरि S. 2. 8; oft. at the end of comp.; रश्मि, तद्वर्ण. (*b*) At the end of, at the head of; सर्वानदानामुपरि वर्तमाना K. 158. (*c*) Beyond, in addition to Y. 2. 253. (*d*) In connection with, with regard to, towards, upon; परस्परमुपरि पर्यचीयत R. 3. 24; Sānti. 3. 23; तथोपरि प्रायोपवेशनं करिष्यामि

on your account. (e) After; सुहृत्-
दुषि उपप्रायश्चयेच्छेत् P. III. 3. 9 Sk.
उपरि joined to उपरि (with acc. or
gen. or by itself) means (a) Just
above; लोकादुपर्यास्ते मायवः Vop. (b)
higher and higher, far high, high
above, उपर्युपरि सर्वेषामादित्य इव तेजसा
Mb. 2 (As a separable adverb)
It means (a) high above, upon,
towards the upper side of (opp.
अधः); उपर्युपरि पश्यतः सर्वे एव कुर्यादिति
H. 2. 2: oft. in comp.; स्वमुपेपरि
हिते Y. 1. 319. (b) Besides, in ad-
dition, further, more; शान्त्युपरि चेवाद्यो
तथा ह्ययमन्नमतिः Mb. (c) Afterwards;
यदा पूर्वं नासीदुपरि च तथा तेषां भविता Sānti.
2. 7; सर्पिः पीत्वापरि पयः विवेत् Susr.-Comp.
—अधः, अधः a. moving above (as a bird).
—अधः, अधः a. upper, higher. —आधः the
upper, portion or side. —आधः being
above or higher. —अधः f. the ground
above.

उपरिभात ind. [cf. P. V. 3. 31]
1 As an adverb it means (a) Over,
above, on high; Bh. 3. 131; Y. 1.
106. (b) Further or later on, after-
wards; कल्याणवत्ता हि कल्याणसंप्रयुक्तिरुच्यते
Māl. 6; इदुपरिभातं ध्याकृतं in the sequel.
(c) Behind (opp. पुरस्ताद्). 2 (As a
preposition) it means (a) Over,
upon (with gen., rarely acc.); Si.
11. 8. (b) Down upon. (c) Behind
(with gen.).

उपरीतकः A particular mode or
posture of sexual enjoyment; (also
called विपरीतकः); ऊपरिकर्षं कृत्वा द्वितीयं स्नेह-
संयुक्तं । नारी कामयते कामी च यः स्वापरीतकः ॥
Śabdak.

उपरूपकः A drama of an inferior
class, of which 18 kinds are enu-
merated; नाटिका शौचकं मोक्षी सङ्गं नाट्यरासकं ।
प्रधानोद्देश्यकाव्यानि प्रेक्षणं रासकं तथा ॥ संलापकं
भोगविषं शिल्पकं च विलासिका । दुर्गतिः का प्रवर्णी
ह्रीसो भागिकेति च ॥ S. D. 276.

उपरोधः 1 Obstruction, impediment,
obstacle; R. 6. 44; Si. 20. 74. 2
Disturbance, trouble; तेषां विलिखितानामु-
परोधो ना भूत् S. 1; अनुग्रहः सर्वत्र मोपरोधः V.
8. 3 Covering, surrounding, blocking
up. 4 Protection, favour.

उपरोधकः a. 1 Obstructing. 2 Cover-
ing, surrounding. —कः An inner room,
a private apartment.

उपरोधकः Obstruction, impediment
&c.; see उपरोधः.

उपराजः 1 A stone, rock; उपराजकम्.
तन्मूर्तं गीतवाचं Mu. 8. 15; कति कथं पठि-
तवापुलेन वेत्ता S. Til. 8; Me. 19; S.
1. 14. 2 A precious stone, jewel.

उपराजः A stone, —राजः 1 Sand. 2
Refined sugar.

उपराजः 1 Looking at, beholding,
marking; वेत्ती उपराजः S. 4. 2 A mark,
characteristic or distinctive feature;
V. 4. 38. 3 Designation, 4 Implying

something that has not been actually
expressed, implication of something
in addition or any similar object
where only one is mentioned; synec-
doche of a part for the whole. of
an individual for the species, &c.
(स्वप्रतिपादकत्वे सति चेत्यप्रतिपादकत्वं); संवदहम
ब्रह्मणस्यानुपलब्धं P. 11. 4. 80 Sk.

उपलब्धिः f. 1 Getting, obtaining,
acquisition; कृत्वा हि मे स्यात्तदुपलब्धिः R.
5. 56. 8. 17. 2 Observation, percep-
tion, knowledge (ज्ञान); नामाद्य उपलब्धिः
cf. Nyāya S. 2. 28. 3 Understand-
ing, mind (मति). 4 A conjecture or
guess. 5 Perceptibility, appearance
(recognized as a kind of proof by
the Mīmāṃsakas); see अनुलब्धिः.

उपलब्धः 1 Acquisition; शस्त्रादुपलब्धो-
पलब्धस्तदुपलब्धः S. 7. 2 Direct percep-
tion or recognition, comprehension
otherwise than from memory (same
as अनुलब्धः q. v.). 2 शस्त्रोपलब्धः Māl. 5;
ज्ञातो हतस्त्राद्युपलब्धः R. 14. 2. 3
Ascertaining, knowing; अविज्ञातोपल-
ब्धः S. 1.

उपलालनं Fondling.

उपलालिका Thirst.

उपलक्षणः A portent, natural pheno-
menon, considered as boding evil.

उपलप्सता A desire to obtain.

उपलेपः 1 Anointing, smearing. 2
Cleaning, white-washing. 3 Obscure-
tion; becoming deadened or dull
(said of senses).

उपलेपनं 1 Smearing, anointing,
plastering. 2 An ointment, unguent.
उपलेपः A garden, grove, a planted
forest; दातुं कृत्वा उपलेपनम्; केतनः कृषिविशेषः
Me. 28; R. 8. 73, 13. 79; 'रक्त' a gar-
den creeper.

उपलेपः Minute or detailed descrip-
tion.

उपलेपनं Minute description, delin-
eation in detail; अतिशयोपलेपनं व्याख्यात
Susr.; Y. 1320.

उपलेपनं 1 A place for exercise, 2 A
district or Pargana, 3 A kingdom
(राज्य) 4 A bog, marshy place.

उपलेशः A village.

उपलेशः A fast.

उपलेशः 1 A fast; शेषवासस्ययत्नं वत्तु
Y. 1. 175. 3. 190; Me. 11. 196.
2 Kindling a sacred fire.

उपलेशः Carrying to, bringing
near.

उपलेशः, —शः 1 A king's riding
elephant (male or female); वज्रमौल-
वाद्यो गजवहा Mn. 2. 2 A royal vehicle
(in general).

उपलेशः Profane science, inferior
kind of knowledge.

उपलेशः, —नः 1 An artificial poison, 2
A narcotic, any poisonous drug;
अर्कशीरं सुदीशीरं तथैव कालशीरिका । यक्षुः कर्षी-
राम इव योपलेशः सताः ॥

उपलीयति Den. P. To play on the
Vind or late (before a deity &c.);
उपलीयन्तु यदी स्वकदावृत्तिर्न्येन नरदः R. 8.
33; N. 6. 65; Ki. 10. 38.

उपलीयते 1 Investiture with the
sacred thread. 2 The sacred thread
worn by the first three classes of
Hindus; विष्ण्वनमस्तुपरीतकलणं नातुक च यदुक्त-
स्तिन इत्यु R. 11. 64; Ku. 6. 6; Si. 1.
7; Ms. 2. 44, 64, 4. 36.

उपलृप्तिः Increase, collection.

उपलृप्तिः 'Inferior knowledge', a
class of writings subordinate to the
Vedas. There are four such
Upavedas, one being attached to
each of the four Vedas:—thus
अनुवेद or Medicine to सवेद; (accord-
ing to some authorities such as Su-
sruta it is a part of the Atharvaveda);
यजुर्वेद or military science to यजुर्वेद;
सामवेद or Music to सामवेद, and स्वा-
मवेद or Mechanics to अध्वरवेद.

उपलेशः—ज्ञानं 1 Sitting, sitting down;
as in यदोपलेशः. 2 Being attached to.
3 Voiding by stool.

उपलेशः The three periods of the
day; i. e. morning, midday, and
evening (त्रिषं).

उपलेशः A supplementary ex-
planation or interpretation.

उपलेशः A small hunting leopard.
उपलेशः 1 Becoming quiet, assuage-
ment, pacification; कृष्णः उपलेशः Vc.
3; तन्मूर्तं वा उपलेशः श्री सारदादे उक्त
Amaru. 5. cessation, stopping,
extinction. 2 Relaxation, intermis-
sion. 3 Tranquility, calmness,
patience. 4 Control or restraint of
the senses.

उपलेशः 1 Quieting, calming
appeasing. 2 Mitigation. 3 Extin-
ction, cessation.

उपलेशः 1 Lying by the side of. 2
A lair, ambush; Si. 2. 80.

उपलेशः An open place in the
vicinity of a town or village, suburb;
अथोपलेशो विमुक्तशब्दः R. 16. 47, 15. 50;
Si. 5. 8.

उपलेशः A secondary branch.

उपलेशः f. 1 Cessation, allaying,
'alleviation'; R. 8. 31; Amaru. 65. 2
Appeasing, assuaging.

उपलेशः Sleeping in turn, rotation
for sleeping with (another who
keeps watch at night.)

उपलेशः A place near a house, a
court before a house. —लेशः ind. Near
a house.

उपलेशः A minor science or treatise,
उपलेशः—ज्ञानं Learning, training.

उपलेशः The pupil of a pupil;
विश्वामित्रोऽपि यदुपलेशः तन्मूर्तमपि उपलेशः
Udb.

उपलेशः—शीला Adorning, orna-
menting.

उपलेशः Drying up, withering.

उपश्रुतिः *f.* 1 Hearing, listening. 2 Range of hearing. 3 A supernatural voice heard at night and personified as a nocturnal deity revealing the future; नक्तं निर्गम्य यत्किञ्चिच्छ्रुत्वा सुप्रभुः वचः । श्रुयते तद्विदुषीर देवप्रभुमुपश्रुतिः ॥ Hārāvali; परिजनोऽपि चास्याः सततमुपश्रुत्यै निर्जगाम K. 65. 4 Promise, assent.

उपश्लेषः, -ण 1 Juxta-position, contact. 2 An embrace. उपश्लोकयति Den. P. To extol or praise in verses.

उपसंयमः 1 Curbing, restraining, binding. 2 The end of the world, universal destruction.

उपसंयोगः A secondary connection, modification.

उपसंरोहः Growing together or over, cicatrizing.

उपसंवादः An agreement, a contract. उपसंयवान् An under-garment, अंतर् बहिर्योगोपसंयवानोः P. I. 1. 36.

उपसंहरणं 1 Withdrawing, taking away or back. 2 Withholding. 3 Excluding. 4 Attacking, invading.

उपसंहारः 1 Drawing in or together, contracting. 2 Withdrawing, withholding. 3 A collection, assemblage. 4 Summing up, winding up, conclusion. 5 A peroration (of a speech &c.). 6 A compendium, *re'sume'*. 7 Brevity, conciseness. 8 Perfection. 9 Destruction, death. 10 Attacking, invading.

उपसंहारिणः *a.* 1 Comprehending. 2 Exclusive.

उपसंक्षेपः An abstract, summary, *re'sume'*.

उपसंख्यानं 1 Addition. 2 Supplementary addition, further or additional enumeration (a term technically applied to the *Vārtikas* of Kātyāyana which are intended to supply omissions in Pāṇini's *Sūtras* and generally to supplement them.); *e. g.* जुहुस्वाभिरामप्रमादायानामुपसंख्यानं; *cf.* इति. 3 (In gram.) A substitute in form or sense.

उपसंग्रहः, -ण 1 Keeping pleasant, supporting, maintaining. 2 Respectful salutation (as by touching the feet of the person saluted); स्मृति रभसावाणिः पादोपसंग्रहाय च Mv. 2. 30. 3 Accepting, adopting. 4 Polite address, obeisance. 5 Collecting, joining. 6 Taking, accepting (as a wife); दापोसंग्रहः Y. 1. 56. 7 (An external) appendage, any necessary article either for use or decoration (उपकरण).

उपसंतिः *f.* 1 Connection, union. 2 Service, worship, attendance upon. 3 Gift, donation.

उपसदः 1 Approach. 2 A gift, donation.

उपसदनं 1 Going near to, approaching. 2 Sitting at the feet of a teacher, becoming a pupil; तत्रोपसदनं चक्रे द्रोणस्ये-ज्वलकमणि Mb. 3 Neighbourhood. 4 Service.

उपसंतानः 1 Immediate connection. 2 A descendant.

उपसंधानं Adding, joining.

उपसंन्यासः Laying down, giving up, resignation.

उपसमाधानं Gathering together, heaping; उपसमाधानं सङ्गीकरणं Sk.

उपसंपत्तिः *f.* 1 Approaching, arriving at. 2 Entering into any condition.

उपसंपन्न *p. p.* 1 Gained. 2 Arrived at. 3 Furnished with, possessing. 4 Killed at a sacrifice (as an animal), immolated; Ms. 5. 81. —खं Condi-ment.

उपसंभाषः, -ण 1 Conversation; Ki. 3. 3. 2 Friendly persuasion; उपसंभाषा उपसंत्वनं P. I. 3. 47 Sk.

उपसरः 1 Approaching (as a cow). 2 The first pregnancy of a cow; गवाःमुपसरः Sk.

उपसरणं 1 Going towards. 2 That which is approached as a refuge.

उपसर्गः 1 Sickness, disease, change occasioned by a disease; क्षीणं हन्युश्चोपसर्गः प्रभूताः Sus. 2 Misfortune, trouble, calamity, injury, harm; Ratn. 1. 10. 3 Portent, natural phenomenon foreboding evil. 4 An eclipse. 5 An indication or symptom of death. 6 A preposition prefixed to roots; निपाताश्चादौ ज्ञेयाः भादयस्तूपसर्गकाः । योतकत्वात् क्रियायोगे लोकाद्वयता इमे ॥ *Upasargas* are 20 in number:—अ, परा, अप, सम्, अनु, अव, निस् or निर, दुस् or दुर्, वि, आ (इ), वि, अवि, अपि, अति, ह, उद्, अमि, प्रति, परि, उप; or 22 if निस्-निर and दुस्-दुर् be taken as separate words. There are two theories as to the character of these prepositions. According to one theory roots have various meanings in themselves (अनेकार्था हि वातवा) when prepositions are prefixed to them they simply bring to light those meanings already existent but hidden in them, but they do not *express* them, being meaningless themselves. According to the other theory prepositions *express* their own independent meanings; they modify, intensify; and sometimes entirely alter, the senses of roots; *cf.* Sk.:—उपसर्गेण धात्वर्थो बलादप्यत्र नीयते । प्रहाराहारसंहारविहारपरिहारवत् ॥ *cf.* also धात्वर्थे बाधते कश्चित्कश्चित्तुवर्तते । तमेव विज्ञितव्यं उपसर्गातिश्रिया ॥

उपसर्जनं 1 Pouring on. 2 A misfortune, calamity (as an eclipse), portent. 3 Leaving. 4 Eclipsing. 5 Any person or thing subordinate to another, a substitute. 6 (In gram.)

A word which either by composition or derivation loses its original independent character, while it also determines the sense of another word (opp प्रधान).

उपसर्गः Approach, access.

उपसर्पणं Going near, approaching, advancing towards.

उपसर्पा A cow fit for a bull.

उपसुतः N. of an Asura, son of Nikumbha and younger brother of Sunda.

उपसूर्यकं The disc of the sun or its halo.

उपसृष्ट *p. p.* 1 Joined, connected with, accompanied by. 2 Seized or possessed by (a demon or evil spirit); उपसृष्टा इव क्षुद्राभिहितभवनाः K. 107. 3 Troubled, affected, injured; रोगोपसृष्टः हन्युदुर्बलति सुसृष्टः R. 8. 94. 4 Eclipsed. 5 Furnished with an उपसर्ग (as a root); कुह्युदुर्बलरूपसृष्टयोः कर्म P. I. 4. 38.

—ष्टः The sun or moon when eclipsed.

—हं Sexual union.

उपसेचनं, उपसेकः 1 Pouring or sprinkling upon, watering. 2 Infusion; juice. —नी A ladle or cup for pouring.

उपसेवने, -सेवा 1 Worshipping, honouring, adoring. 2 Service; राज° Ms. 3. 64. 3 Addiction to; विस्° 4 Using, enjoying (carnally also); परदार° Ms. 4. 134.

उपस्कारः 1 Any article which serves to make anything complete, an ingredient. 2 (Hence) Condiment or seasoning for food (as mustard, pepper &c.). 3 Furniture, appurtenance, apparatus, instrument (उपकरण); Si. 18. 72. 4 Any article or implement of household use (such as a broomstick); Y. 1. 83, 2. 193; Ms. 3. 68, 12. 66, 5. 150. 5 An ornament. 6 Censure, blame.

उपस्कारणं 1 Killing, injuring. 2 A collection. 3 A change, modification. 4 An ellipsis. 5 Blame, censure.

उपस्कारः 1 Anything additional, supplement. 2 (Supplying) an ellipsis; साक्षात्तमुपस्कारं विवर्णयति निराकृतं Ki. 11. 38. 3 Beautifying, ornamenting by way of adding grace; उक्तमेवार्थं सोपस्कारमाह Malli. on R. 11. 47. 4 An ornament. 5 A stroke. 6 A collection.

उपस्कृत *p. p.* 1 Prepared. 2 Collected. 3 Beautified, ornamented. 4 Supplied (as an ellipsis) 5 Modified.

उपस्कृतिः *f.* Supplement.

उपस्सभः, -भनं 1 Stay, support. 2 Encouragement, incitement, aid. 3 Basis, ground, occasion.

उपस्तरणं 1 Spreading out, scattering. 2 A covering. 3 A bed. 4 Anything spread out (as a covering); अत्युपस्तरणमसि स्नाय.

उपस्त्री *f.* A concubine.

उपस्थः 1 the lap. 2 The middle part in general. —स्थः —स्थे 1 The organ of generation (of men and women, particularly of the latter); स्नानं मनीषावलिज्वाभ्याध्यानीयस्थानम् Y. 3. 314. (male); मूत्रोपस्थस्थानम् Bh. 1. 20 (female); हन्ता पाशुपुस्त्यम् Y. 3. 92 (where the word is used in both senses). 2 The anus. 3 The haunch or hip. —COMP. —निग्रहः restraint of sensual passions, continence; Y. 3. 314. —ग्रहः, —हल the Indian fig-tree (so called because its leaves resemble in shape the female organ of generation).

उपस्थानं 1 Presence, proximity. 2 Approaching, coming, appearance, coming into the presence of. 3 (a) Worshipping, waiting upon (with prayers); attendance, service; हस्तोपस्थानातिनिवृत्त उरुव्यनं मासुपेय V. 1; सर्वोपस्थानं कुर्वः V. 4; Y. 1. 22. (b) Obeisance; greeting. 4 An abode. 5 The sanctuary, any sacred place (approached with respect). 6 Remembrance, recollection, memory; Y. 3. 160.

उपस्थापनं 1 Placing near, getting ready. 2 The awakening of memory. 3 Attendance, service.

उपस्थापकः A servant.

उपस्थितिः *f.* 1 Approach. 2 Proximity, presence. 3 Obtaining, getting. 4 Accomplishing, effecting. 5 Remembrance, recollection. 6 Service, attendance.

उपस्नेहः Moistening.

उपस्पर्शः—स्पर्शं 1 Touching, contact. 2 Bathing, ablution, washing oneself. 3 Rinsing the mouth, sipping and ejecting water as a religious act.

उपस्मृतिः *f.* A minor law-book (They are 18 in all.).

उपस्रवणं 1 The periodical flow of a woman, menses. 2 Flow (in general).

उपस्रवणं Revenue, profit (derived from land or capital).

उपस्वेदः Moisture; sweat.

उपहत *p. p.* 1 Injured, struck, impaired; pained, hurt; Ku. 5. 76. 2 Affected, smit, struck with, overpowered; दारिद्र्यं, लोभं, र्षं, कामं, शोकं, &c. 3 Doomed (to destruction); कथमत्रापि द्वेनोपहता वयं Mu. 2; द्वेनोपहतस्य बुद्धिरथवा पूर्वं विपर्यस्यति Mu. 6. 8. 4 Censured, rebuked, disregarded. 5 Vitiating, polluted, made impure; शरिरिभिलैः शरामिभिर्यो यदुपहतं तद्व्यतीतपहतं Vishnu. —COMP. —आस्त्व *a.* agitated in mind, mentally affected. —हृष्ट *a.* dazzled, blinded; Ki. 12. 18. —क्षी *a.* infatuated.

उपहतक *a.* Ill-fated, unfortunate.

उपहतिः *f.* 1 Stroke. 2 Killing.

उपहृत्वा Dazzling of the eyes.

उपहरणं 1 Bring ag near, fetching. 2 Taking, seizing; 3 Offering gifts to superiors, deities &c. 4 Offering victims. 5 Serving out food or distributing it.

उपहसित *p. p.* Ridiculed, derided —हं Satirical laughter, ridicule.

उपहस्तिका A small purse (or box) containing the ingredients necessary for betel-chewing (e.g. leaves, chunam, catechu, betel &c.) (Mar. चवी, इदरा, डोला); उपहस्तिकावाचनादुल कर्तुमस्ति-मुद्रय Dk. 116.

उपहारः 1 An oblation. 2 A gift, present (in general) R. 4. 84. 3 A victim, sacrifice, an offering to a deity; R. 16. 39. 4 A complimentary gift, present to a superior &c. 5 Honour. 6 Indemnity presents given as the price of peace; H. 4. 110. 7 Food distributed to guests.

उपहारिन् *a.* Giving, presenting, bringing on.

उपहालकः N. of the Kuntala country, q. v.

उपहासः 1 Ridicule, derision R. 12. 37. 2 Satirical laughter. 3 Fun, play. —COMP. —आस्वहः, —पात्रं laughing-stock, butt of ridicule.

उपहासक *a.* Ridiculing others. —कः A jester.

उपहास्य *pot. p.* Ridiculous; तं वद् वा become an object of ridicule, be exposed to derision; यस्मिन्ना-न्युपहास्यता R. 1. 3.

उपहित *a.* Placed, put &c. see घा with उप.

उपहृतिः *f.* Calling, calling out, inviting; Si. 14. 30.

उपहृत् 1 A solitary or lonely place, privacy; उपहृत्ते पुनरित्यसिद्धय वचनितं Dk. 54. 2 Proximity.

उपह्वानं 1 Calling, inviting. 2 Invoking with prayers.

उपांशु *ind.* 1 In a low voice or whisper. 2 Secretly, in secret or private; एतितुमुपांशु धारणां R. 8. 18. —शुः A prayer uttered in a low voice, muttering of prayers; cf. Ms. 2. 35.

उपाकरणं 1 An invitation to begin, bringing near. 2 Preparation, beginning, commencement. 3 Commencement of reading the Veda after the performance of the preparatory rite; cf. उपाकर्तव्यं; वेदोपाकरणस्य कर्म करिष्ये Srāvaṇi mantra.

उपाकर्मन् *n.* 1 Preparation, beginning, commencement. 2 A ceremony performed before commencing to read the veda after the monsoons (cf. आषाढी); Y. 1. 142; Ms. 4. 119.

उपाकृत *p. p.* 1 Brought near. 2 Killed at a sacrifice (an animal). 3 Begun, commenced.

उपाक्षं *ind.* Before the eyes, in the presence of.

उपाख्यानं. —नकं A short tale or narrative, an episode; उपाख्याननिर्देशा नावद् भारन प्रोच्यन्तं बुधः Mb.

उपायामः 1 Approach, arrival. 2 Occurrence. 3 A promise, agreement. 4 Acceptance.

उपायं 1 The part next to the end or top. 2 A secondary member.

उपायहणं Reading the Vedas after being initiated to them.

उपायं 1 A subdivision, subhead. 2 Any minor limb or member (of anything.) 3 A supplement of a supplement. 4 A supplementary work (of inferior value). 5 A secondary portion of science; a class of writings supplementary to the Vedāṅgas; (these are four:—पुराणश्रवणमीमांसाशास्त्राणि).

उपाचारः 1 Position (of a word in a sentence). 2 Procedure.

उपाजे *ind.* (Used only with the root कृ) Supporting; उपाजिकृत्य or कृत्वा having supported; P. I. 4. 73 Sk.

उपाजने Anointing, plastering the ground with cow-dung, chunam &c.; Ms. 5. 105, 122, 124; मन्त्रैः (उपाजोमया-दिना संवाजनादुत्पन्नं Medhātithi).

उपास्यवः Transgression, deviation from (established customs).

उपादानं 1 Taking, receiving, acquisition, obtaining; विश्वं ब्रह्मणः सुप्तं दृष्टोपादानमाचरेत् Ms. 8. 417; विद्या K. 75. 2 Mention, enumeration. 3 Including, containing. 4 Withdrawing the organs of sense and perception from the external world and its objects. 5 A cause, motive, natural or immediate cause; पादोपादानो ब्रमः U. 3 v. 1. 6 The material out of which anything is made, the material cause; निमित्तमेव ब्रह्म स्यादुपादानं च वेदेष्वनाद् Adhikaraṇamālā. 7 A mode of expression in which a word used elliptically, besides retaining its own primary sense, conveys another (in addition to that which is actually expressed); स्वसिद्धये पराक्षेपः ...उपादानं K. P. 2. —COMP. —कारणं a material cause; अद्वैतोपादानकारणं च ब्रह्माऽनुपपन्नं S. B. —लक्षणा—अजहत्स्यार्था q. v.; see K. P. 2; S. D. 14 also.

उपाधिः 1 Fraud, deceit, trick. 2 Deception, disguise (in Vedānta). 3 Discriminative or distinguishing property, attribute, peculiarity; तदुपाधिव संकेतः K. P. 2. It is of four kinds:—नामि, गुण, क्रिया, संज्ञा. 4 A title, nick-name; (महाचार्य, महामहोपाध्याय, वैदिक &c.). 5 Limitation, condition (as of time, space &c.); (oft. occurring in Vedānta phil.). 6 A purpose, occasion, object. 7 (In logic) A special cause for a general effect. 8 A

man who is careful to support his family

उपाधिक *a.* Exceeding, supernumerary, additional.

उपाध्यायः 1 A teacher or preceptor in general. 2 Particularly, a spiritual teacher, religious preceptor; (a sub-teacher who instructs for wages only in a part of the Veda and is inferior to an *आचार्य*); cf. Ms. 2. 141; — एकदेशे तु वेदस्य देदनाम्यपि वा पुनः । योऽव्यापयति वृत्त्यर्थं सुपाध्यायः स उपाध्यायः see *अव्यापक*, and under *आचार्य* also. —या A female preceptor. —यी 1 A female preceptor. 2 The wife of a preceptor.

उपाध्यायानी The wife of a preceptor.

उपाध्व *f.* A sandal, shoe; उपानद्रूपा-
द्वयं सर्वा चर्मवन्नेव धुः H. 1. 142; Ms. 2. 246; आ वाहं क्रियते राजा स किं नाशनायुषाहं H. 3. 68.

उपातः 1 Border, edge, margin, skirt, point (of anything); उपानयोनि-
ष्ठुभिर्न विहंगः R. 7. 50; Ku. 3. 69, 7. 32; Amaru. 23; U. 1. 25; बल्लल^० K. 136. 2 The corner or angle of the eye; R. 3. 26. 3 Immediate proximity, vicinity; तयोर्वातस्थितिसिद्धसेविक R. 3. 57, 7. 24, 16. 21; Me. 24. 4 Side or slope (नितम्ब); Me. 18.

उपातिक *a.* Near, proximate, neighbouring. —कं Vicinity, proximity.

उपांश *a.* Last but one; उत्तमपदसुपांश-
स्पोलक्षणार्थम् Sk. —त्यः The corner of the eye. —त्वं Vicinity.

उपायः 1. (a) Means, an expedient, remedy; उपानं चित्तयेतासस्यथापायं च चित्तं Pt. 1. 406. Amaru. 21; Ms. 8. 48, 7. 177. (b) A mode, way, stratagem. 2 Beginning; commencement. 3 Effort, exertion; Bg. 6. 36; Ms. 9. 248, 10. 2. 4 A means of success against an enemy; (these are four:—सामन् conciliation or negotiation; दानं bribery; भेदः sowing dissensions; and दंडः punishment (open attack); some authorities add three more:—मया deceit; उपेक्ष trick, deceit or neglect; इंद्रजाल conjuring; thus making the total number 7); चतुर्थोपायसाध्ये तु त्रिषु सान्त्वयनप्रक्रिया Si. 2. 54; सामादीनामुपायानां चतुर्णामपि विहितताः Ms. 7. 109. 5 Joining (as in singing). 6 Approach. —COMP. —चतुष्टयं the four expedients against an enemy; see above (4). —ज्ञ *a.* fertile in expedients. —हुरीयः the 4th expedient, i. e. दंड or punishment. —योगः application of means or remedy; Ms. 9. 10.

उपायनं 1 Going near, approach. 2 Becoming a pupil of. 3 Engaging in any religious rite. 4 A present, gift; भालविकोपायनं प्रेषिता M. 1; तस्योपायन-
योग्यानि वस्तूनि सरितां पतिः Ku. 2. 37; B. 4. 79.

उपादंभः Beginning, commencement.

उपाजने, —वा Acquiring, gaining.

उपाथ *a.* Of little worth.

उपालम्भः, —भनं 1 Abuse, taunt, censure; अस्या महदुपालम्भं गतोस्मि S. 5; तयोपालम्भे पतितास्मि M. 1 laid myself open to your censure. 2 Delaying, putting off.

उपावर्तनं 1 Coming or turning back, return; चतुर्पावर्तनं कुंभि मे मनः (करोति) R. 8. 53. 2 Revolving, turning round. 3 Approaching.

उपाश्रयः 1 Recourse (for aid), asylum, support; Bh. 2. 48. 2 Receptacle, recipient. 3 Reliance, dependence upon.

उपासकः 1 One who waits upon, a worshipper. 2 A servant, follower. 3 A Sūdra, a low fellow.

उपासनं, —ना 1 Service, attendance, waiting upon; शीलं त्वलोपासनात् (विनश्यति), Pt. 1. 169; उपासनामेव पितुः स्मृज्यते N. 1. 34; Ms. 3. 107; Bg. 13. 7; Y. 3. 156. 2 Engaging in, being intent on, performing; सर्गात् Mk. 6; Ms. 2. 69. 3 Worship, respect, adoration. 4 Practice of archery. 5 Religious meditation. 6 The sacred fire.

उपासा 1 Service, attendance. 2 Worship, adoration. 3 Religious meditation.

उपास्तमनं Sunset.

उपास्ति *f.* 1 Service, attendance upon (especially a deity). 2 Worship, adoration.

उपास्त्रं A secondary or minor weapon.

उपाहारः Slight refreshment (fruits, sweetmeats &c.).

उपाहित *p. p.* 1 Placed, deposited, put on &c. 2 Connected, joined. —तः Danger or destruction from fire.

उपेक्षणं=उपेक्षा.

उपेक्षा 1 Overlooking, disregard, neglect. 2 Indifference, contempt, disdain; दुर्वास्युपेक्षा हतजीवितेऽस्मिन् R. 14. 65. 3 Leaving, quitting. 4 Neglect, trick or deceit (one of the 7 expedients in war).

उपेत *p. p.* 1 Come near, approached. 2 Present. 3 Endowed with, possessed of; with, instr. or in comp.; उपमेवैव उपेतं चक्रवर्तिनमाहुः S. 1. 12.

उपेन्द्रः N. of Vishnu or Krishna as the younger brother of Indra in his 5th or dwarf incarnation; see इंद्र; उपेन्द्र वनादपि दारुणोऽसि Gīt. 5; यदुपेन्द्रस्त्वमतद्दि एव सः Si. 11. 70.

उपेय *pot. p.* 1 To be approached. 2 To be got. 3 To be effected by any means.

उपोद *p. p.* 1 Collected, accumulated, stored up. 2 Brought near, near. 3 Arrayed for battle. 4 Begun. 5 Married.

उपोत्तम *a.* Last but one. —मं (अक्षरं) The last letter but one.

उपोद्घातः 1 A beginning. 2 An introduction, a preface. 3 An example, an apposite argument or illustration. 4 An occasion, medium, means; नवविच्छेदकमुपोद्घातेन माधवांतिकमुपोद्घातं Māl. 1. 5 Analysis, ascertaining the elements of anything.

उपोहल *a.* Confirming.

उपोहलनं Confirmation, corroboration.

उपोषणं, उपोषितं A fast.

उत्तिः *f.* Sowing seed.

उत्त् 6 P. (उत्तजति, उत्तजत) 1 To press down, subdue. 2 To make straight.

उत्थ, उत्थ 6. 9. P. (उभति or उभति, उभ्नाति, उभंति) 1 To confine. 2 To compact together. 3 To fill with; जलकुम्भमुभितरं सपदि सरस्याः समानयं त्यक्ते Bv. 2. 144. 4 To cover or overspread with; सर्वममंशं काकुत्स्थमौभत्तक्षिणः शिलां मुत्ते Bk. 17. 88.

उभ *pron. a.* (Used only in the dual) Both; उभौ तौ न विजानीत Bg. 2. 19; Ku. 4. 43; Ms. 2. 14; Si. 3. 8.

उभय *pron. a.* (वी *f.*) (Though dual in sense, it is used in the singular and plural only; according to some grammarians in the dual also) Both (of persons or things); उभयमन्य-
परितोषं समर्थये S. 7; उभयमानशिरे वमुपाधिपाः R. 9. 9; उभयीं सिद्धिमुभाववाप्तुः 8. 23, 17. 38; Amaru. 60; Ku. 7. 78; Ms. 2. 55, 4. 924, 9. 34. —COMP. —चर *a.* living in water and on land or in the air, amphibious. —विद्या two-fold sciences i. e. religious knowledge and knowledge about worldly affairs. —विद्य *a.* of both kinds. —वेतन *a.* receiving wages from both (parties), serving two masters, treacherous. —स्यजन *a.* having the marks of both sexes. —संभयः a dilemma.

उभयतः *ind.* 1 from both sides; on both sides, to both sides (with acc.); उभयतः कृष्णं गोपाः Sk; Y. 1. 58; Ms. 8. 315. 2 in both cases. 3 In both ways; Ms. 1. 47. —COMP. —द्वत्, —द्वत् *a.* having a double row of teeth; Ms. 1. 43. —द्वुक्ष *a.* 1. looking either way. 2 two-faced (as a house &c.). (—की) a cow; Y. 1. 206-7.

उभयत्र *ind.* 1 In both places. 2 on both sides. 3 In both cases; Ms. 3. 125, 167

उभयथा *ind.* 1 In both ways; उभयथापि चटते V. 3. 2 In both cases.

उभये (य) दृष्ट *ind.* 1 On both days. 2 On two subsequent days

उभ *ind.* An interjection of (1) anger; (2) interrogation; (3) promise or assent; (4) cordiality or pacification.

उमा 1 N. of the daughter of Himavat and Menā and wife of Siva; Kālidāsa thus derives the name:—उमेति (oh do not, scil. practise penance) माता तपसो निषिद्धा पश्चाद्मातुषां सुखी जगाम Ku. 1. 26; उमाव्याकां R. 3. 23. 2 Light, splendour, 3 Fame, reputation. 4 Tranquillity, calmness. 5 Night, 6 Turmeric. 7 Flax —Comp. —सुहृत्, —जनक: N. of the Himalaya (as the father of उमा). —पति: N. of Siva; सुहृत्सुमयंतमनुष्यं त्रिपुरदाहसुमापतिसंविनः Ki. 5. 14; so ईशः, वैष्णवः, ज्ञेयः &c. —सुतः N. of Kārtikeya or of Ganesa.

उव (वु) रः The upper timber of a door-frame.

उरः A sheep.

उरगः (गी. f.) 1 A serpent, snake; अशुकीवोरगता R. 1. 28, 12. 5, 91. 2 A Nāga or semidivine serpent usually represented in mythology with a human face; देवगणवर्षमाशुषोरगरोक्षमात् Nala. 1. 28; Ms. 3. 196. 3 Lead. —गा N. of a city; R. 6. 59. —Comp. —अरिः, —अशनः, —शत्रुः 1 N. of Garuḍa (enemy of snakes) 2 a pea-cock. —इंद्रः, —राजः N. of Vāsuki or Sesha. —प्रतिसर a. having a serpent for a wedding-ring. —सूषणः N. of Siva (decked with serpents) —सारचंदनः, —सं a kind of sandalwood. —स्थाने the abode of the Nāgas, i. e. Pātālā

उरगः, —गनः A snake.

उरणः (गी. f.) 1 A ram, sheep; वृकीवोरगमाया वृक्षरादाय गच्छति Mb. 2 A certain demon killed by Indra. —णी A ewe.

उरणकः 1 A ram. 2 A cloud.

उरप्रः A ram.

उररी ind. A particle implying (1) assent admission or acceptance. (In this sense it is usually used with the roots कृ, धृ, or अश्, and it has the force of a गति or preposition उररीकृत्य not उररीकृत्वा. Other forms of the word are उरी, उररी, ऊरी and ऊररी); (2) extension. (उररीकृ 8 U. To consent, allow, accept; गिरि न का कामुरीचकार Bv. 2. 13; Si. 10. 14).

उरश्च n. (उरः) The breast, bosom; यूरोरको वृषकंयः R. 1. 13, Ku. 6. 51; उरसि कृत्वा to clasp to the bosom. —Comp. —सत् injury to the chest. —ग्रहः, —घातः a disease of the chest, pleurisy. —छदः, —ज्जनं a cuirass, breastplate; Si. 15. 80. —जः, —धृः, उरसिजः, उरसिचहः the female breast; रेजाते रुचिरदशाद्युज-कुंजो Si. 8. 53, 25, 59. —सूषणं an ornament of the breast. —सूचिका a necklace of pearls hanging over the breast. —स्थले the breast, bosom.

उरस्य a. 1 Being in the breast. 2 Legitimate (as a son or daughter); born from a married couple of the

same tribe or caste. 3 Excellent. —स्यः A son.

उरस्वत्, उरसिल a. Broad-chested, full-breasted.

उरी A particle of assent; see उररी. (उररीकृ 1 To allow, admit, accept; वक्ष्योरीकृतं त्वया Bk. 8, 11; R. 15. 70. 2 To follow, have recourse to; अयि गेषसुरीकरोषि नो चेत् Bv. 1. 44).

उर a. (रु. वी. f.; compar. वरीयम्; superl. वरिष्ठ) 1 Wide, spacious. 2 Great, large; R. 6. 74. 3 Excessive, much, abundant. 4 Excellent, precious, valuable. —Comp. —कीर्ति a. renowned, well-known; R. 14. 74.

—कमः an epithet of Vishnu in the dwarf incarnation. —गाय a. sung or praised by the great; Asvād. 61. —मार्गः a long road. —विक्रम a. valiant, mighty. —स्वन a. having a loud voice, stentorian. —हारः a valuable necklace.

उररी=उररी q. v.

उरुकः=उरुक q. v.

उरुनामः A spider; cf. ऊर्णनाम.

उर्णा 1 Wool, felt. 2 A circle of hair between the eye-brows; see ऊर्णा.

उर्वटः 1 A calf. 2 A year.

उर्वरा 1 Fertile soil; Si. 15. 66. 2 Land in general.

उर्वशी N. of a famous Apsaras or nymph of Indra's heaven who became the wife of Purūravas. [Urvashi is frequently mentioned in the Rīgveda; at her sight the seed of Mitra and Varuṇa fell down, from which arose Agastya and Vasishṭha; (see Agastya). Being cursed by Mitra and Varuṇa she came down to the world of mortals and became the wife of Purūravas, whom she chanced to see while descending, and who made a very favourable impression upon her mind. She lived with him for some time, and went up to heaven at the expiration of her curse. Purūravas was sorely grieved at her loss, but succeeded in securing her company once more. She bore him a son named Ayus, and then left him for ever. The account given in the Vikramorvasiyam differs in many respects. Mythologically she is said to have sprung from the thigh of the sage Narayana, q. v.]. —समणः, —सहायः, —वल्लभः N. of Purūravas.

उर्वकः A kind of cucumber; see हर्षक.

उर्वी 1 'Wide region' the earth; स्तोकमुर्वी प्रयाति S. 1. 7; जगोष गोक्षपयामि-बोर्वी R. 2. 3, 1. 14, 30, 75, 2. 66. 2 Land, soil. 3 The open space or expanse. —Comp. —ईशः, —ईश्वरः, —रतिः, —धवः a king. —धरः 1 a mountain. 2 the serpent Sesha. —धृत् m. 1 a king. 2 a mountain. —रुहः a tree; Si. 4. 7.

उलपः 1 A creeping plant, a spreading creeper. 2 Soft grass (कीमलं मृणं);

मोगमिणीप्रियतनोऽलपनालमरिसेवोपर्वं दक्षिणिनादयो भवन्ति Māl. 9. 2; Si. 4. 8.

उलूप=उलूप q. v.

उलूकः 1 An owl: मोक्षकोऽलूकः कने यदि दिवा कृष्यति किं दुष्येण Bh., 2. 93; लूकानि लुदुदुदुदः गीतिसंज्ञकवाकः Si. 11. 64. 2 N. of Indira.

उलूल A wooden mortar used for cleansing rice (from the husk &c.): अवजननायां लूलं Mbh.: Ms. 3. 88, 5. 117.

उलूलक A mortar.

उलूललिक a. Pounded in a mortar.

उलूतः A large snake, the Boa.

उलूपी A Nāga princess. [She was the daughter of the serpent Kauravya. While one day she was bathing in the Ganges, she happened to see Arjuna, and being enamoured of his handsome form, she managed to have him conveyed to her home, the Pātala, and there induced him to take her as his wife, which he, after considerable hesitation, consented to do. She bore him a son named Iravat. When Arjuna's head was cut off by Babhruvachana's arrow, it was with her assistance that he was restored to life; see Arjuna].

उल्का 1 A fiery phenomenon in the sky, a meteor; Si. 15. 92; Ms. 1. 38, Y. 1. 145. 2 A fire-brand, torch. 3 Fire, flame; Ms. 53. —Comp. —धरिन् a. a torch-bearer. —पतः the fall of a meteor. —सूतः a demon or goblin (having a mouth of fire); Ms. 12. 71; Māl. 5. 13.

उल्मुषी 1 A meteor. 2 A fire-brand.

उल्वः, ल्व 1 Fetus. 2 The vulva. 3 The womb.

ल्व (ल्व) ण a. 1 Thick, clotted, copious, abundant (blood &c.). 2 Much, excessive, intense; Si. 10. 54; Ku. 7. 84. 3 Strong, powerful, great; Si. 20. 41. 4 Manifest, clear; तस्यासी-दुल्वणो मार्गः R. 4. 33.

उल्लुक् A fire-brand, torch.

उल्लवन् 1 Leaping or passing over. 2 Transgression, violation.

उल्लल a. 1 Shaking, tremulous. 2 Covered with thick hair, shaggy.

उल्लसने 1 Happiness, joy. 2 Horripilation.

उल्लसित p. p. 1 Shining, brilliant, splendid. 2 Happy, delighted.

उल्लाप a. 1 Recovered from sickness, convalescent. 2 Dexterous, clever, skilful. 3 Pure. 4 Happy, delighted

उल्लापः 1 Speech, words; श्रुता मयाई-दुस्वोद्घोषाः U. 3. 2 Insulting words, taunting speech, taunt; खलोद्घोषाः सोढाः Bh. 3. 6. 3 Calling out in a loud voice. 4 Change of voice by emotion, sickness &c. 5 A hint, suggestion.

उल्लाप्य A kind of drama; see S. D. 545.

उद्भासः 1 Joy, delight; सोद्भासं U. 6; सौकुतुकोद्भासं U. 2; उद्भासः कुल्लवकेरुपटल-पद्मसुषुम्भयानां S. D. 2 Light, splendour. 3 (In Rhet.) A figure of speech thus defined:— अन्यद्वियुगलं प्रयुक्तमन्यस्य गुणद्वयोरादौ उद्भासः R. G.; for examples, see R. G. ad. loc.; or Chandr. 5. 131, 133, 4 A division of a book, such as chapter, section &c.; as the ten Ullāsas of the Kāvya-prakāsa.

उद्भासनं Splendour,

उद्भिहितः a. Famous, known.

उद्भिदः a. Rubbed, polished; मणि-शान्तिः Bli. 2. 44.

उद्बुध् 1 Plucking out, cutting; पादकेराशुककरोल्लवनेषु पणान् दध् (दध्) Y. 2. 217. 2 Plucking or pulling out the hair.

उद्बुध् Irony; श्रीगर्भरा तु सौहृदमापणः सौदयेदुःखं S. D. 105: सौदयेदुःखं ironically, often occurring as a stage-direction in plays.

उद्बुधः 1 Allusion, mention. 2 Description, utterance. 3 Boring or digging out. 4 (In Rhetoric) A figure of speech:—बहुभिर्बहुहोत्रैस्तद्विषय-इत्येते। त्रिभिः कामोऽर्थमिः स्वदुः कालः शत्रुभि-रैक्षः Chandr. 5. 19; cf. S. D. 682. 5 Rubbing, scratching, tearing up; सुसुसोद्वेह K. 191; कुट्टिमं 232.

उद्बुध् 1 Rubbing, scratching, scraping &c. 2 Digging up; Y. 1. 188; Ms. 5. 124. 3 Vomiting. 4 Mention, allusion. 5 Writing, painting.

उद्भासः A canopy, an awning.

उद्भासः a. Violently moving, excessively tremulous; Mal. 5. 3. —लः A large wave or surge.

उत्त्व, उत्त्वण see उत्त्व, उत्त्वण.

उद्भासः m. (nom. sing. उद्भासः; voc. sing. उद्भास, उद्भास. उद्भासः) N. of Sukra, regent of the planet Venus, son of Bhṛigu and preceptor of the Asuras. In the Vedas he has the epithet *Kāśya* given to him, probably because he was noted for his wisdom; cf. Bg. 10. 37; कर्षायासुशान् कविः. He is also known as a writer on civil and religious law (Y. 1. 4.) and as an authority on civil polity; शास्त्र-

ज्ञानसा प्रणीत Pt. 5; अध्यापितस्योद्भासमापि नीति Ku. 5. 6.

उद्भासः Wish, desire.

उद्भासः (की) रः. —रः. उद्भासः (की) रकः The fragrant root of a plant (वरणपुल, Mar. कालाबादा) : स्तनमस्त्रोद्भासः S. 3. 9.

उद्भासः 1 P. (ओषधि, ओषधित-उपति-उद्भासः)

1 To burn, consume : ओषाचकार कामा-ग्रिदशवदमहात्मना Bk. 6. 1, 14 62; Ms. 4. 186. 2 To punish, chastise; इदमेव तमयोपेत Ms. 6. 273 3 To kill, injure

उद्भासः 1 Early morning, dawn. 2 A libidinous man. 3 Saline earth.

उद्भासः 1 Black pepper. 2 Ginger

उद्भासः 1 Fire. 2 The sun.

उद्भासः 1 Dawn, morning; प्रदीपादि-रिवोपति R. 12. 1 : उद्भासः उत्थाय rising at day-break. 2 Morning light. 3 The deity that presides over the morning and evening twilights (used in dual) —सी The end of the day, evening twilight. —Comp. —बुधः fire; U. 6.

उद्भासः 1 Early morning, dawn. 2 Morning light. 3 Twilight. 4 Saline earth. 5 A boiler, cooking-pot (उद्भासः). 6 N. of the daughter of the demon Bāna and wife of Aniruddha. [She beheld Aniruddha in a dream and became passionately enamoured of him. She sought the assistance of her friend Chitrālekha, who advised her to have with her the portraits of all young princes living round about her. When this was done, she recognized Aniruddha and had him carried to her city, where she was married to him; see अनिरुद्ध also]. —Comp. —कालः a cock. —पतिः, रमणः. ईशः N. of Aniruddha, husband of Ushā.

उद्भासः a. 1 Dwelt. 2 Burnt.

उद्भासः—उद्भासः q. v.

उद्भासः 1 A camel; अथोद्भासमीशान्वदितार्थ R. 5. 32; Ms. 3. 102, 4. 120, 11. 202. 2 A buffalo. 3 A bull with a hump. —ही A she-camel.

उद्भासः 1 A she-camel. 2 An earthen wine-vessel of the shape of a camel; Si. 12. 26.

उद्भासः a. Hot, warm, अंशुः, कः &c. 2 Sharp, strict, active; आद्रे नातिशी-

नोष्णो नमस्त्वानि दक्षिणः R. 4. 8 (where उष्ण has sense 1 also). 3 Pungent, acrid (as a रस). 4 Clever, sharp. 5 Choleric. —वणः, —वणं 1 Heat, warmth. 2 The hot season (ग्रष्मि). 3 sunshine. —वणः An onion. —Comp. —अंशुः, —कः, —कुः, —दीधितिः, —रश्मिः, —रश्मिः 'hot-rayed', the sun; R. 5. 4, 8. 30; Ku. 3. 25. —अभिगमः —आगमः, —उपगमः approach of heat, hot season, —उद्भासः warm or hot water. —कालः, —नः the hot season. —वाल् 1 tears. 2 hot vapour —वारणः—जं an umbrella, parasol; यद्धर्मभोजनमिवाण्णवारणं Ku. 5. 52.

उद्भासः a. 1 Sharp, smart, active. 2 Sick with fever, suffering pain. 3 Warming, heating. —कः 1 Fever. 2 The hot season, summer.

उद्भासः a. Not being able to bear heat; scorched by, suffering from, heat; उद्भासः शिशिरे निषीदति तरोर्मलालवालि दिक्वि V. 2. 23.

उद्भासः Rice-gruel.

उद्भासः m. Heat.

उद्भासः, —कः 1 Anything wound round the head. 2 Hence, a turban, diadem, crown; बलाकापादुकोष्णीयं Mk. 5. 19. 3 A distinguishing mark.

उद्भासः a. Wearing a diadem; K. 229. —m. N. of Siva.

उद्भासः, उद्भासः 1 Heat. 2 The hot season. 3 Anger, warmth of temper. 4 Ardour, eagerness, zeal. —Comp. —अन्वितः a. enraged. —भास् m. the sun. —स्वेदः a vapour bath.

उद्भासः m. 1 Heat, warmth; अथोद्भासः Bh. 2. 40; Ms. 9. 231, 2. 23; Ku. 5. 46, 7. 14. 2 Steam, vapour; Ku. 5. 23. 3 The hot season. 4 Ardour, eagerness. 5 The letters इ, ए, ऋ and ह; (in gram.); see इद्भासः.

उद्भासः 1 A ray (of light), beam; संस्कृतैः सर्वस्यवामिन् दृष्टयुगलं विनोत सप्तसिः M. 2. 13; R. 4. 66; Ki. 5. 31. 2 A bull. 3 A god. —कः 1 Morning, dawn. 2 Light. 3 A cow.

उद्भासः 1 P. (ओषधि, उद्भासः) 1 To hurt or give pain. 2 To kill, destroy. WITH अप or व्यप see उद्भासः.

उद्भासः ind. An interjection of calling.

उद्भासः A bull.

ऊ.

ऊः 1 N. of Siva. 2 The moon, —ind. 1 A particle used to introduce a subject. 2 An interjection of (a) calling; (b) of compassion; (c) protection.

ऊहः a. (fr. वह्) 1 Borne, carried, as a load or burden. 2 Taken. 3 Married —हः A married man. —हः A

girl who is married. —Comp. —कंकटः a. mailed. —नार्यः a. one who has married a wife. —वयसः a young man.

ऊहः f. Marriage.

ऊहः f. 1 Weaving, sewing. 2 Protection. 3 Enjoyment. 4 Sport, play.

ऊहः n. An udder (changed to उध् in Bah. comp.).

ऊहः or ऊहः Milk (produced from the udder); ऊहस्यमिच्छामि तवोप-भोक्तुं R. 2. 66.

ऊहः a. 1 Wanting, deficient, defective; किञ्चिद्भूतमन्यतेः अरशमयुते यथै R. 10.

1; incomplete, insufficient. 2 Less than (in number, size or degree); ऊनद्विषयं निलेत् Y. 3. 1 less than two years old. 3 Weaker, inferior; ऊनं सत्त्वेष्वधिको द्वावे R. 2. 14. 4 Minus (in this sense used with numerals); एकोन less by one; विंशतिः 20 minus 1 = 19.

ऊ *ind.* An interjection of (a) interrogation; (b) anger; (c) reproach, abuse (d) arrogance; (e) envy.

ऊ 1 A. [ऊते, ऊत] To weave, sew.

ऊररी = उररी q. v.

ऊरवः (या f.) A Vaisya, a man of the third tribe (as born from the thighs of Brahmā or Puruṣa); cf. Ms. 1. 31, 87.

ऊरः (m.) 1 The thigh; ऊरु तदस्य सूक्ष्मः Rv. 10. 90. 12. —COMP. —अङ्गीर्ध्र thigh and knee. —उद्भवा *a.* born or sprung from the thigh; V. 1. 3. ज, जन्मन्, संभव *a.* sprung from the thigh. (—m.) a Vaisya. —द्वयस, मात्र *a.* as high as or reaching the thighs. knee-deep. —पर्यन्त *m. n.* the knee. —फलक the thigh-bone, hip-bone.

ऊररी = उररी q. v.

ऊर्ज f. 1 Strength, vigour. 2 Sap. 3 Food.

ऊर्जः 1 N. of the month Kārtika; Si. 6. 50. 2 Energy. 3 Power, strength. 4 Procreative power. 5 Life, breath. —ऊर्जा 1 Food. 2 Energy. 3 Strength, sap. 4 Growth.

ऊर्जस् *n.* 1 Vigour, energy. 2 Food.

ऊर्जस्वत् *a.* 1 Rich in food; juicy. 2 Powerful.

ऊर्जस्वल *a.* Great, powerful, strong, mighty; R. 2. 50; Bk. 3. 55.

ऊर्जास्त्रि *a.* Mighty, strong, great.

ऊर्जित *a.* 1 Powerful, strong, mighty; मातुर् व धनुर्जितं दधत् R. 1. 64; vigorous, strong (speech); Si. 16. 38. 2 Distinguished, superior; excellent, beautiful; श्रीः Si. 16. 85; मङ्गरोजितकेतनं R. 9. 39. 3 High, noble, spirited; आश्रयं वचः Ki. 2. 1 spirited or noble. —त 1 Strength, might. 2 Energy.

ऊनी 1 Wool. 2 A woollen cloth.

—COMP. —नामः, —पदः, —नाभिः a spider. —ब्रह्म, —द्वय *a.* soft as wool.

ऊणी 1 Wool; R. 16. 87. 2 A circle of hair between the eyebrows. —COMP. —पिंडः a ball of wool.

ऊणीयु 2. Woollen. —युः 1 A ram. 2 A spider; Bv. 1. 90. 3 A woollen blanket.

ऊणु 2 U. [ऊणो (णौ) ति, ऊणित] To cover, surround, hide; Bk. 14. 103;

Si. 20. 14. —Caus. ऊणययति. —Desid. ऊणययति, ऊणयन्तु विपति. With प्र to cover, hide &c.

ऊर्ध्व *a.* 1 Erect, upright, above; ऊर्ध्व &c.; rising or tending upwards.

2 Raised, elevated, erected; हस्तः, पादः, &c. 3 High, superior, upper.

4 Not sitting (opp. आसीनः). 5 Torn (as hair). —ऊर्ध्व Elevation, height. —ऊर्ध्व *ind.* 1 Upwards, aloft, above.

2 In the sequel (=उपरिष्ठत्). 3 In a high tone, aloud. 4 Afterwards, subsequent to (with abl.); ते ज्यहर्द्वर्धमाख्याय Ku. 6. 93; R. 14. 66.

—COMP. —कच. —केश *a.* 1 having the hair erect. 2 one whose hair is torn. (—च) N. of Ketu. —कर्मन् *n.*

—क्रिया 1 motion upwards. 2 action for attaining a high place. (—m.) N. of Vishnu. —कायः, —र the upper part of the body. —ग, —गामिन् *a.* going upwards ascended, rising. —गति *a.* going upwards. (—तिः f.), —गमः,

—गमनं 1 ascent, elevation. 2 going to heaven. —चरण, —पाद *a.* having the feet upwards. (—नः) a fabulous animal called Sarabha. —जायु, —ज्ञ, —हु

a. 1 raising the knees, sitting on the hams; Si. 11. 11. 2 longshanked.

—दृष्टि, —नेत्र *a.* 1 looking upwards. 2 (fig.) aspiring, ambitious. (—ष्टिः f.) concentrating the sight on the spot between the eyebrows (in Yoga phil.). —देहः a funeral ceremony.

—पातनं causing to ascend, sublimation (as of mercury). —पात्रं a sacrificial vessel; Y. 1. 182. —मुख *a.* having the mouth or opening upwards; east or directed upwards; Ku. 1. 16; R. 3. 57. —मौहूर्तिक *a.* happening after a short time. —नेत्र *a.* one who lives in perpetual celibacy or abstains from sexual intercourse. (—m.) 1 N. of Siva. 2 Bhishma. —लोकः the upper world, heaven. —वर्त्मन् *m.* the atmosphere. —वातः, —वायुः the wind in the upper part of the body. —ज्ञायिन् *a.* sleeping with the face upwards (as a child). (—m.) N. of Siva. —ज्ञोद्यन् vomiting. —श्वासः expiration. —स्थितिः f. 1 the rearing of a horse. 2 a horse's back. 3 elevation, superiority.

ऊर्जि *m. f.* 1 A wave, billow; पयो वेवत्याश्रलोर्मि Me. 24. 2 Current, flow. 3 Light, 4 Speed, velocity. 5 A fold or plait in a garment. 6 A row, line. 7 Distress, uneasiness, anxiety.

—COMP. —मालिन् *a.* wreathed or adorned with waves. (—m.) the ocean.

ऊर्मिका 1 A wave. 2 A fingering (shining like a wave). 3 Regret, sorrow for anything lost. 4 The humming of a bee. 5 A plait or fold in a garment.

ऊर्ध्व *a.* Extensive, great. —रः Submarine fire.

ऊर्ध्वरा Fertile soil.

ऊर्ध्वपिन् A porpoise; see ऊर्ध्वपिन्.

ऊर्ध्वक = उल्लूक q. v.

ऊ 1. P. (ऊपति, ऊपित) To be diseased or disordered; be ill.

ऊ 1 Salt ground. 2 An acid. 3 A cleft, fissure. 4 The cavity of the ear. 5 The Malaya mountain. 6 Dawn, daybreak (—र according to some).

ऊपके Dawn, day-break.

ऊपणं —गा 1 Black pepper. 2 Ginger.

ऊपर *a.* Impregnated with salt or saline particles. —रः, —र A barren spot with saline soil; Si. 14. 48.

ऊषवत् = ऊषर *a.* q. v.

ऊषः 1 Heat. 2 Summer.

ऊषमण, —ग्य *a.* Hot, steaming.

ऊषमन् *m.* 1 Heat, warmth. 2 The hot season, summer. 3 Steam, vapour, exhalation. 4 Ardour, passion, violence. 5 (In gram.) The sounds ऋ, ए, इ, and ह. —COMP. —उपगमः approach of summer. —रः 1 fire. 2 a class of Manes (pl.).

ऊह 1. 1 U. (ऊहति-ने, ऊहित) 1 To note, mark, observe. 2 To guess, conjecture, infer; अनुक्तमनुवृत्ति पक्षितो जनः Pt. 1. 43. 3 To comprehend, conceive, perceive, expect; ऊहापके जयं न च Bk. 14. 72. 4 To reason, deliberate about. —Caus. To cause to reason, think, infer or conjecture; Ki. 16. 19. With अप 1 to remove, drive away; स हि विज्ञानपेक्षति S. 3. 1. 2 to follow immediately. —अपवि to prevent, ward off. —अभि 1 to guess, conjecture. 2 to cover. —उप to bring near or down. —निर्वि to accomplish, bring about (see निर्व्यूह). —परितं to sprinkle round about. —प्रति 1 to oppose, interrupt, impede. 2 to deny; see प्रत्युह. —प्रतिवि to array troops against. —वि 1 to arrange troops in battle array; स्रज्या वज्रेण चैवैतान् व्यूहेन व्यूहा येवयेत् Ms. 7. 191. —सं to gather, assemble.

ऊहः 1 A guess, conjecture. 2 Examination and determination. 3 Understanding. 4 Reasoning, arguing. 5 Supplying an ellipsis. —COMP. —अपोहः full discussion, consideration of the pros and cons; Bv. 2. 74; see अपोह.

ऊहनं Inferring, guessing.

ऊहनी A broom.

ऊहिर *a.* Who or what reasons; inferring. —नी 1 An assemblage, collection. 2 Arrangement, a multitude reduced to order (cf. असौविणी).

क.

क ind. An interjection of (1) calling; (2) ridicule; (3) censure or abuse.

क I. 1 P. (कच्छति, कत; *caus* अर्पयति; *desid.* अरिषति) 1 To go, move; अमे-इक्षामकच्छति Si. 4. 44. 2 To raise, tend towards.- II. 3 P. (इयति, कत) (Mostly used in the Veda) 1 To go. 2 To move, shake. 3 To obtain, acquire, reach, meet with 4 To move, excite. -III. 5 P. (कणोति, कण) 1 To injure, hurt. 2 To attack. -Caus. (अर्पयति, अर्पित) 1 To throw, cast, fix or implant in; R. 8. 87. 2 To put or place on, fix upon, direct or cast towards (as the eye &c.). 3 To place in, insert, give, set or place. 4 To hand or make over, give to, consign, deliver; इति इतस्या-मरणान्वयति S. 1, 4. 19.

कण्य *a.* Wounded, injured, hurt.

कक्ष्य 1 Wealth. 2 Especially property, possessions, effects (left at death); see रिय. 3 Gold. -Comp. -ग्रहण receiving or inheriting property. -घात an inheritor or receiver of property. -भाग 1 division of property, partition. 2 a share, inheritance. -भाग्य, हर, हरिश्च *a.* 1 an heir. 2 a co-heir.

कक्षः 1 A bear; Ms. 12. 57. 2 N. of a mountain. -क्षः, -क्ष 1 A star, constellation, lunar mansion; Ms. 2. 101. 2 A sign of the zodiac. -क्षः (*m. pl.*) The seven stars called Pleiades; afterwards the seven Rishis; R. 12. 25. -क्ष The north. -क्षी A female bear. -Comp. -चक्र the circle of stars. -नक्षः, ईशः 'lord of stars', the moon. -नेमि N. of Vishnu. -राज, राजः 1 the moon. 2 Jambuvat, the king of bears. -हरीश्वरः the lord of bears and apes; R. 13. 72.

कक्षरः 1 A priest (कश्चि). 2 A thorn.

कक्षरम् *m.* N. of a mountain near the Narmadā; अक्रियारक्षसवस्तदेव R. 5. 44; कक्षरं विभिन्नध्वाने नदी विवर्त Rām.

कक्ष 6 P. (कषति) 1 To praise, extol. 2 To cover, screen. 3 To shine.

कक्ष f. 1 A hymn (in general) 2 A verse of the Rigveda (opp. मन्त्र and साम्). 3 The collective body of the Rigveda (*pl.*). 4 Splendour (for. क्). 5 Praise. 6 Worship. -Comp. -विधान the performance of certain rites by reciting verses of the Rigveda. -वेदः the oldest of the four Vedas, and the most ancient sacred book of the Hindus. -संहिता the arranged collection of the hymns of Rigveda.

कक्षीयः A bell. -क A frying pan.

कच्छ 6 P. (कच्छति) 1 To become hard or stiff. 2 To go. 3 To fail in faculties.

कच्छका Wish, desire.

कञ्ज I. 1 A. (अजित, कजित) 1 To go. 2 To obtain, acquire. 3 To stand or be firm. 4 To be healthy or strong. -II. 1 P. To acquire, earn; cf. अर्ज.

कजीय see कजीय.

कञ्ज, कञ्जुक *a.* (कु or जी f.) (compar. कजीयत superl. कजित) 1 Straight (fig. also); उमा स पश्यन् कञ्जुनेव चक्षुषा Ku. 5. 32. 2 Upright, honest, straight-forward; Pt. 1. 415. 3 Favourable, good. -Comp. -गः 1 one who is honest in his dealings. 2 an arrow. -रोहितं the straight red bow of Indra.

कञ्जी 1 A straight-forward or plain woman. 2 A particular gait (of the planets).

कर्ण 1 Debt; (as to the three kinds of debt, see अर्जुन); अर्थं कर्णं (वित्तं) the last debt to be paid to the Manes, *i. e.* creation of a son. 2 An obligation in general. 3 (In alg.) The negative sign or quantity, minus (opp. धन). 4 A fort, stronghold. 5 Water. 6 Land. -Comp. -अन्तः the planet Mars. -अपनयनं, अपनोदनं, अपाकरणं, धानं, सुक्तिः, मोक्षः, शोधनं paying off debt, discharge or liquidation of debt. -आदानं 'recovery of a debt', receipt of money lent &c. -कर्णं (कर्णार्ण) debt for a debt, debt incurred to liquidate another debt. -ग्रहः 1 borrowing (money). 2 a borrower. -दातृ, दायिन् *a.* one who pays a debt. -दासः one who is bought as a slave by paying off his debts; कर्णमोचनेन दासत्वमनुपगतः कर्णदासः Mit. -मन्त्रुणः, -मार्गणः a security, bail. -मुक्त *a.* released from debt. -सुक्तिः &c. see कर्णपत्रयने. -लेख्यं 'debt-bond,' a bond acknowledging a debt (in law); (Mar. कर्जोखा).

कर्णिकः A debtor; Y. 2, 56, 93.

कर्णिक *a.* A debtor, one indebted to another (on any account).

कर्त *a.* 1 Proper, right. 2 Honest, true; Bg. 10. 14. 3 Worshipped, respected. -त ind. Rightly, properly. -त (Not usually found used in classical literature) 1 A fixed or settled rule, law (religious). 2 Sacred custom, 3 Divine law, divine truth. 4 Water. 5 Truth (in general), right. 6 Livelihood by picking or gleanings grains in a field (as opposed to the cultivation of ground); कर्त-इच्छति वृत् Ms. 4. 4. -Comp. -वास *a.* of a true or pure nature (-*m.*) N. of Vishnu.

कतीया Censure, reproach.

कतुः 1 A season, period of the year, commonly reckoned to be six; शिशिरश्च वसन्तश्च शमी वर्षाः शरद्विमः; sometimes only five; शिशिर and हिम or हेमन्त being counted together. 2 An epoch, a period, any fixed or appointed time. 3 Menstruation, courses, menstrual discharge. 4 A period favourable for conception; वसुतु नेवाभिमनन् Pt. 1; Ms. 3. 46; Y. 1. 11. 5 Any fit season or right time. 6 Light, splendour. 7 A symbolical expression for the number 'six.' -Comp. -कालः, समयः, वेला 1 the time favourable for conception, *i. e.* 16 nights from menstrual discharge; see कतु above. 2 the duration of a season. -गणः the seasons taken collectively. -गामिन् *a.* having intercourse with a wife (at the time fit for conception, *i. e.* after the period of menstruation) -वर्णः N. of a king of Ayodhyā, son of Ayatāyu, a descendant of Ikshvāku. [Nala, king of Nishadha, entered into his service after he had lost his kingdom and suffered very great adversity. He was 'profoundly skilled in dice'; and he exchanged with Nala this skill for his skill in horsemanship; and by virtue of it the king succeeded in taking Nala to Kundinapura before Damayanti had put into execution her resolve of taking a second husband] -वर्षाः, -वृत्तिः the revolution of the seasons. -वृत्तिः the beginning or first day of a season. -राजः the spring. -लिङ्ग 1 a characteristic or sign of the season (as the blossom of the mango tree in spring). 2 a symptom of menstruation. -संज्ञिः the junction of two seasons. -स्नाना a woman who has bathed after menstruation and who is, therefore, fit for sexual intercourse; अमलीपत्रादासीदुस्नानाविना स्नानम् R. 1. 73. -स्नानं bathing after menstruation.

कतुमरी A woman during her courses.

कते ind. Except, with the exception of without, (with abl.); कते कौपीनवा-यातः Bk. 8. 105; अथहि ना वीतवते दुर्गमात् R. 6. 68; पापान्ते S. 6. 22; Ku. 1. 51; 2. 57; sometimes with acc. कतेहि त्वा न भविष्यति सर्वं Bg. 11. 32; rarely with instr.

कत्विज *m.* A priest who officiates at a sacrifice; the four chief Ritvijs are होतृ, उद्गातृ, अग्न्यह् and ब्रह्म; at grand ceremonies 16 are enumerated.

कक्ष p. p. 1 Prosperous, thriving, rich; R. 14. 30, 2. 50, 5. 40, 2 increased, growing. 3 Stored (as

grain). -इ: N. of Vishnu. -इं 1 Increase, growth. 2 A demonstrated conclusion; distinct result.

कविः f. 1 Growth, increase. 2 Success, prosperity; affluence. 3 Extent or magnitude; magnificence. 4 Supernatural power or supremacy. 5 Accomplishment.

कव 4. 5. P. (कवति, कवति, कव) 1 To prosper, flourish, thrive, succeed. 2 To grow, increase (fig. also). 3 To satisfy, gratify, please, propitiate; Māl. 5. 29. WITH सं to thrive.

कवः A deity, divinity; a god.

कवः 1 N. of Indra. 2 Heaven (of Indra) or paradise.

कवसिन् m. (Nom. कवसिन्, acc. pl. कवसिन्) N. of Indra.

कवकः A player on a kind of musical instrument.

कवः A white-footed antelope. -इयं Killing. -COMP. -केतुः, -केतनः 1 N. of Aniruddha, son of Pradyumna. 2 N. of the god of love.

कव 1. 6 P. (कवति, कव) 1 To go, approach; 2 To kill, injure. -II. 1 P.

(अर्पति) 1 To flow. 2 To glide.

कवः 1 A bull. 2 The best or most excellent (as the last member of a comp.); as पुरुषोत्तमः, मरुतव्यः &c. 3 The second of the seven notes of the gamut; कवमोश्च गीत इति Aryā S. 141. 4 A boar's tail. 5 A crocodile's tail. -औ 1 A woman with masculine features (as a beard &c.). 2 A cow. 3 A widow. -COMP. -कूटः N. of a mountain. -हवजः N. of Siva.

कविः 1 An inspired poet or sage. 2 A sanctified sage, an ascetic, anchorite. 3 A ray of light. -COMP. -कुल्या a sacred river. -हवजं libation offered to the Rishis. -पंचमी N. of a festival or ceremony on the fifth day in the first half of Bhādrapada (observed by women). -लोकः the world of the Rishis. 2 a particular sacrifice completed in one day.

कविः m. f. 1 A double-edged sword. 2 A sword (in general). 3 Any weapon (as a spear or lance &c.).

कवः A white-footed antelope. -COMP. -अंकः, -केतनः, -केतुः N. of Aniruddha. -मूकः a mountain near the lake Pampā which formed the temporary abode of Rāma with the monkey-chief Sugriva; कवकुस्तु वपायः प्रस्तातु पुष्पितुनः. -हवजः N. of a sage.

[He was the son of Vibhandaka. He was brought up in the forest by his father, and he saw no other human being till he nearly reached his manhood. When a great drought well nigh devastated the country of Anga, its king Lomapada, at the advice of Brahmanas, caused Rishyasringa to be brought to him by means of a number of damsels, and gave his daughter Santa (adopted by him, her real father being Dasaratha) in marriage to him, who being greatly pleased caused copious showers of rain to fall in his kingdom. It was this sage that performed for king Dasaratha the sacrifice which brought about the birth of Rama and his three brothers].

कवकः A painted or white-footed antelope.

क.

क ind. An interjection of (1) terror; (2) warding off; (3) repro-

ach or censure; (4) compassion; (5) remembrance. -m. (कः) 1 N. of

Bhairava. 2 A Dānava or demon.

क 9 P. (कवति, ईयं) To go, move.

ए.

ए m. N. of Vishnu. -ind. An interjection of (1) remembering; (2) envy; (3) compassion; (4) calling; (5) contempt or censure.

एक pron. a. 1 One, single, alone, only. 2 Not accompanied by any one. 3 The same, one and the same, identical; मनस्येकं वचस्येकं अर्थयेकं महात्मना H. 1. 101. 4 Firm, unchanged. 5 Single of its kind, unique, singular. 6 Chief, supreme, prominent, sole; एको एगिह राजते Bh. 3. 121. 7 Peerless, matchless. 8 One of two or many; Me. 30, 78. 9 Oft. used like the English indefinite article 'a' or 'an'; ज्योतिरेकः S. 5. 30. एकः -अन्यः, or अपरः the one-the other; एक is used in the plural in the sense of some, its correlative being अन्ये or अपरे (others) see अन्य, अपर also. -COMP.

-अक्ष a. 1 having only one axle. 2 having one eye. (-कः) 1 a crow. 2 N. of Siva. -अक्षर a. monosyllabic. (-कः) 1 a monosyllable. 2 the sacred syllable ओम्. -अक्ष a. 1 fixed on one object or point only. 2 closely at-

tentive, concentrated, intent; R. 15. 66; मनुष्यायमासीत् Ms. 1. 1. 3 unperplexed. -अक्ष -अक्ष. (-इयं) concentration. -अंगः 1 a body-guard 2 the planet Mercury or Mars. -अनुविष्टं a funeral ceremony performed for only one ancestor (recently dead). -अंत a. 1 solitary. 2 aside, apart, 3 directed towards one point or object only. 4 excessive, great; Ku. 1. 36. 5 absolute, invariable, perpetual; स्वायम्भवेकांतयुगं Bh. 2. 7; Me. 109. (-तः) 1 a lonely or retired place, solitude. 2 exclusive aim or boundary. (-तः) an exclusive recourse, a settled rule or principle; तेजः क्षमा वा नेकांतं कालस्य महीपतेः Si. 2. 83. (-तः, तेन, -ततः, ते) ind. 1 solely, invariably, always, absolutely. 2 exceedingly, quite, wholly; वनमयेकांततो विःसृष्टः Bh. 3. 24; दुःस्वयेकांततो वा Me. 109. -अंतर a. next but one, separated by one remove; S. 7. 27. -अंतिक a. final, conclusive. -अवयव a. 1 passable for only one (as a foot-path). 2 closely at-

tentive, intent; see एकांत. (-तः) 1 a lonely or retired place. 2 a meeting-place, rendezvous. 3 monotheism. 4 the sole object; सा खेदस्य एकावलीवृत्ता M. 2. 15. -अर्थः 1 the same thing, object, or intention. 2 the same meaning. -अहम् (हः) 1 the period of one day. 2 a sacrifice lasting for one day. -आतपत्र m. characterized by only one umbrella (showing universal sovereignty); एकांतपत्रं जगतः प्रसूतं R. 2. 47, Si. 12. 33; V. 3. 19. -आदेशः one substitute for two or more letters (got by either dropping one vowel, or by the blending of both); as the आ in एकायन. -आवाहिः, -ही f. 1 a single string of pearls, beads &c.; एकावली कंदविभूषणं वः Vikr. 1. 30. एताविदे एकावली लघा V. 1. 2 (in Rhetoric) a series of statements in which there is a regular transition from a predicate to a subject, or from a subject to a predicate; स्वायम्भवेकावली वापि यथापूर्वं परस्परं. विशेषणतया यन् वस्तु सैकावली द्विधा ॥ K. P. 10. -उदका (a relative) connected by the offering of funeral libations of water to the

same deceased ancestor. -उद्गः, -रा uterine, (brother or sister). -उद्दिष्ट a Śrāddha or funeral rite performed for one definite individual deceased, not including other ancestors. -ऊन *a.* less by one, minus one. -एक *a.* one by one, one taken singly, a single one; R. 17. 43. (-कं) -एकैकशः, *ind.* one by one, singly, severally. -ओषः a continuous current. -कर *a.* (-रि. *f.*) 1 doing only one thing. 2 (-रा) one-handed. 3 one-rayed. -कार्य *a.* acting in concert with, co-operating, co-worker. (-रं) sole or same business. -कालः 1 one time. 2 the same time. -कालिक, -कालीन *a.* 1 happening once only. 2 contemporary, coeval, -कुंडलः *N.* of Kubera; of Balabhadra; and of Sesha. -गुरु, -गुरुक *a.* having the same preceptor. (-रं, -कः) a spiritual brother. -चक्र *a.* 1 having only one wheel. 5 governed by one king only. (-क्रः) the chariot of the sun. -चत्वारिंशत् *f.* forty-one. -चर *a.* 1 wandering or living alone; Ki. 13. 3. 2 having one attendant. 3 living unassisted. -चारिन् *a.* solitary. (-गी) a loyal wife. -चित्त *a.* thinking of one thing only. (-त्तं) 1 fixedness of thought upon one object. 2 unanimity; एकचित्तश्च H. 1 unanimously. -चेतस्, -मनस् *a.* unanimous; see चित्. -जन्मन् *m.* 1 a king. 2 a Śūdra; see जाति below. -जात *a.* born of the same parents. -जातिः a Śūdra (opp. द्विजन्मन्); ब्राह्मणः क्षत्रियो वैश्ययोः वर्णा द्विजातयः । चतुर्थे एकजातिस्तु शूद्रो नास्ति तु पंचमः Ms. 10. 4. 8. 270. -जातीय *a.* of the same kind or family. -ज्योतिस् *m.* *N.* of Siva. -ज्ञान *a.* concentrated or fixed on one object only, closely attentive; ब्रह्मैकतान्मसो हि ब्रह्मसिद्धिः Mv. 3. 11. -तालः harmony, accurate adjustment of song, dance, and instrumental music (cf. तौष्यिकं). -तीर्थिक *a.* 1 bathing in the same holy water. 2 belonging to the same religious order; Y. 2. 137. (-म) a fellow-student, spiritual brother. -त्रिंशत् *f.* thirty-one. -दंष्ट्रः, -दंष्ट्रः "one-toothed," epithets of Ganesa -दंष्ट्रिन् *m.* *N.* of a class of Sannyāsins or beggars (otherwise called हंस). They are divided into four orders: -कुटीचको बह्वको हंसश्च तृतीयकः । चतुर्थे परहंसश्च यो यः पश्चात् उत्तमः । Hārta. -दुष्ट, दुष्टि *a.* one-eyed. (-म.) 1 a crow. 2 *N.* of Siva. 3 a philosopher. -देवः the supreme god. -देशः 1 one spot or place. 2 a part or portion (of the whole), one side; तस्यैकदेशः U. 4; विभावितैकदेशेन देवं यदभियुज्यते V. 4. 17 'what is claimed should be given by one who is proved to have got a part of it'; (this is sometimes called एकदेशविभावितायाः).

-धर्मन्-धर्मिन् *a.* 1 possessing the same properties, of the same kind. 2 professing the same religion. -धुर, -धुरावह, -धुरीण *a.* 4 fit for but one kind of labour. 2 fit for but one yoke (as cattle for special burden; P. IV. 4. 79). -महः the principal actor in a drama, the manager (सूत्रधार) who recites the prologue. -नवति; *f.* ninety-one. -पक्षः one side or party; °आश्रयविह्वलत्वात् R. 14. 34. -पत्नी 1 a faithful wife (perfectly chaste); तां चावश्यं दिवसगणनात्स्परमेकपत्नीं Ms. 10. 2 a co-wife सर्वासामेकपत्नीनामेका चेत्पुत्रिणी भवेत् Ms. 9. 183. -पदी a foot-path. -पदे *ind.* suddenly, all at once, abruptly; विह्वलनिकपदे य उदात्तः स्वरादिषु Si. 2. 95; R. 8. 48. -पादः 1 one or single foot. 2 one and the same Pāda. 3 *N.* of Vishnu and Siva. -पिंगः, -पिंगलः *N.* of Kubera. -पिंड *a.* united by the offering of the funeral rice-ball. -भार्या a faithful or chaste wife. (-र्यः) one having one wife only. -भाव *a.* sincerely devoted; honest, -यष्टिः, यष्टिका a single string of pearls. -योनि *a.* 1 uterine. 2 of the same family of caste; Ms. 9. 148. -रसः 1 oneness of aim or feeling. 2 the only flavour or pleasure. -राजः, -राजः *m.* an absolute king. -रात्रः a ceremony lasting one night. -रिक्थिन् *m.* a co-heir. -रूप *a.* 1 like, similar. 2 uniform. -लिंगः 1 a word having one gender only. 2 *N.* of Kubera. -वचनं the singular number. -वर्णः one caste. -वर्षिका a heifer one year old. -वाक्यता consistency in meaning, unanimity, reconciling different statements. -वारं, -वारे *ind.* 1 only once. 2 at once, suddenly. 3 at one time. -विंशतिः *f.* twenty-one -विलोचन *a.* one-eyed; see एकदृष्टि. -विषयिन् *m.* a rival. -वीरः a pre-eminent warrior or hero; Mv. 5. 48. -वेणिः-णी *f.* a single braid of hair (worn by a woman as a mark of her separation from her husband &c.); गंडाभोगात्कटिनिषिधमात्रेण करेण Ms. 92; S. 7. 21. -झफ *a.* whole-hoofed. (-फः) an animal whose hoof is not cloven (as a horse, ass &c.). -झरीर *a.* consanguineous. °अन्वयः consanguineous descent. °अवयवः blood-kinsman. -ज्ञासः a Brāhmaṇa of the same branch or school. -शृंग *a.* having only one horn. (-गः) 1 a unicorn; rhinoceros. 2 *N.* of Vishnu. -शेषः 'the remainder of one', a species of Dvandva compound in which one of two or more words only is retained; *e. g.* पितरौ father and mother parents, (मातापितरौ); so शत्रुद्वौ, भ्रातरः &c. -श्रुत *a.* once heard. -धर *a.* keeping in mind what one has heard once. -श्रुतिः *f.* monotony. -सप्ततिः *f.* seventy-one

-सर्ग *a.* closely attentive. -साक्षिक *a.* witnessed by one. -हायन *a.* one year old; Mā. 4. 8; U. 3. 28. (-नी) a heifer one year old.

एकक *a.* 1 Single, alone, solitary, without a co-adjutor; U. 5. 5. 2 Same, identical.

एकतम *a.* (*n.* °मत् *f.* °ना) 1 One of many. 2 One (used as an indefinite article).

एकतर (*n.* °तरं) 1 One of two, either. 2 Other, different. 3 One of many.

एकतस् *ind.* 1 From one side, on one side. 2 Singly, one by one; एकतः-अन्यतः on one side on the other side; R. 6. 85; Ki. 5. 2.

एकत्र *ind.* 1 In one place. 2 Together, all taken together.

एकदा *ind.* 1 Once, once upon a time, at one time. 2 At the same time, all at once, simultaneously; H. 4. 93.

एकधा *ind.* 1 In one way. 2 Singly. 3 At once, at the same time. 4 Together.

एकल *a.* Alone, solitary; U. 4.

एकशस् *ind.* One by one, singly.

एकाकिन् *a.* Alone, solitary.

एकादशन् *num.* *a.* Eleven.

एकादश *a.* (शी *f.*) Eleventh. -शी The eleventh day of every fortnight of a lunar month, sacred to Vishnu -Comp. -द्वारं the eleven holes of the body see ख. -चन्द्राः (pl.) the eleven Rudras; see रुद्र.

एकीभावः 1 Combination, association. 2 Common nature or property.

एकीय *a.* Belonging to, or proceeding from, one. -यः A partisan, an associate.

एज् I. 1 A. (epic P.) (एजते, एजित) 1 To tremble. 2 To move, stir. 3 To shine (P.). -WITH अप् to drive away.. -उत् to rise, go upwards.

एजक *a.* Shaking.

एजनं Trembling, shaking.

एद् 1 A. (एदते, एदित) To annoy, resist, oppose.

एड *a.* Deaf. -डः A kind of sheep.

-Comp. -सूक *a.* 1 deaf and dumb;

cf. अनेदसूक. 2 wicked, perverse.

एडकः 1 A ram. 2 A wild goat.

-का A ewe.

एणः, एणकः A kind of black antelope; the several kinds of deer are given in this verse: -अनुचो माणवो ज्ञेय एणः कृष्णवृषः सुतः । कर्पूरारुखः शोकः शंकरः शोण उच्यते ॥ -Comp. -अजिनं deer-skin.

-तिलकः, -भृत् the moon; so "अंकः,

लालङ्कनः &c. -दृष्ट *a.* one having eyes like those of a deer. (-म.) Capricorn.

एणी A female black deer.

एष *a.* (एता, एवी *f.*) Of a varie-

gated colour; shining. — **तः** A deer or antelope.

एतद् *pron. a.* (*m.* एतः, *f.* एता, *n.* एतद्) 1 This, this here, yonder (referring to what is nearest to the speaker समीपतरवर्ति चैतदो रूपः). In this sense एतद् is sometimes used to give emphasis to the personal pronouns; एतद् कार्येण शास्त्रादीनां स्तुतिवशः संवृत्तः U. 1. 2 It often, refers to what precedes, especially when it is joined with इद् or any other pronoun; एव वै प्रथमः कल्पः Ms. 3. 147; इति युक्तं तदेतत्त्वत्वं. 3 It is used in connection with a relative clause, in which case the relative generally follows; Ms. 257. — **ind.** In this manner, thus, so. **Note.** एतद् appears as the first member of compounds which are mostly self-explaining; e. g. अन्तर immediately after this; अन्त ending thus. — **COMP.** — **द्वितीय a.** one who does anything for the second time. — **प्रथम a.** one who does anything for the first time.

एतदीय a. Belonging to this.

एतनः Breath, expiration.

एतद्दि ind. Now, at this time, at present.

एतादृश, -दृश, -दृश (-शी, -शी f.) a. 1 Such, such like; सर्वेपि नैतादृशाः Bh. 2. 51. 2 Of this kind.

एतावत् a. So much, so great, so many, of such extent, so far, of such quality or kind; एतावदुक्त्वा विरते ह्येदे R. 2. 51; Ku. 6. 89; एतावान्मे विभवो भवन्तं सेवितुं M. 2. — **ind.** So far, so much, in such a degree, thus.

एद् 1 A. (एप्ते, एपिते) 1 To grow, increase; Pt. 2. 164. 2 To prosper, live in comfort; द्वैतेन सुखमेवेते Pt. 1.

318. — **Caus.** To cause to grow or increase; to greet, honour; Ku. 6. 90.

एधः Fuel; सुलिंगावस्थया वह्निरेवापेक्ष इव स्थितः S. 7. 15; Si. 2. 99.

एधतुः 1 A man. 2 Fire.

एधत् n. Fuel; यद्येवाति समिद्धोऽग्निर्ममसात् कुर्वतेऽर्जुन Bg. 4. 37; अनलायायुर्वचं दत्ते R. 8. 71.

एधा Prosperity, happiness.

एधित p. p. 1 Grown, increased. 2 Brought up; दृग्भावैः समेधितो जनः S. 2. 18.

एधत् n. 1 Sin, offence, fault; Si. 14. 35. 2 Mischief, crime. 3 Unhappiness. 4 Censure, blame.

एनस्वत् or एनस्विन् a. Wicked, sinful.

एरुहः The castor-oil plant (a small tree with a scanty number of leaves); and hence the proverb: निरस्तपादपे देशे एरुहोऽपि द्रुमायते.

एलकः A ram; see एडक.

एलवाल n., एलवालकं 1 The fragrant bark of कपित्थ. 2 A granular substance (used as a drug and perfume).

एलविलः N. of Kubera; see ऐलविल.

एला 1 Cardamom plant; एलानां फल-रेणवः R. 4. 47, 6. 64. 2 Cardamoms (the seed of the plant). — **COMP.** — **पर्णी** the plant Mimosa Octandra.

एलीका Small cardamoms.

एव ind. 1 This particle is most frequently used to strengthen and emphasize the idea expressed by a word:—(1) Just, quite, exactly; एवमेव quite so, just so; (2) same, very, identical; अर्थोऽप्यथा विरहितः पुरुषः स एव Bh. 2. 40; (3) only, alone, merely, (implying exclusion); सा तथ्यमेवाभिहिता

मेव Ku. 3. 63 only the truth, nothing but the truth; (4) already; (5) scarcely, the moment, as soon as; chiefly with participles; उपस्थितेयं कृत्याणी नानि कीर्तित एव यत् R. 1. 87; (6) like, as (showing similarity); श्रीस्त एव मेस्तु G. M. (=तव इव); and (7) generally to emphasize a statement; भवितव्यमेव तेन U. 4 it will (surely) take place. It is also said to imply the senses of (8) detraction; (9) diminution; (10) command; (11) restraint; or (12) used merely as an expletive.

एवं ind. 1 Thus, so, in this manner or way; अस्त्येवं Pt. 1 it is so; एवंवादिनि देवर्षे Ku. 6. 84; अथा एवं Me. 101 (what follows); एवमेव be it so, amen; एदेव if so. 2 Quite so (implying assent); एवं यदात्य भगवन् Ku. 2. 31. — **COMP.** — **अवस्थ a.** so situated or circumstanced. — **आदि, -आय a.** such and the like. — **कारं ind.** in this manner. — **गुण a.** possessing such virtues; S. 1. 12. — **प्रकार, -प्राय a.** of such a kind; U. 5. 29; S. 7. 24. — **युत a.** of such quality or description, so, such. — **रूप a.** of such a kind or form. — **विध a.** of such a kind, such.

ए 1 U. (एषदिते, एषिते) 1 To go or approach. 2 To hasten towards, fly at. **WITH परि** to seek.

एषणः An iron-arrow. — **ञ 1** Seeking. 2 Wish — **ग 1** Wish, desire.

एषणिका A goldsmith's balance.

एषा Desire, wish.

ऐच्छिन् a. Desiring, wishing (at the end of comp.); यौवने विषयेषिणाम् R. 1. 8.

ऐ.

ऐः m. N. of. Siva. — **ind.** An interjection of (1) calling (=Halo, ho); (2) remembrance; (3) inviting.

ऐक्यं ind. At once.

ऐक्यं Singleness of time or occurrence.

ऐक्यत्वं Sole sovereignty, supreme power.

ऐक्यविक a. (की f.) Belonging to a simple word.

ऐक्यपद 1 Unity of words. 2 Being formed into one word.

ऐक्यमत्वं Unanimity, agreement; R. 18. 36.

ऐकाकारिकः A thief; केनचित् हस्तवतीका-कारिके Dk. 67; Si. 19. 111. 2 The owner of a single house.

ऐकाग्र्यं Intendness on one object.

ऐकाग्रः A soldier of the bodyguard; Raj. T. 5. 249,

ऐकात्म्यं 1 Unity, unity of soul. 2 Identity, sameness. 3 Oneness with the Supreme Soul.

ऐकाधिकरण्यं 1 Oneness of relation. 2 Existence in the same subject; co-extension (in Logic); साध्येन हेतोरिका-धिकरण्यं व्याप्तिरुच्यते Bhāṣā P. 69.

ऐकांतिक a. (की f.) 1 Absolute, complete, perfect. 2 Assured, certain. 3 Exclusive.

ऐकाग्रिकः A pupil who commits one error in reading or reciting (the Vedas).

ऐकाग्र्यं 1 Sameness of aim or purpose. 2 Consistency in meaning.

ऐकाहिक a. (की f.) 1 Ephemeral. 2 Of one or the same day, quotidian.

ऐक्यं 1 Oneness, unity. 2 Unanimity. 3 Identity, sameness. 4 Especially, the identity of the human

soul or of the universe with the Deity. 5 An aggregate.

ऐक्य a. (की f.) Made of, or produced from, sugar-cane, — **इ 1** Sugar.

2 A kind of spirituous liquor.

— **रत्न a.** Made of sugar-cane.

ऐक्यक a. 1 Suitable for sugar-cane. 2 Bearing sugar-cane. — **कः** A carrier of sugar-cane.

ऐक्यभारिक a. Carrying a load of sugar-canes.

ऐक्यवक a. Belonging to Ikshvāku. — **कः, -कुः 1** A descendant of Ikshvāku; सत्यमेक्यवकः कल्पति U. 5. 2 The country ruled by the Aikshvākus.

ऐक्य a. (की f.) Produced from the इक्षु tree. — **इ** The nut of the इक्षु tree.

ऐच्छिक a. (की f.) 1 Optional, voluntary. 2 Arbitrary.

ऐडक *a.* (की *f.*) Belonging to a sheep. —कः A species of sheep.

ऐड (ल) विडः (लः) N. of Kubera.

ऐण *a.* (की *f.*) Of or belonging to an antelope (as skin, wool &c.); Y. 1. 259.

ऐण्य *a.* (की *f.*) Produced from the black doe or from anything connected with her. —यः A black antelope. —यः A kind of coitus (रतिबंध).

ऐतदात्म्यं The state of having this property or peculiarity.

ऐतरेयिक *m.* A reader of the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa.

ऐतिहासिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Traditional. 2 Historical. —कः 1 An historian. 2 One who knows or studies ancient legends.

ऐतिह्यं Traditional instruction, legendary account; ऐतिह्यमनुमानं च प्रत्यक्षमापि चाममर Rām.; किलेष्टेतिह्ये. (ऐतिह्य is regarded as one of the Pramāṇas or proofs by the Paurāṇikas and reckoned along with प्रत्यक्ष, अनुमान &c.; see अनुभव).

ऐव्यर्थं Substance, scope, bearing (lit. state of being इव्यर्थ, i. e. having this meaning, purport or scope); इव्यं क्षेत्रवर्थं Māl. 2. 7.

ऐनसं Sin.

ऐन्य *a.* (की *f.*) Lunar. —यः A lunar month.

ऐन्द्र *a.* (की *f.*) Belonging or sacred to Indra; R. 2. 50. —यः N. of Arjuna and of Vāli. —त्री 1 N. of a Rik

addressed to Indra; इत्यादिका काचिद्वैदी समाप्ता J. N. V. 1 The east, (presided over by Indra); Ki. 9. 18. 3 Misfortune, misery. 4 An epithet of Durgā. 5 Small cardamoms.

ऐन्द्रजालिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Deceptive, magical, illusive. 2 Familiar with magic. —कः A juggler; Si. 15. 25.

ऐन्द्रलुप्तिक *a.* (की *f.*) Affected with morbid baldness of the head

ऐन्द्रशिरः A species of elephant.

ऐन्द्रिः 1 N. of Jayanta, Arjuna, or Vāli, the monkey chief. 2 A crow; ऐन्द्रिः किल नक्षत्रेस्ता विद्वद्गर्तव्ये दिग्गः R. 12. 22.

ऐन्द्रिय-यक *a.* 1 Belonging to the senses, sensual. 2 Present, perceptible to the senses. —यः The world of the senses.

ऐण्य *a.* (की *f.*) Consisting of fuel. —नः N. of the sun.

ऐण्यत्वं Quantity, number.

ऐरावणः Indra's elephant.

ऐरावतः 1 N. of the elephant of Indra. 2 An excellent elephant. 3 One of the chiefs of the Nāgas or serpent-race (inhabiting Pātālā.)

4 The elephant presiding over the east. 5 A kind of rainbow. —ती

1 The female of Indra's elephant. 2 Lightning. 3 N. of the river Rāyī in the Panjāba (=हरवती).

ऐरेचं Spirituous liquor (prepared from food).

ऐलः 1 N. of Purūravas (son of Ilā and Budha). 2 The planet Mars.

ऐलवालुकः N. of a perfume.

ऐलविलः 1 N. of Kubera; Si. 13. 18. 2 The planet Mars.

ऐलेयः 1 A kind of perfume. 2 Mars.

ऐल्य *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Belonging to Siva; R. 2. 75. 2 Supreme; regal.

ऐलान्य *a.* Belonging to Siva. —नी 1 The north-eastern direction. 2 N. of Durgā.

ऐल्य *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Majestic. 2 Powerful, mighty. 3 Belonging to Siva; R. 11. 76. 4 Supreme, royal. 5 Divine. —री N. of Durgā.

ऐल्यर्थः 1 Supremacy, sovereignty; ऐल्यर्थस्थितोपि M. 1. 1. 2 Might, power, sway. 3 Dominion. 4 Affluence, wealth, greatness. 5 The divine faculties of omnipotence, omnipresence &c.

ऐल्यमय *ind.* During this year, in the present year.

ऐल्यमस्तन-मस्त्य *a.* Belonging to the present year.

ऐल्यिक *a.* (की *f.*) Sacrificial, ceremonial. —Comp. —युक्तिक *a.* belonging to इष्टार्थं (belonging to sacrifices or charitable works).

ऐल्यलौकिक *a.* (की *f.*) Happening in or belonging to this world, temporal, sublunary (opp. परलौकिक).

ऐल्यिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Of this world or place, temporal, secular, worldly. 2 Local. —कः Business (of this world).

ओ.

ओ *m.* (ओः) N. of Brahṃā. —*ind.* 1 A vocative particle (oh). 2 An interjection of (1) calling; (2) remembrance; (3) compassion (ah!).

ओकः 1 A house. 2 A refuge, shelter. 3 A bird. 4 A Sūdra.

ओकणः (णि) A bug; so ओकोदनी.

ओकण्य *n.* 1 A house, residence; as in विष्णोक्क or स्वर्गोक्क a god. 2 An asylum, refuge.

ओक 1 P. (ओकति, ओकित) 1 To be dry. 2 To be able; be sufficient. 3 To adorn or grace. 4 To refuse. 5 To ward off.

ओकः 1 A flood, stream, current; कुण्डोपेन हि उपपत्ति नदी Ku. 4. 44. 2 An inundation. 3 A heap, quantity, multitude 4 The whole. 5 Continuity. 6 Tradition, traditional instruction. 7 A king of dance.

ओकण्यः See under ओक.

ओक 4. 10. U. (ओकति, ओकवति, ओकित) To be strong; or able.

ओज *a.* Odd, uneven. —ज = औजश्च q. v.

ओजश्च *n.* 1 Bodily strength, vigour; energy. 2 Virility, the generative faculty. 3 Splendour, light. 4 (In Rhet.) An elaborate form of style, abundance of compounds (considered by Daṇḍin to be the 'soul of prose'); ओजः समाससूत्रसूत्रेणेतद्वयस्य जीवितम् Kāv. 1. 80; said to be of 5 kinds in R. G. 5 Water. 6 Metallic lustre.

ओजसीन, ओजस्य *a.* Strong, powerful.

ओजस्यत्, ओजसिक *a.* Strong, vigorous, energetic, powerful.

ओजः (*m.* pl.) N. of a people and their country (the modern Orissa); Ms. 10. 44. —यः The Javed-flower.

ओत *a.* Woven, sewn with threads across. —Comp. ओत *a.* 1 sewn cross-wise and length-wise. 2 extending in all directions.

ओतः A cat (*f.* also); as in एतको (की) दुः.

ओदनः, —न 1 Food, boiled rice; *s. g.* एतदनः, इत. 2 Grain mashed and cooked with milk.

ओम् *ind.* 1 The sacred syllable om, uttered as a holy exclamation at the beginning and end of a reading of the Vedas, or previous to the commencement of a prayer or sacred work. 2 As a particle it implies (a) solemn affirmation and respectful assent (so be it, amen!); (b) assent or acceptance (yes, all right); ओमित्युच्यताममृत्यः Māl. 6; ओमित्युच्यताममृत्यः शार्ङ्गिण इति Si. 1. 75; द्वितीयवेदोमिति ब्रह्मः S. D. 1. (c) command. (d) auspiciousness; (e) removal or warding off. 3 Brahman. —Comp. —जारः 1 the sacred syllable ओम्. 2 the exclamation ओम्.

ओरकः A hard scratch; Māl. 7.

ओल *a.* Wet, damp.

ओलङ् 1 P., 10 U. (ओलङ्ति, ओलङ्क-वति, ओलङ्कित) To cast or throw upwards, throw up.

भोल *a.* Wet, damp. — *सु.* A hostage; 'आगतः' come or received as a hostage; (this word occurs once or twice in Viddhasālabhanjikā).

ओषः Burning, combustion.

ओषणः Pungency, sharp flavour.

ओषधिः — *की. f.* 1 A herb, plant (in general). 2 A medicinal plant or drug. 3 An annual plant or herb

ओषधिः — *की. f.* 1 A herb, plant (in general). 2 A medicinal plant or drug. 3 An annual plant or herb

ओषः A lip (lower or upper). — *Comp.* — *अधरी* — the upper and lower lip. — *ल* *a.* labial. — *जाहः* the root of the lip. — *पुद्गलः* — a sprout-like or tender lip. — *पुद्गलः* the cavity made by opening the lips.

ओषः *a.* 1 Being at the lips 2 Labial (as the sounds).

ओषः *a.* A little warm, tepid.

— ओषः

औ *ind.* An interjection of (1) calling; (2) addressing; (3) opposition; (4) asseveration or determination.

औक्थिक्थं The text of the Uktas.

औक्थं A peculiar mode of recitation.

औक्षकः, औक्षः A multitude of oxen; *Si.* 5. 62.

औष्यं Formidableness, fierceness, dreadfulness, cruelty &c.

औषः Flood.

औषित्यं, औषिती 1 Aptness, fitness, propriety. 2 Congruity or fitness, as one of the several circumstances which determine the exact meaning of a word in a sentence; सामर्थ्यमौषिती देशः कालो व्यक्तिः स्वराद्यः *S.* D. 2.

औष्यः *N.* of Indra's horse.

औजसिक *a.* (*की. f.*) Energetic, vigorous. — *कः* A hero.

औजस्य *a.* Conducive to vigour or energy. — *स्वः* Strength, vigour of life, energy.

औजस्यं Brightness, brilliancy.

औडुषिक *a.* (*की. f.*) Crossing in a boat. — *कः* A passenger in a boat or raft.

औडुवर — *औडुवर* *q. v.*

औडः An inhabitant, or the king, of the Odra country, *q. v.*

औत्कं 1 Desire, longing for. 2 Anxiety.

औत्कर्ष Excellence; superiority.

औत्तमः *N.* of the third of the fourteen Manus.

औत्तर *a.* (*री. -रा. f.*) Northern. — *Comp.* — *वर्षिक* *a.* going in the northern direction.

औत्तरः *N.* of Parikshit, son of Abhimanyu and Uttara.

औत्तमपादः — *दिः* 1 *N.* of Dhruva. 2 The polar star.

औत्पतिक *a.* (*की. f.*) 1 Inborn, innate. 2 Produced at the same time.

औत्पत्त *a.* Treating of portents.

औत्पतिक *a.* (*की. f.*) Portentous, prodigious, calamitous; *R.* 14. 58. — *कः* A portent.

औत्पतिक *a.* (*की. f.*) Borne or placed upon the hip.

औत्पतिक *a.* (*की. f.*) 1 That which is liable to be abolished in exceptional cases, though generally valid (as a rule of grammar). 2 General (opp. to particular), not restricted. 3 Leaving, quitting. 4 Natural, inborn. 5 Derivative.

औत्पुत्यं 1 Anxiety, uneasiness. 2 Ardent desire, eagerness, zeal; औत्पुत्यमात्रमवसादयति प्रतिष्ठा *S.* 5. 6; औत्पुत्येन कृतस्वरा सहस्रधा व्यावर्तमाना हिमा *Ratn.* 1. 2.

औदक *a.* (*की. f.*) Aquatic, watery, referring to water.

औदचन *a.* (*की. f.*) Contained in a bucket or pitcher.

औदनिकः A cook.

औदारिक *a.* (*की. f.*) Voracious, gluttonous; a glutton; सर्ववैदित्यस्य वदामि विषयः *V. 3; M.* 4.

औदर्य *a.* 1 Being in the womb. 2 Entered into the womb.

औदृष्टं Buttermilk with an equal proportion of water.

औदार्य 1 Generosity, nobility, magnanimity. 2 Greatness, excellence. 3 Depth of meaning (अर्थसंपत्तिः); स सौहृदौदार्यविशेषशालिनीं विनिश्चितायामिति वाचमादौ *Ki.* 1. 3; see Malli. on *Ki.* 11. 40; and उदारता also under उदार.

औदासीन्यं, औदास्यं 1 Indifference, apathy; परमातोसि प्रजाः पातुमीदासीन्येन वर्तन्ते *B.* 10. 25; इदानीमीदास्यं यदि भजसि भगवत्यर्थे *G.* L. 4. 2 Solitariness, loneliness. 3 perfect indifference (to worldly affairs), stoicism.

औदुवर *a.* (*री. f.*) Made of, or coming from, the Udumbara tree. — *रः* *N.* of a region abounding in Udumbara trees. — *री* A branch of उदुवर tree. — *रः* 1 The wood of the Udumbara tree. 2 The Udumbara fruit. 3 Copper.

औदुवः The office of the Udgatri priest.

औदालकः A bitter and acrid substance like honey.

औदोषिक *a.* (*की. f.*) Showing, indicative of.

औदृत्तं 1 arrogance, insolence. 2 Boldness, bold or adventurous deeds, औदृत्तमनसो जनकामयम् *M.* 1. 4.

औद्धारिक *a.* (*की. f.*) Deducted from patrimony, portionable, heritable. — *कः* A portion or inheritance (deducted from patrimony).

औद्दिद 1 Spring water. 2 Fossil salt, rock salt.

औद्धारिक *a.* (*की. f.*) 1 Relating to marriage. 2 Obtained in marriage; *Y.* 2. 118; *Ms.* 9. 206. — *कः* A gift made to a woman at her marriage.

औदस्यं Milk (produced from the udder); *R.* 2. 55 v. 1.

औदस्यं Height, elevation (moral also).

औपकर्मिक *a.* (*की. f.*) Being near the ears.

औपकार्यं — *व्या* A residence, a tent.

औपग्रस्तिकः — *ग्रहिकः* 1 An eclipse. 2 The sun or moon in eclipse.

औपचारिक *a.* (*की. f.*) Metaphorical, figurative; secondary (opp. *हृत्*). — *कः* Figurative application.

औपजासुक *a.* (*की. f.*) Being near the knees.

औपदेशिक *a.* (*की. f.*) 1 Living by उपदेश or teaching. 2 Got by instruction (as wealth).

औपधर्म्यं 1 A false doctrine, heresy. 2 Inferior virtue, or a degraded principle of virtue.

औपधिक *a.* (*की. f.*) Deceitful, deceptive.

औपधेयं The wheel of a carriage (चरणं).

औपमावधिक *a.* (*की. f.*) Relating to, or serving for, उपमन (the rite of investiture with the sacred thread); *Ms.* 2. 68.

औपनिधिक *a.* (*की. f.*) Forming, or relating to, a deposit. — *कः* A deposit or pledge; anything pledged or deposited; *Y.* 2. 65.

औपनिषद् *a.* (*की. f.*) 1 Contained or taught in an Upanishad; scriptural, theological. 2 Based or founded on, derived from, the Upanishads; औपनिषद् दर्शनं (another name for Vedānta phil.). — *वः* 1 The supreme

soul, Brahman. 2 A follower of the doctrines of the Upanishads.

औपनीविक *a.* (की *f.*) Being or placed near नीवि (the knot of the wearing garment) (of males or females); औपनीविषमरुद्ध किं ची (को) Si. 10. 60; Bk. 4. 26.

औपस्तिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Ready at hand, within reach. 2 Fit, proper. 3 Theoretical.

औपमिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Serving for a simile or comparison. 2 Shown by a simile.

औपम्यः Comparison, resemblance, analogy; आत्मन्येन दुर्दे दया कुर्वति साधवः H. 1. 12.

औपयिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Proper, fit, right. 2 Obtained by efforts. —कः—कः A means, an expedient, a remedy; शिवमौपयिकं मरीचसं Ki. 2. 35.

औपरिह *a.* (की *f.*) Being or produced above.

औपरो (रो) धिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Proceeding from, or relating to, favour or kindness. 2 Opposing, impeding. —कः A staff of the wood of the Pilu tree.

औपल *a.* (की *f.*) Stony, of stone.

औपवस्तं Fasting, a fast.

औपवकं 1 Food suitable for a fast.

2 Fasting.

औपवाह्यं Fasting.

औपवाह्य *a.* 1 Serving for riding on. —ह्यः 1 A king's elephant. 2 Any royal vehicle.

औपवेशिक *a.* (की *f.*) Getting livelihood by entire devotion to any employment.

औपसंख्यानिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Mentioned in a supplementary addition.

2 Supplementary.

औपसर्गिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Able to cope with adversity. 2 Portentous.

औपरिध *a.* Living by fornication.

औपस्य Cohabitation, sexual intercourse.

औपहारिक *a.* (की *f.*) Serving as an oblation or offering. —कः An offering or oblation.

औपाधिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Conditional.

2 Pertaining to attributes or properties; an effect produced.

औपादयक *a.* (की *f.*) Coming or obtained from a teacher.

औपासन *a.* (की *f.*) Relating to गृहपति or household fire. —नः A fire used for domestic worship.

औम् *ind.* The sacred syllable of the Śūtras (for औम् which is forbidden to be uttered by them).

औरज *a.* (की *f.*) Belonging to or produced from a ram. —जं 1 Mutton. 2 Woollen cloth, coarse woollen blanket (जः also).

औरजकः A flock of sheep.

औरजिकः A shepherd.

औरस *a.* (की *f.*) Produced from the breast, born of oneself, legitimate; B. 16. 88. —सः, —सी A legitimate son or daughter; Y. 2. 128.

औरस्य—औरस *q. v.*

और्ण, और्णक, और्णिक *a.* (की *f.*) Woollen.

और्णकालिक *a.* (की *f.*) Relating to subsequent or later time.

और्णवेदः A funeral ceremony.

और्णवे (वे) हिक *a.* (की *f.*) Relating to a deceased person, funeral; क्रिया obsequies, funeral rites. —कः Funeral rites, obsequies.

और्व *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Relating to Aurva. 2 Produced from the thigh.

—र्वः 1 N. of a celebrated Rishi.

[He was a descendant of Bhṛigu. The Mahabharata relates that the sons of Kartavīrya, with the desire of destroying the descendants of Bhṛigu, killed even the children in the womb. One of the women of the family in order to preserve her embryo secreted it in her thigh (अर्वा), whence the child at its birth was called Aurva. Beholding him the sons of Kartavīrya were struck with blindness, and his wrath gave rise to a flame which threatened to consume the whole world, had he not, at the desire of his Pitris, the Bhārgavas, cast it into the ocean, where it remained concealed with the face of a horse; cf. Vadavagni. Aurva was afterwards preceptor to king Sagara of Ayodhya.] 2 Submarine fire; त्वयि ज्वलन्तीव हवांश्चराशौ S. 3. 3; so

अनलः.

और्णकः A collection of owls.

औलक्यः N. of Kapāda, the propounder of the Vaisesika philosophy (see औलक्यदर्शन in Sarva. S.).

औलवण्यं Excess, superabundance, virulence.

औशन, औशनस *a.* (की *f.*) Belonging or peculiar to Usanas; originating from Usanas, or taught by him. —सः The law-book of Usanas (a treatise on civil polity).

औशीनरः The son of Usinara. —री N. of the wife of king Purūravas.

औशीरः 1 The handle of a fan or chowri. 2 A bed; औशीरः कामचारः कृतोद्भूतः Dk. 72. 3 A seat (chair, stool &c.). 4 An unguent made of Usira. 5 The root of the fragrant grass उशीर *q. v.* 6 A fan.

औषणं 1 Pungency. 2 Black pepper.

औषधं 1 A herb; herbs taken collectively. 2 A medicament, medicine in general. 3 A mineral.

औषधिः, —धि *f.* 1 A herb, plant (in general); see औषधि. 2 A medicinal herb; अथिष्यो हि मणिमन्त्रोषधीनां प्रभावः Ratn. 2. 3 An herb which emits fire; विरमति न ज्वलितुमीषधयः Ki. 5. 24 (तृणज्योतीषि Malli.); cf. Ku. 1. 10. 4 An annual or deciduous plant; चिपतिः N. of Soma, the lord of plants.

औषधीय *a.* Medicinal, consisting of herbs.

औषर, —रकः Rock-salt.

औषस *a.* (की *f.*) Relating to dawn, early. —सी Day-break, morning.

औषसिक, औषिक *a.* (की *f.*) Early born or produced at dawn.

औष्ट्र *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Relating to, or produced from, a camel. 2 Abounding in camels. —ष्ट्रः The milk of a camel.

औष्ट्रकः A multitude of camels Si. 5. 65.

औष्ठ्य *a.* Relating to the lip, labial. —COMP. —वर्णः a labial letter; i. e. उ, ऊ, ए, ओ, इ, ई, अ and इ. —स्थान *a.* pronounced with the lips. —स्वरः a labial vowel.

औष्ण्यः Heat, warmth.

औष्ण्य, औष्ण्यः Heat; R. 17. 33.

क.

कः 1 Brahman. 2 Vishnu. 3 Kāmadēva. 4 Fire. 5 Wind or air. 6 Yama. 7 The sun. 8 The soul. 9 A king, or prince. 10 A knot or joint. 11 A peacock. 12 The king of birds. 13 A bird. 14 The mind. 15 Body. 16 Time. 17 A cloud. 18 A word, sound. 19 Hair. —कः 1 Happiness, joy, plea-

sure (as in कक). 2 Water; तत्वेन नाभिरक्तं च वरुणस्यमिश्राय कं Y. 2. 108; के हारं पतितं दद्यात् पितृणां हवीर्निरायाः Subhāsh. (where a pun is intended on केशव). 3 The head; as in केशरा (= केशिरी शायतीति)

कंसः—सः 1 A drinking-vessel, cup, goblet. 2 Bell-metal, white copper.

3 A particular measure known as कंसक, *q. v.* —सः N. of a king of Mathurā, son of Ugrasena and enemy of Kṛishṇa. [He is identified with the Asura Kālanemi, and acted inimically towards Kṛishṇa and became his implacable foe. The circumstance which made him so was the following. While,

after the marriage of Devaki with Vasudeva, he was driving the happy pair home, a heavenly voice warned Kamsa that the eighth child of Devaki would kill him. Thereupon he threw both of them into prison, loaded them with strong fetters, and kept the strictest watch over them. He took from Devaki every child as soon as it was born and slew it, and in this way he disposed of her first six children. But the 7th and 8th, Balarama and Krishna, were safely conveyed to Nanda's house in spite of his vigilance, and Krishna grew up to be his slayer according to the prophecy. When Kamsa heard this, he was very much enraged and sent several demons to kill Krishna, but he killed them all with ease. At last he sent Akrura to bring the boys to Mathura. A severe duel was fought between Kamsa and Krishna, in which the former was slain by the latter. —COMP. —अरिः, 'अरिः', जित्, कृष, द्वि, हन् *m.* 'slayer of Kamsa', i. e. Krishna; स्वर्ग सविकारिणा कंसारिणा दूतेन *Ve.* 1; निषेदियान् कंसकृषः स विष्टे *Si.* 1. 16. —अस्त्रि *n.* bell-metal. —कारः (री. *f.*) 1 a mixed tribe; कंसकार-शेखरारी ब्राह्मणारंभदुतः *Sabdak.* 2 a worker in pewter or white-brass, a bell-founder.

कंसकं Bell-metal.

कक् 1 A. (कक्ते, ककित) 1 To wish. 2 To be proud. 3 To be unsteady; see कक्.

ककुजलः The Chātaka bird.

ककुद् *f.* 1 A summit, peak. 2 Chief, head; see ककुद् below. 3 The hump on the shoulders of the Indian bull. 4 A horn. 5 An ensign or symbol of royalty (as the छत्र, चामर &c.) (According to Pāṇini V. 4. 146-147 ककुद् is the form to be substituted for ककुद् in adj. or Bah. comps.; e. g. विककुद्). —COMP. —रथः an epithet of Puranjaya, son of Sasāda, a king of the solar race, and a descendant of Ikshvāku; इक्ष्वाकुवंशः ककुद् नृपाणां ककुत्स्य इत्यादितलक्षणोद्भूतः *R.* 6. 71. Mythology relates that, when in their war with the demons, the gods were often worsted, they, headed by Indra, went to the powerful king Puranjaya, and requested him to be their friend in battle. The latter consented to do so, provided Indra carried him on his shoulders. Indra accordingly assumed the form of a bull, and Puranjaya, seated on its hump, completely vanquished the demons. Puranjaya is, therefore called *Kakutsika* 'standing on a hump'.

ककुद्-र् 1 The peak or summit of a mountain. 2 A hump (on the shoulders of an Indian bull). 3 Chief, foremost, pre-eminent; ककुद् वेदविदां तपोधनम् *Mk.* 1. 5; इक्ष्वाकुवंशः ककुद् नृपाणां

R. 6. 71. 4 A sign or symbol of royalty; मुनिककुद् *R.* 3. 70, 17. 27.

ककुद् *a.* Furnished with a hump. —*m.* 1 A mountain (having peaks). 2 A buffalo; मदीयाः ककुदः *R.* 4. 32; a humped bull; 13. 47; *Ku.* 1. 56. —*ती* The hip and the loins.

ककुद् *a.* 1 Peaked; furnished with a hump &c. —*m.* 1 A bull with a hump on his shoulders. 2 A mountain. 3 *N.* of king रितल. ककुद्-सुता *N.* of Revatt and wife of Balarama; *Si.* 2. 20.

ककुद् *m.* A buffalo with a hump on his shoulders.

ककुद् The cavities of the loins; *Y.* 3. 96 (जघनद्वय).

ककुद् *f.* 1 A direction, quarter of the compass; विजुताः ककुद् द्वय इव द राजते ककुद् *Mk.* 5. 26; *Si.* 9. 25. 2 Splendour, beauty. 3 A wreath of Champaka flowers. 4 A sacred treatise or Sāstra. 5 A peak, summit.

ककुद् 1 A crooked piece of wood at the end of the lute. 2 The tree Arjuna; ककुद्मृगिः शैलः *U.* 1. 33. —*च* A flower of the Kuṇṭaja tree; *Me.* 22.

ककुलः The Bakula tree.

ककुलः-ली *N.* of a plant bearing a berry; ककुलीफलजम् *Māl.* 6. 19. v. 1. —*लं*, —*लकं* 1 A berry of this plant. 2 A perfume prepared from its berries.

ककुलद *a.* 1 Hard, solid. 2 Laughing.

ककुली Chalk.

ककुलः 1 A lurking or hidingplace. 2 The end of the lower garment; see ककुल. 3 A climbing plant, creeper. 4 Grass, dry grass; वतस्तु ककुलत एव वृद्धिः *R.* 7. 55, 11. 75; *Ma.* 7. 110. 5 A forest of dead trees, dry wood. 6 The arm-pit; श्रियोद्भिर्षं ककुले तैजसि-नारते *Si.* 2. 42. 7 The harem of a king. 8 The interior of a forest; आह्व निरस्य ककुलः *Rs.* 1. 27; ककुलरम्यतो वायुः *Rām.* 9 The side or flank (of anything). 10 A buffalo. 11 A gate. 12 A marshy ground. —*ह्य* 1 Painful boils in the arm-pit. 2 An elephant's rope; also his girth. 3 A woman's girdle or zone; a girdle, waist-band (in general); *Si.* 17. 24. 4 A surrounding wall; a wall. 5 The waist, middle part. 6 A courtyard; area. 7 An enclosure. 8 An inner apartment, a private chamber; a room in general; *Ku.* 7. 70; *Ma.* 7. 224; गृहकलहसकानुसर्ग ककुलतप्रवाहितः *K.* 63, 182. 9 A harem. 10 Similarity. 11 An upper garment. 12 Objection or reply in argument (in Logic &c.). 13 Emulation or rivalry. 14 The end of the lower garment which, after the cloth is girt round the

lower part of the body, is brought up behind and pushed into the waist-band (*Ma.* ककुलत), 13 Tying up the wrist. 16 The wrist. —*ह्य* 1 A star. 2 *Si.* —*Comp.* —*अस्त्रि* wild fire, conflagration; *R.* 11. 92. —*अस्त्रि* inner or private apartment. —*अस्त्रि* 1 a superintendent of the harem. 3 a keeper of a royal garden. 3 a door-keeper. 4 a poet. 5 a debauchee. 6 a player; painter. 7 an actor. 8 a paramour. 9 strength of feeling or sentiment (Wilson). —*ह्य* the shoulder-joint. —*ह्य* a tortoise. —*ह्य* पदः a cloth passed between the legs to cover the privities. —*ह्य* the arm-pit —*ह्य* a dog.

ककुल 1 The girth of an elephant or horse. 2 A woman's girdle or zone; *Si.* 10. 62. 3 The upper garment. 4 The border of a garment. 5 The inner apartment of a palace. 6 A wall, enclosure. 7 Similarity.

ककुल An enclosure; division of a large building.

ककुलः 1 A heron. 2 A variety of mango. 3 *N.* of Yama. 4 A Kāśatriya. 5 A false or pretended Brāhmaṇa. 6 Name assumed by Yudhisṭhira in the palace of Virāṭa. —*Comp.* —*पत्र* *a.* furnished with the feathers of a heron. (—*पत्र*) an arrow furnished with a heron's feathers; *R.* 2. 31; *U.* 4. 20; *Mv.* 1. 18. —*पत्रि* *m.* ककुलः-—*ह्य* a pair of tongs; *Ve.* 5. 1. —*ह्य* a dog (sleeping like a heron).

ककुलः, ककुलकः 1 Mail; defensive armour; military accoutrements; *Ve.* 2. 26, 5. 1; *R.* 7. 59. 2 An iron hook to goad an elephant (अकुल).

ककुलः, —*ह्य* 1 A bracelet; दानेन पाणिर्नृ ककुलेन विधाति *Bh.* 2. 71; इदं हर्षणं ककुलं युजतां *H.* 1. 2 The marriage-string (fastened round the wrist); *U.* 1. 18; *Māl.* 9. 9; वेद्यः ककुलमोक्षणाय मिलिता राजन् वरः प्रेष्यतां *Mv.* 2. 50. 3 An ornament in general. 4 A crest. —*ह्य* Water-spray; वित्तं ह्यपली नवनयुले ककुलमस्तु *Udb.* —*ह्य*, ककुलिका 1 A small bell or tinkling ornament. 2 An ornament furnished with bells.

ककुलः-तं, ककुली, तिका A comb, hair-comb; *Si.* 15. 33.

ककुलः Buttermilk (mixed with water).

ककुलः-लं A skeleton; *Māl.* 5. 14. —*Comp.* —*पालि* *m.* *N.* of Siva. —*ह्य* *a.* reduced to a skeleton; *U.* 3. 43.

ककुलः Body.

ककुलः-ह्यि The Asoka tree.

ककुली = ककुली *q. v.*

ककुलः The hand.

ककुल I. 1 P. (ककुल, ककित) To

1 A frying pan, a shallow boiler for oil or butter (of a

semispherical shape and furnished with handles; Mar. कट्टे. 2 A turtle's shell 3 A well. 4 A hill or mound of earth. 5 fragment of a broken jar; Si. 5. 37; N. 22. 32.

कटिः, -डी. 1 The hip. 2 The buttocks (considered by rhetoricians as vulgar and colloquial in these senses; the word कटि in कटिस्ते हरते मनः in S. D. 574 is said to be ग्राम्य). 3 An elephant's cheek. -Comp. -तटे the loins; कटीतदनिविशितं Mk. 1. 27. -डं 1 a cloth girt round the loins. 2 a zone, girdle. -श्लोकः the buttocks. -मालिका a woman's girdle or zone. -रोहकः the rider of an elephant. -झिपकः the loins. -शूलला a girdle furnished with small bells, -सूत्रं a woman's girdle or zone.

कटिका The hip.

कटीरः -रं 1 A cave, hollow. 2 The cavity of the loins. -रं A hip.

कटीरकं The posteriors.

कटु *a.* (दु or दूर्) 1 Pungent, acrid; (said of a *rasa* or flavour; the *rasas* are six; मधुर, कटु, अम्ल, तिक्त, कषाय, & लघु) Bg. 18. 9. 2 Fragrant, exhaling strong odour; R. 5. 43. 3 Ill-smelling, having a bad smell. 4 (a) Bitter, caustic (words); Y. 3. 142. (b) Disagreeable, unpleasant; श्रवणकटु नृपणमिक्वाक्यं विषयः R. 6. 85. 5 Envious. 6 Hot, impetuous. -दुः Pungency, acerbity (one of the six flavours). -दु *n.* 1 An improper act. 2 Scandal, reproach, censure. -Comp. -कीटः, -कीटकः a gnat, mosquito -कणः the टिट्ठि bird. -मंथि *n.* dried ginger; so भेंगः, भेंदं dried ginger or ginger. -निष्पलः grain not inundated. -मोदं a certain perfume. -रयः a frog.

कटुक *a.* 1 Sharp, pungent. 2 Impetuous, hot. 3 Unpleasant, disagreeable. -कः Pungency, acerbity (as one of the six flavours); see कटु above.

कटुकता Rough manners, rudeness.

कटुरं Buttermilk mixed with water.

कटारं An earthen vessel.

कटोलः 1 A pungent taste or flavour. 2 A man of an inferior and degraded caste, such as a Chāṇḍāla. कट 1 P. To live in distress; see कटु.

कटः *N.* of a sage, pupil of Vaisampāyana, teacher of that branch of the Yajurveda which is called after him. -तः The followers of that sage. -Comp. -धूर्तः a Brāhmaṇa well-versed in the कट branch of the Yajurveda. -श्रोत्रियः a Brāhmaṇa who has mastered the कट branch of the Yajurveda.

कटमर्दः An epithet of Siva.

कटर *a.* Hard, stiff.

कटिका Chalk.

कठिन *a.* 1 Hard, stiff; कठिनिष्ठमानेक-वर्णः मारयती Me. 22; Amaru. 72; so कठिनः 2 Hard-hearted, cruel, ruthless; न विदीर्यं कठिनः ललु खिवः Ku. 4. 5: Pt. 1. 64; Amaru. 6; so हृदय. 3 Inexorable, inflexible. 4 Sharp, violent, intense (as pain &c.); निनातकटिना कृते मन न वेद सा मानसी V. 2. 11. 5 Giving pain. -नः A thicket. -नः 1 A sweetmeat made with refined sugar. 2 An earthen vessel for cooking; (n. also in this sense).

कठिनिका, कठिनी 1 Chalk. 2 The little finger.

कठोर *a.* 1 Hard, solid; कठोरस्थियं Māl. 5. 34. 2 Cruel, hard-hearted, ruthless; अयि कठोर यज्ञः किल ते प्रिय U. 3. 27; so हृदय, चित्त. 3 Sharp, piercing; अङ्कुरा Sānti. 1. 22. 4 Full developed, complete, full-grown; कठोरगर्भा जानकीं विमुच्य U. 1. 1. 49; so कठोरताराविपलाच्छन्दविः Si. 1. 20. 5 (Fig.) Matured, refined; कलाकलापालोचनकठोर-मतिभिः K. 7.

कटु-हृ. q. v.

कड *a.* 1 Dumb. 2 Hoarse. 3 Ignorant, foolish.

कडंग (क) र. Straw.

कडंग (क) रीय *a.* To be fed with straw. -यः An animal fed with straw, such as a cow or buffalo; R. 5. 9.

कडत्रं A kind of vessel.

कटदिका Science (कलंदिका).

कटं (ले) वः Stem or stalk (of a pot-herb).

कटार *a.* 1 Tawny. 2 Proud, haughty, impudent. -रः 1 The tawny colour. 2 A servant.

कटितुलः A sword, scimitar.

कण् 1. 1 P. (कणति, कणित्) 1 To sound or cry (as in distress); moan. 2 To become small. 3 To go. -II. 10 P. or *Caus.* To wink, to close the eye with the lashes.

कणः 1 A grain; तंडुलकणः H. 1; Ms. 11. 92. 2 An atom or particle (of anything). 3 A very small quantity; द्रविणं Sānti. 1. 19; 3. 5. 4 A grain of dust; R. 1. 85; or of pollen; V. 2. 7. 5 A drop (of water) or spray; कणवाही मालिनीतं गणाय S. 3. 5; अङ्गु, अञ्जु; Me. 26, 45, 69; Amaru. 54. 6 An ear of corn. 7 Spark (as of fire). -Comp. -अदः, -मसः, -सुज् *m.* a nickname given to the philosopher who propounded the Vaisesika system of philosophy (which may be said to be a 'doctrine of atoms'). -जीरकं small cumin seed. -भक्षकः a kind of bird. -लामः a whirlpool.

कणयः A kind of iron lance or bar; लोहस्तम्बु कणयः Vajrayanti; वायव्यकणय-कर्षण &c. Dk.

कणशः *ind.* In small parts or minute particles, grain by grain, little by little, drop by drop &c.; तद्वि कणशी जिजीवे (मन) Ku. 4. 27.

कणिकः 1 A grain. 2 A small particle. 3 An ear of corn. 4 A meal of parched wheat.

कणिका 1 An atom, a small or minute particle. 2 A drop (of water); Me. 98. 3 A kind of corn or rice.

कणिशः, -ज्ञः An ear of corn.

कणीक *a.* Small, diminutive.

कणे *ind.* A particle expressing the satisfaction of a desire (अङ्गानि-वात); कणेह्ययः पिबति Sk. 'he drinks milk to his heart's content or till he is satisfied'.

कणेर-वः *f.* 1 A she-elephant. 2 A courtesan, a harlot.

कटका, कं 1 A thorn; मद्गलं करस्थेन कटकेन कटकं (उद्धृतं) Chāp. 22. 2 A prickle, sting; Y. 3. 53. 3 (Fig.) Any troublesome fellow who is, as it were, a thorn to the state and an enemy of order and good government; उत्सातलोकलयकटकेऽपि R. 14. 73; तिदिवसुद्धतदानकटके S. 7. 3; Ms. 9. 260.

4 (Hence) Any source of vexation or annoyance, nuisance; Ms. 9. 253.

5 Horripilation, erection of hair.

6 A finger-nail. 7 A vexing speech.

-कः 1 A bamboo. 2 A workshop, manufactory. -Comp. -अशनः, -भक्षकः,

-सुज् *m.* a camel. -उद्धरणं 1 (lit.) extracting thorns, weeding. 2 (fig.) removing annoyances; extirpating thieves and all such sources of public

annoyance; कटकेऽङ्गणे नित्यमतिविद्यमानमुत्तमम् Ms. 9. 252. -दुमः 1 a thorn, bush; यदति नित्यं स्फुलिताः सुक्ष्मे कटकद्रुमाः Mk. 9.

7. 2 the Sālmali tree (Mar. सारली).

-कलः the bread-fruit tree. -मर्दनें suppressing disturbances. -विशोधनं extirpating every source of trouble;

रान्यकटकविशोधनोद्यतः Vikr. 5. 1.

कटकित *a.* 1 Thorny. 2 Covered with erect hair; thrilled, horripilated; शीतिकटकितव्यः Ku. 6. 15; R. 7. 22.

कटकिन् *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Thorny, prickly; कटकिनी वनताः Vikr. 1. 116.

2 Vexatious, troublesome. -Comp. -कलः the breadfruit tree (पल्ल).

कटकिलः Any thorny kind of bamboo.

कट् 1. 10. U. (कटति-ने, कटयति-ते, कटित्) 1 To mourn, grieve for. 2 To miss, be anxious or long for, remember with regret; (in this sense

generally used with the preposition उद् and a noun in the gen. or loc or dat. case); परिषंगस्य वात्सल्यादयमुक्तं जनेः U. 6. 21; यथा स्वर्गाय नोक्तं ते V. 3; सुस्त-

व्यापारलीलाविधौ चेतः समुक्तं ते K. P. 1.

कट-ठं 1 The throat; कटे निपीडयन् मारयति Mk. 8; कटः स्तम्भितवायुवृत्तिकद्रुमः

S. 4. 5; कंठेऽपि स्वस्थितं गतेषु शिशिरे पुष्कोकि-
लानां कृतम् 6. 3. 2 The neck; कंठाश्लेष-
रिधे शिथिलता Pt. 4. 6; कंठाश्लेषप्रणयिनि
जने किं पुनर्दूतसंस्थे Me. 3. 97, 112; Amaru.
19, 57; Ku. 5. 57. 3 The voice; सा
मुक्त्यं चक्रं R. 14. 65; किन्नरकंठि 8 63;
आयुर्वेदेऽपि ग्रन्थकंठं रोहिणि U. 3. 4 The
neck or brim of a vessel. 5 Vicinity,
immediate proximity (as in उपकंठ).
-Comp. -आभरणं a neck-ornament;
परिक्षितं कायमुद्यममेतद्वोकस्य कंठाभरणत्वेन
Vikr. 1. 24; cf. names like सरस्वती-
कंठाभरण. -कूणिका Indian lute. -गत a.
being at or in the throat, coming to
the throat, i. e. on the point of
departing; न वदेद्यावन् भाषां प्राणेः कर्गतराणि
Subhāsh. -तटः, -द्वीपः the side of the
neck. -द्वय a. reaching to the neck.
-नीटकः a kite. -नीलकः a large lamp
or torch (Mar. मशाल). -पाशकः 1 a
rope tied round an elephant's neck.
2 a halter in general. -शृङ्गा a short
necklace; विदुषां कंठशृङ्गात्वेन Vikr. 18.
102. -मणिः 1 a jewel worn on the
neck. (fig.). 2 a dear or beloved
object. -लता 1 a collar. 2 a horse's
halter. -वातिन् a. being at or in the
throat; i. e. on the point of depart-
ing; प्राणेः R. 12. 54. -शोषः (lit.) 1
drying up or parching of the throat.
2 (fig.) fruitless expostulation.
-सज्जनं hanging on, by, or round the
neck. -सूत्रं a kind of embrace; यदुच्यते
वसतिं वलमस्य स्तनाभिघाते निबिडोपग्रहात् ।
परिश्रमाश्च शनैर्कैविद्यास्तत्कठं प्रवदति संतः;
कंठस्यमणदिश्यं योषितः R. 19. 22; (also
called स्तनालिंगन). -स्थ a. 1 being in
the throat. 2 guttural.

कंठतः ind. 1 From the throat. 2
Distinctly, explicitly.

कंठारः 1 A boat. 2 A spade, hoe.
3 War. 4 A camel. -ला A churning
vessel.

कठिका A necklace of a single
string or row.

कंठी f. 1 Neck, throat. 2 A neck-
lace, a collar. 3 A rope round the
neck of a horse. -Comp. -रवः 1 a
lion. 2 an elephant in rut; कंठीरवमहा-
ग्रहेण न्यपतत् Dk. 7. 3 a pigeon. 4
explicit declaration or mention;
(इति कंठीरवेणोक्तम्).

कंठीलः A camel.

कंठेकालः N. of Siva.

कंठ्य a. 1 Relating or suitable to,
or being at, the throat. 2 Guttural.
-Comp. -वर्णः a guttural letter;
namely अ, आ, इ, ए, ऋ, ॠ, ऊ, and ह्.

-स्वरः a guttural vowel (अ & आ).

कंठ् 1 U. 1 To be glad or satisfied.
2 To be proud. 3 To unhusk. -10
U. (कंठ्यदिने, कंठेन) 1 To thresh
(corn, grain &c.). 2 To
defend, protect.

कंठनं 1 Threshing, separating the

chaff from the grain; अजानतार्थं तत्सर्वं
(अव्ययं) तुषाणा कंठनं यथा. 2 Chaff. -नी
1 A wooden mortar in which the
threshing of corn or grain is per-
formed. 2 A pestle.

कंठरा Sinew.

कंठिका A short section, shortest
subdivision; (as in the शृङ्ग यजुर्वेद).

कंठुः m. f. कंठुः f. 1 Scratching.
2 Itching; कपोलकंठुः करिप्रविनेतु Ku. 1.
9; Nānti. 4. 17.

कंठुतिः f. 1 Scratching. 2 Itching,
itch.

कंठुयति-ते Den. U. (p. p. कंठुयित) 1
To scratch, rub gently; कंठुयमानेन
कंठं कदाचित् R. 2. 37; शृंगिमकंठुयत कृष्णसारः
Ku. 3. 36; कृते कृष्णस्य वामनयनं कंठुयमानो
शृंगो S. 6. 16; Ms. 4. 42.

कंठुयनं Scratching, rubbing; कंठुयने-
दशनिवारणश्च R. 2. 5. -नी A brush for
rubbing.

कंठुयनकः A tickler; Pt. 1. 71.

कंठुया 1 Scratching. 2 Itching.

कंठुल a. Having an itchy sen-
sation, feeling the itch, itchy कंठुल-
द्विपण्डितकण्ठोक्तपेन संपातिभिः U. 2. 9.

कंठोलः 1 A basket for holding
grain (of cane or bamboo). 2 A
safe, store-room. 3 A camel. -ली The
lute of a Chāṇḍāla.

कंठोषः A caterpillar.

कण्वः N. of a sage, foster-father
of Sakuntalā and progenitor of the
line of सप्तव Brāhmanas -Comp.
-दुहितुः -सुता Sakuntalā, Kaṇva's
daughter.

कतः, कतकः The clearing nutplant
(the nut of which is said to clear
muddy water); फलं कतकवृक्षस्य यद्यप्य-
बुधसादनम् । न नामग्रहणादेव तस्य वारि प्रसीदति
Ms. 6. 67. -त, -तकः The nut of this
tree; see अनुप्रसादन also.

कतम pron. a. (-मत् n.) Who or
which of many; अपि ज्ञायेत कतमेन दिग्भा-
गेन गतः स जाल्म इति V. 1. अथ कतमं पुनर्क-
तुमपि कृत्यं गस्यामि S. 1; कतमे ते गुणास्तव
यासुदाहरत्यर्थमिश्राः Māl. 1; (sometimes
used merely as a strengthened sub-
stitute for किम्).

कतर pron. a. (२त् n.) Who or
which of two; नैतद्विद्मः कतस्त्रो गरीयो यद्वा
जयेम यदि वा नो जयेयुः Bg. 2. 6.

कतमालः Fire; cf. सतमाल.

कति pron. a. (always declined in
the plural only; कति कतिभिः &c.) 1
How many; कथञ्चनः कति दूर्यस्तः Rv.
10. 88. 18. 2 Some. When followed
by विद्, वन or अपि कति loses its inter-
rogative force and becomes indefinite
in sense, meaning 'some', 'several',
'a few': तन्वी स्थिता कतिचिद्वेद पदानि गत्वा
S. 2. 12; कस्यापि वाससाणि Amaru. 25;
तस्मिन्नेव कतिचिद्वेदोपनिषदुक्तः स कामी नीत्वा
मासात् Me. 2.

कतिकृत्वश्च ind. How many times.

कतिधा ind. 1 How often. 2 In how
many places or parts.

कतिपय a. 1 Some, several, a
certain number; कतिपयकुसुमोद्गमः कदम्बः
U. 3. 20; Me 23; कतिपयदिवसावगमे some
days having elapsed; वर्षैः कतिपयेरेव प्राये-
तस्य स्मरेति Si. 2. 72.

कतिविध a. Of how many kinds.

कतिशस् ind. How many at a time.

कत्थ 1 A. (कथ्यते, कथित) 1 To boast,
swagger; कृत्वा कथिष्यते न कः Bk. 16. 4;
कृत्वैतत्प्रमणा सर्वं कथ्यथा Mb. 2 To praise,
to celebrate. 3 To abuse, revile.

-WITH वि 1 to boast; का स्वत्वेन प्रार्थ्य-
माना विकथ्यते V. 2. 2 to depreciate,
disparage; सदा भवान् फाल्गुनस्य अग्रेस्मान्
विकथ्यते Mb.

कथनं, -न Bragging, boasting.

कत्सचर The shoulder.

कथ 10 U. (कथयति, कथित) 1 To tell,
communicate (usually with dat. of
person); राममित्रस्य न दर्शनीयं मेथिलाय
कथयाबधूय सः R. 11. 37. 2 To declare,
mention; Bg. 2. 34; R. 11. 15. 3 To
converse; talk with, hold conver-
sation with; कथयित्वा हम्मेन सह Rām.
4 To indicate, betray, show; V. 1.
7; आकारसदृशं वेदितव्यं कथयति S. 7.
5 To describe, relate; किं कथ्यते श्रीरुम-
यस्य तस्य Ku. 7. 78; कथाच्छलेन वाजानां
नीतिसाद्विह कथ्यते H. 1. 1. 6 To inform,
give information about, complain
against; Mk. 3.

कथक a. A narrator, a relator. -कः
1 A chief actor. 2 A disputant. 3 A
story-teller.

कथनं Narration, relation, de-
scription.

कथम् ind. 1 How, in what way,
in what manner, whence; कथं मारात्मके
स्वधि विश्वासः H. 1; सातुर्बन्धाः कथं न स्युः कथं
मे निरापदः R. 1. 64, 3. 44; कथमात्मानं निवे-
दयामि कथं वात्मापहारं करोमि S. 1 (where
the speaker is doubtful as to the
propriety of what he says). 2 It
often denotes surprise (Oh! indeed!);
कथं मानेवोद्दिशति S. 6. 3 It is often con-
nected with the particles इव, नाम, तु, वा
or सिद्धि in the sense of 'how indeed',
'how possibly', 'I should like to
know' (where the question is general-
ized); कथं वा गम्यते U. 3; कथं नास्ति U.
6. 4 When connected with the parti-
cles विद्, वन or अपि it means 'in every
way', 'on any account', 'somehow',
'with great difficulty', 'with great
efforts'; तस्य स्थित्वा कथमपि पुरः Me. 3;
कथमप्युच्चाति न कुर्वितं तु S. 3. 25; न लोकवृद्धं
वर्तत वृचिहोतः कथञ्चन Ms. 4. 11, 5. 143;
कथंचिद्विज्ञां मनसा बभूवुः 3. 34; कथं कथमपि
उत्थितः Pt. 1; विदुष्य कथमप्युच्चात् Ku. 6.
3; Me. 22; Amaru. 12, 39, 50, 73.
-Comp. -कथिकः an inquisitive person.
-कार ind. in what manner, how;
कथं कामनालंभा कीर्तियामधिरोहति Si. 2. 52;

कथंकरं भुंके Sk.; N. 17. 126. -प्रमाण a. of what measure. -भूत a. of what nature or kind (oft. used by commentators). -रूप a. of what form.

कथंता What sort or manner.

कथा 1 A tale, story. 2 A fable, feigned story; कथाच्छलेन वातानां नीतिस्तद्विह कथ्यते H. 1. 1. 3 An account, allusion, mention; कथापि खलु पाषाणमलमश्रेयसे यतः Si. 2. 40. 4 Talk, conversation, speech. 5 A variety of prose composition often distinguished from आख्यायिका; (प्रबंधकल्पनां स्तोकास्तथां प्राज्ञाः कथा विदुः। परंपराश्रया वा स्वात् सामानाख्ययिका इति ॥); see under आख्यायिका also. का कथा, or कथा with प्रति (what mention) is often used in the sense of 'what need one say of', 'not to mention', 'to say nothing of', 'how much more', or 'how much less'; का कथा बाणसंधेयि व्याश्रयैव दूरतः। हुंकरिणेव धनुषः स हि विज्ञानोपहति S. 3. 1; अमितमयोपि मादंभं भजते केव कथा शरीरि R. 8. 43; आन-वागनुमानाभ्यां साध्ये त्वां प्रति का कथा 10. 28; Ve. 2. 25. -Comp. -अल्लसः taking pleasure in conversation. -अंतरं 1 the course of conversation; स्मृत्योस्मि कथांतरेषु भवता Mk. 7. 7. 2 another tale. -आरंभः commencement of a tale. -उद्भवः the beginning of a tale. -उद्भूतः 1 the second of the five kinds of प्रस्तावना; where the first character enters the stage after over-hearing and repeating either the words of the manager (स्वधार) or their sense; see S. D. 260; e. g. in Ratn.; Ve. or Mudrārākṣhasa. 2 commencement of a tale or narration; आकुमारकथोद्भावं शालिगोचो जयवंशः R. 4. 20. -उपाख्यानं narration, relation. -छलं 1 the guise of a fable. 2 giving a false account. -नायकः, -युवः the hero (of a story). -प्रोक्तं the introductory part of a tale or story. -प्रबंधः a tale, fiction, fable. -वसंतः 1 conversation, talk or course of conversation; नानाकथाप्रसंगवस्थितः H. 1. मिथः कथाप्रसंगेन विवादं किल चक्रतः Ks. 22. 181; N. 1. 35. 2 a curer of poisons (विषवैद्य); कथाप्रसंगेन जनेकदाहतात् Ki. 1. 24 (where the word is used in sense 1 also). -प्राणः an actor. -मुखं the introductory portion of a story. -योगः course of conversation. -विपरीतः changing the course of a story. -शेषः, -अवशेष a. one of whom only the narrative remains, i. e. dead, deceased; (कथाशेषतां गतः 'dead', 'deceased'). (-बः) the remaining part of a story.

कथानकं A small tale; e. g. Vetālapanchavimsati.

कथित p. p. 1 Told, described, narrated. 2 Expressed (वाच्य). -Comp. -पदं tautology, repetition, considered as a fault of composition, relating to a sentence, where a word

is used without any specific purpose; see K. P. 7; S. D. 575 *ad loc.*

कद् I. 4. A. (कथंते) To be confounded or confused, to suffer mentally. -II. 1 A. (कदंते) also 1 P. 1 To cry, to weep or shed tears. 2 To grieve. 3 To call. 4 To kill or hurt; see कद्.

कद् ind. This particle, which is a substitute for the word कद्, is often used as first member of comp., and expresses the senses of badness, littleness, deterioration, uselessness, defectiveness &c. of anything.

-Comp. -अक्षरं 1 a bad letter. 2 bad writing. -अग्निः a little fire. -अध्वजम् a bad road. -अन्नं bad food. -अपत्यं a bad child. -अभ्यासः a bad habit or custom. -अर्थ a. useless, unmeaning. -अर्थनं, -ना troubling, tormenting, torture. -अर्थयति Den. P. 1 to despise, slight, 2 to trouble, torment; Bh. 3. 100; N. 8. 75. -अर्थित a. 1 despised, disdained, slighted; कदर्थितस्यापि हि धैर्यवृत्तेन शन्यते धैर्ययुः प्रभृष्टम् Bh. 2. 106. 2 tormented, teased; आः कदर्थिताः हमे-निर्वर्तित्वारं वरिसंवादविश्वकारिभिः U. 5. 3 insignificant, mean, 4 bad, vile. -अर्थः a miser; Ms. 4. 210, 224; Y. 1. 161. -भावः avarice, stinginess. -अव्यः a bad horse. -आकार a. deformed, ugly. -आचार a. following evil practices, wicked, depraved, (-रः) bad conduct. -उष्ट्रः a bad camel. -उत्पन्न a. tepid, lukewarm. (-ज्जं) lukewarmness. -रथः a bad chariot or carriage; युधि कदथ-वर्द्धीवं वभंजं ध्वजशालिनं Bk. 5. 103. -वद् a. 1 speaking ill or inaccurately or indistinctly; येन जातं विषयापे कदद् हंस-कोकिलम् Bk. 6. 75; वाग्विदां वरमकद्वदो वृषः Si. 14. 1. 2 vile, contemptible.

कदकं A canopy, awning.

कदंनं 1 Destruction, slaughter, havoc, 2 War. 3 Sin.

कदंबः, कदंबकः 1 A kind of tree (said to put forth buds at the roaring of thunder-clouds); कतिपयकुसुमो-द्गमः कदंबः U. 3. 20; Māl. 3. 7; U. 3. 41; Me. 25; R. 12. 99. 2 A kind of grass. 3 Turmeric. -कं 1 A multitude; छायावद्भक्तं कदंबं सुकुलं रोमंश्चमस्यतु S. 2. 6. 2 The flower of the Kadamba tree; वृषुकदंबकदंबकाजितम् Ki. 5. 9. -Comp. -अनिलः 1 a fragrant breeze (charged with the odour of Kadamba flowers); ते चोन्मीलितमालतीधुमयः प्रोढाः कदंबानिलाः K. P. 1. 2 spring. -कोरकन्यापः see under न्याप. -बायुः a fragrant breeze; = अनिल.

कदुरः 1 A saw. 2 An iron goad for an elephant. -रं Coagulated milk.

कदलः, कदलकः The plantain tree; ऊत्तुयं सुवृद्धाः कदलस्य कांक्षे Anaru. 95. -क्षी 1 The plantain tree; किं वासि बाल-कदलीव रिक्कंमारा Mk. 1. 20; वासयूः

सत्सकदलीसंभोगैश्चलत्वं Me 96, 77; Ku 1. 36; R. 12. 96; Y. 3. 8. 2 A kind of deer. 3 A flag carried by an elephant. 4 A flag or banner.

कदा ind. When, at what time; कदा गमिष्यसि-एष गच्छामि; कदा कथमिष्यसि &c. when connected with a following अपि it means 'now and then', 'at times', 'sometimes', 'at some time'; न कदापि never; with a following चन it means 'at some time', 'one day', 'at one time or another', 'once'; आनंदं ब्रह्मणो विद्वाच्च विभक्तिं कदाचन Ms. 2. 54, 144, 3. 25, 101; with a following चित् it means 'at one time', 'once upon a time', 'at some time or other'; अथ कदाचित् once upon a time; R. 2. 37, 12. 21; नाक्षेः क्रीडत्कदाचित् Ms. 4. 74, 65, 169; कदाचित्-कदाचित् 'now-now'; कदाचित् काननं जगति कदाचित् कमलधनेषु रेमे K. 58 *et seq.*.)

कदु a. (कु or कुं f.) Tawny -कुः, -दुः f. Wife of Kasyapa and the mother of the Nāgas. -Comp. पुत्रः, -सुतः a serpent.

कनकं Gold; कनकचलयं सत्तं सत्तं मया प्रतिसर्पते S. 3. 13; Me 2, 37, 67. -कः 1 The Palāsa tree. 2 The Dhātūrā tree. 3 Mountain ebony. -Comp. -अंगवं a gold bracelet. -अच्छलः, -अद्रिः, -गिरिः, -झीलः epithets of the mountain Sumeru; अयुता कूचो ते स्थिते किल कन-काचलेन साम् Bv. 2. 9. -अलुका a golden jar or vase. -अमह्यः the Dhātūrā tree. -चंका a golden hatchet -चंडकं (golden-sticked) the royal parasol. -चन्नं an earring made of gold; जीवति मंगलचः परिहृत्य कापात् कर्णे कृतं कनकचन्नमालंपरा Ch. P. 10. -परानः gold-dust. -रसः 1 a yellow orpiment. 2 fluid gold. -सूत्रं a gold necklace; कात्या कनकसूत्रेण कृष्णसर्पे विनाशितः Pt. 1. 207. -स्थली 'a land gold', gold-mine.

कनकमय a. Made of gold, golden.

कनकलं N. of a Tirtha or sacred place and the hills adjoining it; (तीर्थं कनकलं नाम गंगाद्वारज्जितं पावनं); तस्मादुच्छरतुकनकलं शैलप्राजावर्तानां जह्नाः कन्याम् Me. 50.

कनन a. One-eyed; cf. काण.

कनयति Den. P. To lessen, reduce in size, make small, diminish; कतिनः कनयति च Bk. 18. 25.

कनिष्ठ a. (Saperi. of अल्प or युवद्) 1 The smallest, least 2 The youngest.

कनिष्ठिका The little finger, कनिष्ठिकाऽपिहितकालिदासा Subhāsh.

कनीनिका, कनीनी 1 The little finger. 2 The pupil of the eye.

कनीयस a. (सी f.) (Compar. of अल्प or युवद्) 1 Smaller, less. 2 Younger; कनीयात् प्राता, कनीयां भविषी &c.

कनैरा 1 A harlot, 2 A female elephant; (cf. कनैरा).

कंठुः 1 Cupid, the god of love. 2 Heart (seat of thought and feeling). 3 Granary.

कंथा A patched garment, wallet (worn by ascetics); जीर्णं कंथा ततः किं Bh. 3. 74, 19, 86; Śānti. 4. 5, 19. —COMP.—धारणं wearing a patched garment, as practised by some Yogins. —धारिन् *m.* a religious mendicant, Yogin.

कंदू-**दं** 1 A bulbous root. 2 A bulb; Bh. 3. 69; (fig. also); ज्ञानकंदः 3 Garlic. 4 A knot. —**दुः** 1 Cloud. 2 Camphor. —COMP.—मूलं a radish. —सारं the garden of Indra.

कदहं The white water-lily; cf. कंदोदः.

कंदरः-**रं** A cave, a valley; किं कंदरः कंदरस्यः प्रलयमुपगताः Bh. 3. 69; वडुधारक-दत्तमिषं V. 1. 16; Ms. 56. —**रः** A hook for driving an elephant. —**रा-री** A cave, valley, hollow. —COMP.—आकारः a mountain.

कंदर्पः 1 N. of Cupid, the god of love; प्रजनश्राप्तिः कंदर्पः Bg. 10. 28; कंदर्प इव ह्येष Mb. 2 Love. —COMP.—कूपः Pudenda Muliebre. —ज्वरः fever of love, passion, vehement desire. —**दहनः** N. of Siva —सुषलः-मुसलः the male organ of generation. —**मूखलः** 1 membrum virile. 2 a particular mode of sexual enjoyment or coitus (रतिविधेः).

कंदूलः-**लं** 1 A new shoot or sprout; U. 3. 40. 2 Reproach, censure. 3 The cheek, or the cheek and temple. 4 A portent. 5 Sweet sound. 6 The plantain tree; कंदूलद्रोणोऽसाः पयोविदुवः Amaru 48. —**लः** 1 Gold. 2 War, battle 3 (Hence) War of words, controversy. —**लं** A Kandala flower; विदुलकंदकपनलालितः Si. 6. 30; R. 13. 29.

कंदुली 1 The plantain (or the Banana) tree; आरक्तराजिभिरेव कुसुमेनैव कंदुली सलिलगर्भः 1 कोपादंतर्वाण्ये स्मरयति मां लोचने तस्याः V. 4. 5; Ms. 21; Rs. 2. 5. 2 A kind of deer. 3 A flag. 4 Lotus-seed. —COMP.—कुसुमं a mushroom.

कंदुः *m. f.* A boiler; oven.

कंदुकः-**कं** A ball for playing with; पातितोऽपि करा यतिरुत्पतयेत् कंदुकः Bh. 2. 85; Ku. 1. 29, 5. 11, 19; R. 16. 93. —COMP.—लीला any game with a ball

कंदोदः (-**दुः**) 1 The white lotus. 2 The blue lotus; (a provincial form for मंदोदल); मंदोदुलायमाननेत्रकंदोदमुलः Mā. 7.

कंठः 1 The neck 2 The holder of water, a cloud —**रा** The neck; कंठं समग्रं कं थं प्राप्य संयति जहास कस्य-चिद्; Y. 2. 220; Amaru 16; see उत्तरं also.

कंथिः The ocean. —**जः** The neck.

कर्क 1. Sin. 2 A swoon, fainting fit.

कन्यका 1 A girl; संवद्वैखानसकन्यकानि R. 14. 28; 11. 53. 2 An unmarried girl; virgin, maiden; एहे रुहे पुरुषाः कुल-कन्यकाः समुद्रहति Mā. 7; Y. 1. 105. 3 A technical name for a girl ten years old; (अष्टवर्षाभवेदोरी नववर्षा च राहिणी। दशमे कन्यका शोका अत उर्ज रजस्वला Sabdak.). 4 (In Rhet.) One of the several kinds of heroines; an unmarried girl serving as a chief character in a poetical composition; see under अन्यत्री. 5 The sign *Virgo*. —COMP.—छलः seduction; वैशाचः कन्यका-च्छलात् Y. 1. 61. —जनः maiden; विशुद्ध-ग्रहः कुलकन्यकाजनः Mā. 7. 1. —जलः the son of an unmarried girl; Y. 2. 129 (—कानीन). —

कन्यसः The youngest brother. —सा The little finger. —सी The youngest sister.

कन्या 1 An unmarried girl or daughter; R. 1. 51, 2. 10, 3. 33; Ms. 10. 8. 2 A girl ten years old. 3 A virgin, maiden; Ms. 8. 367, 3. 33. 4 A woman in general. 5 The sixth sign of the zodiac, i. e. *Virgo*. 6 N. of Durgā. 7 Large cardamoms. —COMP.—अंतःपुरं the women's apartments; उपस्थितिपि कन्यांतःपुरे कञ्चलविज्ञप्ति Pt. 1; Mv. 2. 50. —आश्रयः a. following after or hunting young girls. (—**रः**) 1 the inner apartments of a house. 2 a man who hunts or goes after young girls. —कुञ्जः N. of a country. (—**जं**) N. of an ancient city in the north of India, situated on a tributary of the Ganges, now called Kanoja.

—**नतं** the position of a planet in the sign *Virgo*. —ग्रहणं taking a girl in marriage. —द्वेषं giving away a girl in marriage. —दुष्पणं defilement of a virgin. —दोषः a defect or blemish in a girl, bad repute (such as a disease &c.). —धनं dowry. —पतिः 'daughter's husband', a son-in-law. —पुत्रः the son of an unmarried daughter (called कानीन). —पुरं the women's apartments. —भर्तुः *m.* 1 son-in-law. 2 N. of Kārtikeya. —रत्नं a very beautiful girl; कन्यारत्नमयोजिज्म भवतामस्ते Mv. 1. 30. —राशिः the sign *Virgo*. —वेदिच्छ *m.* a son-in-law (marrying one's girl); Y. 1. 262. —सुलकं money given to the bride's father as her price, purchase-money of a girl. —स्वयंवरः the choice of a husband by a maiden. —हरणं ravishment or seduction of a maiden; Ms. 3. 33.

कन्यका, कन्यिका 1 A young girl. 2 A virgin.

कन्यामय *a.* Consisting of, or in the form of, a young girl; R. 6. 11, 16. 86. —**कं** The harem (consisting mostly of girls).

कपटः-**टं** Fraud, deceit, trick, cheating; कपटशतमेयं क्षेत्रमप्रत्ययानां Pt. 1. 191; कपटोत्तुसार्कुशला Mk. 9. 5. —COMP.—भाषसः one who pretends to be an ascetic, pseudo ascetic. —पटु *a.* adopt in deceit, deceitful; छलयन् प्रजासत्त्वमनुतेन कपटपटुद्वैत्र-ज्ञालिकः Si. 15. 35. —प्रवेषः a fraudulent contrivance; H. 1. —लेख्यं a forged document. —वचनं deceitful talk. —वेष *a.* disguised, masked. (—**ज्ञः**) disguise.

कपटिकः A rogue, cheat.

कपर्दः, कपर्दकः 1 A small shell or cowrie (used as a coin). 2 Braided and matted hair, especially of Siva; G. L. 22.

कपर्दिका A small shell or cowrie (used as a coin); मित्राप्यभिज्ञतां याति यस्य न स्तुः कपर्दि (वं) काः Pt. 2. 98.

कपर्दिन् *m.* An epithet of Siva.

कपाटः-**टं** 1 Leaf or panel of a door; कपाटवक्त्राः परिणद्धकेशरः R. 3. 34; स्वर्गद्वारकपाटपाटनपटुर्धर्मोपि नोपाजितः Bh. 3. 11. 2 A door; Si. 11. 60. —COMP.—उद्घाटनं the opening of a door. —श्रः a house-breaker, thief. —संयुतिः the junction of the leaves of a door.

कपालः-**लं** 1 The skull, skull-bone; बुद्धापीडकपालसंकुलपलनंदाकिनीवारयः Mā. 1. 2; रुद्रो येन कपालपाणिपुटके भिक्षादनं कारितः Bh. 2. 95. 2 A piece of a broken jar, potsherd; कपालेन भिक्षार्थं Ms. 8. 93. 3 A multitude, collection. 4 A beggar's bowl, Ms. 6. 44. 5 A cup, jar in general; पंचकपालः. 6 A cover or lid. —COMP.—पाणिः, —भूतः, मालिन्, शिरश्च *m.* epithets of Siva. —मालिनी N. of Durgā.

कपालिका A potsherd; Ms. 4. 78, 8. 250.

कपालिन् *a.* Furnished with or having a skull; Y. 3. 243. 2 Wearing skulls; कपालि वा त्याद्यथैवृक्षेखरं (वृक्षः) Ku. 5. 78. —*m.* 1 An epithet of Siva; कर्णं कुर्वत्यपि किल कपालिप्रभृतयः G. L. 28. 2 A man of low caste (offspring of a Brāhmaṇa mother and fisherman father).

कपिः 1 An ape, a monkey; कपेरत्ना-सिन्धुर्नोदात् Bk. 9. 11. 2 An elephant. —COMP.—आख्यः incense. —इन्धः an epithet of (1) Rāma; (2) of Sugriva. —इन्द्रः (the chief of monkeys) an epithet of (1) Hanūmat; नक्षति स्वर्शं इंदवानि कपीन्द्रः Bk. 10. 12; (2) of Sugriva; व्यर्थं यत्र कपीन्द्रस्यमपि मे U. 3. 45; (3) of Jāmbavat. —कच्छुः *f.* N. of a plant. —केतनः, —ध्वजः N. of Arjuna; Bg. 1. 20. —जः, —सैलः, नामन् *n.* storax or benzoin. —यमुः an epithet of Rāma. —लोहं brass.

कपिजलः 1 The Chātaka bird. 2 The Tittiri bird.

कपित्थः The wood-apple tree. —**स्थं** The fruit of the above tree. —COMP.—आख्यः a kind of monkey.

कपिल *a.* 1 Tawny; reddish; वाताय कपिला विद्युत् Mbh. 2 Having tawny hair; Ms. 3. 8; (Kull. = कपिलकेशा). -**लः** 1 N. of a great sage. [He reduced to ashes the 60,000 sons of Sagara who, while searching for the sacrificial horse of their father taken away by Indra, fell in with him and accused him of having stolen it; (see U. 1. 23.). He is also said to have been the founder of the Sankhya system of philosophy]. 2 A dog. 3 Benzoin. 4 Incense. 5 A form of fire. 6 The tawny colour. -**ला** 1 A brown cow. 2 A kind of perfume. 3 A kind of timber. 4 The common leech. -**COMP.** -**अश्वः** an epithet of Indra. -**द्युतिः** the sun. -**धारा** an epithet of the Ganges, **स्युति** *f.* the Sāṅkhya Sūtras of Kapila.

कपिश *a.* 1 Brown, reddish-brown. 2 Reddish; (छायाः) संस्थापयोदकपिशाः पिशिताशनानां S. 3. 27; तोषे कांचनपञ्चरेखकपिशे 7. 12; V. 2. 7; Me. 21; R. 12. 28. -**का** 1 The brown colour. 2 Storax or coarse benzoin. -**ज्ञा** 1 The Mādhavi creeper. 2 N. of a river.

कपिशित *a.* Embrowned; Si 6. 5. **कपुच्छलः**, **कपुटिका** 1 The ceremony of tonsure. 2 A patch of hair on each side of the head.

कपूय *a.* Mean, worthless, abject, low.

कपोतः 1 A dove, pigeon. 2 A bird in general. -**COMP.** -**अंजि** *f.* a sort of perfume. -**अंजन** antimony. -**अरिः** a hawk, falcon. -**चरणा** a sort of perfume. -**पालिका**, -**पाली** *f.* an aviary, a pigeon-house, dove-cot. -**राजः** the king of pigeons. -**सार** antimony. -**हस्तः** a mode of folding the hands in supplication, fear &c.

कपोतकः A small pigeon. -**कं** Antimony.

कपोलः A cheek; द्यामक्षामकपोलमाननं S. 3. 10, 6. 14; R. 4. 68. -**COMP.** -**क्षावः** any object against which anything (especially the cheeks) is rubbed; Ki. 5. 36. -**फलकः** the (broad) cheeks. -**भ्रित्ति** *f.* the temples and cheeks; or excellent (i. e. broad) cheeks; cf. गडभित्ति. -**रागः** the flush in the cheek.

कफः 1 Phlegm, one of the three humours of the body (the other two being वात and पित्त); कफापचवादाद्योगैक-मूलभाषासिद्धिः Dk. 160; प्राणप्रयाणसमये कफवातपित्तेः कटावरोधनविधौ स्पर्णं कुतस्ते Udb. 2 A watery foam or froth in general. -**COMP.** -**अरिः** dry ginger. -**कूटिका** saliva, spittle. -**क्षयः** pulmonary consumption. -**ह्र**, -**नाशन**, -**हर** *a.* removing phlegm; antiplegmatic. -**अवरः** fever caused by excess of phlegm.

कफल *a.* Phlegmatic.

कफिन् *a.* (नी *f.*) Affected with excess of phlegm, phlegmatic. **कफणिः**, **कफोणिः**, (णी *f.*) The elbow.

कवचः, -**धं** A headless trunk (especially when it retains life); (स्त्र) नृत्यकवचं समरे ददर्श R. 7. 51, 12. 49. -**यः** 1 The belly. 2 A cloud. 3 A comet 4 N. of Rāhu. 5 Water (said to be n. also in this sense); Si. 16. 67. 6 N. of a mighty demon mentioned in the Rāmāyana. [While Rāma and Lakshmana lived in the Dandaka forest, Kabandha attacked them and was slain by them. It is said that, though at first a heavenly being, he was cursed by Indra to assume the form of a demon and to be in that state till killed by Rāma and Lakshmana].

कवर, -**री** Usually written कवर, -**री** q. v.

कवित्थः The wood-apple tree.

कम् 1. 10. A (कामयते, कामित, कांत) 1 To love, be enamoured of, be in love with; कन्ये कामयमानं मानसं कामयते कथं Kāv. 1. 63 (an instance of साम्यता); कलहसंको मदारिकां कामयते Māl. 1. 2 To long for, wish; desire; न दीरस्-शब्दकामयता R. 14. 4; निष्कष्टमर्थं चकमे कुवे-रत् 5. 26; 4. 48; 10. 53; Bk. 14. 82. WITH **अभि** 1 to love. 2 to desire; -**नि** or -**प्र** to desire excessively, long vehemently.

कमठः 1 A tortoise; संज्ञातः कमठः स चापि निवर्त नष्टवादेऽतः Pt. 2. 184. 2 A bamboo. 3 A water jar. -**डी** A female tortoise or a small tortoise. -**COMP.** -**पतिः** a king of tortoises.

कमंडलुः, -**लु** A water-pot (earthen or wooden) used by ascetics; कमंडलुमोह-मायस्तनुत्यागो बहुवचः H. 2. 91; कमंडलुनोदकं सिकता; Ms. 2. 64; Y. 1. 133. -**COMP.** -**तरुः** the tree of which Kamaṇḍalus are made. -**धरः** an epithet of Siva.

कमल *a.* 1 Lustful, libidinous. 2 Lovely, beautiful. -**नः** 1 Cupid, the God of love. 2 The Asoka tree. 3 N. of Brahmā.

कमनीय *a.* 1 To be desired, desirable; अनन्वयारीकमनीयमं Ku. 1. 37. 2 Lovely, charming, beautiful; शास्त्रा-वसक्तमनीयपरिच्छदानां Ki. 7. 40; तदपि कमनीयं वपुरिदं S. 3. 9 v. 1.

कमर *a.* Lustful, desirous.

कमल 1 A lotus; कमलमन्मथसि कमले च कुवले तानि कनकलतिकायां K. P. 10; so हस्ति, नेत्रं, चरणं, &c. 2 Water. 3 Copper. 4 A medicament, drug. 5 The Śārāsa bird. 6 The bladder. -**लः** 1 The Śārāsa bird. 2 A kind of deer. -**COMP.** -**अक्षी** *f.* a lotus-eyed lady. -**आकरः** 1 an assemblage of lotuses. 2 a lake full of lotuses. -**आलवा** an epithet of Lakshmi; Mu. 2. -**आसनः** 'lotus seated' N. of Brahmā; कांतादि

द्वे कमलामनेन Ku. 7. 70. -**ह्रस्वा** a lotus-eyed lady. -**उत्तरं** safflower. -**संज्ञं** an assemblage of lotuses. -**जः** 1 an epithet of Brahmā 2 the lunar asterism called Rohini. -**जन्मन्** *m.*, -**भवः**, -**योनिः**, -**संभवः** 'lotus-born', epithets of Brahmā.

कमलक A small lotus.

कमला 1 an epithet of Lakshmi. 2 An excellent woman. -**COMP.** -**पतिः**, -**सखः** an epithet of Viṣṇu.

कमलिनी 1 A lotus-plant; सन्निष्ठीव स्थलकमलिनी न प्रवृद्धां न युवां Me. 90; स्थानतः कमलिनीहृदिनः सरोभिः S. 4. 10; R. 9. 30, 19. 11. 2 An assemblage of lotuses. 3 A place abounding with lotuses.

कमा Beauty, loveliness.

कमिन् *a.* (वी *f.*) Lustful, libidinous.

कंप 1 A. (कंपते, कंति) To shake, tremble, move about; (fig. also); चक्रे तीर्थयात्रादिवे तस्मिन् प्राग्व्योतिषधरः B. 4. 81; Mk. 4. 8; Bk. 14. 3f, 15. 70. WITH **अनु** to pity, take compassion on; नीयमाना युजिष्यात्वं कंपसे नादुकंपसे Mk. 4. 8; किं वराकीं नादुकंपसे Māl. 10. (Caus.) to pity; Ku. 4. 39. -**आ** to shake, tremble. (-Caus.) to shake, put in motion; अनेकाकांपेनपुष्प-मेवी R. 2. 13; Rs. 6. 22. -**प्र** to shake, tremble; प्राकंपत युजः सत्यः Rām; प्राकंपत महाशैलः Mb. (-Caus.) to shake, put in motion; Bk. 15. 23. -**वि** to shake, tremble; किं यासि बालकदलीव विचंचामला Mk. 1. 20; स्फुरति नयनं वागे बाहु-भुवुश्च विकंपते 9. 13; Bg. 2. 31. (-Caus.) to shake; R. 11. 19; Rs. 2. 17. -**समनु** to pity, feel pity for; R. 9. 14.

कंप 1 Shaking, tremor; कंपेन किंचित्-तिगृह्य मूलः R. 13. 44 with a gentle nod or bend of the head; 13. 28; Ku. 7. 46; भयकंप, विदुकंप &c. 2 A modification of the Svarita accent. -**वा** Shaking, moving, tremor. -**COMP.** -**अग्निन** *a.* tremulous, agitated. -**लक्ष्मन्** *m.* wind.

कंपन A. Trembling, shaking. -**नः** The Śisira season, (November-December). -**नं** 1 Shaking, tremor. 2 Quivering pronunciation.

कंपाकः Wind.

कंपिल -**कंपिल** q. v.

कंप *a.* Shaking, tremulous, moving, agitating; विद्याय कंषाणि हुस्तानि कं प्रति N. 1. 142; कंषा हास्य Sk.

कं 1. P. (कंचति, कंचित्) To go, move.

कंचर *a.* Variegated. -**रः** Variegated colour.

कंचलः 1 A blanket (of wool); कंचल-वर्तं न वायते शीतं Subhāsh. ; कंचलावृतेन तेन H. 3. 2 A dewlap. 3 A sort of deer. 4 An upper garment of wool. 5 A wall. -**ल** Water. -**COMP.** -**वाहक** a kind of carriage covered with a

arse blanket, and drawn by oxen.
कवलिङ्गा 1 A small blanket. 2 A
nd of female deer.

कवलिङ्ग a. Covered with a blanket.
m. A bullock, ox. -COMP. -बाह्यकं
carriage covered with blankets
id drawn by oxen, a bullock-cart.
कवी (की) f. A ladle or spoon.

कंडु a. (डु or डू f.) Spotted, varie-
sted. -डु: -डु (m. n.) A conch,
ell; स्मरस कंडु: किमप चकस्ति तिलि जि-
कीजयादनीयः N. 22, 22. -डु: 1
n elephant 2 The neck. 3 The
ariegated colour. 4 A vein of the
ody. 5 A bracelet. 6 A tube-shap-
l bone. -COMP. -कंडी a lady having
neck like a conch-shell. -कंडी 1 a
onch-shaped neck, (i. e. a neck
arked with three lines like a shell
nd considered as a sign of great
ortune). 2 a lady having a neck
ke a conch-shell.

कंबोजः 1 A shell. 2 A kind of
lephant. 3 (pl.) N. of a country
nd its inhabitants; कंबोजाः समरे संहु
स वीधेननीयः R. 4. 69 v. 1.

कम्र a. Lovely beautiful.

कर a. (रा or री f.) (Mostly at the
nd of comp.) Who or what does,
akes or causes &c; दुःख, सुख, मयं
tc. -रः 1 A hand; करं व्याख्यन्त्याः
वेसि रतिर्वसमपरं S. 1. 24. 2 A ray of
ight, beam; यद्युद्धर्तुं यूषा व्यवसित इवालं-
वेतकरः V. 4. 34; also- प्रतिहूलतासुभगे दि-
शेयौ विफलत्वेनेति बहुधाधनता । अयलनाय दि-
भर्तुर्ह्यत्र पतिष्यन्ः करसहस्रमपि Si. 9. 6
where the word is used in sense 1
also). 3 The trunk of an elephant;
करः सीकरिणा करेण विहितः U. 3. 16; Bh.
3. 20. 4 A tax, toll, tribute; युवा करा-
ज्ञतमहीश्वरुर्चैरसंशयं संप्रति तेजसा रविः Si. 1.
70; (where कर means 'ray' also);
(इदं) अपरांतमहीपालभाजेन रवेच करं R. 4.
58; Ms. 7. 128. 5 Hail. 6 A parti-
cular measure of length equal to 24
thumbs. 7 The asterism called हस्त.
COMP. -अग्रं 1 the forepart of
the hand. 2 the tip of an elephant's
trunk. -आघातः a stroke or blow
with the hand. -आरोहः a finger-
ring. -आलंबः supporting with the
hand, giving a helping hand. -
आस्फोटः 1 the chest. 2 a blow
with the hand. -कंदकः -कं a
finger-nail. -कमलं -पंकजं -पद्मं a
lotus-like hand; a beautiful hand;
इरकमलवितीर्णैरुनीयारुणैः U. 3. 25.
-कलसः, -हो the hollow of the hand
(to receive water). -किसलयः, -हं 1
'sprout-like hand,' a tender hand;
कपिकिसलयतल्लिङ्गपया नर्त्यमानं U. 3. 19;
Rs. 6. 30. 2 a finger. -कोवाः the
cavity of the palma, hands hollowed
to receive water; पयसंबु Ghaṭ. 22.
-ग्रहः; -ग्रहणं 1 levying a tax. 2 taking

the hand in marriage. 3 marriage.—
ग्रहः 1 a husband. 2 a tax-collector.
-जः a finger-nail; तीक्ष्णकरजस्युष्णात् Ve.
4. 1; so Amaru. 35. (जं) a kind of
perfume. -जालं a stream of light.
-तलः the palm of the hand; बन्धवता-
कतलैः S. 4. 4; करतलयतमपि नश्यति यस्य तु
मभितथ्यता नास्ति Pt. 2. 124. -आमलकं
(lit.) an *āmalaka* fruit (fruit of the
Myrobalan) placed on the palm of
the hand; (fig.) ease and clearness
of perception, such as is natural in
the case of a fruit placed on
the palm of the hand; cf.
करतलामलकफलवदलिङ्गं जगद्दालोक्यता K. 43.
-स्थ a. resting on the palm of the
hand. -तालः, -तालकं 1 clapping the
hands; स त्रहास दत्तकरतालमुच्यतेः Si. 15.
39. 2 a kind of musical instrument,
perhaps a cymbal. -तालिका, -ताली 1
clapping the hands; उच्चाटनीयः करतालि-
कानां दानादिदानीं भवतीमिषः N. 3. 7. 2
beating time by clapping the hands.
-तोय N. of a river. -द a. 1 paying
taxes. 2 tributary; कर्द्वीकृताखिलनृपां
मेदिनीं Ve. 6. 18. -पत्रं a saw. -पत्रिका
splashing water about while bathing
or sporting in it. -पल्लवः 1 a tender
hand. 2 a finger; cf. किसलय. -पालः,
-पालिका 1 a sword. 2 a cudgel.
-पिंडनं marriage; cf. पाणिपिंडन. -पुटः
the hands joined and hollowed to
receive anything -पुष्टं the back of
the hand. -वालः, -वालः 1 a sword;
अथोपटः कर्वालपाणिर्व्यापादितः Māl 9;
श्लेष्मानिवहनियने कलयसि कर्वाडम् Gīt. 1. 2
a finger-nail. -भारः a large amount
of tribute. -भूः a finger-nail. -भूषणं
an ornament worn round the wrist
such as a bracelet. -मालः smoke.
-मुक्तं a king of weapon; see आशुव.
-रुहः 1 a finger-nail; अनाम्रातं पुष्टं
किसलयमल्लं करलैः S. 2. 10; Me. 96.
2 a sword. -वीरः, -वीरकः 1 a sword
or scimitar. 2 a cemetery. 3 N. of a
town in the S. M. country. 4 a kind
of tree. -झासा a finger. -सीकरः water
thrown out by an elephant's trunk.
-शूकः a finger-nail. -सारः fading
away of rays. -सूत्रं a marriage
string worn round the wrist.
-स्थालिङ्ग m. an epithet of Siva. -सनः
clapping the hands.

करकः, -कं The water-pot (of an
ascetic); K. 41. -कः The pome-
granate tree. -का, -का, -कं Hail;
तामुर्वीयासुमुलकरकावृष्टिपातापकीर्णान् Me. 54;
Bv. 1. 35. -COMP. -अंभस् m. the co-
coa-nut tree. -आसारः a shower of
hail. -जं water. -पात्रिका a water-pot
used by ascetics.

करकः 1 A skeleton. 2 The skull;
प्रतरकः करंकार्दकस्यादृष्टिसंस्थं स्पृष्टगतमपि
कथमव्ययनास्ति Māl. 5. 16; also 5. 19. 3
A small pot (of cocoa nut); a small

box, as in तांबूलकरकवाहिनी (used in
Kādambarī).

करंजः N. of a tree (used in me-
dicinal preparations).

करदः 1 An elephant's cheek. 2
Safflower. 3 A crow; Sānti. 4. 19.
4 An atheist, unbeliever. 5 A
degraded Brāhmaṇa.

करदकः 1 A crow; Mk. 7. 2 N. of
कर्णोरथ the propounder of the science
and art of theft. 3 N. of a jackal in
H. and Pt.

करदिङ्ग m. An elephant; दिङ्गते भ्रंशेते
मदमलिनमंडाः करदिङ्गः Bv. 1. 2.

कर (रे) डुः A kind of bird (crane).

करणं 1 Doing, performing, ac-
complishing, effecting; परहितं, संपर्णं,
सिद्धिं &c. 2 Act, action. 3 A religious
action. 4 Business, trade. 5 An organ
of sense; चतुषा करणोज्जितेन सा निपतंती
पतिमन्यपातयत् R. 8. 38, 42; पदकलाः
प्राप्तिभिः Me. 5; R. 14. 50. 6 The body;
उपमानमहृदिलासिनां करणं यच्च कतिमन्यत् Ku.
4. 5. 7 An instrument or means of
an action; उपभितिकरणद्वयमानं T. S. 8
(In Logic) The instrumental cause
which is thus defined:—व्यापारवद्वा-
चारणं कारणं करणं. 9 A cause or motive
(in general). 10 The sense expressed
by the instrumental case (in gram.);
साधकतमं करणं P. I. 4. 42; or क्रियायाः
परिनिष्पादित्यर्थव्यापारदन्तरम् । विवक्ष्यते यदा यच्च
करणं तत्तदा स्मृतम् ॥ 11 (In law) A do-
cument, a bond, documentary proof;
Ms. 8. 51, 52, 154. 12 A kind of
rhythmical pause, beat of the hand
to keep time; Ku. 6. 40. 13 (In
astrol.) A division of the day;
(these Karanas are eleven). -COMP.
-अधिपः the soul. -ज्ञानः the organs of
sense taken collectively. -त्रीणं the
head.

करंडः 1 A small box or basket (of
bamboo); करंडपीडितलोः भोगिनः Bh. 2.
84; सर्वनायकरंडं 1. 77. 2 A bee-hive.
3 A sword. 4 A sort of duck
(कारंडव).

करंडिका, करंडी f. A small box made
of bamboo.

करंधप a. Kissing the hand.

करभः 1 The back of the hand from
the wrist to the root of the fingers;
metacarpus; as in करभोरः R. 6. 83;
see करभोर below. 2 The trunk of an
elephant. 3 A young elephant. 4 A
young camel. 5 A camel in general.
6 A kind of perfume. -COMP. -ऊरुः
f. a lady whose thighs resemble the
back of the forearm; अंके निषाद करभोर
यथाहलं ते S. 3. 21; Si. 10. 69; Amaru.
69; or (according to another expla-
nation), whose thighs resemble the
trunk of an elephant.

करभकाः A camel.

करभिन m. An elephant.

करं, करंवि *a.* Mixed, intermingled, variegated; प्रकाममादित्यमवाप्य कंटकैः करंवितामोदमरं विवृण्वती *N.* 1. 115; स्फुटतर-फनद्वंद्वकरंवितामि यमुनाजलधूरं *Git.* 11. 2 *Set*, inlaid.

करं (चः) 1 Flour or meal mixed with curds. 2 Mud; करंवाङ्कटापात्र *Ma.* 12. 76. (where the word is variously interpreted; but *Medhātithi* takes it to mean 'mud').

करहाटः *N.* of a country; (perhaps the modern *Karhāḍa* in *Satara* district); करहाटपत्रैः पुत्रौ निगमनन-धर्मणम् *Vikr.* 8. 2. 2 The fibrous root or stem of a lotus.

कराल *a.* 1 Dreadful, formidable, frightful, terrible; *U.* 5. 5, 6. 1; *Māl.* 3; *Bg.* 11. 23, 25, 27; *R.* 12. 98; *Mv.* 3. 48. 2 Gaping, opening wide; *U.* 5. 6. 3 Great, large, high, lofty. 4 Uneven, jogged; pointed; *Ve.* 1. 6; *Māl.* 1. 38. -लर *A* terrific form of *Durgā*; आयतनं; न करालोपहाराच्च फलमन्य-दिभायते *Māl.* 4. 33. -Comp. -दंष्ट्र *a.* having terrific teeth. -वदना an epithet of *Durgā*.

करालिकः 1 *A* tree. 2 *A* sword.

करिका Scratching, wound caused by a finger-nail.

करिणी *f.* *A* female elephant; कथमेव मातृविषयं करिणी पंकमिवावसदिति *Ki.* 2. 6; *Bv.* 1. 2.

करिन् *m.* 1 An elephant. 2 The number '8' (in *Math.*). -Comp. -हस्तः, -हृत्स्वरः, -वरः *a* large elephant, lordly elephant; सदादानः परिक्षिणः शस्त एव करिणः *Pt.* 2. 70; दूरीकृताः कविरेण यदायुद्धञ्च *Nitipr.* 2. -कुम्भः the frontal globe of an elephant; *Bv.* 2. 177. -गजितं the roaring of an elephant (ब्रुहितं करिगजितम् *Ak.*). -दंतः ivory. -पः an elephant-driver. -पोतः, -शान्नः, -मावकः a cub, young elephant. -वधः a column to which an elephant is tied. -माचलः a lion. -मुखः an epithet of *Gaṇeśa*. -वरः=इद्र *q. v.* -वैज-यंती *m.* a flag carried by an elephant. -स्कंधः a herd or group of elephants. करिरः 1 The shoot of a bamboo. 2 A shoot in general; आग्निमिरे धृक्करि-रलीः *Si.* 4. 14. 3 A thorny plant growing in deserts and eaten by camels; पत्रं वैव यदा करिरावितं दोषो वसंतस्य किं *Bh.* 2. 93; cf. also किं पुष्पं किं कलैस्तस्य करिस्तस्य दुरात्मनः । येन ब्रह्म समासाय न कृतः पत्रसंग्रहः *Subhāsh.* 4 *A* water-jar.

करिषः, -वै Dry cow-dung. -Comp. -अग्निः fire of dry cow-dung.

करिषकवा *A* strong wind or gale.

करिषिणी The goddess of wealth.

करुण *a.* Tender, pathetic, pitiable, exciting pity, mournful; करुणध्वनिः *U.* 1; *Si.* 9. 67; विकलकरुणार्थचरितं *U.* 1. 28. -णः 1 Pity, compassion,

tenderness. 2 Pathetic sentiment, grief, sorrow (as one of the 8 or 9 sentiments); पुटपाकप्रीतिरायो रामस्य करुणा रमः *U.* 3. 1, 13; विलपन्...करुणार्थवृत्तिं विना प्रति *R.* 8. 70. -Comp. -जल्लो the *Mallikā* plant. -विषदंभः (in *Rhet.*) the feeling of love in separation.

करुणा Compassion, pity, tenderness प्रायः सर्वो भवति करुणावृत्तिराद्रोशरात्मा *Me.* 93; 80 सरुण kind; अकरुण unkind. -Comp. -आर्द्र *a.* tender-hearted, moved with pity, sensitive. -स्त्रिः store of mercy. -परः, -मय *a.* very kind. -विमुख *a.* merciless, cruel; करुणाविमुक्तं सुखम् *R.* 8. 67.

करोटः *A* finger-nail.

करणः An elephant in general; कोटुरारिहृते विपादिवम् *Si.* 12. 5, 5. 48. 2 The *Karnikāra* tree. -लः *f.* 1 *A* female elephant; दूदो रसायनजलरंजि Ku. 3. 37; *R.* 16. 15. 2 *N.* of the mother of *Pālākāpya*. -Comp. -सूः, -सुतः *N.* of *Pālākāpya* the founder of the science of elephants.

करोटः, करोटिः *f.* 1 The skull; *Mv.* 5. 19. 2 *A* cup or basin.

कर्कः 1 *A* crab. 2 Cancer, the fourth sign of the zodiac. 3 Fire. 4 *A* water-jar. 5 *A* mirror. 6 *A* white horse.

कर्कटः, टकः 1 *A* crab. 2 Cancer, the fourth sign of the zodiac. 3 Compass, circuit.

कर्कटिः, टि *f.* *A* sort of encumber.

कर्कषुः, क्षुः *f.* The jujube tree; कर्कषुफलपाकमिश्रपचनार्थं परित्सीयते *U.* 4. 1; कर्कषुनामुपरि तुलितं रजययग्रसंस्था *S.* 4. v. 1. 2 Fruit of this tree; *Y.* 1. 250.

कर्कर *a.* 1 Hard, solid. 2 Firm. -रः 1 *A* hammer. 2 *A* mirror. 3 *A* bone, broken-piece (of skull); fragment; *Māl.* 5. 19. 4 *A* strap or rope of leather. -Comp. -अक्षः a wag-tail. -अंशः the *Khanjuna* bird. -अंशुकः a blind well; cf. अंशुक.

कर्कराटुः *A* side-long look, a glance, leer.

कर्कराला *A* curl of hair, ringlet.

कर्करि *A* water-jar with small holes at the bottom as in a sieve.

कर्कशः *a.* 1 Hard, rough (opp. कोमल or हृदु); हृदिदिपास्तालनकर्कशांशुलो *R.* 3. 55, 12. 41, 13. 73; परावतास्तालन-कर्कशेन हस्तेन पस्पर्शं तदंगमित्रः *Ku.* 3. 22, 1. 36; *Si.* 15. 10. 2 Harsh, cruel, merciless (words, conduct &c.) 3 Violent, strong, excessive; तस्य कर्कशाविदारसंभव *R.* 9. 68. 4 Desperate. 5 Ilcondncted, unchaaste, unfaithful (as a woman). 6 Incomprehensible, difficult to comprehend; तर्कं वा यश्च कर्कशे मम सर्वं नीलायते भारती *P. R.* 4. -शः *A* sword.

कर्कशिका, कर्कशी Wild jujube.

कर्किः Cancer, the fourth sign of the zodiac.

कर्कोटः, टकः *N.* of the eight principal cobras. [When king *Nala*, being persecuted by *Kali*, was made to undergo many hardships, *Karavā*, who was once saved by him from fire, so deformed him that none might recognise him during his days of adversity].

कर्कुरः *A* kind of fragrant tree. -रः 1 Gold, 2 Orpiment.

कर्क 10 *U.* (कर्कति, कर्कति) 1 To pierce, to bore. 2 To hear; usually with the preposition अ. With अ or सन्ना to hear, to listen to; कर्कं सविस्त-यत्परिचयं *S.* 1; आकर्कशकर्मकृतसत्तादात् *Bk.* 11. 7.

कर्कः 1 The ear; कर्कं कलध्वजं विप-रीतवक्त्रम् । कर्कं कर्कति वक्त्रस्य प्राणैर्गन्धो विप्रलभः *Pt.* 1. 305, 304 also; कर्कं वा to listen; कर्कयाम्ना to come to the ear, become known; *R.* 1. 9; कर्कं कु to put round the ear; *Ch.* P. 10; कर्कं कर्कति whispers into the ear; see कर्कण, कर्कण &c. 2 The handle or ear of a vessel. 3 The helm or rudder of a ship. 4 The hypotenuse of a triangle. 5 *N.* of a celebrated warrior on the side of the *Kauravas* mentioned in the *Mahābhārata*. [He was the son of *Kuntī* begotten on her by the god *Sun* while she was yet a virgin residing at her father's house (see *Kuntī*). When the child was born, *Kuntī* afraid of the censure of her relatives and also of public scandal, threw the boy into the river, where he was found by *Adhiratha*, charioteer of *Dhritarashtra* and given over to his wife *Radhā* who brought him up like her own child; whence *Karna* is often called *Sūtaputra*, *Rādheya* &c. *Karna*, when grown up, was made king of *Anga* by *Duryodhana*, and became by virtue of his many generous acts a type of charity. On one occasion *Indra* (whose care it was to favour his son *Arjuna*) disguised himself as a *Brahmana* and cajoled him out of his divine arms and ear-rings, and gave him in return a charmed javelin. With a desire to make himself proficient in the science of war he, calling himself a *Brahmana* went to *Parasurama* and learnt that art from him. But his secret did not remain long concealed. On one occasion when *Parasurama* had fallen asleep with his head resting on *Karna's* lap, a worm (supposed by some to be the form assumed by *Indra* himself to defeat *Karna's* object) began to eat into his lap and made a deep rent in it; but as *Karna* showed not the least sign of pain his real character was discovered by his preceptor who cursed him that the art he had learnt would avail him not in times of need. On another occasion he was cursed by a *Brahmana* (whose cow he had unwittingly slain in

chase) that the earth would eat up the wheel of his chariot in the hour of trial. Even with such disadvantages as these, he acquitted himself most valiantly in the great war between the *Pandavas* and *Kauravas* while acting as generalissimo of the *Kaurava* forces after *Bhishma* and *Drona* had fallen. He maintained the field against the *Pandavas* for three days, but on the last day he was slain by *Arjuna* while the wheel of his chariot had sunk down into the earth. *Karna* was the most intimate friend of *Duryodhan*, and with *Sakuni* joined him in all the various schemes and plots that were devised from time to time for the destruction of the *Pandavas*.] —COMP. —अर्जलिः the auditory passage of the outer ear. —अर्जुनः *Yudhishtira*. —अर्जुनिक *n.* close to the ear; स्नानसिद्धि कर्णलिकचरः *S.* 1. 24. —अर्जुनः *f.* an ornament for the ear, ear-ring. —अर्जुनः giving ear, listening. —आस्फालः the flapping of the elephant's ears. —उत्तमः an ear-ornament or merely an ornament (according to some authorities). (*Mammata* says that here *कर्ण* means *कर्णस्थितत्व*; cf. also his remark *ad loc.* *कर्णवर्तसादिभ्यः कर्णाद्विधिविनिर्दिष्टः । संनिधानार्थ-बोधार्थं स्थितेभ्यस्तत्समर्थने ॥ K. P. 7.*) —उपक-र्णिका rumour; (lit. 'from ear to ear'). —ह्वेः (in medic.) a constant noise in the ear. —गोचर *a.* audible. —ग्राहः a helmsman. —जप *a.* (also *कर्णजप*) a secret traducer, talebearer, informer. —जपः, जापः slandering, tale-bearing, calumniating. —जहः the root of the ear; अपि कर्णजहद्विनिवेशिताननः *Māl.* 5. 8. —जित् *m.* 'conqueror of *Karna*' epithet of *Arjuna*, the third *Pandava* prince. —तालः the flapping of the elephant's ears, the noise made by it; विस्तारितः कुञ्जरकर्णतालः *R.* 7. 39, 9. 71; *Si.* 17. 37. —धारः a helmsman, a pilot; अर्जुनधारा जलधौ विप्रवेतेह नीरिषि *H.* 3. 2; अविनयनदीकणधार कर्ण *Vo.* 4. —धारिणी a female elephant. —ध्वः the range of hearing. —परपर्या from ear to ear, hear-say; इति कर्णपरंपरया श्रुतं *Ratn.* 1. —पालिः *f.* the lobe of the ear. —पाशः a beautiful ear. —पूरः 1 an ornament (of flowers &c.) worn round the ear, an ear-ring; इदं च कर्तलं किमिति कर्णपूरतामो-षितं *E.* 60. 2 the *Asoka* tree. —पूरकः 1 an ear-ring. 2 the *Kadamba* tree. 3 the *Asoka* tree. 4 the blue lotus. —प्रातः the lobe of the ear. —पूषणः, पूषा an ear-ornament. —पूतः the root of the ear; *R.* 12. 2. —पोटी *f.* a form of *Durgā*. —पेशः a raised platform or *dais* of bamboo. —बर्जित *a.* earless. —(सः) a snake. —बिन्नः the auditory passage of the ear. —बिष *f.* ear-wax. —वेधः piercing the ears to put ear-rings on. —वेष्टः, वेष्टनं an ear-ring. —झ-कुलो *f.* the outer part of the ear

(leading to the auditory passage); *N.* 2. 8. —झूठः, लं ear-ache. —श्रव *a.* audible, loud; कर्णश्रवेनावि *Ms.* 4. 102. —श्रवः, संश्रवः 'running of the ear', discharge of pus or ichorous matter from the ear. —सू *f.* *Kunti*, mother of *Karna*. —हीन *a.* earless. —(नः) a snake.

कर्णार्क *a.* From ear to ear. कर्णाटः (pl.) *N.* of a country in the south of the Indian Peninsula; (काव्यं) कर्णाटदेशोऽस्मिन् विद्युषां कंठशूषावमेतु *Vikr.* 18. 102. —द्वी *f.* A woman of the above country; कर्णाटीचिकुत्तणा तांडवकरः *Vb.* 1. 29.

कर्णिक *a.* 1 Having ears. 2 Having a helm. —कः A steersman. —का 1 An ear-ring. 2 A knot, round protuberance. 3 Pericarp of a lotus. 4 A small brush or pen. 5 The middle finger. 6 A fruit-stalk. 7 The tip of an elephant's trunk. 8 Chalk.

कर्णिकारः 1 *N.* of a tree; निर्मिलोपरि कर्णिकारमुकुलान्मालीनं वदन्तः *V.* 2. 23; *Rs.* 6. 6, 20. 2 The pericarp of a lotus. —रः A flower of the *Karnikāra* tree. (This flower, though it has an excellent colour, has no smell and hence is not liked; cf. *Ku.* 3. 28 :—वर्णप्रकर्षे सति कर्णिकारं दुनोति निर्गन्धतया स्म चेत् । ग्रामेण सामान्यविद्यां गुणानां पराङ्मुखी विशष्टजः प्रवृत्तिः ॥).

कर्णिन् *a.* 1 Having ears. 2 Long-eared. 3 Barbed (as an arrow). —म. 1 An ass. 2 A helmsman. 3 An arrow furnished with knots &c.

कर्णी *f.* 1 An arrow of a particular shape (barbed arrow). 2 *N.* of the mother of *Mūladeva*, the father of the science and art of thieving. —COMP. —रथः a covered litter, a lady's vehicle, palanquin; कर्णारथस्थानं रघुवीरपत्नी *R.* 14. 13. —सुतः *Mūladeva*, father of the science and art of thieving; कर्णसुतकथेव संनिहितविपुलाचला *K.* 19; कर्णी-सुतप्रहिते च पथि मत्तमकरवम् *Dk.*

कर्णेन 1 Cutting, lopping off; *Y.* 2. 229, 286. 2 Spinning cotton or thread (तडुः कर्तनसाधनं).

कर्तनी *f.* Scissors.

कर्तरिका, कर्तरी 1 Scissors. 2 A knife. 3 Cutlass, small sword.

कर्तव्य *pot. p.* 1 What is fit or ought to be done; हीनसेवा न कर्तव्या कर्तव्यो महादा-श्रयः *H.* 3. 11; मया प्रातर्निःसत्त्वं वर्तं कर्तव्यं *Pt.* 1. 2 What ought to be cut or lopped, fit to be destroyed or put down; दुःखः सखा वा भ्राता वा पिता वा यदि वा दुःखम् । त्रिपुत्यनिष्ठं कर्तव्यं कर्तव्या श्रुतिमिच्छता ॥ *Mb.* —व्यं, कर्तव्यता What ought to be done, a duty, obligation; कर्तव्यं नो न पश्यामि *Ku.* 6. 61, 2. 62; *Y.* 1. 330.

कर्तु *a.* or *s.* 1 A doer, one who does, makes, performs &c.; व्याकरणस्य कर्ता author; ऋणस्य कर्ता one who incurs

debt; हितकर्ता a benefactor; स्वर्णकर्ता a goldsmith &c. 2 (In gram.) An agent (the meaning of the instrumental case). 3 The Supreme spirit. 4 An epithet of *Brahmā*. 5 *N.* of *Vishnu* and *Siva* also.

कर्त्री 1 A knife. 2 Scissors.

कर्दः, कर्ददः Mud.

कर्दमः 1 Mud, slime, mire; पादौ नुपु-लद्रकदमवरी प्रक्षालयती स्थिता *Mk.* 5. 35; पञ्चभ्रातृपालकदमाम् *R.* 4. 24. 2 Dirt, filth. 3 (Fig.) Sin. —सं Flesh. —COMP. —आढकः a receptacle for filth, sewer &c.

कर्पटः, कं 1 Old, ragged or patched garment. 2 A piece of cloth, strip. 3 A soiled garment or a red-coloured garment.

कर्पटिक, कं *a.* Covered with ragged garments.

कर्पणः A kind of weapon; चापचक्रकण-पकर्पणपासपट्टिश्च &c. *Dk.* 35.

कर्परः 1 An iron sauce-pan; a fry- ing-pan. 2 A pot or vessel in general (as of a potter). 3 A potsherd, piece of a broken jar; as in घटकर्परः जीयेय येन कविना यमकैः परेण तस्मै वदेयमुद्रकं घटकर्परेण *Ghat.* 22. 4 The skull. 5 A kind of weapon.

कर्पासः, कं, करी The cotton tree.

कर्पूरः, करं Camphor. —COMP. —खंडः 1 a field of camphor. 2 a piece of camphor. —तेलं camphor liniment.

कर्पूरः A mirror.

कर्दुः *a.* Variegated, spotted; *Y.* 3. 166.

कर्दुर *a.* 1 Variegated, spotted; कश्चित्समृद्धननिकुरवकर्दुरः *Si.* 17. 56. 2 Of the colour of pigeons, whitish, gray; पर्वनेर्मस्य कपोतकर्दुरं *Ku.* 4. 27. —रः 1 The variegated colour. 2 Sin. 3 An evil-spirit, demon. 4 The *Dhattūra* plant. —रं 1 Gold. 2 Water.

कर्दुरित *a.* Variegated; *U.* 6. 4.

कर्तव्य *a.* 1 Proficient in any work, clever. 2 Working diligently. 3 Exclusively devoted to the performance of religious rites. —तः The director of a sacrifice.

कर्मेण *a.* Skilful, clever. —व्यस्य Wages. —व्यस्य Activity.

कर्मेन *n.* 1 Action, work, deed. 2 Execution, performance. 3 Business, office, duty; संगति विवर्धयानां कर्म *M.* 4. 4 A religious rite (it may be either *विश्व*, *भैमिक* or *काव्य*). 5 A specific action, moral duty. 6 Performance of religious rites as opposed to *speculative* religion or knowledge of *Brahma* (opp. *ज्ञान*); *R.* 8. 20. 7 Product, result. 8 A natural or active property (as support of earth). 9 Fate, the certain consequence of acts done in a former life; *Bh.* 2. 94. 10 (In gram.) The object of an action; कर्तुंश्रिततनं कर्म *P. I.* 4. 79.

11 (In Vais. phil.) Motion considered as one of the seven categories of things; (thus defined:—एकद्रव्यमयुष्मत् संयोगविभागेनपेक्षकारणं कर्म Vais. Sūtra. It is five-fold:—उद्देशेण ततोऽक्षेपणमाकुंचनं तथा । प्रसारणं च यमनं कर्माप्येतानि पंच च ॥ Bb'ashā P. 6. —COMP. असम *a.* incapable of doing anything. असं part of any act; part of a sacrificial rite (as प्रजा of the Darsa sacrifice) —अधिकारः the right of performing religious rites. —अनुरूप *a.* 1 according to action or any particular office. 2 according to actions done in a previous existence. —अंतः 1 the end of any business or task. 2 a work, business; execution of a business. 3 a barn, a store of grain &c. Ms. 7. 62 (कर्मतः इत्युक्त्यादि सग्रह-स्थानं Kull.). 4 cultivated ground. —अंतरं 1 difference or contrariety of action. 2 penance, expiation. 3 suspension of a religious action. —अंतिक *a.* final (—कः) a servant, workman. —आजीवः one who maintains himself by some profession (as that of an artisan &c.). —आत्मन् *a.* endowed with principles of action, active; Ms. 1. 22, 23. (—*m.*) the soul. —इन्द्रियं an organ of action, as distinguished from ज्ञानेन्द्रिय; (they are:—वाङ्मयाणि पाद-पादस्थानि Ms. 11. 91; see under इन्द्रिय also). —उदारं any valiant or noble act, magnanimity, prowess. —उद्युक्त *a.* busy, engaged, active, zealous. —करः 1 a hired labourer (a servant who is not a slave); कर्मकराः स्वयंपरायण- Pt. 1; Si. 14 16. 2 Yama. —कर्तुं *m.* (in gram.) an agent who is at the same time object of the action; *e. g.* पच्यते-ओद्वनः; it is thus defined:—क्रियमाणं तु यत्कर्म स्वयमेव प्रसिध्यति । सुक्रीः स्वर्णैः कर्तुः कर्मकर्तैति तद्विदुः ॥ —कांडः, —हं that department of the Veda which relates to ceremonial acts and sacrificial rites and the merit arising from a due performance thereof. —कारः 1 one who does any business, a mechanic, artisan (technically a worker not hired). 2 any labourer in general (whether hired or not). 3 a black-smith; हरिणादि कटाक्षेण आत्म-नमस्तेत्ययं । न हि खड्गो विजानाति कर्मकारं स्व-कारणम् ॥ Udb. 4 a bull. —कारिन् *m.* a labourer, a workman. —कारुण्यं, —कं a strong bow. —कीलकः a washerman. —क्षम *a.* able to perform any work or duty; आत्मकर्मक्षमं देहं क्षात्रीयं इवाश्रितः R. 1. 13. —क्षेत्रं the land of religious acts, that is, मत्तवर्ग; *cf.* कर्मभूमि. —गृहीत *a.* caught in the very act (as a thief). —घातः leaving off or suspending work. —च (चत) हालः 1 'base in deed'; a man of very low acts or deeds; Vasiṣṭha mentions these

kinds:—अहंकारः पिबुनश्च कुतश्चो दीर्घरेषकः । चत्वारः कर्मचाला जन्मतश्चापि पचनः ॥ 2 one who commits an atrocious deed; U. 1. 46. 3 N. of Rāhu —चोदना 1 the motive impelling one to ritual acts. 2 any positive rule enjoining a religious act. —ज्ञः one acquainted with religious rites. —त्यागः renunciation of worldly duties or ceremonial acts. —दुष्ट *a.* corrupt in action, wicked, immoral, disrespectful. —दोषः 1 sin, vice; Ms. 6. 61, 95. 2 an error, defect, or blunder (in doing an act); Ms. 1. 104. 3 evil consequence of human acts. 4 discreditable conduct. —धारयः N. of a compound, a subdivision of Tatpuruṣha; (in which the members of the compound are in apposition); तदुच्यते कर्मधारय वेगाद् स्वा बहुव्रीहिः Udb. —हवसः 1 loss of fruit arising from religious acts. 2 disappointment. —नामन् (in gram.) a participial noun. —नाला N. of a river between Kāst and Vibārā. —निष्ठ *a.* devoted to the performance of religious acts. —पथः 1 the direction or source of an action. 2 the path of religious rites (opp. ज्ञानमार्ग). —पाकः ripening of actions, reward of actions done in a former life. —प्रवचनीयः a term for certain prepositions, particles, or adverbs when they are not connected with verbs and govern a noun in some case; *e. g.* आ in आ मुक्ते सप्तः is a कर्मप्रवचनीय; so अमु in जगन्तु प्रावर्षत् &c.; *cf.* उपसर्ग, गति and विगत also. —प्राप्तः renunciation of the result of religious acts. —फलं fruit or reward of actions done in a former life; (pain, pleasure) —बंधः बंधनं confinement to repeated birth, as the consequence of religious acts, good or bad (by which the soul is attached to worldly pleasures &c.); —वृः —वृमिः *f.* 1 the land of religious rites, *i. e.* मत्तवर्ग. 2 ploughed ground. —सीमांस्त the Mīmāṃsā of ceremonial acts; see सीमांस्त. —मूलं a kind of sacred grass called कुश. —चतुर्थं the fourth (the present) age of the world, *i. e.* the Kaliyuga. —योगः 1 performance of actions, worldly and religious rites. 2 active exertion, industry. —वशः fate considered as the inevitable result of actions done in a former life. —विपाकः—कर्मपाक. —शाला a workshop. —शील, —शूर *a.* assiduous, active, laborious. —संयः attachment to worldly duties and their results. —सचिवः a minister. —संन्यासिकः, —संन्यासिन् *m.* 1 a religious person who has withdrawn from every kind of worldly act. 2 an ascetic who performs religious deeds without looking to their rewards. —साक्षिन् *m.* 1

an eye-witness; Ku. 7. 83. 2 one who witnesses the good or bad actions of man; (there are nine divisions which are said to witness and watch over all human actions; ह्यः सोमो यमः कालो महाभूतानि पंच च । एते ह्यभा-शुमस्येह कर्णो नव साक्षिणः ॥) —सिद्धिः *f.* accomplishment of any business or desired object; success; Ku. 3. 51. —स्थानं a public office, a place of business.

कर्मिन् *m.* An ascetic, a religious mendicant.

कर्मरः A blacksmith; Y. 1. 163; Ms. 4. 210.

कर्मिन् *a.* 1 Working, active, busy. 2 Engaged in any work or business. 3 One who performs religious deeds with the expectation of reward or recompense; कर्मिभ्यश्चाधिको योगी तस्माद्योगी भवार्जुन Bg. 6. 46 —*m.* A mechanic, artisan; Y. 2. 265.

कर्मिन् *a.* Skilled in business, clever, diligent.

कर्मटः The market-town or capital of a district (of two hundred or four hundred villages).

कर्षः 1 Drawing, dragging, pulling; Y. 2. 217. 2 Attracting. 3 Ploughing. 4 A furrow, a trench. 5 A scratch. —वः —वः *a.* weight of gold or silver equal to 16 Māshas —Comp. —आरग्नः—कार्पाण q. v.

कर्षक *a.* Who or what draws, attracts &c —कः A cultivator, husbandman; Y. 2. 265

कर्षणं 1 Drawing, dragging, pulling; bending (as of a bow); मन्त्रमन्त्रमतिन वरुषणात् R. 11. 46, 7. 62 2 Attracting. 3 Ploughing, tilling. 4 Injuring, tormenting; emaciation; Ms. 7. 112.

कविणी the bit of a bridle.

कर्षः *f.* 1 A furrow, trench. 2 A river. 3 Canal. —*m.* 1 A fire of dried cow-dung. 2 Agriculture, cultivation. 3 Livelihood.

कर्मिन् *ind.* At any time, usually with न; Ms. 2. 4, 40, 97; 4. 77; 6. 60.

कल् 1. 1 A. (कलते, कलित) 1 To count. 2 To sound. —II. 10 U. (कल-यति-ते, कलित) 1 To hold, bear, carry, wield, have, put on; कालकरकलीकलित-संज्ञजालिनिः U. 5. 5; लैलनिवहनिवते कल-याति कलालं Gt. 1; कलितकलितवपुःशालः; हलं कलयते *ibid*; कलय कलयथेणी पाणी पदे कुह दुरी 12; Sānti 4. 13. 2 To count, reckon; कलः कलयताम् Bg. 10. 30. 3 To assume, take, have, possess; कलयति हि हिमाशानि कलं कस्य लक्ष्मी Mā. 1. 22; Si. 4. 36, 9. 59. 4 To know, understand, observe, take notice of, think of; कलयन्नि सन्मयोऽव्यक्तं Si. 9. 83; कोपितं विरहोदितचिप्रा कालमेव कलयन्नुदितं 10. 29; N. 2. 65, 3. 12, Mā. 2. 9. 5 To think, regard, consider; कलयन्मनसं

सति मा Si. 9 58, 6, 54; Sānti. 4. 15; व्यालिलेयमिलनेन गलपिब कलयति मलयसमीरं Git. 4, 7. 6 To undergo, be influenced by; मल्लोलाकलितकामपाल M'al. 8; धन्यः कोपि न विक्रियां कलयति प्राप्ते नवे गीत्वे Bb. 1. 72. 7 To do, perform. 8 To go. 9 To attach to, lie on; furnish with.—With आ 1 to take hold of, seize; Si. 7. 21; कुतूहलाकलितहृदया K. 49. 2 to consider, regard, know, take notice of; स्वस्वपि पावनमाकलयति K. 108; स्निग्धमयया हृदयं तवाकलयामि Git. 3. 3 to bind, fasten, tie up, restrain or hold together; Si. 1 6, 9, 45; K. 84, 99. 4 To cast, throw; Si. 3. 73. 5 To shake. —परि 1 to know, understand, consider, regard. 2 to be aware of, remember. —वि to maim, cripple, to make defective. —सं 1 to add or sum up; cf. संकलन. 2 to consider, regard. —III. 10 U. (कलयति-ते, कलित). To urge on, drive, impel.

कल a. 1 Sweet and indistinct (असम्भ्रम); कर्णं कलं किमपि शीति H. 1. 81; सारवेः कलनिर्द्देशः R. 1. 41, 8. 59; M. 5. 1. 2 Making noise, jingling, tinkling &c; मास्त्रकलद्वयगुणां B. 16. 12; कलकि-किमीरवं Si. 9. 74, 82; कलमेसलाकलकलः 6. 14, 4. 57. 4 Weak. 5 Crude, undigested —लः A low or soft and inarticulate tone. —लं Semen. —COMP. —अंकुरः the Sārāsa bird. —अहनादित्र m. 1 a sparrow. 2 a bee. 3 the Chātaka bird. —अविकलः a sparrow. —आलापः 1 a sweet humming sound. 2 sweet and agreeable discourse; स्फुरत्कलालापिलासकोमला करोति रागं हृदि कौतिकाविकम् K. 2. 3 a bee. —उच्चाल a. high, sharp. —कंठ a having a sweet voice (—ठः) (टी. f.) 1 the (Indian) cuckoo, 2 a goose, swan. 3 a pigeon. —कलः 1 murmuring or hum of a crowd. 2 indistinct or confused noise; चलितया विदूषे कलमेसलाकलकलाल-कलोलद्वयगुणां Si. 6. 14; नेपथ्ये कलकलः (in drama); Bh. 1. 27, 37; Amaru. 28 3 N. of Siva. —कुलिका, कुलिका a wanton woman. —कोषः the (Indian) cuckoo. —कुलिका a wanton or lascivious woman. —धौत 1 silver; Si. 13. 51, 4. 41. 2 gold; विमलकलधौतसंज्ञा लङ्घनं Ve. 3. लिङ्गः f. 1 illumination of a manuscript with gold. 2 characters written in gold. मरुतशकलकलितकलधौतलिपिरेव रतिजयलेखं Git. 8. —खनिः 1 a low sweet tone. 2 a pigeon. 3 a peacock. 4 the (Indian) cuckoo. —नादः a low sweet tone. —भाषणं lisping, the prattle of childhood. —रवः 1 a low sweet tone. 2 a dove. 3 the (Indian) cuckoo. —हंसः 1 a gander, a swan; वधुद्वयं कलहंसद्वयं Ku. 5. 67. 2 a duck, drake; Bk. 2. 18; R. 8. 59. 3 the Supreme soul.

कलंकः 1 A spot, a mark, a dark spot (lit.); B. 13. 15. 2 (Fig.) A stain, stigma, obloquy, disrepute; व्यपनयतु कलंकं स्वस्वभावेन सेव Mk. 10. 34; R. 14. 37; so कुलं. 3 A fault, defect; Bh. 3. 48. 4 Rust of iron.

कलंकाः (सी. f.) A lion. कलंकिः a. Spotted, stained, defamed.

कलंकुरः A whirlpool, eddy.

कलजः 1 A bird. 2 A deer or any other animal struck with a poisoned weapon. —जं Flesh of such an animal.

कलत्रं 1 A wife; वयमत्या हि तृयाः कलत्रिणः R. 8. 83; 1. 32; 12. 34; यद्भर्तुरेव हितमिच्छति तत्कलत्रं Bh. 2. 68. 2 The hip or loins; इन्दुवर्तिलिबोदामममयविलासयुहीतयुक्-कलत्रां K. 189 (where क° has both senses); Ki. 8. 9, 17. 3 Any royal citadel.

कलनं 1 A spot, a mark. 2 A defect, an offence, fault. 3 Taking, seizing, grasping; कलनात्सर्वभूतानां स कालः परिकीर्तितः. 4 Knowing, understanding, apprehension. 5 Sounding. —ना 1 Taking, seizing, grasping; कालकलना A. L. 29. 2 Doing, effecting. 3 Subjection. 4 Understanding, comprehension. 5 Putting on, wearing.

कलविना Wisdom, intelligence.

कलभः (सी. f.) 1 A young elephant, cub; ननु कलभेन दूयतेतुङ्कतं M. 5; द्विपेदं भावं कलभः श्रयस्त्रि R. 3. 32; 11. 39; 18. 37. 2 An elephant 30 years old. 3 A young camel; the young of any other animal.

कलमः 1 Rice which is sown in May-June and ripens in December-January; सुतेन पठोः कलमस्य गोपिकां Ki. 4. 9, 34; Ku. 5. 47; R. 4. 37. 2 A pen, a reed for writing with. 3 A thief. 4 A rogue, rascal.

कलचः 1 An arrow. 2 The Kadamba tree.

कलबुदं (Fresh) Butter.

कललः, —लं The foetus, uterus.

कलविकः —नः 1 A sparrow; Ms. 5. 12; Y. 1. 174. 2 A spot, stain.

कलहाः, —सः (—सं) A pitcher, water-pot, a jar, dish; सनो मांसययी कनककलहाविद्युपमिती Bh. 3. 20, 1. 97; सनकलस Amaru. 54. —जमन, —जमनः N. of Agastya.

कलशी (सी. f.) A pitcher, a jar. —COMP. —सुतः N. of Agastya.

कलहः, —हं 1 Strife, quarrel; ईर्ष्या-कलहः Bh. 1. 2; लीला° S. Til. 8; so दुष्कलहः, प्रणयकलहः &c. 2 War, battle. 3 Trick, deceit, falsehood. 4 Violence, kicking, beating &c.; Ms. 4. 121; (where Medhātithi and Kullūka explain कलह by देवादिनेतेतरता-मन and देवादेवमादि respectively).

—COMP. —अंतरिता a woman separated from her lover in consequence of a quarrel with him (one who is angry and yet sorry for it); she is thus defined in S. D.:—चादुकारमपि प्राणनाथं दोषादप्राप्त्य या । पश्चात्तापमभावोति कलहांतरिता तु सा ॥ 117. —अपहृत a. taken by main force or violence. —विष a. fond of (promoting) quarrels; ननु कलहविषोति M. 1. (—हः) an epithet of Nārada.

कला 1 A small part of anything; a bit, jot; कलामन्यकृतपरिलंबः K. 304; सर्वे ते विभगादस्य कला नाहति षोडशीं Pt. 2. 55; Ms. 2. 86, 8 36. 2 A digit of the moon (these are sixteen); जगति जयिनस्ते ते भावा नवेदुकलादयः Mal. 1. 36; Ku. 5. 72; Me. 89. 3 Interest on capital (consideration paid for the use of money); धनवीथिकीथिमवतीर्णवितो निधिरेवसत्प्रचयाय कलाः Si. 9. 32; (where कला means 'digits' also). 4 A division of time variously computed; one minute, 48 seconds, or 8 seconds. 5 The 60th part of one thirtieth part of a zodiacal sign, a minute of a degree. 6 Any practical art (mechanical or fine); there are 64 such arts, as music, dancing &c. 7 Skill, ingenuity. 8 Fraud, deceit. 9 (In Prosody) A syllabic instant. 10 A boat. 11 The menstrual discharge. —COMP. —अंतरं 1 another digit. 2 interest, profit; मासे शतस्य यदि पंच कलांतरं स्यात् Līlā. —अयनः a tumbler, a dancer (as on the sharp edge of a sword). —आकुल deadly poison. —केलि a. gay, wanton. (—लिः) an epithet of Kāma. —क्षयः waning (of the moon); R. 5. 16. —धरः, —निधिः, —पूर्णः the moon; अहो महत्त्वं महतामपूर्वं विपश्चिकलपि परोक्षारः । यथास्वमये पतितोपि राहोः कलानिधिः पुन्यचयं ददाति ॥ Udb. —भृत् m. the moon; so कलाचत् m.; Ku. 5. 72.

कलादः, —दकः A gold-smith.

कलापः 1 A band, bundle; मुक्ताकला-पस्य च निलस्य Ku. 1. 43 a necklace of pearls; रत्नाकलापः a zone of several strings. 2 A group or whole collection of things; असिलकलाकलापलोचन K. 7. 3 A peacock's tail; तं मे जातकलापं प्रेषय मणिकंठं शिशिर्न V. 5. 13; Pt. 2. 80; Rs. 1. 16, 2. 14. 4 A woman's zone or girdle; (oft. with कांची or रत्नां &c.); Bh. 1. 57, 67; Rs. 3. 20; Mk. 1. 27. 5 An ornament in general. 6 The rope round an elephant's neck. 7 A quiver. 8 An arrow. 9 The moon. 10 A shrewd and intelligent man. 11 A poem written in one metre. —पी A bundle of grass.

कलापक 1 A series of four stanzas on the same subject and forming one grammatical sentence (चतुर्विंशु कलापक); for an illustration see Ki. 3. 41, 42, 43, 44. 2 A debt to be paid

when the peacocks spread their tails.
—कः 1 A band or bundle in general.
2 A string of pearls. 3 The rope round an elephant's neck. 4 A zone or girdle (=कलाप); Si. 9. 45. 5 A sectarian mark on the fore-head (विशेषक).

कलापिन् *m.* 1 A peacock; कलविलापि कलापिकृन्क Si. 6. 31; Pt. 2. 80; R. 6. 9. 2 The (Indian) cuckoo. 3 The Indian fig-tree (तृक्ष).

कलापिनी 1 The night. 2 The moon. कलावः N. of a leguminous seed (Mar. बाटाण); Si. 13. 21.

कलाविकः A cock.
कलाहकः A kind of musical instrument (काहल).

कलिः 1 Strife, quarrel, dissension, contention; Si. 7. 55; कलिकामजित् R. 9. 33; Amaru. 19. 2 War, battle. 3 The fourth age of the world, the iron age (consisting of 432,000 years of men and beginning from the 8th of February 3102 B. C.); Ms. 1. 86, 9. 301; कलिधर्माणि इमानि &c. 4 Kali age personified (this Kali persecuted Nala). 5 The worst of any class. 6 The Bibhāṭaka tree. 7 The side of a die which is marked with one point. 8 A hero. 9 An arrow. —*f.* A bud. —*COMP.* —कारः, —कारकः, —क्रियः an epithet of Nārada. —द्रुमः, —वृक्षः the Bibhāṭaka tree. —युगं the Kali age, iron age; Ms. 1. 85.

कलिका, कलिः *f.* 1 An unbrown flower, a bud; चूतानां चिरान्वेतापि कलिका भव्यानि न स्वं रजः S. 6. 6; किमात्रकलिकामं गमारन्ते S. 6; Rs. 6. 17; R. 9. 33. 2 A digit streak.

कलिगाः (pl.) N. of a country and its inhabitants: (a district on the Coromandel coast); उल्लालाक्षितपथः कलिगामिषुक्तो यो R. 4. 38; (its position is thus described in Tantras:—जगत्पालात्मनारम्भं कृष्णातीरांतगः प्रिये । कलिगदेशः संप्रोक्तो वाममार्गपरायणः ॥

कलिजः A mat, a screen.

कलित *a.* Held, seized, taken; see कल्.

कलिद्वः 1 N. of the mountain on which the Yamunā rises. 2 The sun. —*COMP.* —कन्धा, —जा, —तनया —नदिनी epithets of the river Yamunā; कलिद्व-कन्धा नद्योरा गतापि R. 6. 48; कलिद्वजानीर Bv. 2. 120, Gt. 3. —गिरिः the Kalinda mountain. —जा, —तनया, —नदिनी epithets of the river Yamunā; Bv. 4. 3, 4.

कलिल *a.* 1 Covered with, full of. 2 Mixed, blended with; तत एवाक्षदक-लिलः कलकलः Mv. 1. 3 Affected by, subject to; अकलकलिलः Si. 19. 98. 4 Impervious, impenetrable. —लः A large heap, confused mass; विशासि हृदयैककलिलं Bh. 3. 34; confusion; यदा न मोहकलिलं बुद्धिर्व्यतिरिच्यते Bg. 2. 52.

कलुष *a.* 1 Turbid, dirty, muddy,

foul; गंगा रोधःपतनकलुषा गृह्णीतव प्रसादं V. 1. 8; Ki. 8. 32; Ghaṭ. 13. 2 Choked, hoarse, husky; कटः स्मृतिवाप्यवृत्तिकलुषः S. 4. 6. 3 Bedimmed, full of; S. 6. 4. 4 Angry, displeased, excited; मावावबोधकलुषा द्वास्तिव रात्री R. 5. 64. (Malli. takes कलुष to mean 'unable', 'incompetent'). 5 Wicked, sinful, bad. 6 Cruel, censurable; R. 14. 73. 7 Dark, opaque. 8 Idle, lazy. —*बः* A buffalo. —*बं* 1 Dirt, filth, mud; विगतकलुषममः Rs. 3. 22. 2 Sin. 3 Wrath. —*COMP.* —पौत्रिज *a.* illegitimate, of impure origin; Ms. 10. 57, 58.

कलेवरः, —रः The body; यावत्स्वस्थमिदं कलेवरगृहं Bh. 3. 88; H. 1. 47; Bg. 8. 5; Bv. 1. 103, 2. 43.

कल्कः, —ल्कं 1 A viscous sediment deposited by oily substances when ground. 2 A kind of tenacious paste; Y. 1. 277. 3 (Hence) Dirt, filth (in general) 4 Ordure, faeces. 5 Meanness, deceit, hypocrisy; Si. 19. 98. 6 Sin. 7 Levigated powder; तं लोघ-कल्केन हृतांतैला Ku. 7. 9. —*COMP.* —फलः the pomegranate plant.

कल्कनं Deceiving, overreaching, falsehood.

कल्किः, —कल्किन् *m.* The tenth and last incarnation of Viṣṇu in his capacity of the destroyer of the wicked and liberator of the world from its enemies; (Jayadeva, while referring to the several *avatāras* of Viṣṇu, thus refers to the last or *Kalki* *avatāra*:—स्लेच्छनि-वहनिषेन कलयासे कखाळम् धूमकतुमिष किमपि कराळम् । केशव धृतकल्किशरीरं जय जगदीश हरे ॥ Gt. 1. 10)

कल्प *a.* 1 Practicable, feasible, possible. 2 Proper, fit, right 3 Able, competent (with a gen., loc.; inf. or at the end of comp.); धर्मस्य, यशसः, कल्पः, Bhāg. able to do his duty &c.; स्वक्रियावाचककल्पः *ibid* not competent to do one's duty; अकल्प एवामधि-रोद्धमंजसा पदं *ibid.*, so स्वमरणाकल्प &c. —*लपः* 1 A sacred precept or rule, law, ordinance. 2 A prescribed rule, a prescribed alterpative, optional rule; प्रशुः प्रथमकल्पस्य योःतुल्येन वर्तते Ms. 11. 30 'able to follow the prescribed rule to be observed in preference to all others'; प्रथमः कल्पः M. 1 a very good (or best) alternative; एष द्वे प्रथमः कल्पः प्रदाते ह्यव्यक्तयोः Ms. 3. 147. 3 (Hence) A proposal, suggestion, resolve, determination; उदारः कल्पः S. 7. 4 Manner of acting, procedure, form, way, method (in religious rites); क्षत्रिज कल्पेनोपनीय U. 2; कल्पवि-तल्पवामास कल्पविवासाय सविषां R. 1. 94; Ms. 7. 185. 5 End of the world, universal destruction. 6 A day of Brahmā or 1,000 Yugas being a period of 432 million years of

mortals and measuring the duration of the world; श्रीशिवाराहकले (the one in which we now live); कल्पं स्थितं तनु-स्ता तनुमिस्ततः किम् Sānti. 4. 2. 7 Medical treatment of the sick. 8 One of the six Ved'angas; viz.—that which lays down the ritual and prescribes rules for ceremonial and sacrificial acts; see under वेदांग. 9 A termination added to nouns and adjectives in the sense of 'a little less than,' 'almost like,' 'nearly equal to,' (denoting similarity with a degree of inferiority); कुमारकल्पं ह्युच्ये कुमार R. 5. 36; उप-पक्षमेतदस्मिन्नाविकले राजनि S. 2; प्रमातकल्पा शाश्वतेव शर्वरी R. 3. 2; so वृत्तकल्पः, प्रतिपक्ष-कल्पः &c. —*COMP.* —अंतः end of the world, universal destruction; Bh. 2. 16. —स्थायिन् *a.* lasting to the end of a kalpa. —आदिः renovation of all things in the creation. —कारः author of a Kalpastūtra, q. v. —स्यः end of the world, universal destruction; e. g. पुरा कल्पक्षये वृत्ते जातं जलमयं जगत् Ks. 2. 10. —तक्षः, —द्रुमः, —पादपः, —वृक्षः one of the trees of heaven or Indra's paradise; R. 1. 75; 17. 36; Ku. 2. 39; 5. 41. 2 a tree supposed to grant all desires, 'wish-yielding tree'; नाबुद्ध कल्प-द्रुमतां विहाय जातं तमालस्यसिपवकृत् R. 14. 48; N. 1. 15. 3 (fig.) a very generous person; सकलार्थिसार्थकल्पद्रुमः Pt. 1. —पालः seller of spirituous liquors. —लता, —लतिका 1 a creeper of Indra's paradise; Bh. 1. 90. 2 A creeper supposed to grant all desires; नानाफलैः फलित कल्पलतावृक्षः Bh. 2. 46; cf. कल्प-तृ above. —सूत्रं a manual of ritual in the form of Sūtras.

कल्पकः 1 A rite. 2 A barber.

कल्पनं 1 Forming, fashioning, arranging. 2 performing, doing, effecting. 3 Clipping, cutting. 4 Fixing. 5 Anything placed upon another for decoration. —*न* 1 Fixing, settlement; अनेकपितृकाणां तु पितृनो मागकल्पना Y. 2. 120, 247; Ms. 9. 16 2 Making, performing, doing. 3 Forming, arranging; Mkt. 3. 14. 4 Decorating, ornamenting. 5 Composition. 6 invention. 7 Imagination, thought; कल्पनापोदः Sk =कल्पनाया अपोदः. 8 An idea, fancy or image (conceived in the mind); Sānti. 2. 7. 9 Fabrication. 10 Forgery. 11 A contrivance, device. 12 (In Mīm. phil.) = अर्थापत्ति q. v.

कल्पनी Scissors.

कल्पित *a.* Arranged, made, fashioned, formed; see कल्प caus.

कल्मष *a.* 1 Sinful, wicked. 2 Foul, dirty. —*बः* 1 Stain, dirt, dregs. 2 Sin; स हि गगनविहारी कल्मषव्यसकारी H. 1. 21; Bg. 4. 80; 5. 16; Ms. 4. 260, 12. 18, 22.

कल्पा *a* (बी *f*). 1 Variegated, spotted. 2 Black and white. -**व**: 1 The variegated colour. 2 A mixture of black and white. 3 A demon, goblin. -**नी** *N*. of the river Yamunā. -**COMP**. -**कंड**: an epithet of Siva.

कल्प *a* 1 Sound, free from sickness, healthy; सर्वः कल्पे चरति यतः लघु-मर्यादद्वि V. 3., Y. 1. 28; वाचदेव भवे-कल्पस्तावच्छयः समाचरेत् Mb 2 Ready, prepared; कयदस कयामेन कयाः स्मः अयमेव नव Mb. 3 Clever. 4 Agreeable, auspicious (as a discourse) 5 Deaf and dumb. 6 Instructive. -**ल्ये** 1 Dawn, day break. 2 To morrow. 3 Spirituous liquor. 4 Congratulation, good wishes 5 Good news. -**COMP**. -**आहारः**, -**जगिः** *f*. the morning meal, break-fast. -**पालः**, -**पालकः** a distiller -**वस्ते** morning meal break-fast. (-**ते**) (hence) anything light, trivial or unimportant; a trifle: ननु कल्पवनेतत् Mk. 2 but a trifle; छोकल्प-वर्तस्य कारणेन 4; त इदानीमर्थक्यवर्तस्य कार-पादिदमकथं करोति 9.

कल्पा 1 Spirituous liquor. 2 Congratulation. -**COMP**. -**पाल**, -**पालकः** a distiller.

कल्याण *a* (-**णा** or -**णी** *f*). 1 Blessed, happy, lucky, fortunate; तमेव कल्याणि तमेष्टुनीय R. 6. 29; Me 109. 2 Beautiful, agreeable, lovely. 3 Excellent, illustrious. 4 Auspicious, salutary propitions, good; कल्याणानां त्वमसि महतां माजि विचर्यते M'al. 1. 3. -**ण** 1 Good fortune, happiness, good, prosperity; कल्याणं कुरुतां जनस्य भगवांश्चंद्रार्ध-बुद्धामिनि H. 1. 212; तद्रूपं कल्याणपरंपराणां मेकारावृत्तमालादेह R. 2. 50; 17. 1; Ms. 3. 60; so आमिनिचि K. 104. 2 Virtue 3 Festival. 4 Gold 5 Hea-ven. -**COMP**. -**कृत** *a*. 1 doing good, beneficial, good; Bg. 6. 40. 2 propi-tious, lucky. 3 virtuous. -**धर्मः** *a*. 1 friendly speech, good wishes.

कल्याणक *a*. (**जिह्वा** *f*.) Auspicious, prosperous, blessed.

कल्याणिक *a*. (**नी** *f*.) 1 Happy, pros-perous 2 Lucky, fortunate, blessed. 3 Propitious, auspicious

कल्याणी A cow; R. 1. 87.

कल *a*. Deaf

कलोल: 1 a large wave, a billow; आहः कलोलोत्थ Bb. 3. 82; कलोलमालकुल Bv. 1. 59. 2 An enemy. 3 Joy, hap-piness.

कलोलिका A river; स्वर्लोककलोलिनि त्वं पापनिरोधकामि मवध्यालावलीदासनः G. L. 50; so विष्णुपुलिनाः कलोलिन्यः

कल *A*. (**कते**, **कति**) 1. To praise. 2 To describe, compose (as a poem) 3 To paint, picture.

कलक: A mouthful. -**क** A mush-room; विष्णुसि कलकानि च Y. 1. 171; Ms. 5. 5; 6. 14.

कवच: -**वं** 1 An armour, coat of mail, a mail. 2 An amulet, a charm, a mystical syllable (**हुं-हूं**) considered as a preservative like armour. 3 A kettle-drum. -**COMP**. -**वृक्षः** the birch tree -**हर** *a*. 1 wearing armour. 2 old enough to wear an armour; कवच-हरः कुमारः Ku.; cf. वनहर in R. 8. 94.

कवची The leaf or panel of a door. **कव** (**व**) *a*. (-**रा**, -**री** *f*) 1 Mixed, intermingled; Si 5. 19. 2 Set, in-laid. 3 Variegated. -**र**, -**र** 1 Salt. 2 Sourness or acidity. -**र**: A braid or fillet of hair.

कव (**व**) *री* A braid or fillet of hair; द्वयनी विलोक्यतीकमानने U. 3. 4; Si. 9. 28; Amaru. 59. -**Comp** -**भरः**, -**भारः** a fine head of hair; पटय जवने काशिमंच सजा कवीमं Git. 12.

कवल, -**ल** 1 A mouthful; आस्वाद-वद्विः कवलेमृगानां R. 2. 5; 9. 59; कवल-च्छेदेन संपादिताः U. 3. 16.

कवलित *a* 1 eaten, swallowed up (as a mouthful) 2 Chewed. 3 (Hence) Taken, seized; as in **प्लुता** कवलितः

कवाट see कपाट.

कवि *a*. 1 Omniscient; Bg. 8. 9; Ms 4. 24. 2 Intelligent, clever, wise. 3 Thinking, thoughtful. 4 Praise-worthy -**वि**: 1 A wise man, a thinker, a sage; कवीनामुद्यमः कविः Bg. 10. 37; Ms 7. 49, 2. 151. 2 A poet; तद्ब्रूहि रामवरित आहः कविंरवि U. 2; मंदः कवियज्ञा-प्राधी R. 1. 3; इदं कविष्यः पूर्वस्यो नमोवाकं प्रशास्ते U. 1. 1; Si 2. 83 3 An epithet of Sykura, the preceptor of the Asuras. 4 Vālmiki, the first poet. 5 Brahmā 6 The sun -**f**. The bit of a bridle; see कविता -**COMP**. -**उद्देहः** an epithet of Vālmiki the first poet. -**पुत्रः** an epithet of Sukra. -**राजः** 1 a great poet; श्रीधर कविराजराजमुकुटालंकार-श्लोकः कृतं occurring in the last verse of every canto of Nishadha Charita. 2 N. of a poet, author of a poem called राघवपांडवीय. -**रानायणः** an epithet of Vālmiki.

कविक, **का** The bit of a bridle.

कविता Poetry; सुकविता कवसि राज्येन की Bb. 2. 21.

कवि (**वी**) *वे* The bit of a bridle.

कवोद्य *a*. Slightly warm, tepid; R. 1. 67, 84.

कव (**व**) (**opp** हव) An oblation of food to deceased ancestors; एव दे प्रथमं कवः प्रदत्ते हव्यकवयोः Ms. 3. 147; 97, 128. -**व्या**: A class of manes. -**COMP**. -**बाह** *m*, -**बाहः**, -**बाहनः** fire.

कश: A whip (usually in pl.). -**का** A whip; इदानीं सुकुमारजसिन् निःशंकं कर्कशाः कशाः ॥ तव गात्रे पतित्यति सहात्मकं मनोरथः ॥ Mk. 9. 35 (where the word may be *m*. or *f*.) 2 Flogging. 3 A string, rope.

कशिपु *m*. or *n*. 1 A mat. 2 A pil-low. 3 A bed. -**गु**: 1 Food. 2 Clo-thing. 3 Food and clothing (ac-cording to विष).

कशे (**से**) *ह* *m*. *n*. 1 The back-bone. 2 A kind of grass.

कश्मल *a*. Foul, dirty, disgraceful, ignominious; मस्त्वशात्कश्मला किंवदंती स्वादिस्मिन्त धिक्मानयन् U. 1. 42. -**ल** 1 Dejection of mind, lowness or de-pression of spirits; कश्मलं महदाविशत् Mb.; कुतस्त्वा कश्मलमिदं विषमे समुपस्थितं Bg. 2. 2. 2 Sin. 3 Swoon.

कश्मीरः (**प**) *N*. of a country, the modern Kāshmir. (Its position is thus described in Pantraas:—आरद्रामट-मारय कुकुमारिदंतांकः । तावत्कश्मीदेशः स्यात् पंचाशद्योजनमवकः). -**COMP** -**जः** -**ज** -**जन्मन** *m* *n*. saffron; कश्मीरजस्य कदुनापि वितानम्य Bv. 1. 71.

कक्ष *a*. Fit to be whipped or flog-ged. -**इय** Spirituous liquor.

कश्यपः 1 A tortoise. 2 N. of a Rishi, the husband of Aditi and Diti and thus the father both of gods and demons. [He was the son of Marichi, the son of Brahma. He bears a very important share in the work of creation. According to Mahabharata and other accounts, he married Aditi and 12 other daughters of Daksha, and begot on Aditi the twelve Adityas. By his other twelve wives he had a numerous and very diversified progeny: serpents, reptiles, birds, demons, nymphs of the lunar constellation. He was thus the father of gods, demons, men, beasts, birds and reptiles—in fact of all living beings. He is therefore often called Prajapati].

कश् *U*. (**कषि**-ते, **कषि**) 1 To rub, scratch, scrape; समुलकाय कषति Sk.; Bk. 3. 49. 2 To test, try, rub on a touch-stone (as gold); उद्देन कषनिवा-लसकषपाषाणनिमे नमस्तले N. 2. 69. 3 To injure, destroy. 4 To itch.

कष *a*. Rubbing, scraping. -**क**: 1 Rubbing. 2 A touch-stone; उद्देन कषनिवालसत् कषपाषाणनिमे नमस्तले N. 2. 69; Mk. 3. 17.

कषण 1 Rubbing, marking, scratch-ing; कङ्कलद्विषमङ्गिककषणोक्तयेन संपातिभिः U. 2. 9. कषणकषापास्तमक्षणिभिः Ki. 5. 47. 2 Test of gold by the touch-stone.

कषा-कशा *q*. *v*.

कषाय *a*. 1 Astringent; S. 2. 2 Fragrant; स्फुटितकमलानोदनेमीकषायः Me. 31; U. 2. 21; Mv. 5. 41. 3 Red, dark-red; वृताङ्कुरास्वाङ्कषायकटः Ku. 3. 32. 4 (Hence) Sweet-sounding; Māl. 7. 5 Brown, 6 Improper, dirty.

-**यः**, -**यं** 1 Astringent flavour or taste (one of the six *rasas*): see कटु. 2 The red colour. 3 A decoction with one part of a drug mixed with four, eight, or sixteen parts of water (the whole being boiled down

until one quarter is left); Ms. 11. 154. 4 Plastering, smearing; Ku. 7. 17; anointing. 5 Perfuming the body with unguents; Ra. 1. 4. 6 Gum, resin, extract or exudation from a tree. 7 Dirt, uncleanness. 8 Dulness, stupidity. 9 Attachment to worldly objects. —यः 1 Passion, emotion. 2 Kaliyuga.

कषायित *a.* 1 Tinged, reddened, coloured; अनुवैव कषायितस्तनो Ku. 4. 4; Si. 7. 11. 2 Affected.

कषि *a.* Injurious, mischievous, hurtful.

कषे (से) क्का The backbone, the spine.

कष्ट *a.* 1 Bad, evil, ill, wrong; रामहस्तमदुष्या कष्टा कष्टतरं गता R. 15. 43 'gone from bad to worse', (reduced to a wretched condition) 2 Painful, grievous; मोहादुष्टकष्टतरः प्रबोधः R. 14. 56; कष्टोऽयं सल्लु सल्लमावः Ma. 1 full of cares; Ms. 7. 50; Y. 3. 29; कष्टा वृष्टिः पराधीना कष्टो वासो निराश्रयः । निर्धनो व्यवसायश्च सर्वकष्टा दृष्टिः ॥ Chāṇ. 59. 3 Difficult; क्रीडु कष्टोऽधिकारः V. 3. 1. 4 Hard to subdue (as an enemy); Ms. 7. 186, 210. 5 Mischievous, hurtful, injurious. 6 Boding evil. —हं 1 Evil, difficulty, misery, suffering, hardship, pain; कष्टं सत्त्वनपत्यता S. 6; धियर्थः कष्टं-श्रवाः Pt. 1. 163 2 Sin, wickedness. 3 Difficulty, effort; कष्टेन somehow or other —हं *ind.* Alas! Ah! हा चिक् कष्टं; हा कष्टं जरामिदुतुरुषः पुत्रेवजायते Pt. 4. 78. —COMP. —आगत *a.* arrived or got with difficulty. —कर *a.* giving pain, troublesome. —तपस्व *a.* one who practises hard penance; S. 7. —साहय *a.* to be accomplished with difficulty. —स्थानं *a.* bad station, a difficult or disagreeable place.

कष्टि *f.* 1 Test, trial. 2 Pain, trouble.

कक्ष 1. 1. P. (कसति, कसित) To move, go, approach. With निष् (Caus.) 1 to take or draw out. 2 to turn or drive out, banish, expel; निरकासयद्रवि-मेतवसुं विद्यालयादपरदिग्गणिका Si. 9. 10; येनाहं जीवलोकाणिष्कासयिष्ये Ma. 6. —य to open, cause to expand; वनमुकाङ्क्षिलव-प्रकाशितः (कुम्भेः) Ghaṭ. 19. —वि to open, expand (fig. also); विकसति हि पतंगस्यो-द्वे पुंडरीकं Māl. 1. 28; Si. 9. 47, 82; Ku. 7. 55; निजहृदि विकसंतः Bh. 2. 78. (Caus.) to open, cause to expand; चंद्रो विकासयति कैवल्यचक्रालं Bh. 2. 73; Si. 15. 12; Amaru. 84. —II. 2 A. (कस्ते or कस्ते) To go. 2 To destroy.

कस्तु (स्तु) रिका, कस्तुरी Musk; कस्तु-रिकातिलकमालि विषाय सारं Bv. 2. 4; 1. 121; Ch. P. 7. —COMP. —सृगः the mu-k-deer.

कह्लारं The white lotus, कह्लारपद्मकुमानि सुधर्विधुम्ब R. 3. 15.

काक्षः A kind of cane.

कांसीयं White copper.

कांस्य *a.* Made of white copper or bell-metal; Ms. 4. 55. —स्य 1 Bell-metal or white copper; Ms. 5. 114; Y. 1. 190. 2 A gong of bell-metal. —स्यः, —स्यं A drinking vessel (of brass), a goblet; Si. 15. 81. —COMP. —कारः (री *f.*) a brazier, a worker in bell-metal. —तालः a cymbal. —भाजनं a brass-vessel. —मलं verdigris.

काकः 1 A crow; काकोपि जीवति चिराय बलिं च मुने Pt. 1. 24. 2 (Fig.) A contemptible fellow, base or impudent person. 3 A lame man. 4 Bathing by dipping the head only into water (as crows do). —की A female crow. —कं A multitude of crows. —COMP. —अक्षिगोलकन्याय see under न्याय. —अरिः an owl. —उदरः a snake; काकादरो येन विनीतद्वयः Kavirāja. —उलूकि-कार. —उलूकीयं the natural enmity of the owl and the crow; (काकोलकीयं is the name of the third Tantra in the Pañchatantra). —विचा the gunjā plant. —छद्ः, —छदिः 1 a wagtail. 2 a side lock of hair; see काकपक्ष below. —जातः the (Indian) cuckoo. —तालीय *a.* (any thing) taking place quite unexpectedly and accidentally, an accident; अहो न सल्लु मोः तदेतत् काकतालीयं नाम Māl. 5; काकतालीयवत्प्राप्य दृष्टापि विधिममतः H. Pr. 35; sometimes used adverbially in the sense of 'accidentally'; फलति काकतालीयं तेभ्यः प्राज्ञा न विन्यति V. 2. 14. —न्याय see under न्याय. —तालुकि *a.* contemptible, vile. —दंतः (lit.) the tooth of a crow; (fig.) anything impossible or not existing; श्वेषर्षणं searching after impossibilities, (said of any useless and unprofitable task).

—खजः the submarine fire. —निद्रा a light slumber (easily broken) —पक्षः, —पक्षकः side-locks of hair on the temples of boys and young men (especially of the Kshatriya caste); काक-पक्षकस्त्वय चित्तितः R. 11. 1, 31, 42; 3. 28; U. 3. —पद्दं the sign (▲) in Mss. denoting that something has been left out. —स्रः a particular mode of sexual intercourse. —पुच्छः, —पुष्टः the (Indian) cuckoo. —षेय *a.* shallow; काकषेया नदी Sk. —भीरुः an owl. —मृगः a gallinule. —वः barren corn (the ear of which has no grain); यथा काकव्याः शोका यथा-रथप्रवातिलाः । नाममात्रा न सिद्धी हि वनती-वास्तथा नराः ॥ Pt. 2. 86; तथैव पांडवाः सर्वे यथा काकव्या इव Mb. ; (काकव्याः निष्फल-तृणान्यं) —कस् the shrill sound of a crow (considered as a sign of future good or evil under different circumstances); Si. 6. 76. —बध्वा a woman that bears only one child. —स्वरः a shrill tone (as that of a crow).

काकव (रु) क *a.* 1 Timid, cowardly. 2 Naked, 3 Poor, indigent. —कः 1 A hen-pecked husband. 2 (की *f.*) An owl. 3 Fraud, deceit, trick.

काक (का) रुः A raven. —लं A jewel worn upon the neck.

काकालिः, —ली *f.* 1 A low and sweet tone; अनुवद्मस्यकाकलीसहितं U. 3; Ra. 1. 8. 2 A musical instrument with a low tone used by thieves to ascertain whether a person is asleep or not; क-णिमुसकाकलीसंज्ञकः...प्रत्ययनेकोपकरणमुक्तः Dk. 49. 3 Scissors. 4 The Gunjā plant. —COMP. —रवः the (Indian) cuckoo.

काकिणी, काकिणिका 1 A shell or cowrie used as a coin. 2 A sum of money equal to 20 cowries or to a quarter of a Papa 3 A weight equal to a quarter of a Māsha. 4 A part of a measure. 5 The beam of a balance. 6 A cubit.

काकिनी *f.* 1 A quarter of a Papa q. v. 2 A quarter of a measure. 3 A cowrie; H. 3. 123.

काकुः *f.* 1 Change of the voice under different emotions such as fear, grief, anger; भिन्नकंठस्वनिर्वाहः काकु-स्थितिर्निर्वाहः S. D.; अलीकाकाकुकरणकुशलता K. 222. (Hence). 2 A word of negation used in such a manner that it implies the contrary (affirmative) as in questions of appeal; (in such cases the intended meaning is suggested by a change of the voice). 3 Muttering, murmuring. 4 Tongue.

काकुत्स्थः A descendant of ककुत्स्थ, an epithet of kings of the solar dynasty; काकुत्स्थमालोकयतां नृपाणां R. 6. 2; 12, 30, 46; see ककुत्स्थ.

काकुत् The palate.

काकोलः 1 A raven; Y. 1. 174. 2 A snake. 3 A boar. 4 A potter. 5 A division of the infernal regions or hell; Y. 3. 223.

काक्षः A sidelong look, a glance. —क्षं Frown, look of displeasure, malicious look; काक्षिणानादरोक्षितः Bk. 5. 28.

कामः A crow; cf. काक.

कांक्ष 1 P. (epic Atm. also). (कांक्षति, कांक्षित) 1 To wish, desire, long for; यत्कांक्षति तथोभिरप्यमुनयस्तस्मिन्पश्यन्मी S. 7. 12; न शोचति न कांक्षति Bg. 12. 7; न कांक्षि विजयं कृष्ण 1. 32; R. 12. 58; Ms. 2. 242. 2 To expect, wait for. With अभि to long for, wish. —आ 1 to desire, long or wish for; प्रत्यासत्तं रिपु-राचकां R. 7. 47, 5. 38; Ms. 2. 162; M. 91; Y. 1. 153. 2 To require, need. —अस्था to lie in, wait for. —वि to wish, desire or long for. —समा to wish or desire.

कांक्षा 1 Wish, desire. 2 Inclination, appetite; as in भक्षकांक्ष.

कांक्षि *a.* (की *f.*) Wishing for, desirous; दर्शनं, जलं &c.; Bg. 11. 52.

काचः 1 Glass, crystal; आकरो वसरागाणां जन्म काचमणेः कुतः H. Pr. 44; काचमुल्लेखं विक्रीतो हतं चित्तमणिर्मया Sānti. 1. 12. 2 A loop, a swinging shelf, a string so fastened to the yoke as to sup-

port burdens. 3 An eye-disease, an affection of the optic nerve, producing dimness of sight. —COMP. —घटी a glass ewer. —भाजनं a glass vessel. —मणिः crystal, quartz. —मलं, —लवणं, —संभवं black salt or soda.

काचनं, काचनकं A string or tape which ties a parcel or bundle of papers or the leaves of a Manuscript; cf. कचेल.

काचनकिर m. A manuscript, writing

काचुकः 1 A cock. 2 The Chakravāka bird.

काजलं 1 A little water. 2 Bad water.

काचन a. (नी f.) Golden, made of gold; तन्मये च स्फटिककला काचनी वासयति: Ms. 79; काचनं वलयं S. 6. 5; Ms. 5. 112. —नं 1 Gold; (गद्यं) अमेवापि काचनं Ms. 2. 239. 2 Lustre, brilliancy. 3 Property, wealth. 4 The filament of a lotus. —नः 1 The Dhātūrā plant. 2 The Champaka tree. —COMP. —अंगी a woman with a golden (i. e. yellow) complexion; Bv. 2. 72. —कंदरः a gold-mine. —गिरिः N. of the mountain Meru. —सूः f. 1 golden (yellow) soil. 2 gold-dust. —संधिः a treaty of alliance between two parties on terms of equality; cf. H 4. 113.

काचनारः (—लः) The Kovidāra tree.

काचिः, —ची f. 1 A woman's girdle or zone furnished with small tinkling bells or other ornaments; पतावता नन्दतुमेयशोभि काचोद्युगस्थानमभिदितायाः Ku. 1. 37, 3. 55; Ms. 28; Si. 9. 82; R. 6. 43. 2 N. of an ancient city in the south of India, regarded as one of the sacred cities of the Hindus; (for the names of the seven cities, see अवंति). —COMP. —पुरी, —नगरी the same as काचि (2). —पदं the hips and loins.

काजिकं, काजिका Sour gruel.

काडुकं Acidity.

काठः A rock, stone.

काठिनं, —न्यं 1 Hardness, tightness; काठिन्यकृत्स्नं S. 3. 11. 2 Sternness, hard-heartedness, cruelty.

काण a. 1 One-eyed; अङ्गु काणः Sk.; काणेन चक्षुषा किं वा H. Pr. 12; Ms. 3. 155. 2 Perforated, broken (as a cowrie), प्रातः काणवराटकोपि न मया वृणंस शुभा श्वं मां Bh. 3. 4; (Mar. कुट्टी कवडी).

काणयः, —रः Son of a one-eyed woman.

काणेली 1 An unchaste or faithless woman. 2 An unmarried woman. —COMP. —मातु m. one whose mother is an unmarried woman; son of an unmarried woman; (a term of reproach occurring usually in the

voc. case only); काणेलीनातः अस्ति किं चिद्विहं यदुपलभ्यति lik. 1.

कांडः, —हं 1 A section, a part in general. 2 The portion of a plant from one knot to another. 3 A stem, stock, branch; लीलोत्खातयुगलकांडकवल-च्छेदे U. 3. 16; Amaru 95; Ms. 1. 46, 48. 4 Any division of a work; such as a chapter of a book; as the seven Kāṇḍas of the Rām. 5 A separate department or subject; e. g. ज्ञानं कर्म &c. 6 A cluster, bundle, multitude. 7 An arrow. 8 A long bone, a bone of the arms or legs. 9 A cane, reed. 10 A stick, staff. 11 Water. 12 Opportunity, occasion. 13 Private place. 14 Vile, bad, sinful, (at the end of comp. only). —COMP. —कारः a maker of arrows. —गोचरः an iron arrow.

—पटः, —पटकः a screen surrounding a tent, curtain; Si. 5. 22. —पातः an arrow's flight, range of an arrow.

—पुष्टः 1 one of the military profession, a soldier. 2 the husband of a Vaisya woman. 3 an adopted son, any other than one's own son. 4 (as a term of reproach) a base-born fellow, one who is faithless to his family, caste, religion, profession &c. In Mv. 3 Jāmadagnya is styled by शतानंद as कांडपुष्टः; (स्वकुलं पुष्टतः कुत्सा यो वे पकुलं व्रजेत् । तेन दुश्चरितेनासी कांडपुष्ट इति सूतः). —भंगः a fracture of bones or limbs. —बाणी the lute of a Chāṇḍāla. —संधिः a knot, joint (as of a plant). —सुष्टः one who lives by arms, warrior, soldier.

कांडवत् m. An archer.

कांडीरः An archer; (this word also is sometimes used like कांडपुष्ट as a term of reproach; cf. Mv. 3).

कांडोलः A basket of reed; see कंडोल.

कात् ind. An exclamation of abuse or insult, usually in combination with कृ; कात्कृ to insult, dishonour; वन्यैर्धर्ममेतेन हृष्टः सदासि कात्कृतः Bhāg.

कातर a. 1 Cowardly, timid, discouraged; पर्जयति च कातरात् Pt. 4. 42; Amaru. 7, 30, 75; R. 11. 78; Ms. 77. 2 Distressed, grieved, afraid; क्षिप्तं कातरासि S. 4. 3 Agitated, perplexed, confused; Bh. 1. 60. 4 Tremulous through fear (as eyes); R. 2. 52; Amaru. 79.

कातर्यं Cowardice; कातर्यं केवला नीतिः शौर्यं आपद्बोधितम् R. 17. 47.

कात्यायनः 1 N. of a celebrated writer on grammar who wrote Vārtikas to supplement the Sūtras of Pāṇini. 2 N. of a sage who is a writer on civil and religious law; Y. 1. 4.

कात्यायनी 1 An elderly or middle-aged widow; (dressed in red clothes). 2 N. of Pārvatī. —COMP. —दुक्, —सुतः N. of Kārtikeya.

काथंचित्क a. (स्त्री f.) Accomplished with difficulty.

काथिकः A narrator of stories; also a writer of stories.

कादंबः 1 A kind of goose (कलईस); R. 13. 55; Rs. 4. 9. 2 An arrow; Si. 18. 29. 3 A sugarcane. 4 The Kadamba tree —चं Flower of the Kadamba tree; R. 13. 27.

कादंबरं A spirituous liquor distilled from the flowers of the Kadamba tree. विशेष्यं मधु माधवाः सरसमत्र कादंबरं Si. 4. 66. —स्त्री 1 A spirituous liquor distilled from the flowers of the कदंब tree. 2 Spirituous liquor or wine in general; कादंबरीसक्षिप्तं प्रथम-सौहृदमिष्यते S. 6; or कादंबरीमदादिद्विगुणितलोचनस्य युक्तं हि लांगलभतः पतनं पृथिव्याम् Udb. 3 The fluid issuing from the temples of a rutting elephant. 4 An epithet of Sarasvatī, the goddess of learning. 5 A female cuckoo.

कादंबिनी f. A row of clouds; मदीयमातिवृद्धिनी भवतु कापि कादंबिनी R. G.; Bv. 4. 9.

कादाचित्क a. (स्त्री f.) Incidental, occasional.

काद्वेयः A kind of snake.

कानवं 1 A forest, a grove; R. 12. 27, 13. 18; Ms. 18, 42; कानवावनि forest-ground. 2 A home, house. —COMP. —अग्निः wild fire, conflagration. —ओक्य m. 1 an inhabitant of a forest. 2 a monkey.

कानिष्ठिकं The little finger.

कानिष्ठिनयः, —यी The offspring of the youngest child.

कानीनः 1 The son of an unmarried woman; कानीनः कन्यकाजातो मातामहदुतो मतः Y. 2. 129; see also the definition given in Ms. 9. 172. 2 N. of व्यास. 3 N. of Karna.

कांत a. 1 Desired, favourite, loved, dear; कांतं कर्तुं चाशुभं M. 1. 4. 2 Pleading, agreeable; भूमिकातिवृणुणे R. 1. 16. 3 Lovely, beautiful; सर्वः कांतमाधीवं पश्यति S. 2. —तः 1 A lover. 2 A husband; कांतोदंतः सुहृदुपगतः संगमात् किंचिदूनः Ms. 100; Si. 10. 3, 29. 3 Any beloved person. 4 The moon. 5 The spring. 6 A kind of iron. 7 A precious stone (in comp. with सूर्य, चंद्र and अयस्क). 8 An epithet of Kārtikeya. —तं Saffron. —COMP. —आयसं the loadstone. —पक्षिच m. a peacock. —लोहं the loadstone.

कांता 1 A beloved or lovely woman. 2 A mistress, wife in general; कांतसखस्य शयनीयशिलातलं ते U. 3. 21; Ms. 19; Si. 10. 73. 3 The Priyangu creeper. 4 Large cardamoms. 5 The earth. —COMP. अमिदोहदः the Asoka tree; see अत्रोक.

कातारः, —रं 1 A large or dreary forest; ग्रहं तु पृथिवीहिं कातारपुत्रिरिष्यते Pt. 4. 81; Bh. 1. 86; Y. 2. 88. 2 A bad road. 3 A hole, cavity. —रः

1 A red variety of the sugarcane.
2 Mountain ebony.

कांतिः *f.* 1 Loveliness, beauty; Me. 15; अङ्गिराकांतिः S. 5. 19. 2 Brightness, lustre, brilliance; Me. 84. 3 Personal decoration or embellishment. 4 Wish, desire. 5 (In Rhet.) Beauty enhanced by love; (S. D. thus distinguishes कांति from शोभा and दीप्ति:—रूपयौवनलालित्यं भोगाद्यैरंगशुषणं । शोभा शोका सैव कांतिर्मन्थाभ्याभिता द्युतिः । कांतिरेवातिविस्तीर्णा दीप्तिरित्यभिधीयते, 130, 131). 6 A lovely or desirable woman. 7 An epithet of Durgā. —Comp. —कर *a.* beautifying, illuminating. —द्व *a.* beautifying, adorning. (—द्व) 1 bile. 2 clarified butter. —द्व, —दायक, —दायिन् *a.* adorning. —भूत *m.* the moon.

कांतिम् *a.* Lovely, beautiful, splendid; Ku. 4. 5, 5. 71; Me. 30. —*m.* The moon.

काद्वं Anything roasted or baked in an iron pan or oven.

काद्विकः A baker, a confectioner.
कादिशाय *a.* 1 Put to flight, running away, fugitive; मृगजनः कादिशीकः संवृत्तः Pt. 1. 2 (Hence) Terrified, afraid; Bv. 2. 178.

कान्यकुब्जः N. of a country; see कन्याकुब्ज.

कापटिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Fraudulent, dishonest. 2 Wicked, perverse. —कः A flatterer, parasite.

कापट्यं Wickedness, fraud, deceit.
कापट्यः A bad road; (lit. and fig.).

कापालः, कापालिकः A follower of a certain Saiva sect (the left-hand order) characterized by carrying skulls of men in the form of garlands and eating and drinking from them; Pt. 1. 212.

कापालिन् *m.* N. of Siva.

कापिक *a.* (की *f.*) Shaped or behaving like a monkey.

कापिल *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Peculiar or belonging to Kapila. 2 Taught by, or derived from, Kapila. —लः 1 A follower of the Sāṅkhya system of philosophy propounded by Kapila. 2 Tawny colour.

कापुरुषः A mean contemptible fellow, coward, wretch; हस्तुतः कापुरुषः स्वल्पकेनापि तुष्यति Pt. 1. 25, 361.

कापेयं 1 The monkey species. 2 Monkey-like behaviour, monkey-tricks.

कापोत *a.* (की *f.*) Grey, of a dirty white colour. —तं 1 A flock of pigeons. 2 Antimony. —तः The grey colour. —Comp. —अंजनं antimony applied to the eyes as collyrium.

काम् *ind.* An interjection used in calling out to another.

कामः 1 Wish, desire; संतानकामाय B. 2. 65, 3. 67; oft. used with the inf. form; गंतुकामः desirous to go;

Bg. 2. 62; Ms. 2. 94. 2 Object of desire; सर्वान् कामान् समश्नुते Ms. 2. 5.

3 Affection. love. 4 Love or desire of sensual enjoyments considered as one of the four ends of life (पुरुषार्थ); cf. अर्थ 8 and अर्थकाम. 5 Desire of carnal gratification, lust; Ms. 2. 214. 6 The god of love. 7 N. of Pradyumna. 8 N. of Balarāma. 9 A kind of mango tree. —सं 1 Object of desire. 2 Semen virile.

[Kama is the Cupid of the Hindu mythology—the son of Krishna and Rukmini. His wife is Rati. When the gods wanted a commander for their forces in their war with Taraka, they sought the aid of Kama in drawing the mind of Siva towards Parvati, whose issue alone could vanquish the demon. Kama undertook the mission; but Siva, being offended at the disturbance of his penance, burnt him down with the fire of his third eye. Subsequently he was allowed by Siva to be born again in the form of Pradyumna at the request of Rati. His intimate friend is Vasanta or the spring; and his son is Aniruddha. He is armed with a bow and arrows—the bow-string being a line of bees, and arrows flowers of five different plants]. —Comp. —अग्निः 1 a fire of love, violent or ardent love. 2 violent desire, fire of passion. —संदीपनं 1 inflaming the fire of love. 2 an aphrodisiac. —अंकुशः 1 a finger-nail. 2 the male organ of generation. —अंबः the mango tree. —अधिकारः the influence of love or desire. —अधिष्ठित *a.* overcome by love. —अनलः see कामाग्नि. —अंध *a.* blinded by love or passion. (—घः) the (Indian) cuckoo. —अंधा musk. —अस्त्रिन् *a.* getting food at will. —अभिकाम *a.* libidinous, lustful. —अरुण्यं a pleasant grove. —अरिः an epithet of Siva. —अभिन् *a.* amorous, lustful, lascivious. —अवतारः N. of Pradyumna. —अवसायः suppression of passion or desire, stoicism. —अदानं 1 eating at will. 2 unrestrained enjoyment. —आतुर *a.* love-sick, affected by love; कामातुराणां न मयं न लज्जा Subhāsh. —आत्मजः an epithet of Aniruddha, son of Pradyumna. —आत्मन् *a.* lustful, libidinous, enamoured; Ms. 7. 27. —आयुधं 1 arrow of the god of love. 2 membrum virile. (—घः) the mango tree. —आयुध *m.* 1 a vulture, 2 Garuda. —आर्त *a.* love-stricken, affected by love; कामार्तं हि प्रकृतिपुण्यश्रेतत्वाच्चेनेषु Me. 5. —आसक्त *a.* overcome with love or desire, impassioned, lustful. —ईप्सु *a.* striving to obtain a desired object. —ईश्वरः 1 an epithet of Kubera. 2 the supreme soul. —उद्वं 1 voluntary libation of

water. 2 a voluntary libation of water to deceased friends exclusive of those who are entitled to it by law; Y. 3. 4. —उपहतं *a.* affected by or overcome with passion. —कला N. of Rati, the wife of Kāma. —कान् *a.* following the dictates of love or passion. —कार *a.* acting at will, indulging one's desires. (—रः) 1 voluntary action, spontaneous deed; Ms. 11. 41, 45. 2 desire, influence of desire; Bg. 5. 11. —कूटः 1 the paramour of a harlot. 2 harlotry. —कुत् *a.* 1 acting at will, acting as one likes. 2 granting or fulfilling a desire. (—मः) the Supreme soul. —कलि *a.* lustful. (—लिः) 1 a paramour. 2 copulation. —क्रीडा 1 dalliance of love, amorous sport. 2 copulation. —य *a.* going of one's own accord, able to act or move as one likes. (—या) an unchaste or libidinous woman; Y. 3. 6. —गति *a.* able to go to any desired place; R. 13. 76. गुणः 1 the quality of passion, affection. 2 satiety, perfect enjoyment. 3 an object of sense. —चर, —चार *a.* moving freely or unrestrained, wandering at will; Ku. 1. 50. —चार *a.* unchecked, unrestrained. (—रः) 1 unrestrained motion. 2 independent or wilful action, wantonness; न कामचारो मयि शङ्कनीयः R. 14. 62. 3 one's will or pleasure, free will, कामचारमुद्रा Sk. Ms. 2. 220. 4 sensuality. 5 selfishness. —चारिन् *a.* moving unrestrained; Me. 63. 2 libidinous, lustful. 3 self-willed. (—मः) 1 Garuda. 2 a sparrow. —ज *a.* produced by passion or desire; Ms. 7. 46, 47, 50. —जित् *a.* conquering love or passion; R. 9. 33. (—मः) 1 an epithet of Skanda. 2 of Siva. —तालः the (Indian) cuckoo. —द *a.* fulfilling a desire, granting a request or desire. —दा = कामप्रेषु q. v. —दर्शन *a.* looking lovely. —दूष *a.* 'milking one's desires', granting every desired object; प्रीता कामदुषा हि सा R. 1. 80, 2. 63; Māl. 3. 31. —दुषा, —दुष्ट *f.* a fabulous cow yielding all desires; Bg. 10. 28. —दूती the female cuckoo. —देवः the god of love. —प्रेषु *f.* the cow of plenty, a heavenly cow yielding all desires. —हस्तिन् *m.* an epithet of Siva. —पति, —पत्नी *f.* Rati, wife of Cupid. —पालः N. of Balarāma. —प्रवेदनं expressing one's desire, wish or hope, काञ्चित् कामप्रवेदने Ak. —प्रश्नः an unrestrained or free question. —कलः a species of the mango tree. —भोगः (pl.) sensual gratification. —महः a festival of the god of love celebrated on the full-moon day in the month of Chaitra. —मूढ, —मोहित *a.* influenced or infatuated by love; U.

2. 5. -रसः seminal discharge. -रसिक *a.* lustful, libidinous; हृष्यमपि युवा काम-रसिकः Bh. 3. 112. -रूप *a.* 1 taking any form at will; जानामि त्वं प्रकृतिरूपं कामरूपं मोहनः Ms. 6. 2 beautiful, pleasing. (-पाः) (pl.) a district lying in the east of Bengal (the western portion of Assam); R. 4. 83, 84. -रेखा -लेखा *a.* harlot, courtesan. -लता membrum virile. -लोल *a.* overcome with passion, love-stricken. -वरः a gift chosen at will. -वृक्षः 1 the spring. 2 the mango tree. (-भा) moon-light. -वह्न *a.* influenced by love. (-ज्ञः) subjection to love. -वह्य *a.* subject to love. -वाद *a.* saying anything at will. -विहृत *a.* disappointing desires. -वृत्त *a.* addicted to sensual gratification, licentious, dissipated; Ms. 5. 154. -वृत्ति *a.* acting according to will, self-willed, independent; न कामवृत्तिर्वचनीयमिहो Ku. 5. 82. (-रतिः) *f.* 1 free and unrestrained action. 2 freedom of will. -वृद्धिः *f.* increase of passion. -वंदं the trumpet flower -शरः 1 a love-shaft. 2 the mango tree. -शास्त्र the science of love, erotic science. -संयोगः attainment of desired objects. -सखः the spring. -सू *a.* fulfilling any desire; R. 5. 33. -सूत्रं N of an erotic work by Vātsyāyana. -हेतुक *a.* produced by mere desire without any real cause; Bg. 16. 8.

कामतः *ind.* 1 Of one's own accord, willingly. 2 Voluntarily, knowingly, intentionally, wilfully; Ms. 4. 130; पदा सृष्टं च कामतः Y. 1. 168. 3 From passion or feeling, lustfully; Ms. 3. 173 4 At will, freely, unrestrained.

कामन *a.* Lustful, libidinous -न् कामे, wish. -ना Wish, desire.

कामनीयं Beauty, attractiveness.

कामधनिम् *m.* A brazier.

कामम् *ind.* 1 According to wish or inclination, at will; कामगामी. 2 Agreeably to desire; Mu. 1. 25; 3 To the heart's content; U. 3. 16. 4 Willingly, joyfully; Sānti. 4. 4. 5 Well, very well (a particle of assent); it may be that; मनामनस्याहत्या वा कामं क्षाम्यतु नः क्षमी Si. 2. 43. 6 Granted or admitted (that); true that, no doubt; (generally followed by तु, तथापि, yet, still); कामं न तिष्ठति मदान्न-संशयो सा सुखिष्ठमनविषया न तु दुष्टिरस्याः S. 1. 31; 2. 1; R. 4. 13, 6. 22; 13. 75; Mal. 9. 34. 7 Indeed, forenoon, really; R. 2. 43; (often implying unwillingness or contradiction). 8 Better, rather (usually with न) काममा मरणाच्छिदेदं गृहे कृत्यमनस्यपि । न वैदेनां प्रयच्छेत्तु दुष्प्रहीनाय कश्चित् Ms. 7. 89.

कामधामन *a.* Lustful, libidinous;
कामधाम *a.* B. 19. 50; S. 3.
कामविदुः

कामल *a.* Lustful, libidinous. -लः 1 The spring. 2 A desert. कामलिका Spirituous liquor. कामवद् *a.* 1 Desirous, wishing 2 Lustful.

कामिन् *a.* (-नी *f.*) Lustful. 2 Desirous. 3 Loving, fond. -म. 1 A lover, a lustful person (paying particular attention to ladies); स्वया चन्द्र-चा चातिसंकीर्णते कामिजनसाथः S. 3; स्व कामिनो मदनद्वितिसुदाहर्तृ V. 4. 11; Amaru. 2; M. 3. 14. 2 A uxorious husband. The ruddy goose or चक्रवाक bird. 4 A sparrow. 5 An epithet of Siva. 6 The moon. 7 A pigeon. -नी 1 A loving, affectionate or fond woman; Ms. 8. 112. 2 A lovely or beautiful woman; उदयति हि नृशोकः कामिनीयंदपदुः Mk. 1. 57; केषां नैवा कथय कविताकामिनी कौतुकाय P. R. 1. 22. 3 A woman (in general); श्रवण जहार चतुर्वे कामिनी R. 9. 69; Ms. 63, 67; Rs. 1. 28 4 A timid woman. 5 Spirituous liquor.

कासुक *a.* (का or की *f.*) 1 Wishing, desirous. 2 Lustful, libidinous -कः 1 A lover, a libidinous man; कासुकेः कुंभीलकेश परिहृत्या चंद्रिका M. 4; R. 19. 33; Rs. 6. 9. 2 A sparrow. 3 The Asoka tree -का A woman desirous of wealth. -की A libidinous or lustful woman.

कापिलः, कापीलः N. of a tree; Māl. 9. 31.

कावलः A carriage covered with a woollen cloth or blanket.

कावचिकः A vendor of shell-ornaments, dealer in shells.

कांबोजः 1 A native of the Kambojas; Ms. 10. 44. 2 A king of the Kambojas. 3 The Punnaṅga tree. 4 A species of horse from the Kamboja country.

काम्य *a.* 1 To be desired, desirable; हृषा विद्वा च काम्यास्तं Sānti. 2. 8. 2 Optional, performed for some particular object (opp. नित्य); अंते काम्यस्य कर्मणः R. 10. 50; Ms. 2. 2; 12. 89; Bg. 18. 2. 3 beautiful, lovely, charming, handsome; नास्ते न काम्यः R. 6. 30; U. 5. 12. -व्या A wish, desire, intention, request; ब्राह्मणकाम्या Mk. 3; R. 1. 35; Bg. 10. 1. -COMP. -अभिमायः a self-interested motive or purpose. -कर्मन् *n.* a rite performed for some particular object and with a view to future fruition. -गिर *f.* agreeable speech. -दानं 1 an acceptable gift. 2 a free-will-offering; voluntary gift. -मरणं voluntary death, suicide. -व्रतं a voluntary vow.

काम्ल *a.* Slightly acid, acidulous.

कायः, प 1 The body; विनाति कायः कल्याणपदां पीपयोरितं तु चंदनेन Bh. 2. 71; कायेन ममसा बुद्ध्या Bg. 5. 11; so कायेन, वाचा, ममसा &c. 2 The trunk of a tree. 3 The body of a lute (the whole

lute except the wires). 4 A multitude, assemblage, collection. 5 Principal, capital. 6 Home, residence, habitation. 7 A butt, a mark. 8 Natural temperament. -यं (with or without तीर्थ) The part of the hand just below the fingers, especially the little finger, (this part being considered sacred to Prajāpati is called राजापतितीर्थ; cf. Ms. 2. 58-59). -यः One of the eight forms of marriage, generally known as राजापत्य q. v.; Y. 1. 60; Ms. 3. 38. -COMP. -अग्निः the digestive faculty. -कुक्षः bodily suffering or pain. -चिकित्सा the third of the eight departments of medical science, treatment of diseases affecting the whole body. -मानं measurement of the body. -चलनं an armour. -रथः 1 the writer-caste (proceeding from a क्षत्रिय father and a क्षत्र mother). 2 a man of that caste; कायस्य इति लक्ष्मी मन्त्र Mu. 1; Y. 1. 336; Mk. 9. (-रथा *f.*) 1 a woman of that caste. 2 the myrobala tree. (-रथी *f.*) the wife of a कायस्य. -स्थित *a.* corporeal, bodily.

कायक (-यिका *f.*), कायिक (की *f.*) *a.* Relating to the body, bodily, corporeal; कायिकृत्यः Ms. 12. 8. -का Interest (whatever is given for the use of money). -COMP. -वृद्धिः *f.* 1 interest consisting in the use of any animal or capital stock pawned. 2 interest of which the payment does not affect the principal, or the use of the body of an animal pledged by the person to whom it is pledged.

कार *a.* (री *f.*) At the end of comp.) Making, doing, performing, working, maker, doer, author; ग्रंथकारः author; कुम्हारः, हृष्यणकार &c. &c. -रः 1 Act, action; as in पुरुषकार. 2 A term denoting a sound or a word which is not inflected; as अकार Ms. 2. 76, 126; ककार, झकार &c. 3 Effort, exertion; Si. 19. 27. 4 Religious austerity. 5 A husband, lord; a master. 6 Determination. 7 Power, strength. 8 A tax or toll. 9 A heap of snow. 10 The Himālaya mountain. -COMP. -अवरः a man of a mixed and low caste, born from a Nishāda father and Vaidehi mother; cf. Ms. 10. 36. -कर *a.* working, acting as agent. -शुः a toll-station.

कारक *a.* (रिका *f.*) (Usually at the end of comp.). 1 Making, acting, doing, performing, creating, doer &c; स्वमस्य कारकः Y. 3. 150; 2. 156; वर्णसंकरकारकैः Bg. 1. 42; Ms. 7. 304; Pt. 5. 36. 2 An agent. -कं 1 (In gram.) 1 The relation subsisting between a noun and a verb in a sentence; (or between a noun and other words governing it); there

are six such Kārakas, belonging to the first seven cases, except the passive: (1) कर्तुः; (2) कर्मन्; (3) कर्णः; (4) सम्पदान्; (5) अपादान्; (6) अधिकरण. 2 That part of grammar which treats of these relations; i. e. syntax. —COMP. —हृदयं (in Rhet.) a figure of speech in which the same Kāraka is connected with several verbs in succession; e. g. स्थितिं कृणोति वेदति विपद्यति निषिषति विलोकयति तिथेत् । अतस्मिन्नुच्चित्ति नवपरिणया वधुः सत्येन K. P. 10. —हेतुः the active or efficient cause; (opp. जायकहेतुः).

कारणम् 1 A cause, reason; कारणकोषः कुटुम्बिकः M. 1. 18; R. 1. 74; Bg. 13. 21. 2 Ground, motive, object; किं पुनः कारणं Mbh.; Y. 2. 203; Ms. 3. 347; कारणमाहूयतीं तनुं R. 16. 22. 3 An instrument, means; Y. 3. 20, 65. 4 (In Nyāya phil.) A cause, that which is invariably antecedent to some product and is not otherwise constituted; or according to Mill, 'the antecedent or concurrence of antecedents on which the effect is invariably and unconditionally consequent'; according to Naiyāyikas it is of three kinds; (1) समवायि (intimate or inherent); as threads in the case of cloth; (2) असमवायि (non-intimate or non-inherent); as the conjunction of the threads in the case of cloth; (3) निमित्त (instrumental) as the weaver's loom. 5 The generative cause, creator, father; Ku. 5. 81. 6 An element, elementary matter; Y. 3. 148; Bg. 18. 18. 7 The origin or plot of a play, poem, &c. 8 An organ of sense. 9 The body. 10 A sign, document, proof or authority; Ms. 11. 84. 11 That on which any opinion or judgment is based. —COMP. —उत्तरं special plea, denial of the cause of complaint; admission of the charge generally but denial of the actual issue (in law). —कारणं an elementary or primary cause; an atom. —गुणः a quality of the cause. —सुत a. 1 caused. 2 forming the cause. —माला a figure of speech, 'a chain of causes'; यथोपरि चेत् पूर्वस्य पूर्वकारणस्य हेतुः । तदा कारणमाला स्यात् K. P. 10; e. g. Bg. 2. 62, 63; also S. D. 728. —बन्दिन् m. a complainant, plaintiff. —वारि n. the original water produced at the beginning of the creation. —विहीन a. without a cause. —हृदयं (in Vedānta phil.) the inner rudiment of the body, causal frame.

कारणम् 1 Pain, agony. 2 Casting into hell.

कारणिक a. 1 An examiner, a judge. 2 Causal.

कारणवः A sort of duck; तं वारि विहाय नीरालिनीं कारणवः वेचते V. 2. 23.

कारणमित्र m. 1 Brazier. 2 A mineralogist.

कारणः A crow.

कारणकः N. of a tree (किपाक).

कारा 1 Imprisonment, confinement. 2 A prison-house, a jail. 3 Part of a lute below the neck. 4 Pain, affliction. 5 A female messenger. 6 A female worker in gold. —COMP. —अगार, —गृह, —वेदमन् n. a prison-house, a jail; कारागृहं विजितवासेन लक्ष्मणेनोदितमात्रसादात् R. 6 40; Sānti. 4. 10; Bh 3. 21. —युक्तः 5 prisoner. —पालः a guard of a prison, jailor.

कारिः f. Action, act. —m. or f. An artist, mechanic

कारिका 1 A female dancer. 2 A business, trade. 3 A memorial verse, or a collection of such verses on grammatical, philosophical or scientific subjects; e. g. Bhāṭṭi's Kārikās on grammar; सांख्यकारिका. 4 Torment, torture. 5 Interest.

कारीयं A heap of dried cowdung.

कारु a. (रु f.) 1 A maker, doer, an agent, servant. 2 An artisan, mechanic, artist; कारुभिः कारितं तेन कृत्रिमं स्पष्टेते Vb. 1. 13; इति स सा कारुतेषु लेखितं नलस्य च स्वस्य च सख्यमीक्षते N. 1. 38; Y. 2. 249, 1. 187; Ms. 5. 128; 10. 12. (They are:—तदा च तन्वायश्च नापितो रजकस्तथा । पंचमश्चकारश्च कारुः शिल्पिनो मताः ॥). —रुः 1 An epithet of विश्वकर्मा the architect of the gods. 2 An art, a science. COMP. —चोरः one who commits burglary, a dacoit. —जः 1 a piece of mechanism, any product of manufacture. 2 a young elephant. 3 a hillock, an ant-hill 4 froth.

कारुणिक a. (की f.) Compassionate, kind, tender; Nāg. 1. 1.

कारुण्यं Compassion, kindness, pity; कारुण्यमातन्वते Git. 1; कर्ण्यः कारुण्यस्य Bv. 1. 1.

कार्कश्यं 1 Hardness, roughness. 2 Firmness. 3 Solidity; Si. 2. 17; Pt. 1. 190. 4 Hard heartedness, sternness, cruelty; कार्कश्यं गणितेऽपि वेतसि Amaru. 24.

कार्तवीर्यः The son of Kṛitavīrya and king of the Haihayas, who ruled at Māhishmati. [Having worshipped Dattatreya, he obtained from him several boons, such as a thousand arms, a golden chariot that went wheresoever he willed it to go, the power of restraining wrong by justice, conquest of earth, invincibility by enemies &c.; (cf. R. 6. 39.) According to the Vayu Purāṇa he ruled justly and righteously for 85000 years and offered 10000 sacrifices. He was a contemporary of Ravana whom he once captured and confined like a beast in a corner of his city; cf. R. 6. 40. Kṛitavīrya was slain by Parasurama for having carried off by violence the Kamadhenu of his

revered father Jamadagni. Kṛitavīrya is also known by the name Sahasrarjuna.]

कारणस्वरं Gold; स तन्वार्तस्वरमाहूयः Si. 1. 20; इत्येव K. 82.

कार्तविर्यः An astrologer, fortune-teller; कार्तविर्यो नाम सूता सुदं ब्रह्म Dk. 130.

कार्तिक a. (की f.) Relating to the month of Kārtika; R. 1. 39. —कः 1 N. of the month in which the full moon is near the कृत्तिका or Pleiades (corresponding to October-November). 2 An epithet of Śkanda. —की f. The full moon day in the month of Kārtika.

कार्तिकः N. of Śkanda (so called because he was reared by the six Kṛittikās). [Karukeya is the Mars or god of war of the Indian mythology. He is the son of Siva (but born without the direct intervention of a woman). Most of his epithets have reference to the circumstances of his birth. Siva cast his seed into Agni (who had gone to the god in the form of a dove while he was enjoying Pārvatī's company), who being unable to bear it cast it into the Ganges; (hence Śkanda is called Agnibhu, Gangeputra). It was then transferred to the six Kṛittikās (when they went to bathe in the Ganges), each of whom therefore conceived and brought forth a son. But these six sons were afterwards mysteriously combined into one of extraordinary form with six heads and twelve hands and eyes, (hence he is called Kārtikeya, Shadānana, Shānmukha &c.). According to another account the seed of Siva was cast by the Ganges into a thicket of reeds (Sara); whence the boy was called Saravanabhaya, or Sarajanman. He is said to have pierced the mountain Krauncha, whence his name Kraunchadāraya. He was the commander of the army of the gods in their war with Taraka, a powerful demon q. v., whom he vanquished and slew; and hence his names Senana and Tarakajit. He is represented as riding a peacock.] —COMP. —मत्तः f. Pārvatī mother of Kārtikeya.

कारुण्यं Totality, entirety; ताद्विषयत कारुण्येन विज्ञान्यान् प्रक्षिपयन् Ms. 3. 183.

कारुण्य a. (की f.) Muddy, soiled or covered with mud.

कारुण्यः 1 A petitioner, a suitor, a candidate. 2 A reg. 3 La.

कारुणिकः 1 A pilgrim. 2 One who maintains himself by carrying water from holy rivers. 3 A caravan of pilgrims. 4 An experienced man. 5 A parasite.

कारुण्यं 1 Poverty, indigence, wretchedness; अकृपाकारुण्यं 2 Compassion, pity. 3 Niggardliness, imbecility; Bg. 2. 7. 4 Levity, lightness of spirit.

कापीस *a.* (सी *f.*) Made of cotton. -सः -सं 1 Anything made of cotton; Ms. 8. 326; 12. 64. 2 Paper. -सी The cotton plant. COMP. -अस्थि *n.* the seed of the cotton plant. -नासिका spindle. -सौचिक *a.* made of cotton thread; Y. 2. 179.

कापीसिक *a.* (सी *f.*) Made of or from cotton.

कापीसिका, कापीसी *f.* The cotton plant.

कार्मण *a.* (जी *f.*) 1 Finishing a work. 2 Doing any work well or completely. -जं Magic, witchcraft; निशित्यनाकरणे कार्मणज्ञा Bv. 2. 79; Vikr. 2. 14, 8. 2.

कार्मिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Manufactured, made. 2 Embroidered, intermixed with coloured thread (as cloth). 3 Any variegated texture.

कार्मुक *a.* (की *f.*) Fit for or able to do a work, doing it well and completely. -कं 1 A bow; स्वयि चापिज्य-कार्मुके S. 1. 6. 2 A Bamboo.

कार्य *pot. p.* What ought to be done, made, performed, effected &c; कार्यं सफ़लं नृपसिद्धिना लोतोवहा यालिनी S. 6. 16; साक्षिणः कार्यः Ms. 8. 61; सो दंडः, विचारः &c. -कं 1 Work, affair, business; कार्यं त्वया नः प्रतिपन्नत्वं Ku. 3. 14; Ms. 5. 150. 2 Duty; Si. 2. 1. 3 Occupation, enterprise, emergent business. 4 A religious rite or performance. 5 A motive, object, purpose; Si. 2. 36; H. 4. 61. 6 Want, need, occasion, business (with instr.); किं कार्यं भवतो ह्येन द्युतिस्तस्मै हस्तस्तेन मे V. 2. 20; तुणेन कार्यं भवतीश्वराणां Pt. 1. 71; Amaru. 71. 7 Conduct, department. 8 A law-suit, legal business, dispute &c; बहिर्निष्क-म्य ज्ञातव्यं कः कः कार्यार्थीति Mk. 9; Ms. 8. 43. 9 An effect, the necessary result of a cause (opp. कारण). 10 (In gram.) Operation, विभक्तिकार्यं declension. 11 The denouement of a drama; कार्योपलक्ष्यमादी तदुपनि रचयन् Mu. 4. 3. 12 healthiness (in medicine). 13 Origin. -COMP. -अक्षम *a.* unable to do one's duty, incompetent. -अकार्य-विचारः discussion as to the propriety or otherwise of anything, deliberation on the arguments for and against any proceeding. -अधिपः 1 the superintendent of a work or affair. 2 the planet that decides any question in astrology. -अर्थः 1 the object of any undertaking, a purpose; Ms. 7. 167. 2 an application for employment. 3 any object or purpose. -अर्थिन् *a.* 1 making a request. 2 seeking to gain one's object or purpose. 3 seeking an employment. 4 pleading a cause in court, going to law; Mk. 9. -आसनं seat of transacting business. -ईक्षणं superin-

tendence of public affairs; Ms. 7. 141. -उद्धारः discharge of a duty. -कर *a.* efficacious -कारणे (*dual*) cause and effect; object and motive. °भावः the relation of cause and effect. -कालः time for action, season, fit time or opportunity. -मौरवं importance of an affair. -चित्तक *a.* 1 prudent, cautious, considerate. (-कः) manager of a business, executive officer; Y. 2. 191. -व्युत्त *a.* out of work, out of employ, dismissed from an office. -दर्शनं 1 inspection of a work. 2 inquiry into public affairs. -निर्णयः settlement of an affair. -पुटः 1 a man who does any useless thing. 2 a mad, eccentric or crazy man. 3 an idler. -प्रद्वेषः dislike to work, idleness, laziness. -प्रेष्यः an agent, a messenger. -वस्तु *n.* an aim or object. -विपत्ति *f.* a failure, reverse, misfortune. -शेषः 1 the remainder of a business; Ms. 7. 153. 2 completion of an affair. 3 part of a business. -सिद्धिः *f.* success. -स्थानं place of business, office. -हंतु 1 obstructing or marrying another's work; H. 1. 77. 2 opposed to another's interests.

कार्यतः *ind.* 1 Through some object or motive. 2 Consequently, necessarily.

कार्श्यं 1 Thinness, emaciation, leanness; Me. 29. 2 Smallness, littleness, scantiness; R. 5. 21.

कार्षः A husbandman, a cultivator.

कार्षापणः, -णं (or -पणकः) A coin or weight of different values; Ms. 8. 136, 336; 9. 282 (=कृष). -णं Money.

कार्षापणिक *a.* (की *f.*) Worth one कार्षापण.

कार्षिक=कार्षापण *q. v.*

कार्ण *a.* (जी *f.*) 1 Belonging to Krishna or Vishnu; R. 15. 24. 2 Belonging to Vyāsa. 3 Belonging to the black antelope; Ms. 2. 41. 4 black.

कार्णायस *a.* (सी *f.*) Made of black iron. -सं Iron.

कार्णिः An epithet of the god of love; Si. 19. 10.

काल *a.* (ली *f.*) Black, of a dark or dark-blue colour. -लः 1 The black or dark-blue colour. 2 Time (in general); विलंबितकालः कालः निवाच स मनोरथः R. 1. 33; तस्मिन्काले at that time; काय-ज्ञातविनेहेन कालो गच्छति भविता H. 1. 1 the wise pass their time &c. 3 Fit or opportune time (to do a thing), proper time or occasion; (with gen. loc., dat. or inf.); R. 3. 12, 4. 6, 12. 69; पर्जन्यः कालवर्षा Mk. 10. 60. 4 A period or portion of time (as the hours or watches of a day); पदे काले विवसत् V. 2. 1; Ms. 5. 153. 5 The weather. 6

Time considered as one of the nine *dravyas* by the Vaisheshikas. 7 The supreme spirit regarded as the destroyer of the universe, being a personification of the destructive principle; कालः कात्या भुवनफलके क्रीडति प्राणि-शारेः Bh. 3. 39. 8 Yama, the God of death; कः कालस्य न गोचरंतरगतः Pt. 1. 146. 9 Fate, destiny. 10 The black part of the eye. 11 The (Indian) cuckoo. 12 The planet Saturn. 13 N. of Siva. 14 A measure of time (in music or prosody). 15 A person who distills and sells spirituous liquor. 16 A section, part. -लं 1 Iron. 2 A kind of perfume. -COMP. -अयस् iron. -अक्षरिकः a scholar, one who can read and decipher. -अनहः a kind of sandal tree, black kind of aloe; Bv. 1. 70; R. 4. 81. (-*n.*) the wood of that tree; Rs. 4. 5; 5. 5. -अग्निः, अनलः the destructive fire at the end of the world. -अंश *a.* having a dark blue body (as a sword with a dark-blue edge). -अजिनं hide of a black antelope. -अंजनं a sort of collyrium; Ku. 7. 20, 82. -अंजजः the (Indian) cuckoo. -अतिपातः, -अतिरेकः loss of time, delay. -अत्ययः 1 delay, lapse of time. 2 loss by lapse of time. -अवयसः 1 'presiding over time,' epithet of the sun. 2 the Supreme soul. -अधुनादिन् *m.* 1 a bee. 2 a sparrow. 3 the Chataka bird. -अंतकः time, regarded as the god of death, and the destroyer of every thing. -अंतरं 1 an interval. 2 a period of time. 3 another time or opportunity. °आवृत्त *a.* hidden or concealed in the womb of time. °क्षम *a.* able to bear delay; अकाशसमा देव्याः क्षीरापस्या K. 263; S. 4. °विषः an animal venomous only when enraged, as a rat. -अश्वः a dark, watery cloud. -अवधिः appointed time. -अधुनि *f.* period of mourning, ceremonial impurity caused by the birth of a child or death of a relation in the family; see अशौच. -अयसं iron. -उत्त *a.* sown in due season. -कजं a blue lotus. -कंदकंदः an epithet of Siva. -कंदः 1 a peacock. 2 a sparrow. 3 an epithet of Siva; U. 6. -करणं appointing or fixing time. -कणिका, -कणी *f.* misfortune. -कर्मन् *n.* death. -कीलः noise. -कुटः Yama. -कुटः, -ई (a) a deadly poison. (b) the poison churned out of the ocean and drunk by Siva; अद्यापि मोक्षति हरः किल कालहृदं Ch. P. 50. -कुत् *m.* 1 the sun. 2 a peacock. 3 supreme spirit. -कसः lapse of time, course of time; कालक्रमेण in course or process of time; Ku. 1. 19. -क्षिपा 1 fixing a time. 2 death. -क्षेपः 1 delay, loss of time. Ms. 22; मयि कालक्षेपं ना कुप Pt. 1. 2 passing the time. -कैवर्पः,

-खंडं the liver. -गंगा the river Yamunā. -वर्षः a year. -चक्रं 1 the wheel of time (time being represented as a wheel always moving). 2 cycle, 3 (hence fig.) the wheel of fortune, the vicissitudes of life. -चिह्नं a symptom of approaching death. -चोदित a. summoned by the angel of death. -ज्ञ a. knowing the proper time or occasion (of any action); अथास्तु द्वि नरिणामकालो मनीषवः R. 12. 33; Si. 2. 83. -ज्ञः 1 an astrologer. 2 a cock. -त्रयं the three times; the past, the present and the future; °वर्ग K. 46. -दंडः death. -धर्मः, -धर्मन् m. 1 the line of conduct suitable to any particular time. 2 fated time, death; न पुनर्जीवितः कश्चिकालधर्ममुपागतः Mb.; परितः कालधर्मणा &c. -धारणा prolongation of time. -नियोगः decree of fate or destiny; Ki. 9. 13. -निरूपणं determination of time, chronology. -नेत्रिः the rim of the wheel of time. 2 N. of a demon, uncle of Ravana, deputed by him to kill Hanumat. 3 N. of a demon with 100 hands killed by Vishnu. -पक्व a. ripened by time; i. e. spontaneously; Ms. 6. 17, 21; Y. 3. 49. -परिवासः standing for a time so as to become stale. -पाशः the noose of Yama or death. -पाशिकः a hangman. -पृष्ठ 1 a species of antelope. 2 a heron. (-कं) 1 N. of the bow of Karna; Ve. 4. 2 a bow in general. -प्रभातं autumn or Sarad; (the two months following the rainy season considered as the best time). -प्रभातः as epithet of Siva. -मानं measure of time. -मृगः a species of ape. -मेखी f. the Manjishtha plant. -यवनः a king of Yavanas and enemy of Krishna and an invincible foe of the Yadavas. Krishna, finding it impossible to vanquish him on the field of battle, cunningly decoyed him to the cave where Muchukunda was sleeping who burnt him down. -यापः, -यापनं procrastination, putting off. -योगः fate, destiny. -योगिन् m. an epithet of Siva. -रात्रिः, -रात्री f. 1 a dark night, 2 the night of destruction at the end of the world (identified with Durgā). -लोहं steel. -विप्रकर्षः prolongation of time. -वृत्तिः f. periodical interest (payable monthly, quarterly or at stated times); Ms. 8. 153. -वेला the time of Saturn, i. e. a particular time of the day (half a watch every day) at which any religious act is improper. -सरोधः 1 keeping back for a long time; Ms. 9. 143. 2 lapse of a long period of time. -सहज a. opportune, timely. -सर्पः the black and most poisonous variety of the snake. -सर्पः the black

antelope. -सूत्रं, -सूत्रकं 1 thread of time or death. 2 N. of a particular hell; Y. 2. 222; Ms. 4. 88. -संशयः the tamāla tree. -स्वरूप a. terrible as death, (death-like in form). -हरः an epithet of Siva. -हरणं loss of time, delay; S. 3; U. 5. -हानिः f. delay; R. 13 16.

कालकं Liver. -कः 1 A mole, freckle. 2 A water-snake. 3 The black part of the eye.

कालंजरः 1 N. of a mountain and adjacent country (modern Kallinjar). 2 An assembly of religious mendicants. 3 An epithet of Siva.

कालसेव Buttermilk (produced in a jar by churning).

काला An epithet of Durgā.

कालापः 1 The hair of the head. 2 A serpent's hood. 3 A demon, an imp, a goblin. 4 A student of the Kalāpa grammar. 5 One who knows this grammar.

कालापकं 1 An assemblage of the pupils of Kalāpa. 2 The doctrines or teachings of Kalāpa.

कालिक a. (की f.) 1 Relating to time. 2 Depending on time; विशेषः कालिकीत्यस्या Ak. 3 Seasonable, timely.

-कः 1 A crane. 2 A heron. -का 1 Blackness, black colour. 2 Ink, black ink. 3 Price of a commodity to be paid by instalments. 4 Periodical interest paid at stated times. 5 A multitude of clouds, a dark cloud threatening rain; कालिकेव निविडा बलाकिनी R. 11. 15. 6 Flaw (alloy &c.) in gold. 7 The liver. 8 A female crow. 9 A scorpion. 10 Spirituous liquor. 11 N. of Durgā. -कं Black sandalwood.

कालिंग a. (की f.) Produced in or belonging to the Kalinga country. -नः 1 A king of that country; प्रतिजग्राह कालिन्धस्तमक्षिर्जलसाधनः R. 4. 40. 2 A snake of that country. 3 An elephant. 4 A species of cucumber. -नः (pl.) N. of a country; see कलिंग. -कं A water-melon.

कालिन्ध a. (की f.) Connected with or coming from the mountain Kalinda or the river Yamunā; कालिन्धः पुलिन्दु कलिङ्गपितृत्वं Ve. 1. 1; R. 15. 23; Sānti. 4. 13. -Comp. -कर्पणः, -भेवनः an epithet of Balarāma q. v. -सू f. Sanjñā (संज्ञा), a wife of the sun. -सोदरः Yama, the god of death. कालिन्ध m. Blackness; Amaru. 88; Si. 4. 57.

कालिन्धः N. of a tremendously large serpent who dwelt at the bottom of the Yamunā (which was a ground forbidden to Garuḍa, the enemy of serpents, owing to the curse of the sage Saubhari). He was crushed to death by Krishna when he was but a

boy; R. 6. 49. -Comp. -दम्नः, -मर्दनः epithets of Krishna.

काली 1 Blackness. 2 Ink, black ink. 3 An epithet of Pārvatī, Siva's wife. 4 A row of black clouds. 5 A woman with a dark complexion. 6 N. of Satyavati, mother of Vyāsa. 7 Night. -Comp. -तनयः a buffalo.

कालीकः A heron.

कालीन a. 1 Belonging to a particular time. 2 Seasonable.

कालीचं A kind of sandal-wood; also कालीचक.

कालुष्यं 1 Foulness, dirtiness, turbidness, muddiness (fig. also); कालुष्यमुपाति बुद्धिः K. 103 becomes muddy or defiled. 2 Opacity. 3 Disagreement.

कालेय a. Belonging to the Kali age. -वं 1 The liver. 2 Black sandal-wood; Ku. 7. 9. 3 Saffron.

कालेयकः 1 A dog. 2 A species of sandal.

काल्पानिक a. (की f.) 1 Existing only in fancy, fictitious; काल्पानिकं सुखादिः. 2 Counterfeit, fabricated.

काव्य a. 1 Timely, seasonable. 2 Agreeable, pleasant, auspicious. -रु Day-break.

काव्यायकं Auspiciousness.

काव्यिक a. (की f.) Armorial. -र A multitude of men in armour.

कावुकः 1 A cock. 2 The chakrā vāka bird.

कावेरं Saffron.

कावेरी 1 N. of a river in the south of India; कावेरी सरितं पद्मः शंकरन्यासिवाकरो R. 4. 45. 2 A harlot, courtesan.

काव्य a. 1 possessed of the qualities of a sage or a poet. 2 Prophetic, inspired, poetical. -व्यः N. Sukra, preceptor of the Asuras. -र 1 Intelligence. 2 A female friend. -व्यं 1 A poem; महाकाव्यं; नैवकुतं नान क &c. 2 Poetics, poetry, poetical composition. (काव्य is defined by writers on Poetics in different ways; तद्वै शब्दादीं सङ्गणयन्तं कुर्वीत पुनः कापि K. P. 1 वाक्यं रसात्मकं काव्यं S. D. 1.; रसनिर्वाचनपादकः शब्दः काव्यं R. G.; शरीरं तावद्विद्यार्थं चिकित्सापदावली Kav. 1. 10; see (Upan. 1. 7 also). 3 Happiness, welfare. 4 Wisdom. 5 Inspiration. -को -अर्थः a poetical thought or idea. -चोरः a robber of the ideas of other poet, a plagiarist; वक्ष्ये देवा लुब्धाय काव्याद्यं चोराः प्रणीतवन्ति Vikr. 1. -चोरः a stealer of other men's poet. -नीमांसकः a rhetorician, critic. -रि a. one who has a taste for and appreciates the beauties of poet. -रिणः a figure of speech; thus defined. -काव्यालिंगं हेतोर्वचनपदार्थता K. P. 3. 9. जितोति नरु कंदर्पं नक्षिचक्षितं जितो Obhandr. 5. 118

जिथिन् m. A horse.

किञ्चर See under किम्.

किञ्च *ind.* Used for *कु* only at the beginning of comp. to convey the sense of 'badness', 'deterioration', 'defect', 'blame' or 'censure'; e. g. किञ्चला a bad friend; किञ्चरः a bad or deformed man &c.; see comp. below:—*Comp.* -दासः a bad slave, or servant. -नरः a bad or deformed man; a mythical being with a human figure and the head of a horse (अश्वमुख); जयोदाहरणं बाह्योपायमास किञ्चरान् B. 4. 78; Ku. 1. 8. ईश्वरः, ईश्वरः an epithet of Kubera. (-री *f.*) 1 a female Kinnara; Me. 56. 2 a kind of lute. -दुष्टः 'a low or despicable man', a mythical being with a human head and the form of a horse; Ku. 1. 14. ईश्वरः an epithet of Kubera. -प्रभुः a bad master or king; हिनाय वः संश्रुते स किञ्चः Ki. 1. 5. -राजन् *a.* having a bad king. (-म.) a bad king. -सखि *m.* (nom. sing. किञ्चला) a bad friend; स किञ्चला साधु न ज्ञास्ति योऽपि Ki. 1. 5.

किम् *pron. a.* (nom. sing. कः *m.*, का *f.*, किम् *n.*) 1 Who, what, (used interrogatively); प्रजासु कः केन पथा प्रयातीत्यश्वेतो वेदितुमस्ति शक्तिः S. 6. 25; कर्णपिमुनेन दृष्टुना हता त्वां वद किं न मे हृतं R. 8. 67; का खल्वेन प्रार्थयमानात्मना विकस्यते U. 2; कः कोऽत्र भोः. The pronoun is often used to imply 'power or authority to do a thing'; e. g. के आवां परिजातुं दुष्पदमाकन्द S. 1 'who are we &c.' i. e. what power have we &c. 2 The neuter (किं) is frequently used with instr. of nouns in the sense of 'what is the use of'; किं स्वामिचष्टा निरूपणेन H. 1; लोभश्चेदुपेन किं &c. Bh. 2 55; किं तां दृष्ट्वा S. 3; किं कुलेनोपदिष्टेन शीलमेवात्र कारणम् Mk. 9. 7. अपि, चित्, चन, चिदपि or चित् are often added to किं to give it an indefinite sense; विदेश कश्चिज्जटिलस्त्वोपबन्ध Ku. 5. 30 a certain ascetic &c.; कापि तत्र एवागतवती Māl. 1 a certain lady; कस्यापि कोपति निवेदितं च 1. 33; किमपि किमपि...जल्पतोरक्रमेण U. 1. 27; कस्मिंश्चिदपि महाभागपेयजन्मानि मन्मथविकारमुपलक्षितवानस्मि Māl. 1. किमपि, किञ्चित् 'a little', 'somewhat'; Y. 2. 116; U. 6. 35. किमपि also means indescribable; see अपि. इव is sometimes added to किम् in the sense of 'possibly', 'I should like to know'; (mostly adding force and elegance to the period); विना सीतादेव्या किमिव हि न दुःखं रघुपतेः U. 6. 30; किमिव हि मधुराणां मदनं नाकुतीनां S. 1. 20; see इव also. -*ind.* 1 A particle of interrogation; जातिमात्रेण किं कश्चिद्व्यतिष्ठेत् पूज्यते कश्चित् H. 1. 58 'is any one killed or worshipped' &c.; ततः किं what then. 2 A particle meaning 'why', 'wherefore'; किमकारणमेव दर्शनं विदुषि रतेन न दीयते Ku. 4. 7. 3 Whether 'its correlatives in the sense of 'or'

being किं, उन, उनाहो, आहोस्ति, वा, किंवा, अथवा; see these words). -*Comp.* -अपि *ind.* 1 to some extent, somewhat, to a considerable extent. 2 inexpressibly, indescribably (as to quality, quantity, nature &c.). 3 very much, by far; किमपि कमनीयं वपुरि S. 3; किमपि मीयते, किमपि करालं &c. -अर्थ *a.* having what motive or aim; किमर्थोऽयं यतः -अर्थ *ind.* why, wherefore. -आख्य *a.* having what name; किनाख्यस्य राजर्षेः सा पत्नी S. 7. -इति *ind.* why indeed, why to be sure, for what purpose (emphasizing the question); तस्मिन्मिथुदास्ते भरताः Māl. 1; किमिथुपास्याभरणानि यौवने धृतं त्वया वार्धक्येति वलकले Ku. 5. 41. -उ-उत 1 whether-or (showing doubt or uncertainty); किम् विषयमयं किम् मद्रः U. 1. 35, Amar. 9. 2 why (indeed); त्रियमुहस्तर्थाः किम् स्वज्यते. 3 how much more, how much less; यौवने धनसंपत्तिः प्रयुज्यमानावेति किम् यत्र चतुष्टयं H. Pr. 11; सर्वोचितशान्त्यैकैकमप्येवाभायतनं किम्तु समवायः K. 103; R. 14. 35; Ku. 7. 65. -करः a servant, slave; अनेहि मां किञ्चरमुहृतः R. 2. 35. (-रा) a female servant. (-री) the wife of a servant. -कर्तव्यता. -कार्यता any situation in which one asks oneself what should be done; किञ्कर्तव्यतामृदः 'being at a loss or perplexed what to do.' -कारण *a.* having what reason or cause. -किल *ind.* what a pity (expressing displeasure or dissatisfaction, (P. III. 3 151)); न संभावयामि न मर्षयामि तत्रभवाम् किञ्चिल्ल वृत्तं राजयिष्यति Sk. -क्षण *a.* one who says 'what is a moment,' a lazy fellow who does not value moments; H. 2. 91. -गोत्र *a.* belonging to what family. -च *ind.* moreover, and again, further. -चन *ind.* to a certain degree, a little. -चित् *ind.* to a certain degree, some what, a little; किञ्चित्कुम्भतेशेऽश्वी R. 15. 33; 2. 46, 12. 21. -ज्ञ *a.* 'knowing little', a smatterer. -कर *a.* doing something, useful. -कालः some time, a little time. -प्राण *a.* having a little life. -मात्र *a.* only a little. -उद्दत्त *a.* conversant with which Veda -सहि *ind.* how then, but, however. -तु *ind.* but, yet, however, nevertheless; अथैव चैनामनेति किम् लोकापवादो बलवान्मतो मे R. 14. 40, 1. 65. -देवत *a.* having what deity. -नामधेय, -नामन् *a.* having what name. -निमित्त *a.* having what cause or reason, for what purpose. -निमित्तम् *ind.* why, wherefore. -उ *ind.* 1 whether; किं नु मे मरणं श्रेयो पतिस्त्वानो जनस्य वा Nala. 10. 10. 2 much more, much less; अपि बेलोक्यराज्यस्य हेतोः किञ्च महीकृते Bg. 1. 35. 3 what indeed; किञ्च मे राज्येनार्थः -इ खलु *ind.* 1 how possibly, how is it that, why indeed, why, to be sure; किं नु खलु गीतायमाकर्षं

इष्टजननिष्ठादेति बलवदुक्तमिति वृत्तिः S. 5. 2 may it be that; किं नु खलु यथा वयमस्मान्मेवमिदमप्यस्मान् गतिं स्यात् S. 1. -एव, -एवम् 3, miserly, niggardly. -एवम् *a.* of what power or energy. -दुनर *ind.* how much more, or how much less; स्वदं रोपिते तु तदुपर्यते स्वेष्टः किं पुनरगमनेऽप्येत्युक्तं K. 291; Me. 3, 17; Ve. 3. -प्रकारं *ind.* in what manner. -प्रभाव *a.* possessing what power. -युत *a.* of what sort or nature. -रूप *a.* of what form or shape. -रुचि. -रि *f.* rumour, report; नरसं-धात्कृत्वा किञ्चिन्ती U. 1. 42; U. 1, 4. -वराटः an extravagant man. -वा *ind.* 1 a particle of interrogation; किं वा सुकुलं त्वत्स्य मातुः स्यात् S. 7. 2 or (corr. of किं 'whether'); राजमुक्तिं मृतं किञ्च जगामि Pt. 1; नरिह मारयामि किञ्च विप्रेष्यमाने किञ्च पशुधर्मेण व्यापात्रयामि *ibid.*; S. Til. 7. -विद् *a.* knowing what. -व्यापार *a.* following what occupation. -वीर्य *a.* of what habits. -रित्यत् *ind.* whether, how; इतिः श्रुतं हरति यतः किञ्चिरित्युक्तमिति Me. 14.

कियत् *a.* (Nom. sing. कियन् *m.*, कियती *f.*, कियन् *n.*) 1 How great, how far, how much, how many, of what extent or qualities (having an interrogative force); कियान्कालस्यैव स्थितस्य संज्ञातः Pt. 5; N. 1. 130; अयं भूतावासे विद्युश्च कियती याते न दृष्टा Sānti. 1. 25; ज्ञास्यसि कियद्भोजनं न रक्षति S. 1. 13; किञ्चद्विष्टं रत्नम् S. 4. 2 Of what consideration, i. e. of no account, worthless; राजेति कियती माया Pt. 1. 40; मातः कियदोरसः Ve. 5. 9. 3 Some, a little; a small number, a few (having an indefinite force); किञ्चदपि विकसतः सति संतः कियतः Bh. 2. 78; स्वदमिहान्तरमनेन नरेण पतति पदानि कियति चलन्ती Gīt. 6. -*Comp.* -एतिका effort, vigorous and persevering exertion. -कारलम् *ind.* 1 how long. 2 some little time. -चिरं *ind.* how long; कियच्चिरं आयासो गौरि Ku. 5. 50. -दूरं *ind.* 1 how far, how distant, how long; कियद्रे स जलाशयः Pt. 1; N. 1. 137. 2 for a short time, a little way.

किरः A hog.

किरकः 1 A scribe. 2 A pig.

किरणः 1 A ray or beam of light, a ray (of the sun, moon or any shining substance); चिकिरणसहितम् S. 2. 4; एको हि दोषो गुणसंनिपाते निमज्जतीतिः किरण-स्त्रिबन्धः Ku. 1. 8; Sānti. 4. 6; R. 5. 74; Si. 4. 58; 'सय radiant, brilliant. 2 A small particle of dust. -*Comp.* -मालिख *m.* the sun.

किरातः 1 N. of a degraded mountain tribe who live by hunting, a mountaineer; देशकरणकिरातारूपशब्दयुगाः क यातु संज्ञताः 'यदि नटगणकथिकिरातसंज्ञातिरकवद-नकरा न स्युः' Subhāsh. Ku. 1. 6, 15; Ratn. 2. 3. 2 A savage, barbarian. 3 A dwarf. 4 A groom, a horseman.

3 N. of Siva in the disguise of ■ Kirāta, -रा: (pl.) N. of a country. -COMP. -आशिर् m. an epithet of Garuda.

किराती f. 1 A female Kirāta, a woman of Kirāta tribe 2 A woman who carries a fly-flap or shawl; R. 13. 57. 3 A bawd, a procuress. 4 Pārvatī in the disguise of a Kirāta. 5 The celestial Gaṅgā.

किरि: 1 A hog, boar. 2 A cloud. किरित: -इ 1 A diadem, crown, crest, tiara; किरितवज्रजलव: Ku. 7. 92. 2 A trader. -COMP. -धारिर् m. a king. -आशिर् m. an epithet of Arjuna.

किरीटिन् a. Wearing a crown or diadem; Bg. 11. 17, 46; Pt. 3. -m. N. of Arjuna; Bg. 11. 35. (Mbh. thus accounts for the name:—पुत्र राज्ञेय मे वर्यं युष्मते दानवर्षणे: । किरिटेन सृष्टिं द्युमिं तेनाहुर्ना किरिटिन् ॥).

किरीर a. Variegated, spotted. -र: 1 N. of the Rākshasa slain by Bhīma; Vā. 5. 2 The variegated colour. -COMP. -जित्, -निद्रवन्, -वद्रवन्: epithets of Bhīma.

किल: 1 Play, trifling. -COMP. -किञ्चित् amorous agitation, weeping, laughing, being angry &c. in the society of a lover.

किल ind. 1 Verily, indeed, assuredly, certainly; अस्मिन् किल कित्तय उपद्रव M. 4; इदं किलाम्बानमोहरे वयः S. 1. 18. 2 As they say, as is reported (showing report or tradition एतिहा); भद्रय योगी किल कार्यवर्गि: R. G. 38; जवान क्रंस किल वासुदेव: Mbh. 3 A feigned action (अलीक); प्रसन्न सिंह: किल तां चकर्ष R. 2. 27; Ki. 11. 2. 4 Hope, expectation or probability; पापे: किल विजिग्यसे दुस्सु G. M. 5 Dissatisfaction, dislike; एवं किल केषिद्वदन्ति G. M. 6 Contempt; त्वं किल योग्यसे G. M. 7 Cause, reason (हेतु); (very rare); स किलेषमुक्त्वा न G. M. 'for he said so'.

किलकिल: -ला A sound, a cry expressing joy or pleasure.

किलकिलायते Den. A. To make a noise; Bk. 7. 102.

किलिज 1 A mat. 2 A thin plank of green wood, board.

किलिन्त m. A horse.

किलिष्ये 1 Sin; Ms. 4. 243; 10. 118; Bg. 8. 13, 6. 45. 2 A fault, offence, injury, guilt; Ms. 3. 235. 3 A disease, sickness.

किलस्य: -य A sprout, a young shoot; see किलस्य.

किरीटी 1 A colt, cub, the young of any animal; केसरिकिरीटी &c. 2 A youth, lad, a boy below fifteen, a minor in law (अज्ञानव्यवहारी), 3 The sun. -री A maiden, a young woman.

किरीटिका, -रा 1 N. of a country. 2 N. of a mountain situated in

that country. -घा, -घरा N. of a city, the capital of Kishkindha.

किष्कु a. Vile, contemptible, bad. -कु: m. or f. 1 The forearm. 2 A cubit, span.

किल्ल: -ल: किलस्य: -य A sprout, a young and tender shoot or foliage; अय: किलस्यराज: S. 1. 21; किलस्यमल्लं करुहे: 2. 10; किलस्यै: सल्लेखिण पाणिभि: R. 9. 35.

कीकट a. (की f.) 1 Poor, indigent. 2 Miserly. -ट: (pl.) N. of a country (Behar). -ट: A horse.

कीकल a. Hard, firm. -ल: A bone.

कीचका: 1 A hollow bamboo. 2 A bamboo rattling or whistling in the wind; इन्द्रायते मधुरवनिह: कीचका: पूर्वनागा: Me. 56; R. 2. 12; 4. 73; Ku. 1. 8. 3 N. of a people. 4 N. of the commander-in-chief of king Virāta. [While Draupadī in the guise of Sairandhri was residing at the court of king Virāta with her five husbands also disguised, Kīchaka once happened to see her, and her beauty stirred up wicked passion in his heart. He thenceforward kept a sinister eye on her, and endeavoured through the help of his sister, the king's wife, to violate her chastity. Draupadī complained of his unmannerly conduct towards herself to the king; but when he declined to interfere, she sought the assistance of Bhīma, and at his suggestion showed herself favourable to his advances. It was then agreed that they should meet at mid-night in the dancing hall of the palace. Pursuant to appointment Kīchaka went there and attempted to embrace Draupadī (as he fancied Bhīma to be owing to the darkness of night). But the wretch was at once seized and crushed to death by the powerful Bhīma]. -COMP. -जित् m. an epithet of Bhīma, the second Pāṇḍava prince.

कीट: 1 A worm, an insect; कीटोपि समानसंगदारोवति सती शिर: H. Pr. 45. 2 A term expressive of contempt (generally at the end of comp.); द्विपर्कट: a wretched elephant; so पक्षि-कीट: &c. -COMP. -स्रा sulphur, -सर्ज silk. -जा lac. -मणि: a firefly.

कीटका: 1 A worm. 2 A bard of the Māgadhā tribe.

कीटुश्च, कीटुका (की f.), कीटुका (की f.) Of what kind or sort, of what nature; तस्मात् कीटुका विभेदविभवा: कीटश्च प्रवीरोद्य: Prab. 1; N. 1. 187.

कीकाश a. 1 Cultivating the soil. 2 Poor, indigent. 3 Niggardly. 4 Small, little. -रा: 1 An epithet of Yama, the god of death. 2 A kind of monkey.

कीर: 1 A parrot; एवं कीरस्य मनीष्य-स्य वीर्यमाशङ्क्यति Br. 1. 58. -रा: (pl.) The country and the people of Kāshmirā. -रं Flesh. -COMP. -वृक्ष:

the mango tree (liked by parrots). -वर्णक: a king of perfume.

कीर्ण a. 1 Strewn, spread, cast, scattered. 2 Covered, filled. 3 Placed, put. 4 Injured, hurt; see कृ.

कीर्णि: f. 1 Scattering. 2 Covering, hiding, concealing. 3 Injuring.

कीर्तनं 1 Telling, narrating. 2 A temple. -ना 1 Narration, recital. 2 Fame, glory.

कीर्त्य-कृत q. v.

कीर्ति: f. 1 Fame, renown, glory; इह कीर्तिमवाप्नोति Ma. 2. 9; वंशस्य कर्तारम-नेतकीर्ति R. 2. 64; Me. 45. 2 Favour, approbation. 3 Dirt, mud. 4 Extension, expansion. 5 Light, lustre. 6 Sound. -COMP. -भाज् a. famous, celebrated, renowned. (-m.) an epithet of Droṇa, the military preceptor of the Kauravas and Pāṇḍavas. -शेष: survival or remaining behind only in fame, leaving nothing behind but fame; i. e. death; cf. नामशेष, अलेख्यशेष.

कीट् 1 P. 1 To bind. 2 To pin. 3 To stake.

कील: 1 A wedge, a pin; कीलोपाटीव वानर: Pt. 1. 21. 2 A lance. 3 A post, pillar. 4 A weapon. 5 The elbow. 6 A blow with the elbow. 7 A flame. 8 A minute particle. 9 N. of Siva.

कीलक: 1 A wedge or pin. 2 A pillar, column; see कील.

कीलाल: 1 A heavenly drink similar to Amrita, beverage of the gods. 2 Honey. 3 A beast. -क 1 Blood. 2 Water. -COMP. -धि: the ocean. -प: a demon, goblin.

कीलिका The pin of an axle.

कीलिता a. 1 Tied, bound. 2 Fixed, nailed, pinned down; तेन मम हृदयनिवन्-समसारकीलितं Gīt. 7; सा नञ्जेतासि कीलितेव Māi. 5. 10.

कीश a. Naked. -ज्ञ: 1 An ape, monkey. 2 The sun. 3 A bird.

कु: f. 1 The earth. 2 The base of a triangle or any plane figure. -COMP. -पुत्र: Mars.

कु ind. A prefix implying 'badness', 'deterioration', 'depreciation', 'sin', 'reproach', 'littleness', 'want', 'deficiency' &c. Its various substitutes are कृ (कृच्छ), कृ (कवीण), का (काण), कि (किन्तु); cf. Pt. 5. 17. -COMP. -कामन् a. a bad deed, a mean act. -ग्रह: an unpropitious planet. -ग्राम: a petty village or hamlet (without a king's officer, as agni-śāstrin, a physician or a river). -लेख a. wearing bad or ragged garments. -व्ययी wickedness, evil conduct, impropriety. -जन्मन् a. low-born. -तप्त a. deformed, ugly. (-कु) an epithet of Kubera. -सत्वी a bad lute. -स-की 1 a sophistical or fallacious argument. 2 a heterodox doctrine, free-

thinking; कुतर्कश्रमः सततपरिश्रममनम् G. L. 31. पथः a sophistical mode of arguing. -तीर्थ a bad teacher. -दिनं an evil or unpropitious day. -दृष्टिः f. 1 weak sight. 2 an evil eye, sinister eye (fig.). 3 an opinion or doctrine opposed to the Vedas, heterodox doctrines; Ms. 12. 95. -देशः 1 a bad place or country. 2 a country where the necessities of life are not available or which is subject to oppression. -देह a. ugly, deformed. (-हः) an epithet of Kubera. -धी a. 1. foolish, silly, stupid. 2 wicked. -नटः a bad actor. -नदिका a small river, rill; सुवरा स्यात्कुनदिका Pt. 1. 25. -नरथः a bad master. -नामन् m. a miser. -पथः 1 a wrong road, bad way (fig. also). 2 a heterodox doctrine. -पुत्रः a bad or wicked son. -पुरुषः a low, or wicked man. -पूय a. low, vile, contemptible. -निय a. disagreeable, contemptible, low, mean. -हवः a bad boat; कुह्वेः संतरं जलम् Ms. 9. 161. -ब्रह्मः -ब्रह्मन् m. a bad or degraded Brāhmaṇa. -संघः 1 bad advice. 2 a charm used to secure success in a bad cause. -योगः an inauspicious conjunction (of planets). -रस a. having bad juice or flavour. (-सः) a kind of spirituous liquor. -रूप a. ugly, deformed; Pt. 5. 19. -रूपं tin. -रंगः lead. -वचस्, -वाक्य a. abusive, scurrilous, using abusive or foul language. (-न.) abuse, bad language. -वर्षः a sudden or violent shower. -विवाहः a degraded or improper form of marriage; Ms. 3. 63. -वृत्तिः f. bad behaviour. -वैद्यः a bad physician, quack. -शील a. rude, wicked, unmannerly, ill-tempered. -डलं a bad place. -सरित् f. a small river, rill; लक्ष्म्यंते क्रियाः सर्वाः श्रुते कुसरिते यथा Pt. 2. 85. -युतिः f. 1 evil conduct, wickedness. 2 conjuring magic. 3 roguery. -य्वी a bad woman.

कु I. 1 A. (कृते) To sound. -II. 6 A. (कृते) 1 To moan, groan. 2 To cry. -III. 2 P. (कोति) To hum, ooo (as a bee).

कुक्कन A kind of spirituous liquor. कुकीरः A mountain.

कुङ्कु (कु) वः One who gives away a girl in marriage with suitable decorations and in accordance with prescribed ceremonies.

कुङ्कु (कु) रः The cavity of the loins just above the hips (जवणप); see ककुद.

कुङ्कुर (pl.) N. of a country; also called दुङ्गह.

कुङ्कुल, -लं 1 Chaff; कुङ्कुलानां राशौ तव्य इव रज्यत इव U. 6. 40. 2 A fire made of chaff. -लं 1 A hole, ditch (filled with stakes). 2 An armour, mail.

कुङ्कुदः 1 A cock, a wild cock. 2 A whisp of lighted straw, a fire brand. 3 A spark of fire. -द्वी A hen

कुङ्कुतिः, -दी f. Hypocrisy, interested observance of religious rites.

कुङ्कुनः 1 A wild cock. 2 A cock in general. 3 Varnish.

कुङ्कुरः (सि. f.) A dog; वस्तेन च न कुङ्कुरैः शरज्जवांतरं चर्यते Mk. 2. 11. -COMP. -वाच m. a species of deer.

कुक्षः The belly.

कुक्षिः 1 The belly (in general); जिह्विताभ्यातकुक्षिः (भुजगपतिः) Mk. 9. 12. 2 The womb, the part of the belly containing foetus; कुभीनस्याश्च कुक्षिजः R. 15. 15; Si. 13. 40. 3 The interior of anything; R. 10. 65 (where the word is used in sense 2 also). 4 A cavity in general. 5 A Cavern, cave; R. 2. 38, 67. 6 The sheath of a sword. 7 A bay, gulf. -COMP. -शूलः belly-ache, colic.

कुक्षिभरि a. 'Caring to feed his own belly,' selfish, gluttonous, voracious.

कुङ्कुमं Saffron; लङ्कुङ्कुमकेसरान् (स्वभाव); R. 4. 67; Rs. 4. 2; 5. 9; Bh. 1. 10, 25. -COMP. -अद्रिः N. of a mountain.

कुञ्ज I. 6. P. (कुञ्जति, कुञ्जित) 1 To utter a shrill cry (as a bird). 2 To go. 3 To polish. 4 To contract, bend. 5 To be contracted. 6 to impede. 7 To write or delineate. With सम् 1 to be crooked or curved. 2 to contract oneself, to be contracted; asin गानं संकुञ्चितं; दृग्गतिरपि कोपात् संकुञ्चयतातिष्ठत Pt. 3. 43. 3 to close, fade; कमलवनानि समकुञ्चर Dk. (-Caus.) to close, contract, lessen. -II. 1 P. कुञ्ज also (कोञ्जति, कुञ्जति, कुञ्जित) 1 to make crooked, bend or curve. 2 To move or go crookedly. 3 To make small, lessen. 4 To shrink, contract. 5 To go to or towards. With आ to contract, curve, bend (in caus. also); Ku. 3. 70; R. 6. 15; Bh. 1. 3. -वि to contract, curve.

कुञ्जः The female breast, a teat, nipple; अपि वनांतरमप्यकुञ्जवांतरा V. 4. 26. -COMP. -अङ्ग, -सुखं a nipple. -तटे, -तटी 1 the slope of the female breast (तट being स्वार्थे or meaningless). -फलः the pomegranate tree.

कुञ्जर a. (रा. -सी. f.) 1 Going slowly, creeping. 2 Wicked low, vile. 3 Debauching, censorious. -रः A fixed star.

कुञ्जल A species of lotus.

कुञ्जः 1 A tree. 2 The planet Mars. 3 N. of a demon killed by Krishna (also called नरक). -जा N. of Sitā.

कुञ्जभनः, कुञ्जभिलः A thief who breaks into a house.

कुञ्जदिः, कुञ्जदिका, कुञ्जरी A fog or mist.

कुञ्ज See कुञ्ज II.

कुञ्चनं Curving, bending, contraction.

कुञ्चिः A measure of capacity equal to eight handfuls; अष्टकुञ्चिकुञ्चिः.

कुञ्चिका 1 A key; Sh. 1. 30. 2 The shoot of a bamboo.

कुञ्चित a. Contracted, curved, bent &c.

कुञ्जः, -लं 1 A place overgrown with plants or creepers, a bower, an arbour; बल सखि कुञ्जं सन्निभितुं शील्य निलिचालं Git. 6 : वकुलताकुञ्जं 12; Me. 19, R. 9. 64. 2 The tusk of an elephant. -COMP. -कुटीरः a bower, a place overgrown with plants and creepers; कुञ्जकुञ्जद्वीरकौशिकपदा U. 2. 29; Māl. 5. 19; कौकिलकुञ्जकुञ्जकुञ्जद्वीरे Git. 1.

कुञ्जरः 1 An elephant. 2 Any thing pre-eminent or excellent of its class (at the end of comp. only). Amara gives the following words used similarly:—सुहृत्तरादेः व्याघ्रद्वयवर्धनकुञ्जराः : सिंहशार्ङ्गलनागायाः वृत्तिः अष्टाध्वजाचकाः 3 The Asvattha tree. 4 The lunar asterism called हस्त. -COMP. -अनीकं the division of an army consisting of elephants, an elephant-corps. -अज्ञानः the Asvattha-tree. -अरातिः 1 a lion. 2 Sarabha (a fabulous animal with 8 feet). -ग्रहः an elephant-catcher.

कुद I. 6 P. (कुदति, कुदित) 1 To be crooked or curved. 2 To curve or bend. 3 To act dishonestly, cheat, deceive. -II. 4 P. (कुदयति) To break to pieces, break asunder, divide, split.

कुदः -दं A water-pot, a jar, pitcher. -दः 1 A fort, strong-hold. 2 A hammer. 3 A tree. 4 A house. 5 A mountain. -COMP. -जः 1 N. of a tree; Me. 4; R. 19. 37; Rs. 3. 13; Bh. 1. 42. 2 N. of Agastya. 3 N. of Droṇa. -हारिका a female servant.

कुदकं A plough without a pole.

कुदकः A roof, thatch.

कुदङ्गकः 1 An arbour formed by creeping plants overrunning a tree. 2 A small house, hut or cottage.

कुदवः 1 A measure of grain (=कुदवः). 2 A garden near a house. 3 A sage, an ascetic. -रः A lotus.

कुदरः The post round which the rope of the churning stick passes.

कुदलं A roof, thatch.

कुदिः 1 The body. 2 A tree. -f. 1 A cottage, hut. 2 A curve, bend. -COMP. -वरः a porpoise.

कुदिरः A cottage, hut.

कुदिल a. 1 Crooked, bent, curved, curled; येवात् वृत्तोः कुदिलयोः S. 5. 23; R. 6. 82; 19. 17. 2 Tortuous, winding; कोशं कुदिलं नदी Sk. 3; (Fig.) insincere, fraudulent, dishonest. -COMP. -आक्षय a. evil-minded, malevolent.

पक्ष्मन् *a.* having curved eye-lashes.
 च्चभ्राव *a.* crooked by nature, dishonest, malevolent.

कुटिलिका 1 Coming stealthily as a hunter on his prey, crouching. 2 A blacksmith's forge.

कुटी 1 A curve. 2 A cottage, hut; प्रासादायति कुटीरं St.; Ms. 11. 72; एवं, अयं &c. 3 A bawd, procuress. -COMP. -कुटीरः a religious mendicant of a particular order; चतुर्विधा भिक्षवस्ते कुटीरकम्पद्वयम्। इति परममन्त्रं यो यः पश्चात् स उच्यते Mb. -कुटीरः a kind of ascetic who entrusts the care of his family to his son and devotes himself solely to religious penance and austerities.

कुटीरः -र, कुटीरकः A hut, cottage; U. 2, 29; Amaru, 48.

कुडनी A bawd, procuress; see कुटीर.

कुटुम्ब, कुटुम्बक A household, a family; उदारचरितानां तु वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम् H. 1. 70; Y. 2. 45; Ms. 11. 12, 22; 8. 166. 2 The duties and cares of a family; तदुपहितकुटुम्बः R. 7. 71. -क, -ई 1 kinsman, a relation by descent or marriage. 2 offspring, progeny. 3 A name. 4 Race. COMP. -कलहः, -हं domestic quarrel. -भारः the burden of the family; भर्ता तदुपहितकुटुम्बमये सारम् S. 4. 19. -व्यापृत *a.* (a father) who is provident and attentive to the good of the family.

कुटुम्बिकः, कुटुम्बिक *m.* A house-holder, a *pater familias*, one who has a family to support or take care of; श्रयेण युष्मिन्नित्राः कन्यायैष कुटुम्बिनः Ku. 6. 85; V. 3. 1; Ms. 3. 80; Y. 2. 45. 2 A member of a family. -नी 1 The wife of a house-holder, a housewife (in charge of the house); भवतु कुटुम्बिनीयाह्वयं पृच्छामि Mu. 1; प्रभवत्योऽपि हि भर्तुः कारणकोपाः कुटुम्बिन्यः M. 1. 17; R. 8. 86; Amaru, 48. 3 A woman in general.

कुट्ट 10 U. (कुट्टयति, कुट्टित) 1 To cut, divide. 2 To grind, pound. 3 To blame, censure. 4 To multiply.

कुट्टकः A grinder.

कुट्टनं 1 Cutting. 2 Pounding. 3 Abusing, censuring.

कुट्ट (हिं नी A bawd, procuress, a go-between.

कुट्टमितं The affected repulse of a lover's endearments or caresses (one of the 28 graces or blandishments of the heroine). The S. D. thus defines it: -केशास्तनापराङ्मनां हरे हर्षेण चमनात्। मातुः कुट्टमितं नाम शिरःकरविपूलनम् 142.

कुट्टक *a.* (की *f.*) Who or what divides or cuts; साण्डेनगरविधाविमकुट्टकः कुट्टकपाणिभुजिकाम्य हरेः प्रगाढः Mā. 5. 32.

कुट्टारः A mountain. -र 1 Sexual intercourse. 2 A woollen blanket. 3 Exclusion.

कुट्टिन-न 1 An inlaid or paved floor, ground paved with small stones, pavement; कातेकुट्टातोपकुट्टिनेषु Si. 3. 44; R. 11. 9. 2 Ground prepared for the site of a mansion. 3 A jewel-mine. 4 The pomegranate. 5 A hut, cottage, small house.

कुट्टिहारिका A maid-servant, slave. कुट्टमल-कुट्टन Q. v.

कुट्टः A tree.

कुट्टर See कुट्टर.

कुट्टारः (री *f.*) An axe, a hatchet; मातुः केवलमेव यौदनवनच्छेदे कुट्टारा वयं Bh. 3. 11.

कुट्टारिकः A wood-cutter.

कुट्टारिका A small axe.

कुट्टारः 1 A tree. 2 An ape, a monkey.

कुट्टिः 1 A tree. 2 A mountain.

कुट्टयः A bower, an arbour.

कुट्टवः (-प) A measure of grain equal to $\frac{1}{4}$ of a Prashtha and containing 12 handfuls.

कुट्टमल *a.* Opening, full-blown, expanding, (as the blossom of a flower); R. 18. 37. -लः An opening, bud; विजयेणाद्रिषु कुट्टमलसु R. 16. 47; U. 6. 17; Si. 2. 7. -ले A particular hell; Ms. 4. 89; Y. 3. 222.

कुट्टमलित *a.* 1 Budded, blossomed. 2 Cheerful, smiling.

कुट्ट 1 A wall; भेदे कुट्टवपताये Y. 2. 223; Si. 3. 45. 2 Plastering (a wall). 3 Eagerness, curiosity. -COMP. -लेद्वि *m.* a house-breaker, a thief. -लेयः a digger. (-चं) a ditch, pit, breach or opening (in a wall).

कुण 6 P. (कुणति, कुणित) 1 To support, aid. 2 To sound.

कुणकः A young animal just born.

कुणप *a.* (पी *f.*) Smelling like a dead body, stinking. -प, -प A dead body, corpse; शासनीयः कुणपमोजनः V. 6. (a vulture); अनेभ्यः कुणपादी च Ms. 12. 71; often used as a term of contempt with living beings. -पः 1 A spear. 2 A foul smell, stench.

कुणिः A cripple with a withered arm.

कुट्टक *a.* (की *f.*) Fat, corpulent.

कुट्ट 1 P. (कुट्टित, कुट्टित) 1 To be blunted or dulled. 2 To be lame or mutilated. 3 To be dull or stupid, be idle. 4 To loosen. -Caus. or 10 P. To hide.

कुट्ट *a.* 1 Blunt, dulled; वज्रं तपोर्वीर्यमहत्सु कुट्टं Ku. 3. 12 has no effect on &c.; कुटीमर्षलपलाविषु श्रुतः S. B. 2 Dull, foolish, stupid. 3 Indolent, lazy. 4 Weak.

कुट्टकः A fool.

कुट्टित *p. p.* 1 Blunted, dulled; (fig. also); विप्रतोऽन्नचलेयकुट्टितं R. 11. 74; Bv. 2. 78; Ku. 2. 20; शास्त्रेणकुट्टिता बुद्धिः R. 1. 19 not hampered or impeded. 2 Stupid. 3 Mutilated.

कुट्टः -हं 1 A bowl-shaped vessel, a lasin, bowl. 2 A round hole in the ground for receiving and preserving water. 3 A whole in general; अग्नि-कुट्टं 4 A pool, well; especially one consecrated to some deity or holy purpose. 5 The bowl of a mendicant. -हः (ही *f.*) A son born in adultery, the son of a woman by a man other than her husband while the husband is alive; एते जीवति कुट्टः स्यात् Ms. 3. 174; Y. 1. 222. -COMP.

-आश्रिच *m.* a pander, pimp, one who depends for his livelihood on a कुट्ट i. e. a bastard, or adulterine; Ms. 3. 158; Y. 1. 224. -ऊचस् (कुट्टोष्ठी) 1 a cow with a full udder. 2 a woman with a full bosom. -कीटः 1 a keeper of concubines. 2 a follower of the Chārvāka doctrine, an atheist. 3 a Brāhmaṇa born in adultery. -कीलः a low or vile man. -गोलः, गोलकं 1 gruel. 2 a group of कुट्ट and गोलक (taken together).

कुट्टलः-लं 1 An ear-ring, ring; श्रोत्रं श्रतेनैव न कुट्टलेन Ph. 2 71; Ch. P. 11; Rs. 2. 20, 3. 19; R. 11. 15. 2 A bracelet. 3 The coil of a rope.

कुट्टलनर Encircling (as a word) to denote that it is to be left out or not considered; तदोजसस्तयशतः स्थिताविमौ वृथेति चित्रे कुट्टले यदा यदा। तथेति मानोः परिवेषकेन वासदा विधिः कुट्टलनां विधोरपि N. 1. 14; cf. 2. 95 also.

कुट्टलित् (नी *f.*) 1 Decorated with ear-rings. 2 Circular, spiral. 3 Winding, coiling (as a serpent). -म. 1 A snake. 2 A peacock. 3 An epithet of Varuṇa.

कुट्टिका 1 A pitcher. 2 A student's water-pot (कर्मकुट्ट).

कुट्टित *m.* An epithet of Siva.

कुट्टिनं N. of a city, the capital of the Vidarbhas.

कुट्टि (ही) र *a.* Strong. -रः A man. कुट्टपः 1 A Brāhmaṇa. 2 A twice-born man (द्विजमन्). 3 The sun. 4 Fire. 5 A guest. 6 An ox, a bull. 7 A daughter's son. 8 A sister's son. 9 Grain. 10 The eighth Mubūrta of the day; अहो यद्वर्ता विष्णुता वश एव च सर्वदा। तमाहो यद्वर्ता यः स कालः कुट्टपः स्यात् ॥ -य 1 The Kusa grass. 2 A sort of blanket.

कुट्ट ind. 1 From where, whence; कस्य खं वा कुत आयातः Moha M. 3. 2 Where, where else, in what (other) place &c; इद्विनीयः कुतः S. 2. 5. 3 Why, wherefore, from what cause or motive; कुत इद्विनीयते S. 5. 4 How,

in what manner; सुप्रति च बाहुः कुतः फल-
मिहाय S. 1. 15. 5 Much more, muchless;
न त्वस्मैनेत्यभ्यधिकः कुतोऽन्यः Bg. 11. 43, 4
31; न मे स्तेनो जनपदे न कदर्यो... न खेरी खेरीणि
कुतः Ch. Up. 6 Because, for. कुतस् is
sometimes used merely for the abl.
of किम्; कुतः कालात्समुत्पन्नं V. P. (=कस्मात्
कालात् &c.); कुतः becomes indefinite
when connected with the particles
चिद्, चन or अयि.

कुतस्तत् a. 1 Whence come. 2 How
happened.

कुतुकं 1 Desire, inclination. 2 Cu-
riosity (=कौतुकं). 3 Eagerness, ar-
dour, vehemence; केलिकलाकुतुकेन च
काचिवसुं यमुनाजलकूले । मञ्जुलवज्जलकुङ्जगतं
विषकर्ष करेण कुङ्गले Gtt. 1.

कुतुपः, कुतुपः f. A small leathern
bottle for oil.

कुतुहल a. 1 Wonderful. 2 Excellent,
best. 3 Praised, celebrated. —लं 1
Desire, curiosity; उज्जितशब्देन जातित नः
कुतुहलं S. 1; यदि विलासकलाङ्गकुतुहलं Gtt. 1;
(परी) कुतुहलेन ननुपशान्तिम् R. 3. 54; 13;
2; 15. 65. 2 Eagerness. 3 What
excites curiosity, anything pleasing
or interesting, a curiosity.

कुत्र ind. 1 Where, in which case;
कुत्र मे सिन्धुः Pt. 1; प्रवृत्तिः कुत्र कर्तव्या H. 1.
2 In which case; तेजसा सह जातानां वयः
कुत्रोत्पद्यते Pt. 1. 328. (कुत्र is some-
times used for the loc. sing.
of किम्) When connected with the
particles चिद्, चन or अयि कुत्र becomes,
indefinite in sense. कुत्रापि, कुत्रचित्
somewhere, anywhere; न कुत्रापि no-
where; कुत्रचित्-कुत्रचित् in one place-in
another place, here-here; Ms. 9. 34.

कुत्रत्य a. Where living or residing.
कुत्र 10 A. (कुत्रयते, कुत्रित) To abuse,
revile, censure, condemn; Ms. 2. 54;
Y. 1. 31; Santi. 2. 23.

कुत्रस्तं, कुत्रस्त Abuse, contempt, re-
proach, abusive language; देवतानां च
कुत्रस्तं Ms. 4. 163.

कुत्रित a. 1 Despised, contemptible.
2 Low, mean, vile.

कुशः The Kusa grass.

कुशः, -यः, -चा 1 A painted cloth serv-
ing as an elephant's housings. 2 A
carpet (in general).

कुशारः, -लः, -लकः 1 A spade, hoe.
2 The Kāñchana tree.

कुशलं=कुशल q. v.

कुशुकः, -नः 1 A watch-house. 2 A
dwelling raised on a scaffold.

कुशुकः A crow.

कुशुतः 1 A lance, a barbed dart,
spear; कुशुतः प्रविशति K. P. 2 (i. e. कुशुत-
धारिणः प्रवृत्तः); विरहिहितकृतकुशुतसुखाकृतिकेत-
किन्तुतिरिगे Gtt. 1. 2 A small animal,
an insect.

कुशुतलः 1 The hair of the head, a
lock of hair; प्रतुष्टविलोः शतौष्णीकान्नेहर्-
कुशुतः U. 1. 20; Ch. P. 4, 6; Gtt. 2. 2

A drinking cup. 3 A plough. —लः
(pl.) N. of a country and its in-
habitants.

कुशुतः (pl. of कुशुत m.) N. of a
country and its people.

कुशुतः N. of a king, son of यदु.
—Comp. —भोजः N. of a Yādava
prince, king of the Kunties, who
being childless, adopted Kuntī.

कुशुतः N. of a daughter of a Yādava
named कूर, adopted by कुशुतोज,
[She was the first wife of Pandu. As he
was prevented by a curse from having
progeny, he allowed his wife to make
use of a charm she had acquired from
the sage Durvasas, by means of which
she was to have a son by any god she
liked to invoke. She invoked Dharma,
Vayu and Indra, and had from them
Yudhishthira, Bhima and Arjuna
respectively. She was also mother of
Karna by the deity Sun whom she
invoked in her virginhood to test her
charm.].

कुशुतः 1. 9. P. (कुशुति, कुशुति, कुशुति)
1 To suffer pain. 2 To cling to. 3 To
embrace. 4 To hurt.

कुशुतः, -दं A kind of jasmine (white
and delicate); कुशुतवृत्ताः कलहंमालाः
Bk. 2. 18; प्रतः कुशुतवृत्तादिभिर्जीवि-
तवायेयाः Me. 113. —दं The flower of
this plant; अलकं बालकुशुतवृत्ति Me. 65,
47. —तः 1 An epithet of Vishnu. 2
A turner's lathe. —Comp. —करः a
turner.

कुशुतः A cat.

कुशुतिनी A multitude of lotuses.

कुशुतः A rat, mouse.

कुशुतः 4 P. (कुशुति, कुशुति) 1 To be
angry, (generally with the dat. of
the person who is the object of
anger, but sometimes with the acc.
or gen. also); कुशुति हितवादिने K. 103;
M. 3. 21; U. 7; बुकोप तस्मै च वृत्ते R. 3.
56. 2 To be excited, gather strength,
be virulent; as in कोषाः प्रकुशुति Susr.
With अति to be angry; Bk. 15. 55.
—रि to be angry. —न 1 to be angry;
निमित्तसिद्धिर्हि दि यः प्रकुशुति भवं स तस्यापयमे
प्रसीदति Pt. 1. 283. 2 to be excited,
gather strength, increase. (—Caus.)
to provoke, irritate, exasperate.

कुशुति See कुशुति.

कुशुतिन् m. A fisherman.

कुशुतिनी A kind of net for catch-
ing small fish.

कुशुतः a. Despised, low, mean,
contemptible.

कुशुतः 1 A base metal. 2 Any metal
but silver and gold; Ki. 1. 35; Ms.
7. 96; 10. 113.

कुशुतः (के) r. The god of riches and
treasure and the regent of the
northern quarter; कुशुतः शिशुभरको
गर्तु प्रवृत्त समये विलम्ब Ku. 3. 25 (vide
Mallī. thereon.) [Kubera is the son of

Visrvas by Idavida, and thus the half-
brother of Ravana. Besides being the
lord of riches and regent of the north,
he is the king of the Yakshas and
Kinnaras, and a friend of Rudra. His
abode is Kailāsa. He is represented as
being deformed in body—having three
legs, only eight teeth, and a yellow
mark in place of one eye]. —Comp.
—अग्निः, —असुतः an epithet of mountain
Kailāsa. —विशु f. the north.

कुशुतः a. Hump-backed, crooked.

—तः 1 A curved sword. 2 A hump
on the back. —तः A young female
servant of Kamsa, said to be deformed
in three parts of her body.
[Krishna and Balarama, while proceed-
ing to Mathura, saw her on the high
road carrying unguent to Kamsa. They
asked her if she would give them some
portion of it, and she gave as much as
they wanted. Krishna, being very much
pleased with her kindness, made her
perfectly straight, and she began to
appear a most beautiful woman].

कुशुतः N. of a tree; Ms. 8. 247,
5. 2.

कुञ्जिका An unmarried girl eight
years old.

कुशुतः m. A mountain.

कुशुतः 1 A son, boy; a youth;
R. 3. 48. 2 A boy below five. 3 A
prince, an heir-apparent; (especially
in dramas); विश्वेति कुमारं तद्राज्यमन्तर्निधत्
R. 12. 11; कुमारस्युक्तो राजा V. 5; उ-
देतुमर्हति कुमारः Mu. 4 (said by Rāksasa
to Malayaketu). 4 N. of Kārtikeya,
the god of war; कुमारकत्वं हव्ये कुमारं
R. 5. 36; कुमारोपि कुमारविक्रमः 3. 55. 5
N. of Agni. 6 A parrot. 7 The river
सिन्धु —Comp. —पालनः 1 one who takes
care of children. 2 N. of king Śali-
vāhana. —भृत्या 1 care of young
children. 2 care of a woman in
pregnancy or confinement, midwife-
ry; R. 3. 12. —पाहिष, —पाहनः a
peacock. —रः f. 1 an epithet of
Pārvatī. 2 or of the Ganges.

कुमारकः 1 A child, a youth. 2 The
pupil of the eye.

कुमारवति Den. P. To play, sport
(like a child).

कुमारिक a. (की f.) कुमारिन् (गी f.)
a. Furnished with girls, abounding
in girls.

कुमारिका, कुमारी 1 A young girl,
one from 10 to 12 years old. 2 A
maiden, virgin; श्रीणि वषाण्डशोभते कुमारी-
तुमती सती Ms. 9. 30; 11. 58; व्यावर्तिता-
भ्यापमनाकुमारी R. 6. 69. 3 A girl or
daughter in general. 4 N. of Durgā.
5 N. of several plants. —Comp. —कुशुतः
the son of an unmarried woman. —कु-
शुतः the father-in-law of a girl defiled
before marriage.

कुटुम्ब *a.* 1 Unkind, unfriendly. 3 Avaricious. -*n.* 1 The white water-lily. 2 The red lotus.

कुटुम्ब-*द्व.* 1 The white water-lily said to open at moon-rise; नेच्छसि तपसिरेषैश्चसेवायुभिः कुटुम्ब V. 3. 16; so S. 5. 28; Rs. 3. 2, 21, 23; Me. 40. 1 A red lotus. -*द्व.* Silver. -*द्व.* 1 An epithet of Vishnu. 2 N. of the elephant supposed to guard the south. 3 Camphor. 4 A species of monkey. 5 N. of a Nāga who gave his younger sister कुटुम्बी to Kusa, son of Rāma; see R. 16. 75-86: -*Comp.* -अभिरक्ष silver-आजरा, आवास. a pond full of lotuses. -*द्व.* the moon. -*द्व.* an assemblage of lotuses. -*आय.* -पति, -चन्द्र, -बोधक; -*द्व.* *m.* the moon.

कुटुम्बती The lotus plant.

कुटुम्बिनी 1 A water-lily with white lotus flowers; यथैवावन्दं व्रजति सद्योपे कुटुम्बिनी U. 5. 26; Si. 9. 34. 2 A collection of lotuses. 3 A place abounding in lotuses. -*Comp.* -नायकः -पतिः the moon.

कुटुम्बत् *a.* Abounding in lotuses; कुटुम्बत् च वरिष्ठ R. 4. 19. -*ती* 1 A water-lily with white flowers (opening at moonrise); अतर्हि ते शशिनि सैव कुटुम्बी ये ददन्ति नन्दयति संस्मरणीयशोभा S. 4. 2; कुटुम्बी भानुमतीव भावे (न ददन्) R. 6. 36. 2 A collection of lotuses. 3 A place abounding in lotuses. -*द्व.* the moon.

कुटुम्बकः An epithet of Vishnu.

कुटुम्बा An enclosure round the sacrificial ground.

कुम्बः 1 A pitcher, water-pot, jar; २५ सुतनी मस्तकमस्तकुम्भा Jag. 1; वरुणैश्चाश्वे भिन्नं विपकुम्बं पयोमुखं H. 1. 77; R. 2. 36; so कुम्ब, सन. 2 The frontal globe on the forehead of an elephant; इपकुम्ब Māl. 5. 32; मन्मथकुम्बदले युधि सति स्थाः Bh. 1. 59. 3 Aquarius, the eleventh sign of the zodiac. 4 A measure of grain equal to 30 *dronas*; Ms. 8. 320. 5 (In Yoga phil.) Closing the nostrils and mouth so as to suspend breathing. 6 The paramour of a harlot. -*Comp.* -कर्जः 'pitcher-eared' N. of a gigantic Rākshasa, brother of Rāvana and slain by Rāma. [He is said to have devoured thousands of beings including sages and heavenly nymphs, and the gods were anxiously waiting for an opportunity to retaliate upon the powerful demon. After Brahma had inflicted on him a curse for the humiliation to which he subjected Indra and his elephant Airavata, Kumbhakarna began to practise the most rigid austerities. Brahma was pleased and was about to grant him a boon, when the gods requested Sarasvatī to sit on his tongue and to pervert it.

Accordingly when he went to the god, instead of asking *inārapada* he asked *airāvāpada* which was readily granted. It is said that he slept for six months at a time, and, when roused, was awake for only one day. When Lanka was besieged by the monkey-troops of Rāma, Rāvana with great difficulty roused Kumbhakarna, desirous of availing himself of his gigantic strength. After having drunk 2000 jars of liquor, he took Sugriva prisoner, besides devouring thousands of monkeys. He was ultimately slain by Rāma]. -*द्व.* 1 a potter; Y. 3. 146. 2 a mixed tribe (वेद्यायां विप्रतश्चोयद् कुम्भकारः स उच्यते Usanas; or मालाकारात्मकैर्बा कुम्भकारो व्यजगत Parāśara). -*योगः* N. of a town. -*जः*, -जन्मन् *m.* -*योलिः*, -सम्भवः 1 an epithet of Agastya; प्रससादोद्वायम् कुम्भगेनेर्देहीजसः R. 4. 22; 15. 55. 2 an epithet of Droṇa, the military preceptor of the Kauravas and Pāṇḍavas. 3 an epithet of Vasishṭha. -*दासी* a bawd, procurer; sometimes used as a term of reproach or abuse. -*लग्नं* that time of the day in which Aquarius rises above the horizon. -*मेढ्रकः* 1 (lit.) a frog in a pitcher. 2 (fig.) an inexperienced man; cf. रूपमेढ्रक. -*सन्धिः* the hollow on the top of an elephant's head between the frontal globes.

कुम्भकः 1 The base of a column. 2 A religious exercise (in Yoga phil.), stopping the breath by closing the mouth and both the nostrils with the fingers of the right hand.

कुम्भा A harlot, whore.

कुम्भिका 1 A small pot. 2 A harlot. कुम्भिन् 1 An elephant; Bv. 1. 52. 2 A crocodile. -*Comp.* -नरकः a particular hell. -*नदः* rut, ichor.

कुम्भिलः 1 A thief who breaks into a house. 2 A plagiarist. 3 A wife's brother. 4 A child of an imperfect impregnation or born at undue seasons.

कुम्भी A small water-jar. -*Comp.* -नसः a kind of venomous serpent; U. 2. 29. -*पाकः* (sing. or pl.) a particular hell in which the wicked are baked like potter's vessels; Y. 3. 224; Ms. 12. 76.

कुम्भीकः The Punnāga tree -*Comp.* -नक्षिका a sort of fly.

कुम्भीरः A shark.

कुम्भीरकः, कुम्भीलः, कुम्भीलकः A thief; लोकेन गृहीतस्य कुम्भीरकस्यासि वा प्रतिवचनं V. 2; कुम्भीलकैः काङ्क्षेय परिहर्तव्या चादिका M. 4.

कुम् 6. P. (कृति, कृति) To sound.

कुम्करः, कुम्कुलः The (Indian) crane.

कुम्बः (मी.) 1 A deer in general; तमे ब्रुहि कुम्बं कुम्बं भवता किं नाम तव तपः Śānti. 1. 14, 4. 6; लम्बी कुम्बीसंकीर्तितु

Jag. 2 A species of deer (कुम्बं ईशानः स्वादृशिणाकृतिको नहन्). -*Comp.* -अक्षी -नयनः, -नेत्रः a deer-eyed woman. -*नाभिः* musk.

कुम्बकः The same as कुम्ब q. v.

कुम्बिकाः A crab.

कुम्बः A shoemaker.

कुम्बः, कुम्बकाः, कुम्बिका The yellow amaranth.

कुम्बः Enlargement of the testicles or of the scrotum, hydrocele.

कुम्बरः (कः) An osprey; Y. 1. 174.

कुम्बरी 1 A female osprey; चक्रं विभ्रा कुम्बरीव दृशः R. 14. 68 2 An ewe. -*Comp.* -भ्रमः a flight of ospreys.

कुम्बः (कः), कुम्ब (क) कं A species of amaranth; कुम्बका रवकारणतां यद्युः R. 9. 29; Me. 78; Rs. 6. 18. -*द्व.* (कं), -*व* कं The flower of this tree; कुम्बापारी नवकुम्बक Me. 65; प्रत्याख्यातविशेषकं कुम्बकं श्यामावदातरण M. 3. 5.

कुम्भीरः A kind of head-dress for women.

कुम्भः (pl.) N. of a country situated in the north of India about the site of the modern Delhi; श्रियः कुल्लुगमधिपस्य पालनं Ki. 1. 1; विराय तस्मिन् कुम्भशकासते 1. 17. 2 The kings of this country. -*द्व.* 1 A priest. 2 Boiled rice. -*Comp.*

-*क्षेत्रं* N. of an extensive plain near Delhi, the scene of the great war between the Kauravas and Pāṇḍavas; धर्मक्षेत्रे कुम्भक्षेत्रे समावेता युद्धसदः Bg. 1. 1; Ms. 2. 19. -*जामलं* = कुम्भक्षेत्र q. v. -*राज* म., -*राजः* an epithet of Duryodhana. -*वस्तु* a weight of gold equal to about 700 Troy grains. -*वृद्धः* an epithet of Bhishma.

कुम्भः A red species of amaranth. -*ली* A wooden doll or puppet.

कुम्भलः A lock of hair, especially on the forehead.

कुम्बक=कुम्बक q. v.

कुम्बिकः=कुम्ब A ruby. -*द्व.* 1 Black salt. 2 A mirror.

कुम्भकः 1 A cock. 2 Rubbish.

कुम्भः A dog; उपकर्तुमपि प्रायं विःसं मन्यति कुम्भं Pt. 2. 90. v. 1.

कुम्बिका=कुम्बिका q. v.

कुम्, कुम्ब see कुम्, कुम्.

कु (कू) पदः 1 The knee. 2 The elbow.

कु (कू) पदसः, कु (कू) पदसकः A sort of bodice worn by women; मनोज्ञपदसकपीडितस्तनाः Rs. 5. 8, 4. 16. v. 1.

कुम्ब pres. p. Doing &c. -*m.* 1 A servant. 2 A shoemaker.

कुल 1 A race, family; निदावनिश्चाकु-कुलस्य संततः R. 3. 1. 2 The residence of a family, a seat, house, an abode; वसवधिकुलस्य सः R. 12. 25. 3 A high or noble family, noble descent; कुले जन्म Pt. 5. 2; कुलशीलमनवितः Ms. 7. 54, 62; so कुलजा, कुलकम्पा &c. 4 A herd, troops, flock, collection, multitude;

उत्पत्तिः दैत्यकुलस्य Bg. 8. 3; अश्विनकुलस्य
G. 1; Si. 9. 71; see also above. कुलः, सङ्घः
&c. 5 A lot, gang, band (in a bad
sense). 6 A country. 7 The body.
8 The front or fore part. -**कुलः** The
head of a guild or corporation.
-**कुलः** -**कुलः** a. 1 of a mixed char-
acter or origin. 2 middling. -**कुलः**
m. f. the second, sixth and the tenth
lunar days of a fortnight in a month.
-**कुलः** Wednesday. -**कुलः** a respect-
able or high-born (chaste) woman.
-**कुलः** a man who ruins his family.
-**कुलः**, -**कुलः**, -**कुलः**, -**कुलः** a princi-
pal mountain, one of a class of seven
mountains which are supposed to
exist in each division of the conti-
nent; their names are: -**कुलः** नलः
सः सुकियात् नलःपर्वतः 1 विष्णु परित्याज्य
सर्वे कुलपर्वतः ॥ -**कुलः** a. born in a
noble family. -**कुलः** family pride.
-**कुलः** a duty or custom peculiar
to a family or caste. -**कुलः** 1 a
family-priest or teacher. 2 a gene-
cologist. -**कुलः** a. maintaining a
family. -**कुलः** 1 the chief of a
family. 2 N. of Siva. -**कुलः** a. high-
born. (-**कुलः**) a horse of a good breed.
-**कुलः**, -**कुलः**, -**कुलः** a. sprung
from a noble family, high-born. -**कुलः**
the head or perpetrator of a family; see
उद्गः -**कुलः** a family name. -**कुलः**
one who is disgraced to his family.
-**कुलः** one who is a thorn or trouble
to his family. -**कुलः**, -**कुलः** a girl
of high birth; विष्णुसुतः कुलकन्यायः
Mā. 7. 1; ये गृहे पुत्र्याः कुलकन्याः सद्ग-
हति Mā. 7. -**कुलः** the founder of a
family. -**कुलः** n. a custom peculiar
to a family. -**कुलः** one who is a
disgrace to his family. -**कुलः** 1 ruin
of a family. 2 extinction of a family.
-**कुलः**, -**कुलः** m., -**कुलः**, -**कुलः** see कुल-
पर्वत above. -**कुलः** a. ruining a family;
देवैः कुलघ्नान् Bg. 1. 42. -**कुलः**, -**कुलः**
1 well-born, of high birth. 2 anes-
tral, hereditary; Ki. 1. 31 (used
in both senses). -**कुलः** a high-born or
distinguished person. -**कुलः** one who
continues or perpetuates a family.
-**कुलः** m. f. an important lunar day,
viz.—the 4th, 8th, 12th or 14th of a
lunar fortnight. -**कुलः** the glory
of a family, one who does honour
to his family. -**कुलः**, -**कुलः** the glory of
a family. -**कुलः** f. see कुलकन्या. -**कुलः**
a tutelary deity; the guardian deity
of a family; Ku. 7. 27. -**कुलः** a fam-
ily custom, a duty or custom peculiar
to a family; उत्तमकुलधर्मां मनुष्याणां जना-
द्वं Bg. 1. 43; Ms. 1. 118; 8. 14 -**कुलः**
a son. -**कुलः** (a son) able to support
a family, a grown up son; न हि सति
कुलधर्मे सर्वव्यायः गृह्य B. 7. 71. -**कुलः** a.
gladdening or doing honour to a
family. -**कुलः** a girl worshipped

कुवर See इवर.

कुवर्ल 1 The water-lily. 2 A pearl. 3 Water.

कुवलय 1 The blue water-lily कुवलयलसिन्धैरैर्देवी नयनोत्तम U. 3. 22. 2 A water-lily in general. 5 The earth (-m. also).

कुवलयिनी 1 The blue water-lily plant. 2 An assemblage of lotuses. 3 A place abounding in lotuses. 4 The lotus-plant.

कुवाद a. 1 Detracting, undermining, censorious. 2 Low, vile, mean.

कुविकः (pl.) N. of a country.

कुवि (वि) इः 1 A weaver; कुविदस्य तपस्यशक्ति गुणमममन्ति K. P. 7. 2 N. of the weaver caste.

कुवेणी 1 A basket to hold fish (when caught). fish-basket 2 A badly arranged tress of hair.

कुवेल A lotus.

कुशः 1 A kind of grass considered holy and forming an essential requisite of several religious ceremonies; पवित्राय इमे कुशाः Sraddha Mantra कुशा-शतं प्रयास्तु रि R. 8. 18. 1. 49. 95. 2 N. of the elder son of Rāma. [He was one of the twin sons of Rāma, born after Sita had been ruthlessly abandoned in the forest; yet he was the elder of the two in point of first seeing the light of this world. He, with Lava, was brought up by the sage Vālmiki, and the two boys were taught to repeat the Ramayana, the epic of the poet. Kusa was made by Rāma king of Kusavati and he lived there for some time after his father's death. But the presiding deity of the old capital Ayodhya presented herself to him in his dream and besought him not to slight her. Kusa then returned to Ayodhya; see R. 16. 3-42] —कुश Water; as in कुशाय q. v. —Comp. —अग्र the sharp point of a blade of the Kusa grass hence often used in comp. in the sense of 'sharp', 'shrewd', 'penetrating' as intellect 'इन्द्रि a. having a penetrating intellect, sharp, shrewd; (अपि) कुशाग्रइन्द्रि कुशली इरुते R. 5. 4. —अग्रिय a. penetrating, sharp. —अङ्गुरीय a ring of Kusa grass worn at religious ceremonies. —आसन a seat or mat of Kusa grass. —दण्ड N. of a place in the north of India; Ve. 1.

कुशल a. 1 Right, proper, good, auspicious; Si. 16. 41; Bg. 18. 10. 2 Happy, prosperous. 3 Able, skilful, clever, proficient, well-versed; with loc. or in comp.; देवकीयां च कुशलं Y. 1. 313. 2. 181; Ms. 7. 190; R. 3. 12. —ल 1 Welfare, a happy or prosperous condition, happiness; पञ्च कुशलं राज्ये राज्याश्रमसु नि निः B. 1. 56; अन्वयः कुशलमवले पृच्छति

खं Me. 101; अपि कुशलं भवतः 'are you doing well' (how do you do?) 2 Virtue. 3 Cleverness, ability. —Comp. —काम a. desirous of happiness. —प्रश्नः friendly inquiry after a person's health or welfare. —इन्द्रि a. wise, intelligent, shrewd, sharp.

कुशलम् a. (नी f.) Happy, doing well, prosperous; अथ अगर्वल्लोकानुवृत्तय कुशली काश्यपः S. 5; R. 5. 4; Ms. 112.

कुशा 1 A rope. 2 A bride.

कुशावती N. of a city, the capital of Kusa, Rāma's son; see कुश.

कुशिक a. Squint-eyed. —कः N. of the grand-father of Visvāmitra (or according to some accounts, of the father of विश्वामित्र). 2 A plough-share. 3 Sediment of oil.

कुशी A plough-share.

कुशीलवः 1 A bard, singer; Ms. 8. 65, 102. 2 An actor, a dancer; तत्सर्वं कुशीलवाः संगीतप्रयोगेण मत्समीहितसंपादनाय प्रवर्ततां Māl. 1; तत्किमिति नारभ्यासि कुशीलवेः सह संगीतकं Ve. 1 3 A news-monger. 4 An epithet of Vālmiki.

कुशुम्भः The water-pot of an ascetic.

कुशुलः 1 Granary, cupboard, store-room; को धनो बहुभिः पुनः कुशुलपूरणतः H. Pr. 20. 2 A fire made of chaff.

कुशेयं A water-lily, a lotus in general, कुशाकुशेयवरजोयुधुरेयुः (पद्मः) S. 4. 10; R. 6. 18. —यः The Indian crane or Sārāsa bird.

कुश 9 P. (कुष्णाति, कुषित) 1 To tear, extract, pull or draw out; दिवाः कुष्णाति मसति Rk. 18 12; 17. 10, 7. 95 2 To test, examine. 3 To shine. —With निस् to extract, tear, draw out; उपातोर्निष्कुषितं विद्मः R. 7. 50; Bk. 9. 30.; 5. 42; so कर्किर्निष्कुषितं शभिः कवलितं गोमायुर्निर्दुहितं Gangāśhṭaka.

कुषाकुः 1 The son. 2 Fire. 3 An ape, a monkey.

कुश-हं Leprosy (of which there are 18 varieties); गलकुशामित्तयं च Bh. 1. 90. —Comp. —अग्निः 1 sulphur a. v. of several plants.

कुडिन् a. (नी f.) —कुडित a. Affected with leprosy.

कुम्भाहः 1 A kind of pumpkin gourd. 2 A false conception.

कुम्भाहकः A kind of pumpkin gourd.

कुष 4 P. (कुसति, कुसित) 1 To embrace. 2 To surround.

कुसितः 1 An inhabited country. 2 One who lives on usury; See कुसीद below.

कुसी (सि) इः (Also written as कुसी-दी) A money-lender. a usurer —इ 1 Any loan or thing lent to be repaid with interest. 2 Lending money, usury, the profession of usury; कुसीदाद दारिद्र्यं पश्यन्तः कुसीदाद दारिद्र्यं पश्यन्तः

Pt. 1. 11; —Ms. 1. 90; 8. 410; Y. 1. 119. —Comp. —पयः usury, usurious interest; any interest exceeding 5 per cent. —इन्द्रिः f. interest on money; कुसीदाद दारिद्र्यं नापेति सकुदाहता Ms. 8. 151. कुसीदा A female usurer.

कुसीदारी The wife of a usurer.

कुसीदिका, कुसीदिक् m. A usurer.

कुसुमं 1 A flower; उदेति पूर्वं कुसुमं ततः सल S. 7. 30. 2 Menstrual discharge.

3 A fruit. —Comp. —अञ्जनं the calx of brass used as collyrium. —अञ्जलिः a handful of flowers. —अधिपः, अधिराज् m. the Champaka tree (bearing yellow fragrant flowers); —अवचापः gathering flowers; अन्यत्र पूर्वं कुसुमावचापं कृत्यमवाप्ति करोमि सत्यः K. P. 3. —अव-तंसकं a chaplet. —अञ्जः, आञ्जः, —इषुः, —बाणः, —झरः 1 a flowery arrow. 2 N. of the god of love; अनिपयः कुसुमेष्ट्या-पारः Māl. 1 (where the word may also be read as कुसुमेष्टु व्यापारः); तस्मै नमो भगवते कुसुमाञ्जया Bh. 1. 1; Rs. 6. 33. Ch. P. 20, 23; R. 7. 61; Si. 8. 70, 3. 2; कुसुमश्रावणभावेन Gīt. 10. —आकरः 1 a garden. 2 a nosegay. 3 vernal season; ऋतुना कुसुमाकरः Bg. 10. 35; so Bv. 1. 48 —आत्मकं saffron. —आसवे 1 honey. 2 a kind of spirituous liquor (prepared from flowers). —उज्ज्वल a. brilliant with blossoms. —कार्दुकः, —जा-पः, —धन्वन् m. epithets of the god of love; कुसुमवापमेज्यदर्शुभिः R. 9. 39; Rs. 6. 27. —चित्त a. heaped with flowers. —पुरं N. of the town of Pātaliputra; कुसुमपुराभियोगं प्रत्यहदासीनो राजसः Mu. 2. —लता a creeper in blossom. —शयनं a bed of flowers; V. 3. 10. —स्तवकः a nosegay, bouquet; कुसुमस्तवकस्यैव द्वे गती स्तो मनसिना Bh. 2 33.

कुसुमवती A woman in her courses.

कुसुमित a. Flowered, furnished with flowers.

कुसुमालः A thief.

कुसुमः —मं 1 Safflower; कुसुमाह्वं चारु केलं वसाना Jag. 8. 6. 2 Saffron. 3 The water-pot of an ascetic. —अं Gold. —अः Outward affection (compared with the colour of safflower).

कुसुलः A granary, store-house (for corn &c.).

कुसुति f. Fraud, cheating, deceit.

कुसुभः 1 An epithet of Vishnu. 2 The ocean.

कुहः Kubera, the god of riches.

कुहकः A cheat, rogue, juggler.

—क, —का Jugglery, deception. —Comp. —कार a. conjuring, cheating. —चकित a. afraid of a trick, suspicious, cautious, wary; H. 4. 102. —स्वनः, —स्वरः a cock.

कुहयः 1 A mouse. 2 A snake. —नं 1 A small earthen vessel. 2 A glass vessel.

कुहना, कुहनिका Interested performance of religious austerities, hypocrisy (रुम).

कुहरं 1 A cavity, hollow; as in नाभिकुहर, आस्य &c. 2 The ear. 3 The throat. 4 Proximity. 5 Copulation.

कुहरति 1 Sound in general. 2 The cry of the (Indian) cuckoo. 3 A sound uttered in copulation.

कुहः, कुहः f. 1 New moon day, i. e. the last day of a lunar month when the moon is invisible; कलत्रेव क्ता रुदितं **कुहः** N. 4. 57. 2 The deity that presides over this day; Ms. 3. 86. 3 The cry of the (Indian) cuckoo **कुहः** रोमाञ्चनकुहया **कुहः** कुहुरनादयत चन्द्रवैरिणी N. 1. 100; उन्मीलति **कुहः** कुहुरति कलोचालाः पिकानां निरः Glt. 1. -COMP. -कुठः, -कुसः, -रुवा, -शब्दः the (Indian) cuckoo.

कु 1 6 A. (कवते, कुवते); 9. U. (कु-ह-गति, कु-ह-नीते) 1 To sound, make noise, cry out in distress; सगजकुहविरञ्जुमं Bk. 14. 20; 1. 20; 14. 5; 15. 26; 16. 29.

कुः f. A female imp.

कुचः The female breast, especially that of a young or unmarried woman; see कुच.

कुचिका, कुची 1 A small brush of hair, a pencil. 2 A key.

कुज् 1 P. (हजति, हजित) To make any articulate sound, hum, coo, warble; कुजन्तं राम रामेति मधुरं मधुराक्षरं Rām: पुस्तोफिलो यन्मधुरं बुद्धि Ku. 3. 32; Rs. 6. 22; R. 2. 12; N. 1. 127. WITH नि, परि or वि to coo, to make an indistinct noise.

कुजः, कुजनं, कुजितं 1 Cooing, warbling. 2 The rattling of wheels.

कुट a. 1 False; as in कृताः सुः स्ववाङ्मनः Y. 1. 80. 2 Immoveable, steady.

-कः, -हः 1 Fraud, illusion, deception. 2 A trick, fraudulent or roguish scheme. 3 A puzzling question, knotty or intricate point, as in कृटालोक, कृटालोकि.

4 Falsehood, untruth; oft. used in comp. with the force of an adjective; 'वचनं false or deceitful words; तुला, मानं &c. 5 A summit or peak of a mountain; वर्षयविष तत्पुत्रादुद्धतिर्गतिरुपनिः B. 4. 71, Ms. 113. 6 Any projection or prominence. 7 The bone of the forehead with its projections, the crown of the head. 8 A horn. 9 End, corner; Y. 3. 96. 10 Head, chief.

11 A heap, mass, multitude; अन्नकुटं 'a heap of clouds'; so अन्नकुटं 'a heap of food'. 12 A hammer, an iron mallet. 13 A plough-share, the body of a plough. 14 A trap for catching deer. 15 A cogenaled weapon, as a dagger in a woollen case or a sword in a stick. 16 A water-jar. -हः 1 A house, dwelling. 2 An epithet of

Agastya. -COMP. -अज्ञः a false or loaded die; कृटालोपविदिनः Y. 2. 202.

-अगारं an apartment on the top of a house. -अर्पः ambiguity of meaning.

-माविता a tale, fiction. -उपवासः a fraudulent plan, trick, stratagem.

-कारः a rogue, a false witness. -कृत a. 1 cheating, deceiving. 2 forging a document; Y. 2. 70. 3 bribing.

(-m.) 1 a man of the writer caste (कायस्थ). 2 an epithet of Siva.

-काशीपणः a false काशीपण q. v. -खड्गः a swordstick. -कुकर m. a cheat.

-कुला a false pair of scales. -घने a. where falsehood is considered a duty (as a place, house, country &c.).

-पाकलः bilious fever to which elephants are subject (हस्तिवातज्वर); अर्चिरण वैकुलविषयंदाक्यः कलमं कटोर इव कृटपाकलः (अभिहितं) Māl. 1. 39; (also sometimes written as कृटपाकलः).

-पालकः a potter; a potter's kiln.

-पल्लः, -केशः a trap, snare; R. 13. 59.

-मानं a false measure or weight.

-मोहवः an epithet of Skanda. -यंत्रं a trap, a snare for deer, birds &c.

-दुष्टं treacherous or unfair warfare; R. 17. 69. -साल्मलिः f. m. 1 a species of the Salmali tree. 2 a kind of tree with sharp thorns (regarded as one of the several instruments—perhaps a club—with which the wicked are tortured in the world of Yama); see R. 12. 95 and Malli. thereon. -सासनं a forged grant or decree. -साक्षि m. a false witness. -स्थ a. standing at the top, occupying the highest place (said of a person who stands at the head in a genealogical table). (स्थः) the supreme soul (immoveable, unchangeable, and perpetually the same); Bg. 6. 8; 12. 3. -स्वर्णं counterfeit gold.

कुटकं 1 Fraud, deceit, trick. 2 Elevation, prominence. 3 The body of a plough, a plough-share. -Or -आख्यानं an invented tale.

कुटका ind. In heaps or multitudes.

कुटका-कुटका q. v.

कुप 10 U. (कृण्यति-ते, कृण्वति) 1 To speak, converse. 2 To contract, close (said to be Atm. in this sense).

कुणिका 1 The horn of any animal. 2 The peg of a lute.

कुणित a. Shut, closed.

कुवालः Mountain ebony.

कृपा 1 A well; कृपे पक्ष एवेतिवाचपि पटो गृह्णति तुल्यं जले Bh. 2. 49; so चित्तो नीचोऽस्तीति त्वं सेवे कृप मा कदापि कृयाः। अत्यन्त-तत्पुत्रादुद्धतिर्गतिरुपनिः Bv. 1. 9.

2 A hole, cave, hollow, cavity; as in जघनकृप. 3 A leather oil-vessel. 4 A mast; क्षीणीनौकृपदः Dk. 1. -COMP. -अंकः, -अङ्कः horripilation. -कण्ठपदः, -सङ्कः -ते (Ht.) a tortoise or frog in a

well, (fig.) an inexperienced person, one who has had no experience of the world at large, a man of limited ideas who knows only his own neighbourhood; oft. used as a term of reproach. -चक्रं a water-wheel, a contrivance for raising water from a well. -चञ्चवटी-वदिका a bucket or pot attached to the water-wheel to draw up water. -चञ्चवटीकान्याय see under न्याय.

कूपकः 1 A well (temporary). 2 A mole, cave, cavity. 3 The hollow below the loins. 4 A stake to which a boat is moored. 5 The mast of a ship. 6 A funeral pile. 7 A hole under a funeral pile. 8 A leather oil-vessel. 9 A rock or tree in the midst of a river.

कृपा (वा) रः The ocean.

कूपी 1 A small well. 2 A flask, bottle. 3 The navel.

कूप (वा) र a. (री f.) 1 Beautiful, agreeable. 2 Hump-backed. -रा-र The Pole of a carriage to which the yoke is fixed. -रः A hump-backed man. -री 1 A carriage covered with a cloth or blanket. 2 The pole of a carriage to which the yoke is fixed; Vē. 4.

कूरः-र Food, boiled rice; इतश्च कूर-च्युतेलमिषं पिबं हस्ति प्रतिपाद्यते मानपुरातः Mk. 4.

कुर्वः, -वै 1 A bunch of any thing, a bundle. 2 A handful of Kusā grass. 3 A Peacock's feather. 4 The beard; अश्वत्थामनन्दा यमो(र) लमिषे पद-.

कुर्वीना U. 4; or पुरातन्यमनन निजकुर्वीना

लवकुर्वीनां तपसानां कर्तव्यः S. 6. 5 The tip of the thumb and the middle finger brought in contact so as to pinch &c.

6 The upper part of the nose, the part (or hair) between the eyebrows. 7 A brush. 8 Deceit, fraud.

9 Boasting, bragging. 10 Hypocrisy. -रः 1 the head. 2 A stone house.

-COMP. -कीर्तिः, -कसरः the coo-tree.

कुचिका 1 A painting brush or pencil. 2 A key. 3 A bud, blossom. 4 Impassated milk. 5 A needle.

कुई 1 U. (कृदिति-ते, कृद्वति) 1 To leap, jump. 2 To frolic; वनभ्रमकुईयं विहङ्गकुईरि तवा Bk. 14. 77, 9; 15. 45. WITH उर्र् to jump up, leap up.

कुईनं 1 Leaping. 2 Playing, sporting. -नी 1 A festival in honour of Kāmādeva, held on the fifteenth day of Chaitra. 2 The full moon day in Chaitra.

कूर्यः The part between the eyebrows.

कूर्यः 1 The elbow; Si. 20. 19. 2 The knee.

कूर्मः 1 A tortoise; एवेकं इवांगलि रवेदिवत्मानः Ms. 7. 105; Bg. 2. 58.

2 Vishnu in his second or Kārma incarnation. -COMP. -अवतारः the Kārma incarnation of Vishnu; of. Git. 1. -क्षितिगिरिविपुलतो नव तिष्ठति इह क-
पिषणकपिचक्रगतिरे केदाव धूमकच्छलस्य नव ज-
दीश हो = पुच्छं, -पुच्छं 1 the back or shell
of a tortoise. 2 a lid or cover of a
dish. -राजः Vishnu in his shape of a
tortoise in his second incarnation.

कुलं 1 A shore, bank; राधानाथवो-
ज्येति यदुनाहूतं राःकेल्यः Git. 1; नदी बोनव-
कुलमाह R. 12. 35, 63. 2 A slope,
declivity. 3 Skirt, edge, border,
proximity; कुलायच्छेदं विहृज्य तेषु ने N.
1. 141. 4 A pond. 5 The rear of
an army. 6 A heap, mound. -COMP.
-चर a. frequenting or grazing on
the banks of a river. -क्षुः f. the land
on a bank. -हृत्कः, -हृत्कः an eddy.

कुलंकव a. Tearing away or under-
mining the bank; कुलंकेन सिद्धः प्रसन्न-
मस्तदन्तरं च S. 5. 21. -चः The current
or stream of a river. -या A river.

कुलंकव a. Kissing, i. e. bordering
on the bank of a river.

कुलसुज a. Breaking down banks,
(as rivers, elephants &c.); R. 4. 22.

कुलसुह a. Tearing up or carrying
away the bank; Māl. 5. 19.

कुम्भाहः A kind of pumpkin gourd,
कुम्भा A fog, mist.

कु 1. 5 U. (कृणोति-कृणते) To hurt,
injure, kill. -II. 8 U (करोति, कुरुते,
कृत) 1 To do (in general); तात किं
कराण्यहं. 2 To make; गणिकामवरोधमकरोत्
Dk; नृपेण चके युवराजसम्पदमाह R. 3. 45;
युवराजः कृतः &c. 3 To manufacture,
shape, prepare; कुम्भकरो वटं करोति; कटं
करोति &c. 4 To build, create; ग्रहं कुरु;
समां कुरु मध्ये योः. 5 To produce, cause,
engender; रतिसुममार्गना कुरुते S. 2. 1.
6 To form, arrange; अंजलिं करोति;
कपोतहस्तकं कृत्वा. 7 To write, compose;
चकर ह्यनोदरं शाकं Pt. 1. 8 To perform,
be engaged in; पूजां करोति. 9 To tell,
narrate; इति बहुविधाः कथाः कुर्वन् &c. 10
To carry out, execute, obey; एवं
किञ्चे कुम्भवासेः Māl. 1; or करिष्यामि वच-
स्य or शास्त्रे मे कुम्भ &c. 11 To bring
about, accomplish, effect; सत्संगतिः
कथं किं च करोति पुंसां Bh. 2. 23. 12 To
throw or let out, discharge, emit;
शुक्लं कुरु to discharge urine, make water;
so दुर्घटं कुरु to void excrement. 13 To
assume, put on, take; श्रीस्यं कृत्वा;
कानास्यामि कुर्वानः Y. 3. 162. 14 To send
forth, utter; मातुर्वी गिरं कृत्वा, कलशं कृत्वा
&c. 15 To place or put on (with
loc.) कंठे हारमकरोत् K. 112; पाणिमुत्त-
रि कृत्वा &c. 16 To entrust (with some
duty), appoint; अन्धं विविधानुसारं
तव विप्रसितः Ms. 7. 16. 17 To cook
(as food) as in कुक्ष. 18 To think,
regard, consider; इदंस्मृणीकृतजन्मवस-
त्वात् U. 6. 19. 19 To take (as in the

hand); कुतः किं कुरुमहेवेवं M. 4. 56.
20 To make a sound, as in कुम्भक,
हृत्कल वन्तः; co वदन्तः, माहन्तः &c. 21 To
pass, spend (time); येषां इहा वक्तुः
अपतः; कुतः कुतः wait a moment. 22 To
direct towards, turn the attention to,
resolve on; (with loc. or dat.);
मार्गं कुरुते मरः Ms. 12. 112; कनकमण्य-
नलीं करोति S. 2. 23 To do a thing
for another (either for his advantage
or injury); वदन्तः कुतः मयि, अस्मै किं ने
कुरुयति &c. 24 To use, employ, make
use of; किं ह्यस्मिन् कुरुते यथा Pt. 1. 23
To divide, break into parts (with
adverbs ending in च); द्विषा कुरु to
divide into two parts; कतथा कुरु, कुरुयता
कुरु &c. 26 To cause to become subject
to, reduce completely to (a particular
condition, with adverbs ending in
सत्); अस्मत्कुरु कुरु to subject or appre-
hensive to oneself; R. 3. 2; अस्मत्कुरु
कुरु to reduce to ashes. This root is
often used with nouns, adjectives
and indeclinables to form verbs from
them, somewhat like the English
affixes 'en' or '(i) fy', in the sense
of 'making a person or thing to be
what it previously is not'; e. g.
कुरुणीकुरु to make that which is not
already black, black, i. e. blacken;
so खेतीकुरु to whiten; वनीकुरु to solidify;
विलीकुरु to rarefy &c. &c. Sometimes
these formations take place in other
senses also; e. g. कोडीकुरु 'to clasp to
the bosom', embrace; अस्मत्कुरु to reduce
to ashes; प्रवणीकुरु to incline, bend;
तृणीकुरु to value as little as straw; मंदीकुरु
to slacken, make slow; so ब्रूयाकुरु to
roast on the end of pointed lances;
उत्साकुरु to please; समयाकुरु to spend time
&c. N. B. This root by itself admits
of either Pada; but it is Atm. gene-
rally with prepositions in the follow-
ing senses:— (1) doing injury to;
(2) censure, blame; (3) serving;
(4) outraging, acting violently or
rashly; (5) preparing, changing the
condition of, turning into; (6) recit-
ing. (7) employing, using; see P. 1.
3. 32 and "Student's guide to
Sanskrit composition" § 338. Note.
The root कुरु is of the most frequent
application in Sanskrit literature, and
its senses are variously modified, or
almost infinitely extended according
to the noun with which the root is
connected; e. g. पदं कुरु to set foot (fig.
also); आश्रये पदं कुरुयति S. 4. 19; क्रमेण
कुरुते मनः यदुपि नवविधेन पदं K. 141; मनसा कुरु
to think of, meditate; मनसि कुरु to
think; दृष्ट्वा मनस्येवमकरोत् K. 136; or to
resolve or determine; सख्यं, यैवी कुरु to
form friendship with; अस्त्राणि कुरु to
practise the use of weapons; दंडं कुरु to
inflict punishment; हृदये कुरु to pay

heed to; दानं कुरु to die; नर्तनं-बुद्धि कुरु to
think of, instead, mean; उदकं, कुरु to
offer libations of water to the Manes;
चिरं कुरु to delay; द्रुतं कुरु to play on the
lute; नस्नानि कुरु to clean the nails; कन्यां कुरु
to outrage or violate a maiden; विनाह
to separate from, to be abandoned
by; as in मन्त्रेण विनाहता रतिः Ku. 4. 21;
मन्त्रे कुरु to place in the middle, to have
reference to; मन्त्रेण स्थितं कथयैषिकारं
M. 5. 2; वदं कुरु to win over, place in
subjection, subdue; चमकुरु to cause
surprise; make an exhibition or a
show; तस्य कुरु to honour, treat with re-
spect; तिर्यक् कुरु to place aside. -Caus.
(कारयति-ने) To cause to do, perform,
make, execute &c.; आज्ञां कारय रक्षोनिः
Bk. 8. 84; इत्येव श्रुत्वा वा एतं कुरु-
यति Sk. -Daid. (चिकीर्षति-ने) to
wish to do &c. With अस्मै 1
to accept, baskake oneself to; लयं
कुर्वीत्यस्मिन्करोत् Jag.; दक्षिणामाशान्गिहृत्वा K.
121. 2 to confess, acknowledge, own,
admit. 3 to promise to do, under-
take; किं स्वंगीकृतं ह्यजन्मकृपणवचसा यो
लज्जते Mu. 2. 18. 4 to subdue, make
one's own, favour; Amaru. 52 -अस्मि
to exceed, surpass. -अस्मि 1 to be
entitled to, have a right; to autho-
rise, to qualify for the discharge of
some duty; वेदाध्यकारिणश्चि वेदधरे Bk. 2.
34; Ki. 4. 25. 2 to aim at, have re-
ference to; (अधिकृत्य is often used in
the sense of 'with reference to,'
'referring to,' 'regarding,' 'concern-
ing,' 'on the subject of'; श्रीमत्समयमधि-
कृत्यगीयताम् S. 1; शकुंतलामधिकृत्य ब्रवीति S.
2; R. 11. 62.) 3 (A.) to bear; अधिकृत्य
न च हारिः Bk. 8. 20. 4 to overpower or
subdue, be superior to. 5 to refrain
or desist from. -अनु to do after, fol-
low; especially to imitate (with acc.
or gen.); शैलाधिरम्यानुचकार लक्ष्मी Bk. 2.
8; Ms. 2. 199; इयामतया हेतुविनाकुर्वन्ती K.
10; अनुकरोति मन्त्रतो नापयन्त्य 6. -अप 1
to drag away, remove, insult by
dragging away; योषकं वनात्सीता Bk. 8.
20. 2 to hurt, injure, wrong, harm,
do harm or injury to (with gen. of
person); न किंचित्पत्या तस्यापकर्तुं शक्यं Pt.
1. -अप 1 to drive away, discard,
remove, dispel; तेषां तिमिरपाकरोति चन्द्रः
S. 6. 29; न प्रवृत्तास्त्यमपाकरोति Ku. 5.
14. 2 to cast off, reject, put aside,
give up; शिवा भुजकेन्द्वनपायकार B. 7. 50.
-अभ्येतरी 1 to initiate in, 2 to make a
friend of; (see under अभ्येतरी). -अलं
to adorn, decorate, grace; उमावलंभक-
रं चित्ताभ्यां तपोवनादुत्तिष्ठं गताम्भा R. 11. 18;
कतमो वंदोऽलंकृतो जन्मना S. 1. -आ (Caus.)
1 to call, cause to come, invite;
आकाशेयमन. 2 to bring near. -आविस्
to manifest or make visible, show,
display; (see under आविस्). -उप
(Plea. उपकरोति) 1 (a) to befriend,

serve, assist, favour, help, oblige: (acc. with gen. sometimes loc. of the person obliged); या हास्यप्रसन्नो बभूव Bk. 8. 18; आत्मशोषकम् Ms. 101; Si. 20. 74; Ms. 3. 284. (b) to attend or wait upon, serve 2 (Pres. उपसरति). (a) to adorn, grace, decorate. (b) to make efforts (with gen. of a thing); Bk. 8. 19, 119. (c) to prepare, elaborate, perfect, refine. -उपर 1 to deliver, give. 2 to perform a (preparatory) rite; Ms. 4. 95; see उपकर्त्तु 2 to fetch, bring. 4 to begia. -उरी, उररी, उररी, उररी or उररी to accept, see अंगीकृ above; R. 15. 70; see उरी also. -तिरस् 1 to abuse, revile, condemn, despise. 2 to surpass, excel, conquer; see under तिरस्. -स्व to thou anybody (as an insult). -दक्षिणी or -प्रदक्षिणी to walk round something keeping the right side towards it; प्रदक्षिणीकृत्य सद्योहताग्निं S. 4.; प्रदक्षिणीकृत्य हृतं हुताग्निमन्तरं मर्तुं रक्षती च। R. 2. 71. -दुस् 1 to act wrongly. -प्रिक् to reproach, revile, condemn; see under प्रिक्. -नमस् 1 to salute, adore; जुनिष्यं नमस्कृत्य Bk.; see under नमस्. -नि to injure, wrong. -निस् 1 to remove, drive away; Ms. 11. 53. 2 to break, frustrate; Bk. 15. 54. -निस् 1 to expel, drive away, repudiate; Bk. 6. 100; R. 14. 57. 2 to refute (as an opinion.) 3 to give up, abandon. 4 to destroy completely, annihilate. 5 to revile, condemn, slight. -स्वक् to insult, condemn. -पर (P.) to reject, disregard, slight, take no notice of; तौ हृदमात् पराकुर्वन्मत्तं पुष्पकं प्रति Bk. 8. 50. -परि (परिकरोति) 1 to surround. 2 (परिकरोति) to adorn, decorate; रथो हेमपरिकृतः Mb. (fig.) to refine, polish (as words). -पुरस् 1 to place in front; राजा सङ्कुलं पुरस्कृत्य वक्तव्यः S. 4.; इति अरति गणये पुरस्कृत्य विस्तिष्ठेन Ve. 2. 18; see under पुरस्. -प्र 1 to do, perform, commence (used much in the same sense as कृ); जानमयि नरो वैवात्यकरोति विगर्हितं Pt. 4. 35; Bk. 2. 96; Rs. 1. 6; Ms. 8. 54, 60; 8, 239; Amaru. 13. 2 to assault, outrage, insult; Bk. 8. 19. 3 to honour, worship. -प्रति 1 to requite, pay back, repay; पूर्व कृतार्थो मित्राण्यर्थं प्रति करोति यः। Rām. 2 to remedy; व्याधिनिच्छायि ते शत्रुं प्रतिदुर्गं दित्तं वै Mb. 3 to give back, restore, replace; Ms. 9. 285. 4 to retaliate; R. 12. 94. -प्रमाणी 1 to confide, believe. 2 to regard as authority, obey; शासनं तस्मिन् प्रति प्रमाणीकृतं S. 6. 3 to fix upon, dispense, deal or mete out; देवेन प्रमाणा स्वयं जयति यस्तस्य प्रमाणीकृतं Bh. 2. 121. -प्रादुस् 1 to make manifest, display, make visible, show; see under प्रादुस्. -प्रत्युप 1 to requite, return (an obligation). -वि to alter, change, affect; विकारयती सति विक्रियते वेदां न वेदादि

न न्य रतिः Zn. 1. 53; 3. 19, 42. 5 to disfigure, deform; विकृतकृति Ms. 9. 35. 3 to create, produce, effect; Ms. 1. 16; दास इति विक्रियते हृत्कः Mb. 4 to disturb, harm, injure (Aim.); इति विकृतकृति प्रकृत्या विक्रियते L. 17. 38. 3 to utter (sound) विकृत्योप हृत्कः Bk. 8. 20. 6 to be faithless (as a wife). -वित्रि to hurt, injure. -वित्रि 1 to tease, trouble, harass, harm; वित्रि हृत्कः विद्वत्ति S. 7; Ku. 2. 1. 2 to wrong, ill-treat; S. 4. 17. 3 to affect, cause a change in; कनकप्रसवः न विप्रदुर्गः Ku. 6. 95. -व्य 1 to make manifest, clear up; नामस्ते व्यकरवादि Jh. Up. 2 to propound, explain. 3 to tell, narrate; तन्ने सर्वं मया व्यकरोति Mb. -व्य 1 (संकुले) (a) to commit; ये पञ्चापरवदेरसंहिताः पञ्चा नि संकुले Mk. 9. 4. (b) to manufacture, prepare. (c) to do, perform. 2 (संकुले) (a) to adorn, grace; कुरुं समकुलं मावर्त्तनी Si. 9. 25. (b) to refine, polish; वाप्येका समलेकरोति पुष्पं वा संकुला वाप्ये। Bk. 2. 19; Si. 14. 50. (c) to consecrate by repeating sacred Mantras; Ms. 5. 36. (d) to purify (a person) by scriptural ceremonies, perform purificatory ceremonies over (a person); संवत्सरोपनयनीत्या मेधिलेनै यथाविधि R. 15. 31; Y. 2. 124. -सार्त्ती to turn aside or askance; सार्त्तीकृता चारुलेन तद्वी Ku. 3. 68; R. 6. 14.

कुक्कः The throat.

कुक्कः (रः) A kind of partridge.

कुक्क (कु) लासः A lizard, chameleon.

कुक्कवाकुः 1 A cock. 2 A peacock. 3 A lizard. -Comp. -स्वक्ः an epithet of Kārtikeya.

कुक्काटिका 1 The raised and straight part of the neck. 2 The back of the neck.

कुक्कृ 7. 1 Causing trouble, painful. Ms. 6. 78. 2 Bad, miserable, evil; 3 Wicked, sinful. 4 Being in a difficult or painful situation. -व्य, -व्य 1 Difficulty, trouble, hardship, misery, calamity, danger; कृच्छं महर्षिणः R. 14. 6; 13. 77. 2 Bodily mortification, penance, expiation; Ms. 4. 222; 5. 21; 11. 105. -व्य, कुक्कृ, कुक्काट् With great difficulty, painfully, miserably; लब्धं कुक्कोप रयते H. 1. 185. -Comp. -याण a. 1 one whose life is in danger. 2 breathing with difficulty. 3 hardly supporting life. -सार्त्त a. 1 curable with difficulty (as a patient or disease). 2 accomplished with difficulty.

कुत्त I. 6 P. (कुत्तित-कुत्त) 1 To out, cut off, divide, tear, asunder, cut in pieces, destroy; प्रहति विधिर्मन्त्रेण न कुत्तति जीवितं U. 3. 31, 35; Bk. 9. 42; 15. 97; 16. 15; Ms. 8. 12. With अव to out off, divide, tear

asunder. -व्य 1 to cut off or out, tear out; R. 12. 49; Ms. 11. 105. 2 to back, cut up; उच्छृङ्खल्य कुत्त Māl. 5. 13. -वि 1 to cut or tear off, tear up; विशाखाच्छृङ्खल्य कुत्तान्वि निवृत्तानि Pt. 2. 29; निवृत्तं नान्तं Bk. 7. 11; महानि-कुत्तकः R. 7. 38. -II 7 P. (कुत्तित, कुत्त) 1 To spin. 2 To surround.

कुत्त a. (Generally at the end of comp.). Accomplisher, doer, maker, performer, manufacturer, composer &c.; कर्त्तृ, कृत्तृ, प्रतिपाद &c. -m. 1 A class of affixes used to form derivatives (nouns, adjectives &c.) from roots. 2 A word so formed.

कुत्त a. Done, performed, made, effected, accomplished, manufactured &c. &c.; (p. p. of कु 8 U.). -क 1 Work, deed, action; Ms. 7. 197. 2 Service, benefit. 3 Consequence, result. 4 Aim, object. 5 N. of that side of a die which is marked with four points. 6 N. of the first of the four Yugas of the world extending over 1728000 years of men; see Ms. 1. 69 and Kull. thereon; but, according to Mb., over 4800 years of men. 7 The number '4'. -Comp. -अकृत a. done and not done; i. e. done in part but not completed. -अंक 1 marked, branded; Ms. 8. 281. 2 numbered. (-कः) that side of a die which is marked with four points. -अंलि c. folding the hands in supplication; Bg. 11. 14; Ms. 4. 154. -अनुकर a. following another's example, subservient. -अनुसारः custom, usage. -अन्त a. bringing to an end, terminating. (-सः) 1 Yama, the god of death; द्वितीयं कृतांतविवादं व्यापनमवश्यं H. 1. 2 fate destiny; इत्यन्तिसिद्धिं न सद्ये संमं नो कृतांतः Ms. 105. 3 a demonstrated conclusion, dogma, a proved doctrine. 4 a sinful or inauspicious action. 5 an epithet of Saturn. 6 Saturday. -जनकः the sun. -अक्षं 1 cooked food, कृतांतदुग्धं विवाः Ms. 4. 219; 11. 3. 2 digested food. 3 excrement. -अपराध a. guilty, offender, criminal. -अभय a. saved from fear or danger. -अभिषेक a. crowned, inaugurated. -अभ्यास a. practised. -अर्थ a. 1 having gained one's object, successful. 2 satisfied, happy, contented; कुतः कृतार्थजीव निगर्हिताह्लास Si. 1. 29; R. 8. 3; Ki. 4. 9. 3 clever. (कृतार्थी) 1 to render fruitful or successful. 2 to make good; कतं प्रत्युपचारतश्चतुर्णा कोपः कृतार्थकृतः Amaru. 15. -अवधान a. careful, attentive. -अवधि a. 1 fixed, appointed. 2 bounded, limited. -अवस्थ a. 1 summoned, caused to be present. 2 fixed, settled. -अव्य a. 1 armed. 2 trained in the science

of arms or missiles; R. 17. 62.

—आगम *a.* advanced, proficient. (*-m.*) the supreme soul. —आगम् *a.* guilty, offending, criminal, sinful. —आत्मन् *a.* 1 having control over oneself, self-possessed, of a self-governed spirit. 2 purified in mind. —आभरण *a.* adorned. —आयस *a.* labouring, suffering. —आह्वान *a.* challenged. —उत्साह *a.* diligent, making effort, striving. —उद्वाह *a.* 1 married. 2 making penance by standing with uplifted hands. —उपकार *a.* 1 favoured, befriended, assisted; Ku. 3. 73. 2 friendly. —उपभोग *a.* used, enjoyed —कर्म्मन् *a.* 1 one who has done his work; R. 9. 3. 2 skilful, clever. (*-m.*) 1 the supreme spirit.. 2 a *Sannyāsin*. —काम *a.* one whose desires are fulfilled. —काल *a.* 1 fixed or settled as to time. 2 who has waited a certain time. (*-लः*) appointed time; Y. 2. 184. —कृत्य *a.* 1 who has accomplished his object; Bg. 15. 20. 2 satisfied, contented; Śānti. 3. 19. 3 having done his duty. —क्षयः *a.* a purchaser. —क्षण *a.* 1 waiting impatiently for the exact moment; वयं सर्वे सोऽस्माकं कृतक्षणादिदमः Pt. 1. 2 one who has got an opportunity. —ग्र *a.* 1 ungrateful; Ms. 4. 214; 8. 19. 2 defeating all previous measures. —ब्रह्मः *a.* a boy on whom the ceremony of tonsure has been performed; Ms. 5. 58, 67. —ज्ञ *a.* 1 grateful; Ms. 7. 309, 210; Y. 1. 308. 2 correct in conduct. (*-ज्ञः*) a dog. —तीर्थ *a.* 1 one who has visited or frequents holy places. 2 one who studies with a professional teacher. 3 fertile in expedients. 4 a guide. —दासः *a.* a servant hired for a stated period, a hired servant. —धी *a.* 1 prudent, considerate. 2 learned, educated, wise; Mu. 5. 20. —निर्व्यजनः *a.* penitent. —निश्चय *a.* resolute, resolved. —दुस् *a.* skilled in archery. —पूर्व *a.* done formerly. —वतिकृतं *a.* assault and counter-assault, attack and resistance; R. 12. 94. —वसिष्ठ *a.* 1 one who has made an agreement or engagement. 2 one who has fulfilled his promise. —वृद्धि *a.* learned, educated, wise; Ms. 1. 97; 7. 30. —सुख *a.* learned, wise. —सङ्काय *a.* 1 stamped, marked. 2 branded; Ms. 9. 239. 3 excellent, amiable. 4 defined, discriminated. —वर्मन् *m.* a warrior on the side of the Kauravas who with Kripa and Asvatthāman survived the great havoc of the great Bhāratī war. He was afterwards slain by Śākyaki. —विद्य *a.* learned, educated; अथोपि कृतविद्योऽपि Pt. 4. 43; कृतविद्योऽपि पूर्णो विद्विष्यति नये जगत् । इदं कृतविद्यं वयं जगामहे हेतुः Pt. 1. 48. —वेद्य *a.* hired,

paid (as a servant); Y. 2. 164. —वेदिन् *a.* grateful; see कृतज्ञ. —वेश *a.* attired, decorated; यत्नवति कृतवेशे केशवे कुंजशब्दोऽपि Git. 11 —श्रीम *a.* 1 splendid. 2 beautiful. 3 handy, dexterous. —शोध *a.* purified —अमन्, —परिअमन्: one who has studied; कृतपरिअमेस्मि ज्योतिःशास्त्रे Mu. 1. I have devoted my time to (spent my labours on) the science of astronomy. —संकल्प *a.* resolved, determined. —संकल *a.* making an appointment; नामसमेतं कृतसंकलं वाद्यते वदु वेदु Git. 5. —संज्ञ *a.* 1 restored to consciousness or animation. 2 aroused. —सनाह *a.* clad in armour. —सायलिका *a.* a woman whose husband has married another wife, a married woman having a co-wife or a superseded wife. —हस्त, —हस्तक *a.* 1 dexterous, clever, skilful, handy. 2 skilled in archery. —हस्तता *a.* 1 skill, dexterity. 2 skill in archery or generally in handling arms; कौरव्ये कृतहस्ता पुनरिव देवे यथा वीरिणि Ve. 6. 12; Mv. 6. 41.

कृतक *a.* 1 Done, made, prepared; (opp. नेतर्लिक); यद्यकृतं तददित्यं Nyāya-Sūtra. 2 Artificial, done or prepared artificially; अकृतकविधि सर्वाणिनाकल्पजातं R. 18. 52. 3 Feigned, pretended, false, sham, assumed; कृतककलहं कृत्वा Mu. 3; Ki. 8. 46. 4 Adopted (as a son &c.); oft. at the end of comp. also; यस्योपति कृतकतनयः कांतया वर्धितो मे (बाहमंदारवृक्षः) Me. 75; सोमं न पुत्रकृतकः पदवीं वृषसे (जहाति) S. 4. 13.

कृतं *ind.* Enough, no more of; away; (with instr.); अथवा कृतं संदेहेन S. 1; अथवा विप्र कृतं R. 11. 41; कृतमंधन U. 4.

कृतिः *f.* 1 Doing, manufacturing, making, performing. 2 Action, deed. 3 Creation, work, composition; (सौ) स्वकृतिं मायामास कविप्रथमपद्धति R. 15. 33, 64, 69; N. 22. 155. 4 Magic, enchantment. 5 Injuring, killing. 6 The number '20'. —Comp. —करः an epithet of Ravana.

कृतिन् *a.* 1 One who has done his work or gained his end, satisfied, contented, happy, successful; यस्य धीर्येण कृतिनो वयं न सुवर्मानि च U. 1. 32; न सल्लसित्यस्य रघुं कृती भगवद् R. 3. 51; 12. 54. 2 (Hence) Lucky, fortunate, blessed; S. 1. 24; S. 7. 19. 3 Clever, competent, able, expert, skilful, wise, learned; तं ह्यप्रशकलीकृतं कृती R. 11. 29; Ku. 2. 10; Ki. 2. 9. 4 Good, virtuous, pure, pious; तावदेव कृतिनामपि सुखमेव निमलविवेकदीपकः Bh. 1. 56. 5 Following, obeying, doing what is enjoined.

कृते, —कृतेन *ind.* (with gen. or in comp.) For, for the sake of, on account of; अतीतां प्राणां...कृते Bh. 2.

36; कार्यं वदसेऽर्थकृते K. P. 1; Bg. 1. 35; Y. 1. 216; S. 6.

कृत्तिः *f.* 1 Skin, hide (in general). 2 Especially, the hide of an antelope on which a religious student sits. 3 The bark of the birch-tree used for writing upon &c. 4 The birch-tree. 5 One of the lunar mansions, Pleiades. —Comp. —वासः, —वासन् *m.* an epithet of Siva; स इतिवासस्तपसे यतात्मा Ku. 1. 54; M. 1. 1.

कृत्तिका (pl.) 1 The third of the 27 lunar mansions or asterisms, (consisting of 6 stars, the Pleiades). 2 The six stars represented as nymphs acting as nurses to Kārtikeya, the god of war. —Comp. —तनयः, —पुत्रः, —सुतः epithets of Kārtikeya. —भवः the moon.

कृत्तु *a.* 1 Working well, able to work, powerful. 2 Clever, skilful. —लः A mechanic, an artist.

कृत्य *a.* 1 What should or ought to be done, right, proper, fit. 2 Feasible, practicable. 3 Who may be seduced from allegiance, treacherous; Rāj. T. 5. 247. —र 1 What ought to be done, duty, function; Ms. 2. 237; 7. 67. 2 Work, business, deed, commission; वृक्षकृत्यं Me. 114; अन्योन्यकृत्यैः S. 7. 34. 3 Purpose, object, end; इज्जिन्नापदितवसकृत्यं R. 2. 12; Ku. 4. 15. 4 Motive, cause. —स्यः A class of affixes used to form potential (future) passive participles; these are तथ्य, अनर्थ, य and दलित. —स्या 1 Action, deed. 2 Magic. 3 A female deity to whom sacrifices are offered for destructive and magical purposes.

कृत्रिम *a.* 1 Artificial, fictitious, not spontaneous, acquired; °निर्ग, °कृत्रः &c.; R. 13. 75; 14. 37. 2 Adopted (as a child); see below. —सः, °पुत्रः an artificial or adopted son; one of the 12 kinds of sons recognised by the Hindu law; he is a grown up son adopted without the consent of his natural parents; cf. कृत्रिमः स्वास्वयं दत्तः Y. 2. 131; cf. also Ms. 9. 169. —न 1 A kind of salt. 2 A kind of perfume. —Comp. —सूपः, —सूपका incense, a kind of perfume. —पुत्रः see कृत्रिमः. —पुत्रकः a doll, puppet; Ku. 1. 29. —सुमि *f.* an artificial floor. —वने a park, garden.

कृत्वन् *ind.* An affix added to numerals to denote 'fold' or 'times'; e. g. अष्टकृत्यः eight times, eight-fold; so दश, °दश &c.

कृत्स्नं 1 Water. 2 A multitude. —सः Sin.

कृत्स्न *a.* All, whole, entire; एकः कृत्स्नं वारपरिपायव्याप्यं भुङ्क्ते S. 2. 15; Bg. 3. 29; Ms. 1. 105; 5. 42.

कुंठ A plover
कुंठन Cutting, cutting off, dividing, tearing asunder.

कृपः The maternal uncle of अश्वत्थामः [He was born of the sage Saradvat by a nymph called Janapadi, but along with his sister Kripa, also born from the nymph, he was brought up by Santanu. He was proficient in the science of archery. In the great war he sided with the Kauravas, and after all had been slain, he was given an asylum by the Pandavas. He is one of the seven Chirajivins].

कृपण a. 1 Poor, pitiable, wretched, helpless; राजनपत्यं रामसे पात्याश्च कृपणाः प्रजाः U. 4. 25. 2 Void of judgment, unable or unwilling to discriminate or to do a thing; कामार्ता हि प्रकृतिकृपा-क्षतमाचेतनं Me. 5; 80 जराजीर्णवयसस्तमहना-क्षेपकृपणः Bh. 3. 17. 3 Low, mean, vile; Bg. 2. 49; Mu. 2. 18; Bh. 2. 49. 4 Miserly, stingy. —णः Wretchedness. —णः A miser; कृपणन समी दाना भुवि कोऽपि न विद्यते । अन्नश्रेय विचानि यः परेष्वः प्रयच्छति Vyāsa, —Comp. —यः, —बुद्धिः a. little or low minded. —वस्तल a. kind to the poor.

कृपा Pity, tenderness, compassion; चक्रवाक्योः प्रो विद्युते निधुने कृपावती Ku. 5. 26; Sānti. 4. 19; सकृपं kindly.

कृपाणः 1 A sword; स पातु वः कंसारिणोः कृपाणः Vikr. 1. 1; कृपणस्य कृपाणस्य च केवल-माकारतो मेरः Subhāsh. 2 A knife.

कृपाणिका A dagger, knife.
कृपाणी 1 A pair of scissors. 2 A dagger.

कृपाळु a. Merciful, compassionate, kind.

कृपी The sister of कृप and wife of Droṇa. —Comp. —पतिः an epithet of Droṇa. —सुतः an epithet of अश्वत्थामः.

कृपीदं 1 Underwood, forest wood. 2 Wood, firewood. 3 Water. 4 The belly. —Comp. —पालः 1 a rudder. 2 the ocean. 3 air, wind. —पोनिः fire.

कृमि a. Full of worms, wormy. —मिः 1 A worm, an insect in general; कृमिकुलविभं Bh. 2. 9. 2 Worms (disease). 3 An ass. 4 Aspid. 5 The lac (dye). —Comp. —कोशः, —कोषः the cocoon of a silk-worm. —उत्थं silken cloth. —जं, —जगं agallochum, aloe wood. —जा lac, the red dye produced by insects. —जलजः, —वारिवहः a shell-fish, an animal (fish, &c.) living in a shell. —वर्षलः, —होलः an ant-hill. —कलः the Udumbara tree. —हंसः the fish living in the conch. —सुक्तिः f. 1 a bivalve shell. 2 the animal living in it. 3 an oyster.

कृमिण or **कृमिल** a. Having worms, wormy.

कृमिला A fruitful woman.

कृष 4 P. (कृषति, कृष्ट). 1 To become lean or emaciated. 2 To wane (as the moon). —Caus. To emaciate.

कृष a. (Compar. कृषीतः superl. कृषीष्टः). 1 Lean, weak, feeble, emaciated; कृषतः कृषीष्टः &c. 2 Small, little, minute (in size or quantity); सुहृदि न राक्षः कृषतः Bh. 2. 28 3 Poor, insignificant; Ms. 7. 203. —Comp. —अक्षः a spider. —अन a. lean, thin. (—यि) 1 a woman with a slender frame. 2 the Priyangu creeper. —उदर a. thin-waisted; V. 5. 15.

कृषका Hair (of the head).

कृषातुः Fire; इतोः कृषातुमिमाद्विमेवि R. 2. 49; 7. 24; 10. 74; Ku. 1. 51; Bh. 2. 107. —Comp. —रेतुः m. an epithet of Siva.

कृषाश्वि m. An actor.

कृष 1. 6. U. (कृषति, कृष्ट) To plough, make furrows.—II. 1 P. (कृषति, कृष्ट) To draw, drag, pull, drag away, tear; प्रसन्न सिंहः किल ना चक्रे R. 2. 27; V. 1. 19. 2 To draw towards oneself, attract; Bk. 15. 47; Bg. 15. 7. 3 To lead or conduct as an army; सत्सेनां महतीं कर्षन् R. 14. 32. 4 To bend (as a bow); नात्यातकृष्टशायः R. 5. 50. 5 To become master of, subdue, vanquish, overpower; बलवानिद्रियवानो विद्रांसमपि कृषति Ms. 2. 215; नक्षः स्वस्थानमासाय गजेंद्रमपि कृषति Pt. 3. 46. 6 To plough, till; अनुलोमकृष्टं क्षेत्रं प्रतिशोऽयं कृषति Sk. 7 To obtain, get; कुलसंस्थां च गच्छति कृषति च महदाः Mb. 8 To take away from, deprive one of (with two acc.). —With अप 1 to draw back or away, pull off, take or drag away or off, drag out, extract; दंताग्रभिन्नपङ्कज्य निरि-हते च Rs. 4. 14; R. 16. 55. 2 To remove; U. 1. 8. 3 To lessen, diminish. —अव 1 to draw, draw away from. —आ 1 to draw, draw towards, drag, pull, extract (fig. also); केद्रेष्वाकृष्यं चक्रेति H. 1. 109; S. 1. 33; दूरमहना सारिणं चयमाकृष्टः S. 1; Amaru. 2. 72; Ku. 2. 59; R. 1. 23. 2 to bend (as a bow); S. 3. 5; Si. 9. 40. 3 to extract, borrow; H. Pr. 9. 4 to snatch, take by force; Bk. 16. 30. 5 to supply a word or words from another rule or sentence. —उद् 1 to draw or pull up, extricate; अङ्गुलि-लङ्घं प्रालम्बकृष्य R. 6. 14; Si. 13. 60. 2 to enhance, increase. —नि 1 to sink down, lessen, diminish. —निष् 1 to draw or pull out. 2 to extort, exact, snatch or take by force; निष्कृतुमर्थं चक्रे कृषत् R. 5. 26. —परि 1 to draw, pull, drag. —प्र 1 to draw away, pull, attract. 2 to lead (as an army). 3 to bend (as a bow). 4 to increase. —वि 1 to draw, pull. 2 to bend (as a bow); हारासनं तेजं विरूपयामिदं S. 6. 28. —विम 1 to remove. —संनि 1 to bring near.

कृषकः 1 A ploughman, husbandman. 2 A plough-share. 3 An ox.

कृषिकः A ploughman. 2 A husbandman.

कृषि 1 Ploughing. 2 Agriculture, husbandry; अर्धे वालिहस्यसि सप्तमर्षिक कृषिः Me. 1. 3; कृषिः कृषि-सूत्रा Pt. 1. 11; Ms. 1. 90, 3. 64, 10. 79; Bg. 18. 44.—Comp. —कर्मन् n. agriculture. —जीविन् a. living by husbandry. —फलं agricultural produce or profit; Me. 10. —सेवा agriculture, husbandry.

कृषीवलः One who lives by husbandry, a farmer; कृषे चापि कृषीवलः Y. 1. 276; Ms. 9. 38.

कृषकरः An epithet of Siva.

कृष्ट a 1 Drawn, pulled, dragged, attracted. 2 Ploughed.

कृष्टिः A learned man. —f. 1 Draw- ing, attracting. 2 Ploughing, culti- vating the soil.

कृष्ण a. 1 Black, dark, dark-blue. 2 Wicked, evil. —रगः 1 The black colour. 2 The black antelope. 3 A crow. 4 The (Indian) cuckoo. 5 The dark half of a lunar month, (from full to new moon). 6 The Kali age. 7 Vishnu in his eighth incarnation, both as the son of Vasudeva and Devaki [Krishna is the most celebrated hero of Indian mythology and the most popular of all the deities. Though the real son of Vasudeva and Devaki and thus a cousin of Kamsa, he was, for all practical purposes, the son of Nanda and Yasoda, by whom he was brought up and in whose house he spent his childhood. It was here that his divine character began to be gradually discovered, when he easily crushed the most redoubtable demons, such as Baka, Putana &c., that were sent to kill him by Kamsa, and performed many other feats of surprising strength. The chief companions of his youth were the Gopis or wives of the cowherds of Gokula, among whom Radha was his special favourite; (cf. Jayadeva's Gita-govinda). He killed Kamsa, Naraka, Keshin, Arishta and a host of other powerful demons. He was a particular friend of Arjuna, to whom he acted as charioteer in the great war, and his staunch support of the cause of the Pandavas was the main cause of the overthrow of the Kauravas. On several critical occasions, it was Krishna's assistance and inventive mind that stood the Pandavas in good stead. After the general destruction of the Yadavas at Prabhasa, he was killed unintentionally by a hunter named Jaras who shot him with an arrow mistaking him at a distance for a deer. He had more than 16000 wives, but Rukmini and Satya-bhama, (as also Radha) were his favourites. He is said to have been of a dark-blue or cloud-like colour; cf.

वहिरिव नालिनतं तव कृष्ण मनोपि भविष्यति दूनं
Git. 8. His son was [Pradyumna.] 8 N. of Vyāsa, the reputed author of the Mahābhārata. 9 N. of Arjuna. 10 Aloe wood. -अण् 1 Blackness, darkness (moral also). 2 Iron. 3 Antimony. 4 The black part of the eye. 5 Black pepper. 6 Lead. -COMP. -अगुह n. a kind of sandal-wood. -अचलः an epithet of the mountain Raivataka. -अजिनं the skin of the black antelope. -अवस् n. -अवसं, -आमिषं iron, crude or black iron. -अवन्, -अचिन् m. fire. -अहनी the 8th day of the dark half of Śrāvāṇa when Kṛṣṇa was born; also called गोकुलाष्टमी. -आवासः the holy fig-tree. -उदरः a kind of snake. -कंदं a red lotus. -कर्मन् a. of black deeds, criminal, wicked, depraved, guilty. -काकः a raven. -कायः a buffalo. -काष्ठं a kind of sandal-wood, agallochum. -कोहलः a gambler. -गतिः fire; आशेषने कृष्णगतिं सहायं R. 6. 42. -गीवः N. of Siva. -तारः 1 a species of antelope (in general). -वेहः a bee. -धनं money got by foul means. -द्वेषायनः N. of Vyāsa; तमहम-रामकृष्णं कृष्णद्वेषायनं वेदे Ve. 1. 3. -पक्षः the dark half of a lunar month. -शृगः the black antelope; शृगे कृष्ण-शृगस्य वामनपुत्रं कङ्कयमानां शृगी S. 6. 16. -मुखः, -वक्त्रः, -वदनः the black-faced monkey. -यजुर्वेदः the Taittiriya or black Yajurveda. -लोहः the load-stone. -वर्णः 1 black colour. 2 N. of Rāhu. 3 n. Sūdra. -वस्त्रम् m. 1 fire; R. 11. 42; Ms. 2. 94. 2 N. of Rāhu. 3 a low man, profligate, black-guard. -वेणा N. of river. -शकुनिः a crow. -शारः, -सारः the spotted antelope; कृष्णसारं ददन्तश्चतुर्विधं पाथिष्यकायुके S. 1. 6. -शृगः a buffalo. -सारथिः an epithet of Arjuna.

कृष्णक The hide of the black antelope.

कृष्णलः The Guṇḍā plant. -लं Its berry.

कृष्णा 1 N. of द्रौपदी, wife of the Pandavas; Ki. 1. 26. 2 N. of a river in the Deccan that joins the sea at Masulipattam.

कृष्णिका Black mustard.

कृष्णिमन् m. Blackness.

कृष्णी A dark night.

कु 1. 6 P. (कृति, कृणे) 1 To scatter, throw about, pour out, cast, disperse; समरशिरसि चंचलचक्षुरश्मूनाश्चरि, शरतुषारं कोपयं वीरयोतः किरति U. 5. 2; 6. 1; दिशि दिशि किरति सजलकृष्णजालं Git. 4; S. 1. 7; Amaru. 11. 2 To strew, cover or fill with; Bk. 3. 5, 17. 42. -WITH -अप 1 to scatter, cast about; अकृति कुहं Sk. 2 to scrape with the feet (for food, abode &c.), through joy (said of quadrupeds and birds), (the

form in this sense is अपस्किरते): अप-स्किरते वृषा हृष्टः कुकुटो मक्षार्थी वा आश्रयार्थी च Sk. -अपा to cast off, reject, repudiate. -अव to scatter, throw; अवाकिरन्वा-लताः प्रसृते R. 2. 10. -आ 1 to spread round. 2 to dig up. -उद् 1 to scatter upwards, throw up; R. 1. 42. 2 to dig up, excavate. 3 to engrave, carve, sculpture; उत्कीर्णं इव वासयष्टि निशानिद्रालसा बहिः V. 3. 2; R. 4. 59. -उप (उपस्किरति) to cut, hurt or injure. -परि 1 to surround; परिकीर्णं परिवादिनी मुने R. 8. 35. 2 to hand or give over, deliver; महीं महेच्छः परिकीर्य यूते R. 18. 33. -प्र 1 to scatter, throw, pour out; प्रकीर्णः पुष्पाणा हरिचरणयोरंजलिरयं Ve. 1. 2. 2 to sow, as seed. -मति (प्रतिस्किरति) to hurt, injure, tear; उतोविदारं प्रतिचस्करे नखैः Si. 1. 47. -वि to scatter, throw about, strew or spread about; Ku. 3. 61; Ki. 2. 59; Bk. 13; 14. 25. -विनि to throw, abandon, cast off; Ku. 4. 6 -सस् to mix, commingle or mix together. -सख् 1 to perforate, bore, pierce; R. 1. 4. -II 9 U. (कृणाति, कृणीति) To injure, hurt, kill.

कृ 10 U. (कीर्तयति ते, कीर्तयति) 1 To mention, repeat, utter; नाम्नि कीर्तित एव R. 1. 87; Ms. 7. 167, 2. 124. 2 To tell, recite, declare, communicate; Ms. 3. 36, 9. 42. 3 To name, call. 4 To praise, glorify, commemorate; अपप्रयख्यानं प्रातुरचिकीर्तय विक्रमं Bk. 15. 72; Pt. 1. 4.

कृ 1. A. (कल्पते, कृव) 1 To be fit or adequate for, result in, bring about, accomplish, produce, tend to; (with dat.); कल्पसे रक्षणाय S. 5. 5; पश्चाद्युत्प्रेष्यतमः कल्पते विप्रभाय V. 3. 1; विभावरि वयस्याय कल्पते Ku. 5. 44, 6. 29; 5. 79; Me. 55. R. 5. 13, 8. 40; S. 6. 23; Bk. 22. 21. 2 To be well managed or regulated, to succeed. 3 To become, happen, occur; कल्पियते हरेः प्रीतिः Bk. 16. 12; 9. 44, 45. 4 To be prepared, be ready; चक्षुषे वाच-कुंजरं Bk. 14. 89. 5 To be favourable to, subserve. 6 To partake of. -Caus. 1 To prepare, arrange, fit out. 2 To settle, fix. 3 To divide. 4 To provide or furnish with. 5 To consider. -WITH अव to result in, tend to, accomplish; (with dat.). -आ (Caus.) to adorn, decorate. -उप 1 to result in, lead to, (with dat.); Ms. 3. 202. 2 to be prepared or ready at hand; Ms. 3. 208; 8. 333. -परि (Caus.) 1 to decide, determine, fix upon. 2 to prepare, get ready. 3 to endow with; S. 2. 9. -प्र 1 to happen, occur. 2 to be successful. (-Caus.) 1 to invent, devise; plan (schemes &c.) 2 to prepare, make

ready. -वि to doubt, be doubtful. (Caus.) to doubt. -सं (Caus.) 1 to resolve, determine, settle. 2 to intend, propose. -सख् 1 to get ready.

कृत p. p. 1 Prepared, done, got ready, equipped; कृतविवाहेवा R. 6. 10 decked in her nuptial attire. 2 Cut, pared; कृतकेशनखदंश Ms. 4. 35. 3 Caused, produced. 4 Fixed, settled. 5 Thought of, invented. -COMP. -कीला a title-deed. -धूपः frank-incense.

कृतिः f. 1 Accomplishment; success. 2 Invention, contrivance. 3 Arranging.

कृत्रिक a. Bought, purchased.

केकयः (pl.) N. of a country and its people; मगधकोसलककयशासिनो बुधितरः R. 9. 17.

केकर a. (री f.) Squint-eyed. -रं A squint eye; cf. अकेकर. -COMP. -अस a. squint-eyed.

केका The cry of a peacock; केका-भिर्निलकण्ठस्तिरयति वचनं ताडयानुच्छिखंडः Māl. 9. 30; पद्मजसंवादिनीः केकाः R. 1. 39, 7. 69, 13. 27, 16. 64; Me. 22; Bh. 1. 35.

केकावलः, -केकिकाः, -केकिन m. A peacock; इतः केकिनीडाककलकवः पञ्चलदशां Bh. 1. 37.

केणिका A tent.

केतः 1 A house, abode. 2 Living, habitation. 3 A banner. 4 Will, intention, desire.

केतकः 1 N. of a plant; प्रतिभांश्य वनानि केतकानां Ghat. 15. 2 A banner. -कं A flower of the Ketaka plant; केतकैः सुचिभिः Me. 24, 23; R. 6. 17, 13. 16. -की 1 N. of a plant (=केतक); हंसतमिष विषये सुचिभिः केतकीनां Rs. 2. 23. 2 A flower of that plant; Rs. 2. 20, 24.

केतनं 1 A house, an abode; अकलित-महिमानः केतनं मंगलानां Māl. 2. 9; मम मरणमेव वरमतिवितथकेतना Git. 7. 2 An invitation, summons. 3 Place, site. 4 A flag, banner; मयं भीमेन मरुता भवतो रथकेतनं Ve. 2. 23; Si. 14. 28; R. 9. 39. 5 A sign, symbol; as in मकरकेतन. 6 An indispensable act (also religious); निष्पाजालिद्विने केतनेः आदृक्कर्मभिः । तस्योपकारे शक्यं किं जीवन् किमुतान्था Ve. 3. 16.

केतित a. 1 Called, summoned. 2 Dwelt, inhabited.

केतुः 1 A flag, banner; पीणांशुकमिष केतोः प्रतिवातं नीयमानस्य S. 1. 34. 2 A chief, head, leader, foremost, any eminent person (oft. at the end of comp.); मनुष्यावा मनुष्यकेतुं R. 2. 33; कुलस्य केतुः स्तितस्य (रावः) Rām. 3 A comet, meteor; Ms. 1. 38. 4 A sign, mark. 5 Brightness, clearness. 6 A ray of light. 7 The descending node considered as the ninth planet, and

the body or trunk of the demon सहिष्णु (the head being regarded as Bāhu); कश्यपः स केतुश्चन्द्रनक्षत्रं पूषमंडलनिवासी Mu. 1. 6. -COMP. -ग्रहः the descending node. -ध्वः a cloud. -पट्टिः f. a flagstaff; R. 12. 103. -रत्नं lapis lazuli, (also called वेदुद). -वसनं a flag.

केदारः 1 A field under water; meadow. 2 A basin for water round the root of a tree. 3 A mountain. 4 A particular mountain forming part of the Himalayas (modern Kedār). 5 A form of Siva. -COMP. -खंडं a small dyke, earth raised to keep out water. -नाथः a particular form of Siva.

केदारः 1 The head. 2 The skull. 3 A cheek. 4 A joint.

केनिपातः A rudder, helm, a large oar used as a rudder.

केन्द्रं 1 The centre of a circle. 2 The argument of a circle. 3 Distance of a planet from the first point of its orbit in the 4th, 7th or 10th degree.

केयूरः -रं A bracelet worn on the upper arm, an armlet; केयूरान् विभूषयन्ति पुरुषं हारा न चंद्रोज्ज्वलाः Bh. 2. 19; R. 6. 68; Ku. 7. 69. -रः A kind of coitus.

केरलः (pl.) N. of a country (in the south of India, the modern Malabar) and its inhabitants; Mā. 6. 19; R. 4. 54. -ली f. 1 A woman of the Kerala country. 2 Astronomical science.

केल 1 P. (कलति, कलित) 1 To shake. 2 To sport, be frolicsome.

केलकः A dancer, tumbler.

केलासः Crystal.

केली m. f. 1 Play, sport. 2 Amorous sport, pastime; केलिचलन-विच्छल &c. Gt. 1; हरिश्चंद्रमुखचूनिने विहासिनि विलसति केलिरे *ibid.*; रामायण-भोजयति यमुनाक्षले हकेलयः *ibid.*; Amaru. 7. Ms. 8. 357; R. 4. 17. 3 Joke, jest, mirth. -लिः f. The earth. -COMP.

-कला 1 sportive skill, wantonness, amorous address. 2 the lute of Sarasvatī. -किलः the confidential companion of the hero of a drama (a kind of विद्युक् or buffoon).

-किलावती Rati, wife of the god of love. -करीः a camel. -कुचिका a wife's younger sister. -कुपित a. angry in sport; Ve. 1. 2. -कोपः an actor, a dancer. -गृहं -निकेतनं, -मंदिरं, -सदनं a pleasure-house, a private apartment; Amaru. 8. -नाथः a sensualist. -पर a. sportive, wanton, amorous. -मुखः joke, sport, pastime.

-वृक्षः a species of Kadamba tree. -शयनं a pleasure-couch, sofa; केलिश-मनमुद्यतं Gt. 11. -भूमिः f. the earth.

-सचिवः a boon companion, confidential friend.

केलिकः The Asoka tree.

केली 1 Play, sport. 2 Amorous sport. -COMP. -पिकः a cuckoo kept for pleasure. -रनी a pleasure-park, pleasure-grove. -लुकः a parrot kept for pleasure.

केवल a. 1 Peculiar, exclusive, uncommon. 2 Alone, mere, sole, only, isolated; स हि तस्य न केवलां शिर्यं प्रतिपेद् सकलान् गुणानपि R. 8. 5; न केवलानां पयसां प्रयतिमवेदि मां कामदुषां प्रसवां 2. 63; 15. 1; Ku. 2. 34. 3 Whole, entire, absolute, perfect. 4 Bare, uncovered (as ground); Ku. 5. 12. 5 Pure, simple, unmingled, unattended (by anything else); कातयं केवला नीतिः R. 17. 47. -लं *ind.* Only, merely, solely, entirely, absolutely, wholly; केवलमिदमेव पृच्छामि K. 155; न केवलं-अपि not only-but; वयं तस्य विमोहं केवलं क्षुण्वतापि परमयो-जना R. 8. 31; cf. also 3. 19, 20, 31. -COMP. -आत्मन् a. one whose essence is absolute unity; Ku. 2. 4. -नैयायिकः a mere logician (not proficient in any other branch of learning); so विचारकम्.

केवलतन् *ind.* Simply, solely, wholly, purely, merely. केवलित्व a. (नी f.) 1 Alone, only. 2 Devoted to the doctrine of absolute unity of the spirit.

केसः 1 Hair in general; विकीर्णकेसाश्च परेतुमिषु Ku. 5. 68. 2 Especially, the hair of the head; केसेषु गृहीत्वा or केसाग्रं क्षुण्वते Sk.; मुककेसा Ms. 7. 91; केसाव्यपरो-पणादि R. 3. 56; 2. 8. 3 The mane of a horse or lion. 4 A ray of light. 5 An epithet of Varuṇa. 6 A kind of perfume. -COMP. -अंतः 1 the tip of the hair. 2 long hair hanging down, a lock or tuft of hair. 3 cutting of the hair as a religious ceremony; Ms. 2. 65. -उच्छ्रयः much or handsome hair. -कर्मन् a. dressing or arranging the hair (of the head). -कलापः a mass or quantity of hair. -कीटः a louse. -वर्णः a braid of hair. -गृहीत a. seized by the hair. -ग्रहः -ग्रहणं pulling the hair, seizing (one) by the hair (both in amorous sports and in fighting); केसाग्रः खलु तदा मुष्णालजायाः Ve. 3. 11, 29; Ms. 50; so वज्र स्तेषु केसाग्रः K. 8 (that is, not in battles). -ह्रं morbid baldness. -चिह्नम् m. a hair-dresser, barber. -जाहः the root of the hair. -पद्मः, -पाराः, -हस्तः much (or ornamented) hair; ते केसापार्श्वं प्रस-मीक्ष्य कुटुंबांशिरियं शिथिलं चमर्यः Ku. 1. 48; 7. 57; cf. कचपद्म, कचहस्त &c. -बंधः a hair-band. -धृ, -धूमिः f. the head or any other part of the body on which hair grows. -प्रसाधनी, -सार्जकं, -सार्जनं a comb. -रचना dressing the hair. -रेशः a tress or fillet of hair.

केसदः 1 A goat. 2 N. of Vishṇu. 3 A bug. 4 A brother.

केसव a. Having much, fine or luxuriant hair. -वः An epithet of Vishṇu; केसव जय जगदीश हेर Gt. 1; केसाव पतिदे हव्य पाठवा इत्यनेनैतः Subhāsh. -COMP. -आशुवः the mango tree. (-वं) a weapon of Vishṇu. -आलवः, -आ-वासः the Asvattha tree.

केसाकेशि *ind.* 'Hair to hair', (fighting) by pulling each other's hair; केसाकेशमवयुद्धं रक्षतां वानरेः सह Mb; Y. 2. 283.

केसिक a (की f.) Having fine or luxuriant hair.

केसिन् m. 1 A lion. 2 N. of a Rākṣhasa slain by Krishna. 3 N. of another Rākṣhasa who carried Devasenā and who was slain by Indra. 4 An epithet of Krishna. 5 One having fine hair. -COMP. -निबु-द्धनः, -मथनः epithets of Krishna; Bg. 18. 1.

केसिनी 1 A woman with a beautiful braid of hair. 2 N. of the wife of Visravas and mother of Ravana and Kumbhakarṇa.

केस (का) रः, -रं 1 The mane (as of a lion); न हेल्यदूरेष्वपि गजान्धुगन्धरो विलो-जित्प्रभालितयकेसरः Ks. 1. 14; S. 7. 14. 2 The filament of a flower; नीपं दृष्ट्वा श्रितकपिपुं केसोरपरंस्त्रेः Me. 21; S. 6. 17; M. 2. 11; R. 4. 67; Si. 9. 47. 3 The Bakula tree; रत्नाशोकप्रलकिसलयः केसरश्चात्र कांतः Me. 78; Ku. 2. 55. 4 The Punnāga tree. 5 The fibre (as of a mango fruit). -रं A flower of the Bakula tree; R. 9. 36. -COMP. -अचलः an epithet of the mountain Meru. -वरं saffron.

केस (का) रिन् m 1 A lion; अयुद्धकुरते वक्ष्यन्ति न हि गोमायुरुतानि केसरी Si. 16, 25; यदुर्जरः केसरीयं ददर्श R. 2. 29; S. 7. 3. 2 The best, excellent, or most prominent of a class (at the end of comp.; cf. कुंजर, सिंह &c.). 3 A horse. 4 The citron plant. 5 The Punnāga tree. 6 N. of the father of Hanumat. -COMP. -सुतः an epithet of Hanumat. के 1 P. (कायति) To sound.

केकुन्त A flower of the किकु tree.

केकयः The king of the Kekayas; see केकय.

केकसः A demon, goblin.

केकयः A prince or ruler of the Kekayas. -प्री A daughter of the prince of the Kekayas and one (the youngest) of the three wives of king Dasartha and mother of Bharata. [When Rama was about to be installed as heir-apparent, she was not less rejoiced than Kausalya. But she had a very wicked nurse called Manthara who longed for Rama's grudge. Finding this to be an excellent opportunity for her revenge, Manthara so completely

perverted the mind of Kaikeyi that she became ready to ask the king, as suggested by her nurse, to grant her the two boons which he had formerly promised to her. By one of these boons she asked for the installation of her son Bharata, and by the other for the banishment of Rama for fourteen years. Dasaratha, blinded by passion as he was, severely scolded her of her wicked demands, but was at last obliged to yield. On account of this wicked act her name has become proverbial for 'a shrew', or 'Xanthippe'.

कैटभः N. of a demon killed by Vishnu. He was a very powerful demon. He and Madhu are said to have sprung from the ears of Vishnu while he was asleep; and when they were about to devour Brahma they were slain by Vishnu. —**COMP.** —**अरिः** —**जित् m.**, —**रिपुः**, —**हन्** epithets of Vishnu.

कैतक A flower of the Ketaka plant.

कैतव 1 The stake in a game, 2 Gambling. 3 Falsehood, deceit, fraud, roguery, trick; हृदये बससीति मस्तिष्य यद्वचस्त्वद्वैमि कैतव Ku. 4. 9. —**वः** 1 A cheat, rogue, 2 A gambler, 3 The Dhattūra plant. —**COMP.** —**प्रयोगः** a trick, device. —**बाद्**: falsehood, roguery.

कैदारः Rice, corn. —**र** A multitude of fields; also कैदार्य.

कैमुतिकः (scil. न्याय) A maxim of 'how much more', an argument a fortiori (derived from कियुत 'how much more').

कैरवः 1 A gambler, cheat, rogue. 1 An enemy. —**व** The white lotus opening at moon-rise; चन्द्रो विकासयति कैरवकलादे Bh. 2. 73. —**COMP.** —**चैयुः** an epithet of the moon.

कैरविन् m. The moon.

कैरविणी 1 A lotus plant bearing white lotuses. 2 A place (pond &c.) abounding in white lotuses. 3 An assemblage of white lotuses.

कैरवी Moonlight.

कैलासः N. of a mountain, a peak of the Himalayas and residence of Siva and Kubera; Me. 11, 58; R. 2. 35. —**COMP.** —**न्यायः** an epithet 1 of Siva. 2 of Kubera; कैलासनाथं तस्मा जिगाम् R. 5. 28; कैलासनाथमुपहृत्य निवर्तमाना V. 1. 2.

कैवर्तः A fisherman; मनोयः कैवर्तः क्षिपति परितस्तां प्रति मृदुः (तद्जालजाले, Sānti. 3. 16; Ms. 8. 260; (as to his descent see Ms. 10. 34).

कैवल्यं 1 Perfect isolation, soleness, exclusiveness. 2 Individuality. 3 Detachment of the soul from matter, identification with the supreme spirit. 4 Final emancipation or beatitude.

कैशिक a. (की f.) Hair-like, fine as hair. —**कः** The sentiment of love, lust. —**कं** A quantity of hair. —**की** One of the four varieties of dramatic style, more usually and correctly written कैशिकी q. v.

कैशोर Youth, childhood, tender age (below fifteen); कैशोरमापचदशान्.

केश्य The whole mass of hair, quantity of hair.

कोकः 1 A wolf; वनदृश्यपरित्रा मृगी को-कैरवारिता Rām. 2 The ruddy goose (चक्रवाक); कोकानां करुणस्वरेण सतीर्षा दीर्घा मन्-मथना Gīt. 5. 3 A cuckoo. 4 A frog. 5 N. of Vishnu. —**COMP.** —**देवः** a pigeon. —**बुधः** an epithet of the sun.

कोकनद The red lotus; किषिकोक्तद-च्छदस्य सदृशे नेत्रे स्वयं रज्यतः U. 5. 36; नील-नलिनाभमपि तन्नि वल लोचनं धारयति कोकनदस्त्व Gīt 10; Si. 4. 46.

कोकाहः A white horse.

कोकिलः 1 The (Indian) cuckoo; पुंकोकिलो यम्भुरं बुक्क Ku. 3. 32; 4. 16; R. 12. 39. 2 A firebrand. —**COMP.** —**आवासः**, —**उत्सवः** the mango tree.

कोकः, **कोकणः** (pl.) N. of a country, the strip of land between the Sahyādrī and the ocean.

कोकणा N. of Rārukā, wife of Jamadagni. —**COMP.** —**सुतः** an epithet of Parasurāma.

कोजागरः N. of a festival held on the full moon night in the month of Āsvina and celebrated with several games.

कोटः 1 A fort. 2 A hut, shed. 3 Crookedness (moral also). 4 A beard.

कोटरः —**र** The hollow of a tree; नीबाराः शुक्रगर्भकोटरस्तुष्टास्तस्मिन्मयः S. 1. 14; कोटरमकालवृष्ट्या प्रचलपुगेवातया गमिने M. 4. 2; Rs. 1. 26.

कोटरी, **कोटरी** 1 A naked woman. 2 A epithet of the goddess Durgā (represented as naked).

कोटिः —**टी f.** 1 The curved end of a bow; धूमिलिहितैकोटि काशुक R. 11. 81; U. 4. 29. 2 The end or extremity, edge or point in general; सहचरं दंतस्य कोटया लिखन् Māl. 9. 32; अंगदकोटिलयं R. 6. 14, 7. 46; 8. 36. 3 The edge or point of a weapon. 4 The highest point, excess, pitch, climax; excellence; परं कोटिमानं द्वापयच्छन् K. 369; so कोपकोटिमापया Pt. 4 excessively angry. 5 The horns or digits of the moon; Ku. 2. 26. 6 Ten millions; a crore; R. 5. 21; 12. 82; Ms. 6. 63. 7 The complement of an arc to 90° (in math.). 8 The side of a rightangled triangle (in math.). 9 A class, department, kingdom; मनुष्यं शशि° &c. 10 One side of a question in dispute, an alternative. —**COMP.** —**ईश्वरः** a millionaire. —**जित् m.** an epithet of

Kālidāsa. —**ज्या** the co-sine of an angle in a rightangled triangle (in math.). —**द्वयं** two alternatives. —**पात्रं** a rudder. —**पालः** the guard of a stronghold. —**वेधिनं a.** (lit.) striking a point; (fig.) performing the most difficult things.

कोटिक a. Forming the highest point of anything.

कोटिरः 1 The hair collected on the forehead by ascetics in the shape of a horn. 2 An 'ichneumon. 3 An epithet of Indra.

कोटि (टी) शः A harrow.

कोटिसः ind. By crores, by teus of millions, in innumerable numbers.

कोटीरः 1 A diadem, crown. 2 A crest. 3 The hair collected (by ascetics) on the forehead in the shape of a horn, matted hair in general; कोटीरवचनमुद्युगयोगपटुव्यापारममदं भज धृतभर्तु N. 11. 18.

कोटः A fort, castle.

कोटवी 1 A naked woman with dishevelled hair. 2 N. of the goddess Durgā. 3 N. of the mother of Bāṇa.

कोटारः 1 A fortified town, stronghold. 2 The stairs of a pond. 3 A well, pond. 4 A libertine, a dissolute person.

कोणः 1 A corner, an angle (of anything); भयेन कोणे क्वच स्थितस्य Vikr. 1. 99; युक्तेतत्तु पुनः कोणं नयनप्रयोः Bv. 2. 173. 2 An intermediate point of the compass. 3 The bow of a lute; a fiddle-stick. 4 The sharp edge of a sword or weapon. 5 A stick, staff, club. 6 A drum-stick. 7 N. of the planet Mars. 8 N. of the planet Saturn. —**COMP.** —**आघातः** striking of drums, tabors &c., used in the sense of 'a mingled sound of various musical instruments'; कोणाघातेषु गर्जत्प्रलयन-पटान्योन्यसंघट्टचंडः Ve. 1. 22. (It is thus defined by Bharata:—इकाशतसहस्राणि भेरिशतशतानि च । एकदा यत्र हन्त्येते कोणाघातः स उच्यते). —**कुणः** a bug.

कोणयः see कोणय.

कोणाकोणि ind. From angle to angle, corner-wise, diagonally.

कोट्टः —**ड** A bow; रे कट्टं करं कट्टंयसि किं कोट्टकटावेः Bh. 3. 100; कोट्टपाणि निगुरुतिरोयकानां M. 5. 10. —**ह्रः** An eyebrow.

कोट्टवः A species of grain eaten by the poor; हिन्वा कट्टवद्वान् वृत्तिमिह कुपते कोट्टवाणां व्रतमात् Bh. 2. 100.

कोपः 1 Anger, wrath, passion; कोपं न गच्छति नितान्तलोपि नागः Pt. 1. 123; न त्वया कोपः कार्यः do not be angry. 2 (In medicine) morbid irritation or disorder of the humours of the body; i. e. पित्तकोप, वातकोप. —**COMP.** —**आकुलः**, —**आविह a.** enraged, furious. —**क्रमः** 1 an angry or passionate man. 2

the course of anger. -पदं 1 cause of anger. 2 pretended anger. -वज्रः subjection to anger. -ह्यः violence, fury of anger.

कोपन *a.* 1 Passionate, irascible, angry. 2 Causing anger. 3 Irritating, causing morbid disorder of the humours of the body. -न् becoming angry. -ना A passionate or angry woman; कवासि कामिन् मुतापरशब्द पदान्नः कोपनवाच्यतः Ku 3. 8; Amaru 65.

कोपित *a.* 1 Angry, irritated; क्व-नेवासि यदि वृद्धि नवि कोपिनी Gt. 10. 2 Causing anger. 3 Irritating, causing disorder of the humours of the body.

कोमल *a.* 1 Tender, soft, delicate (fig. also); कंयुकोमलायुलि (कं) S. 6. 12; कोमलविप्रायुकारिणी बाहु 1. 21; संपन्न महत्वा चित्तं भवत्युपलकोमलं Bh. 2. 66. 2 (a) Soft, low; कोमलं गीतं. (b) Agreeable, pleasing, sweet; रे रे कोकिल कोमलैः कलकैः किं वृथा जयसि Bh. 3. 100. 3 Handsome, beautiful.

कोमलकं The fibres of the stalk of a lotus.

कोयष्टिः, कोयष्टिकः The lapwing; कादम्याः कृतमालमुद्रादलं कोयष्टिकटीकते Māl. 9. 7; Ms. 5. 13; Y. 1. 173.

कोरकः-कं 1 A bud, an unblown flower; संवद्ध यदपि स्थितं कुरवकं तत्कोरकव-स्थया S. 6. 3. 2 (fig.) Any thing resembling a bud, i. e. partially opened but not fully developed; रत्नवाः स्तनकोरकोपरि चलन्नेको हरिः पातु वः Gt. 12. 3 The fibres of the stalk of a lotus. 4 A kind of perfume.

कोरद्वयः = कोद्वयः q. v.

कोरित *a.* 1 Budded, sprouted. 2 Ground, pounded, reduced to small particles.

कोलः 1 A hog, boar; Si. 14. 43. 2 A raft, boat. 3 The breast. 4 The haunch, hip, lap. 5 An embrace. 6 The planet Saturn. 7 An out-cast, one of a degraded tribe. 8 A barbarian. -लं 1 The weight of one Tola. 2 Black pepper. 3 A kind of berry. -Comp. -अञ्चः N. of the country of the Kalingas. -युच्छः a heron.

कोलंबकः The body of a lute.

कोला (लिं, ली) *f.* See बदरी.

कोलाहलः, -लं A loud and confused noise, an uproar.

कोविद *a.* Experienced, learned, skilled, wise, proficient (with gen. or loc., but usually in comp.); गुणदोषकोविदः Si. 14. 53, 69; ग्रायावतीकुद-यनकयाकोविदग्रामवृद्धान् Me. 30; Ms. 7. 26.

कोविदारः, रं N. of a tree; चित्रं विदार-यति कस्य न कोविदारः Rs. 3. 6.

कोशः-ज्ञं (व-व) 1 A vessel for holding liquids, a pail. 2 A bucket, cup. 3 A vessel in general. 4 A box, cupboard, drawer, trunk. 5 A sheath, scabbard. 6 A case, cover, covering.

7 A store, mass: Ms. 1. 93. 8 A store-room. 9 A treasury. an apartment where money is kept: Ms. 8. 419. 10 Treasure, money, wealth: विदेशविभक्तिप्रकाशः R. 5. 1: (fig. also): केशवन्दनः K. 45. 11 Gold or silver wrought or unwrought. 12 A dictionary, lexicon, vocabulary. 13 A closed flower, bud: मुञ्जानन्दो वक्रनको-यः शिरो R. 3. 8. 13. 29; इत्य विविधवने केशवन्दनं द्विजे ह्येव हनं नदितो रज उज्ज्वलः Subhāsh. 14 The stone of a fruit. 15 A pod. 16 A nutmeg, nut-shell. 17 The cocoon of a silk-worm; Y. 3. 147. 18 Vulva, the womb. 19 An egg. 20 A testicle or the scrotum. 21 The penis. 22 A ball, globe. 23 (In Vedānta phil.) A term for the five vestures (sheaths or cases) which successively make the body, enshrining the soul. 24 (In law) A kind of ordeal; cf. Y. 2. 114. -Comp.

-अधिपतिः, -अध्यक्षः 1 a treasurer, pay-master; (cf. the modern 'minister of finance'). 2 an epithet of Kubera.

-अगारः a treasury, store-room. -कारः 1 one who makes scabbards. 2 a lexicographer. 3 the silk-worm while in the cocoon. 4 a chrysalis. -कारकः a silkworm. -कुट् *m.* a kind of sugar-cane. -गृहं a treasury, store-room; R. 5. 29. -चञ्चुः the (Indian) crane.

-नायकः, -पालः a treasurer. -पेटकः, -कं a chest in which treasure is kept, coffer. -वासिन् *m.* an animal living in a shell, a chrysalis. -वृद्धि *f.* 1 in-

crease of treasure. 2 enlargement of the scrotum. -शायिका a clasped knife, a knife lying in a sheath. -स्थ *a.* incased, sheathed. (-स्थः) an animal living in a shell (as a snail).

-हीन *a.* deprived of riches, poor. कोशलिकं A bribe (=कोशलिक q. v. which is the more correct form).

कोशातकिन् *m.* 1 Trade, business. 2 A trader, merchant. 3 Submarine fire.

कोशि (वि) *n m.* The mango tree. कोष्ठः 1 Any one of the viscera of the body, such as the heart, lungs &c. 2 The belly, abdomen. 3 An inner apartment. 4 A granary, store-room. -ष्टं 1 A surrounding wall. 2 The shell of anything. -Comp.

-अगारः a store-house, store-room; पर्याप्तभारिकोष्ठगारं मांसशोणितैर्न गृहं भविष्यति Ve. 3; Ms. 9. 280. -अग्निः the digestive faculty, gastric juice. -पालः 1 a treasurer, store-keeper. 2 a guard, watch. 3 a constable (resembling the modern municipal officer).

-शुद्धिः *f.* evacuation of the bowels. कोष्ठकः 1 A granary. 2 A surrounding wall. -कं A brick trough for watering cattle.

कोष्ण *a.* Lukewarm, tepid; R. 1. 84. -ज्जं Warmth.

कोम (ङ) लः (pl.) N. of a country and its people: पितृमन्तरसुन्दरकोमलान् R. 9. (1. 3. 5. 6. 7. 1; नगकोमलकेयवदासि-ना इति 9. 17.

कोम (ङ) ला The city of Ayodhyā. कोहलः 1 A kind of musical instrument. 2 A sort of spirituous liquor.

कौकृतिकः 1 A poultice. 2 A mendicant who walks always fixing his eyes on the ground for fear of treading upon worms, insects &c. 3 (Hence) A hypocrite.

कौक्ष *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Tied to, or being on, the sides. 2 Abdominal.

कौक्षय (की *f.*) 1 Being in the belly. 2 Being in a sheath; अस्ति कौक्षय-सुदम्यं चकारापन्नं मुखं Bh. 4. 31.

कौक्षेयकः A sword, scimitar; वामपा-र्यावलिना कौक्षेयेण K. 8; Vikr. 1. 90.

कोकः, कोकणः (pl.) N. of a country and its people or rulers; (see कौकज).

कोट *a.* (टी *f.*) 1 Living in one's own house; hence, independent, free. 2 Domestic, homely, homebred. 3 Fraudulent, dishonest. 4 Snared. -टः 1 Fraud, falsehood. 2 Giving false evidence. -Comp. -जः the Kutaja tree. -तक्षः (opp. ग्रामतक्षः) an independent carpenter, one who works at home on his own account and not for the village. -साक्षिन् *m.* a false witness. -साक्ष्यं false evidence, perjury.

कोटकिः, -कौटिकः 1 One whose business is to catch birds &c. in traps. 2 One who sells the flesh of birds, animals &c.; a butcher, poacher.

कौटिलिकः 1 A hunter. 2 A black-smith.

कौटिल्यं 1 Crookedness (lit. and fig.). 2 Wickedness 3 Dishonesty, fraud. -ह्यः 'The crooked', N. of Chāṇakya, a celebrated writer on civil polity, (the work being known as चाणक्यनीति), the friend and adviser of Chandragupta and a very important character in the Mudrārākṣhasa; कौटिल्यः कुटिलमतिः स एव येन क्रोधाग्रौ प्रथमम-दादि वेदवेदाः Mu. 1. 7. सृष्टाति नां ह्ययमवेन कौटिल्यसिष्यः Mu. 7.

कौटुब *a.* (की *f.*) Necessary for the family or household. -जं Family relationship.

कौटुबिक *a.* (की *f.*) Constituting a family. -कः The father or master of a family; *paterfamilias*.

कौणपः A goblin, demon. -Comp. -दन्तः an epithet of Bhishma.

कौतुकं 1 Desire, curiosity, wish. 2 Eagerness, vehemence, impatience. 3 Anything creating curiosity or wonder. 4 The marriage thread (worn on the wrist); R. 8. 1. 5 The ceremony with the marriage

thread preceding a marriage. 6 Festivity, gaiety. 7 Particularly, auspicious festivity, solemnity or solemn occasion (such as marriage); Ku. 7. 25. 8 Delight, joy, pleasure, happiness; Bh. 3. 140. 9 Sport, pastime. 10 A song, dance, show, or spectacle. 11 Joke, mirth. 12 Friendly greeting, salutation. -COMP. -अनारः-रुहः a pleasure-house; कौतु-कामारमकुत् Ku. 7. 94. -क्रिया-संगलः 1 a solemn ceremony. 2 particularly marriage ceremony; R. 11. 53. -लक्षणः-लः a triumphal arch erected on festive occasions.

कौतुहलं (ल्यं) 1 Desire, curiosity, interest; विश्वामित्रकौतुहलः V. 1. 9; S. 1. 2 Eagerne-s, vehement or eager desire. 3 Anything exciting curiosity, a wonder, curiosity.

कुतिकः A spearman, lancer.

कौन्तेयः 'Son of Kunti', an epithet of Yudhishthira, Bhima or Arjuna.

कौप अ. (पी. फ.) Relating to or coming from a well (as water).

कौपीनं 1 The pudenda. 2 A privy, privy part. 3 A small piece of cloth (usually a small strip) worn over the privities; कौपीनं शतसंज्ञजर्जरं कथा पुनस्तदशी Bh. 3. 101. 4 (Hence sometimes) A ragged or tattered garment. 5 A sin, improper or wrong act.

कौट्यं 1 Crookedness. 2 Hump-backedness.

कौमार अ. (री. फ.) 1 Juvenile, youthful, virgin, maidenly (of men and women); कौमारः पतिः, कौमारी मार्गः. 2 Soft, tender. -रं 1 Childhood (to the age of five). 2 Maidenhood (to the age of sixteen), virginity; पिता रक्षति कौमारं भर्ता रक्षति बौधे Ms. 9. 3; इहिनोऽहं न यथा देहे कौमार बौधे जरा Bg. 2. 13. -COMP. -भृत्यं the rearing and general treatment of children. -हर अ. marrying or gaining a woman as a girl; यः कौमारहरः स एव हि वरः K. P. 1. कौमारकं Boyhood, juvenile or tender age; कौमारकेऽपि गिरिवृत्तां दधानः U. 6. 19.

कौमारिकः A father of girls.

कौमारिकेयः The son of an unmarried woman.

कौस्तुभः The month Kārtika.

कौस्तुभी 1 Moonlight; शशिना सह याति कौस्तुभी Ku. 4. 33; शशिनमुपगतं कौस्तुभी मेघमुक्तं R. 6. 85; (the word is thus derived -को मोदते जना यस्यां तेनासी कौस्तुभी मता). 2 Anything serving as moonlight, i. e. causing delight and balmy coolness; त्वमस्य लोकस्य च नेत्र-कौस्तुभी Ku. 5. 71; या कौस्तुभी नयनयोर्मवतः सुजन्मा Māl. 1. 34; cf. चक्षिषा 3 The full moon day in Kārtika. 4 The full moon day in Āsvinī. 5 Festivity

(in general). 6 Particularly, a festive day on which temples, houses &c are illuminated. 7 (At the end of titles of works &c.) Elucidation, throwing light on the subject treated; e. g. तर्ककौस्तुभी, सांख्यतत्त्वकौस्तुभी, सिद्धांतकौस्तुभी &c. -COMP. -पतिः the moon. -वृक्षः the stick or stand of a lamp.

कौमादकी, कौमादी N. of the mace of Vishnu.

कौरव अ. (वी. फ.) Relating to the Kurus; क्षेत्रं क्षत्रधनपिशुनं कौरवं तद्वज्रेयाः Me. 48. -वः 1 A descendant of Kuru; मथ्यामि कौरवान् समरे न कोपात् Ve. 1. 15. 2 A ruler of the Kurus.

कौरव्यः 1 A descendant of Kuru; कौरव्यंशद्वयेऽस्मिन् क एष शलभायते Ve. 1. 19, 25; कौरव्ये कृतहस्ता पुनरियं देवे यथा सीरिणि 6. 12. 2 A ruler of the Kurus.

कौरव्यः The zodiacal sign Scorpio (a word derived from Greek).

कौल अ. (ली. फ.) 1 Relating to a family, ancestral, hereditary. 2 Of a noble family, well-born. -लः 1 A worshipper of शक्ति according to the left hand ritual. -लं The doctrine and practices of left-hand Śāktas.

कौलकेयः The son of an unchaste woman, a bastard.

कौलदिनेयः 1 The son of a (chaste) female beggar. 2 A bastard.

कौलदेवः The son of a female beggar (chaste or unchaste). 2 A bastard.

कौलिक अ. (की. फ.) 1 Belonging to a family. 2 Customary in a family, ancestral. -कः 1 A weaver; कौलिको विष्णुरूपेण राजकन्यां निषेवते Pt. 1. 202. 2 A heretic. 3 A follower of the left hand Śāktā ritual.

कौलीन अ. Belonging to a noble family. -नः 1 The son of a female beggar. 2 A follower of the left hand Śāktā ritual. -नं 1 An evil report, a scandal; मालविकागते किमपि कौलीनं श्रवते M. 3; तदेव कौलीनमिव प्रतिभाति V. 2; Me. 112; कौलीनमात्माश्रयमाचक्षे R. 14. 36, 84. 2 An improper act, bad or scandalous conduct; स्वयं नस्मिन् वितमसि कुले जन्म कौलीनयेत् Ve. 2. 10. 3 A combat of animals. 4 Cock-fighting. 5 War, battle (in general). 6 High birth. 7 A privy, the pudenda.

कौलीन्यं 1 High birth. 2 Family scandal.

कौलूतः A king of the Kulūtas; कौलूतश्चित्रवर्मा Mu. 1. 20.

कौलेयकः A dog, hound.

कौल्य अ. Noble-born, of a high birth.

कौले (वे) र अ. (री. फ.) Belonging to or coming from Kubera; यानं सस्मर कौले र 15. 45. -रि The north (the direction presided over by Kubera); ततः प्रतस्थे कौलेरी मास्वानिव रक्षति R. 4. 66.

कौश अ. (की. फ.) 1 Silken. 2 Made of Kusa grass.

कौशलं (ल्यं) 1 Well-being, happiness, prosperity. 2 Skill, skillfulness, cleverness; किमकौशलान् प्रयोजनापेक्षितम् Mu. 3; हावहारि हसितं वचनानां कौशलं दक्षि विचारविशेषः Si. 10. 13.

कौशलिकं A bribe.

कौशलिका, कौशली 1 A present, an offering. 2 Friendly inquiry after one's health &c., greeting.

कौशलेयः An epithet of Rāma, son of Kausalyā.

कौशल्या The eldest wife of Dasaratha and mother of Rāma.

कौशल्यायनिः Rāma, son of Kausalyā; Bk. 7. 90.

कौशांबी N. of an ancient city on the Ganges in the lower part of the Doab.

कौशिक अ. (की. फ.) 1 Incased, sheathed. 2 Silken. -कः 1 An epithet of विश्वामित्र q. v. 2 An owl; U. 2. 29. 3 A lexicographer. 4 Marrow. 5 Bdellium. 6 An iohneumon. 7 A snake-catcher. 8 The sentiment of love (शृंगार). 9 One who knows hidden treasures. 10 An epithet of Indra. -का A cup, drinking vessel. -की 1 N. of a river in Behār. 2 N. of the goddess Durgā. 3 N. of one of the four varieties of dramatic style; सुकुमारार्थसंदर्भं कौशिकी तसु कथ्यते; See S. D. 411 et. seq. also. -COMP. -अरतिः, -अरिः a crow. -फलः the cocoa-nut tree. -विषयः an epithet of Rāma.

कौशे (वे) र 1 Silk; Pt. 1. 94. 2 A silken cloth in general Ms. 5. 120. 3 A woman's lower garment of silk; निर्गमि कौशेषुपातबाणमयंगनेपथ्यमलंकार Ku. 7. 9; विद्यमूककौशेयः Mk. 5. 3; Rs. 5. 9.

कौसीचं 1 The practice of usury. 2 Sloth, indolence.

कौसुविकः 1 A cheat, knave. 2 A juggler.

कौस्तुभः N. of a celebrated gem obtained with 13 other jewels at the churning of the ocean and worn by Vishnu on his breast; तौस्तुभं द्वैपयतीव कृष्ण R. 6. 49; 10. 10. -COMP. -लक्षणः, -वक्षसः m., -द्वयः an epithet of Vishnu.

कृ 1 A. (कृते) 1 To make a creaking sound. 2 To sink. 3 To be wet.

कृकचः A saw. -COMP. -कृद्वः the Ketaka tree. -पत्रः the teak tree.

-पाद m., -पादः a lizard.

कृकरः A kind of partridge. 2 A saw. 3 A poor man. 4 A disease.

कृत्तुः 1 A sacrifice; कृत्तोरक्षेण फलेन युज्यते R. 3. 65; शतं कृत्तुमात्रविश्रामा सः 3. 38; M. 1. 4, Ms. 7. 79. 2 An epithet of Vishnu. 3 One of the ten Prajāpatīs; M. 1. 35. 3 Intelligence, talent. 4 Power, ability. -COMP.

-उत्तमः the राज्य sacrifice. -बुधः-द्वि m. a demon, goblin. -खसिन् m. an epithet of Siva (who destroyed Daksha's sacrifice.) -पतिः performer of a sacrifice. -पशु a sacrificial horse. -वृषः an epithet of Vishnu. -सृज् m. a god, deity. -राज् m. 1 the lord of sacrifices; यथाश्रमेः कतुर्द Ms. 9. 260. 2 the राज्य sacrifice.

क्र 1 P. (क्रथति, कथित) To injure, hurt, kill.

क्रथकेशिकः (pl.) N. of a country; अथर्ववेद क्रथकेशिकानां R. 5. 39; Ms. 5. 2.

क्रथनं A slaughter.

क्रथनकः A camel.

क्र 1 P. (क्रंदति, कंदित) 1 To cry, weep, shed tears; किं क्रंदसि बुराक्रंद स्वपक्ष-क्षयकारक Pt. 4. 29; क्रंदयतः कश्चनपत्तरसां गणोऽयं V. 1. 2; चक्रंद विद्या कुरीव ब्रूय R. 14. 68; Bk. 3. 28; Bk. 5. 2 To call out to, call out piteously to any one, (with acc.); क्रंदयितवत् सोऽयं ब्राह्मणमुत्तममथ Mārka. P. —10 P. or Caus. 1 To cry out continuously. 2 To cause to weep. —WITH acc 1 to cry out, cry, creak, scream; तुणाग्रलक्ष्मि-स्तुहिनेः पतद्भिराक्रंदतीवोषसि शीतकालः Rs. 4. 7; Bk. 15. 50. 2 to call out to (caus.); एवेति शिखंडिनां पटुतैः केकाभिराक्रंदितः Mk. 5. 23.

क्रंदनं, कंदितं 1 Cry of distress or weeping, lamentation; हा तातेति कंदित-माकर्ण्य विषण्णः R. 9. 75. 2 Mutual defiance, challenge.

क्र 1 U., 4 P. (कामति, क्रमेते, काम्यति, क्रीते) 1 To walk, step, go; काम्यमुदिते सुर्वे वाली व्यपगतक्रमः Rām.; गम्यमानं न तेनासी-दपतं कामता पुः Bk. 8. 2, 25. 2 To go to, approach (with acc.); देवा इमान् लोकानक्रमत Sat. Br. 3 To pass or go over, go across; सुखं योजनपंचाशत्क्रमये Rām. 4 To leap, jump; क्रमं वर्षं कविर्दु-वकोपः (हरिः) Bk. 2. 9; 5. 51. 5 To go up, ascend. 6 To cover, occupy, take possession of, fill; क्राता यथा चेतासि विस्मयेन R. 14. 17. 7 To surpass, excel; स्थितः सर्वोत्तमोऽवी कांवा मेरुशिखामना B. 1. 14. 8 To undertake, strive after, be able or competent for, show energy for (with dat. or inf.); व्याकरणव्यवसाय क्रमेते Sk.; धनार्थ क्रमेते साधुः Vop.; युष्मत्तिरावर्जितकौविदाणि न रंजनाय क्रमेते जडाणां Vikr. 1. 16; इत्या रक्षासि लवि-तुवकमीमांसातिः पुनः । अशोकभक्तिकामेव Bk. 9. 23. 9 To be developed or increased, to have full scope, be at home (with loc.); कृष्येडु क्रमेते Dk. 170; क्रमेतेऽस्मिन्नाश्रानि, or मस्य क्रमेते बुद्धिः Sk.; क्रममाणोऽरिसंसदि Bk. 8. 22. 10 To fulfil, accomplish. 11 To have sexual intercourse with, (By P. I. 3. 38 क्रय by itself is used in the Atm. in the sense of 'continuity' or 'want of interruption', 'energy or application',

and 'development or increase', and also 'conquering or getting over'). —WITH अति 1 to cross, go over; सप्तक्रान्तिगणनिकम् K. 92. 2 to go beyond, pass over or by; Ms. 57. 40. 3 to excel, surpass; Ms. 8. 151. 4 to transgress, violate, overstep; अति-क्रम्य सदाचारं K. 160. 5 to disregard, exclude, neglect; प्रथितयज्ञाया प्रबंधानति-क्रम्य M. 1; किं वा परिजनमतिक्रम्य भवान्मंदिष्टः M. 4; or कथं ज्येष्ठानतिक्रम्य खविनां राज्यमहति Mb. 6 to pass, elapse (as time); अतिक्रान्तिं दृशाहे Ms. 5. 76; यथा यथा गौवनम-निचक्राम K. 59. —अधि to ascend. —अधरा to occupy, fill, take; अध्याक्रांता वसति-मुनाप्याश्रमे सर्वभोगे S. 2. 14. —अहु 1 to follow. 2 to begin. 3 to give the contents of —अन्त्या to visit one after another. —अप to leave, go away from. —अभि 1 to go to, approach, enter; अभिचक्राम काकुत्स्थः शरभगाश्रमं प्रति Rām. 2 to wander, roam over. 3 to attack, —अव to withdraw. —आ 1 to approach, go towards. 2 to attack, subdue, conquer, vanquish; पक्षिणाव-कानाक्रम्य H. 1; पौरस्थविश्वामित्रम् R. 4. 34; Bh. 1. 70. 3 to fill, enter, take possession of; खं केशवोऽपर इवाक्रमितुं प्रवृत्तः Mk. 5. 2, 9. 12. 4 to begin, commence. 5 to come up, rise (Atm.); यावत्प्रताप-निधिराक्रमते न भातुः R. 5. 71. 6 to ascend, mount, occupy. —उद् 1 to go up, out or beyond; ऊर्ध्वं ग्राणां सुकर्ममति Ms. 2. 120. 2 to neglect, disregard; आर्षं प्रमाणमुक्त्य धर्मं न प्रतिपादयन् Mb.; वर्धमुक्त्य. 3 to step beyond; R. 15. 33. —उप 1 to go towards, approach. 2 to assail, attack. 3 to treat, attend upon, physic (as a physician); to cure or heal. 4 to make advances of love to, win over; सर्वैरापारैरुपक्रम्य सीता Rām. 5 to perform, set about. 6 (Atm.) to begin, commence प्रसभं बहुमुपक्रमेत कः Ki. 2. 28; R. 17. 33. —निष् 1 to go away, or from, leave. 2 to issue from, come out of; Bk. 7. 71. —परा (Atm.) 1 to display courage, strength, or heroism, act bravely; ब्रह्मवर्जितयेदर्थान् सिंहवद् पराक्रमेत् Ms. 7. 106; Bk. 8. 22, 93. 2 to turn back. 3 to march against, attack. —परि 1 to walk about, walk round; परिक्रम्यावलोक्य च (in dramas). 2 to overtake. —प्र (Atm.) 1 to begin, commence; प्रचक्रमे चं प्रतिबहुमुपरं R. 3. 47, 2. 15; Ku. 3. 2. 2 to tread on, walk on; Bk. 15. 23. 3 to go, set out. —प्रति to return. —वि (Atm.) 1 to walk along or through; विष्णुश्चैवा विचक्रमे took 3 steps; Bk. 8. 24. 2 to assail, over- come, conquer. 3 to cleave; open (Paras.). —व्यति 1 to transgress, 2 to pass (time). —व्युद् see —उद् —सम् 1 to come or meet together. 2 to traverse, cross, go or pass through.

3 to approach, to go. 4 to go over or be transferred (to another). 5 to enter on or in; कालो ह्ययं संक्रमितुं द्वितीयं सर्वैराकारणमन्वथं न R. 5. 10. —सम् 1 to occupy, take possession of, fill; सममेव समाक्रान्तं द्वयं द्विद्वयमिति । तेन सिद्धान्तं पित्र्यमविलं चारिमद्वयं R. 4. 4. 2 to assail, conquer, subdue.

क्रमः 1 A step, pace; विचिक्कनः; सगरः पूर्वग्रेण क्रमेणेकनं संविनः Mb. 2 A foot. 3 Going, proceeding, course; क्रमत् or क्रमेण in course of, gradually; कालक्रमेण gradually, in course of time; मातृक्रमः course or turn of fate; R. 3. 7, 30, 32. 4 Performance, commencement, management; इत्यनयं विततक्रमे क्रतौ Si 14. 58. 5 Regular course, order, series, suc- cession; निमिद्वैनिचक्रवारं क्रमः S 7 30; Ms. 7. 24, 9. 85, 2. 173, 3. 69. 6 Method, manner; नेत्रक्रमेणोपक्रोहं हर्षं R. 7. 39. 7 Grasp, hold; क्रमगता पशोः कम्पका Māl. 3. 18. 8 A position of attack (assumed by an animal before mak- ing a spring) 9 Preparation, readi- ness; Bk 2. 9. 10 An undertaking, enterprize. 11 An act or deed, manner of proceeding; कोऽयं क्रतः क्रमः Amaru. 43, 33. 12 Particular manner of reciting Vedic texts. 13 Power, strength. —सं Mud. —Comp. —अनुसारः, —अन्यद्: regular order, due arrange- ment. —आगतः, —आयात a. descended or inherited lineally, hereditary. —उपर the sine of a planet, declination. —अन्यद्: irregularity.

क्रमक a. Orderly, methodical. —क्रः A student who goes through a regular course of study.

क्रमणः 1 The foot. 2 A horse. —जं 1 A step. 2 Walking. 3 Proceeding. 4 Transgressing.

क्रमतः ind. Gradually, successively. क्रमज्ञाः ind. 1 In due order, regu- larly, successively, seriatim. 2 Gra- dually, by degrees; R. 12. 57; Ms. 1. 68, 3. 12.

क्रमिक a. 1 Successive, serial. 2 Descended lineally, ancestral, heredi- tary.

क्रमुः, क्रमुकः The betel-nut tree; आस्यादितादृक्रमुकः समुद्रात् Si. 3. 81; Vikr. 18. 98.

क्रमेलः, क्रमेलकः A camel; गिरीक्षते केलिवत् प्रविश्य क्रमेलकः बंटकजालमेव Vikr. 1. 29; Si. 12. 18; N. 6. 104.

क्रयः Buying, purchasing. —Comp. —आरोहः a market, fair. —क्रीत a. bought. —लेख्यं a deed of sale, con- veyance &c.; (पूर्वं लेखादिकं क्रीता तुल्य-मुपार्थाभितः । एवं कारयेत् यत् क्रयलेख्यं तदुच्यते Brihaspati). —विक्रयौ (du.) trade, traffic, buying and selling; Ms. 8. 5; 7. 127. —विक्रयिकः a trader, merchant.

क्रयणं Buying, purchasing.

क्रयिक 1 A trader, dealer. 2 A purchaser.

कथ्य *a.* A thing exhibited for sale in the market; (opp. *कथ्य* which only means 'fit to be purchased').

कथ्यं Raw flesh, carrion, शयुग्ममणि कथ्यमग्रमणि Māl. 5. 16. -**COMP.** -**अद्**, -**अद्** *a.* eating raw flesh; Ms. 5. 131. (-*m.*) 1 a carnivorous animal, such as a tiger &c.; U. 1. 49. 2 a demon, goblin; R. 15. 16.

कथिमन् *m.* Thinness, emaciation, leanness.

काकचिक A sawyer.

कांत *a.* Gone, passed over, traversed &c.; (*p. p.* of कृत् *q. v.*). -**तः** 1 A horse. 2 A foot, step. -**COMP.** -**कथिन्** *a.* omniscient.

कांतिः *f.* 1 Going, proceeding. 2 A step, pace. 3 Surpassing. 4 Attacking, overcoming. 5 Declination of a planet. 6 The ecliptic. -**COMP.** -**कथः**, -**कथलः**, -**कथलः** the ecliptic. -**पातः** the equinoctial points or nodes of the ecliptic. -**वलयः** 1 the ecliptic. 2 the tropical zone, space within the tropics.

काय (वि) कः 1 A purchaser. 2 A trader, merchant.

कृमिः 1 A worm. 2 An insect; see कृमि. -**COMP.** -**जं** aloewood. -**शैलः** an ant-hill.

क्रिया 1 Doing, execution, performance, accomplishment; उपचार, धर्म; प्रत्युक्तं हि प्रणयिषु सतामिप्सितार्थक्रिये Ms. 114. 2 An action, act, business, undertaking; प्रणयिक्रिया V. 4. 15; Ms. 2. 4. 3 Activity, bodily action, labour. 4 Teaching, instruction; क्रिया हि वस्तुप्रहिता प्रसीदति R. 3. 29. 5 Possession of some art (as of singing, dancing &c.), knowledge; शिक्षा क्रिया कस्यचिदात्मसंस्था M. 1. 16. 6 Practice (opp. शास्त्र theory). 7 A literary work; श्रुतमनोभिरवहितैः क्रियामिनां कलिदासस्य V. 1. 2; कलिदासस्य क्रियाम् कथं परिषदो बहुमानः M. 1. 8 A purificatory rite, a religious rite or ceremony. 9 An expiatory rite, expiation. 10 (a) Ceremony of offering oblations to the deceased ancestors (श्राद्ध). (b) Obsequies. 11 Worship. 12 Medical treatment, application of remedies, cure; कीर्तिका M. 4 cold remedies. 13 (In gram.) Action, the general idea expressed by a verb. 14 Motion. 15 Especially, motion as one of the seven categories of the Vaisesikas; see कर्मन्. 16 (In law) Judicial investigation by human means (witnesses &c.) or by ordeals. 17 Burden of proof. -**COMP.** -**अभित** *a.* practising ritual observances. -**अपर्यवः** 1 completion or termination of an affair, execution of a task, क्रियापर्यवशुद्धीपिसाद् कृताः Ki. 1. 44. 2 liberation from ceremonial acts, absolution. -**अनुपगमः** a special

agreement; क्रियासुपगमत्वेत्तु कीर्तार्थं यत्न-दीयते Ms. 9. 53. -**अवसक्त** *a.* one who loses a law-suit through the statements of the witnesses &c. -**इन्द्रियं** see कर्मद्रिय. -**कलापः** 1 the whole body of ceremonies enjoined in the Hindu religious law. 2 all the particulars or points of any business. -**कारः** 1 an agent, worker. 2 a beginner, tyro, a fresh student. 3 an agreement. -**हेविन्** *m.* a witness whose testimony is prejudicial to the cause (one of the five kinds of witnesses). -**निर्वृत्तः** evidence. -**पद्** *a.* dexterous. -**पथः** mode of medical treatment. -**पदं** *a.* verb. -**पर** *a.* diligent in the performance of one's duty. -**पादः** the third division of a legal plaint; that is, witnesses, documents and other proofs adduced by the plaintiff or complainant. -**योगः** 1 connection with the verb. 2 the employment of expedients or means. -**लोपः** omission or discontinuance of any of the essential ceremonies of the Hindu religion; क्रियालोपश्च कृत्स्नं गताः Ms. 10. 43. -**वशः** necessity, necessary influence of acts done or to be done. -**वाचकः**, -**वाचिन्** *a.* expressing any action, as a verbal noun. -**वादिन्** *m.* a plaintiff, complainant. -**विधिः** a rule of action, manner of performing any rite; Ms. 9. 220. -**विशेषणं** 1 an adverb. 2 a predicative adjective. -**संक्रातिः** *f.* imparting (to others) one's knowledge; teaching; M. 1. 19. **समभिहारः** the repetition of any act.

क्रियाचत् *a.* Engaged in any actual work, versed in the practice of a thing; वस्तु क्रियावान्पुरुषः स विद्वान् H. 1. 67.

की 9 U. (कीर्णाति, कीर्णीते, कीत) 1 To buy, purchase; महता पुण्यपण्येन कीर्तये कार्यनोत्पत्त्या Sānti 3. 1; कीर्णीय सञ्जीवित-मेव पण्यमन्यत्र वेदितं तदस्तु पुण्यं N. 3. 87, 88; Pt. 1. 13; Ms. 9. 174. 2 To barter, exchange; कश्चित्सहस्रसूत्राणामेकं कीर्णाति पठितं Mb. -**WITH** आ to buy. -**निर्** to buy off, redeem, ransom. -**परि** (in the Atm.) 1 to buy; इमं गाय परिर्णीतः कर्तास्ति त्वं नाभिषे Bk. 8. 72. 2 to hire, purchase for a time (with instr. or dat. of the price at which one is employed on stipulated wages); शतेन शताय वा परिर्णीतः Sk. 3 to return, requite, repay; कृतं नोपकृतं वायः परिर्णीतमनुष्ठितं Bk. 8. 8. -**वि** 1 to sell (Atm. in this sense); गवां शतसहस्रेण विक्रीणीषि हतं यदि Rām.; विक्रीणीत तिलाञ् शुद्धाद् Ms. 10. 90, 8. 197, 222; Sānti. 1. 12. 2 to barter, exchange; नाकस्या-च्छादिक्रीमाता विक्रीणीति किलेति लाट् Pt. 2. 65.

कीड् 1 P. (कीडति, कीडित) 1 To play, amuse oneself; बानपाः कीडितुमा-रणा Pt. 1; एव कीडति कृपयवदिकाम्याय-

सको विविः Mk. 10. 59. 2 To gamble, play at dice; बहुविधं यत्नं कीडतः Mk. 2; नखैः कीडित्कदाचिद् Ms. 4. 74; Y. 1. 138. 3 To jest, joke or trifle with; सद्बुद्धस्तनमंडलस्तनकथं प्रणिमंम कीडति Git. 3; कीडिष्यामि तावदेतया V. 3; एवमाशाश्रयलेः कीडति धनिनाथिभिः H. 2. 23; Pt. 1. 17; Mk. 3. -**WITH** अद् (Atm.) to play, sport, amuse oneself; साध्वनुकीडमानानि पश्य वृद्धाणि पक्षिणां Bk. 8. 10. -**आ**, -**परि**, -**सं** (Atm.) to play &c; संकीडति मणिमयेन कन्याः Me. 70; but कीड् with सं is Paras. in the sense of 'making a noise'; संकीडति शकटानि Mbh. 'the carts creak.'

कीडः 1 Sport, pastime, play, pleasure. 2 Jest, joke.

कीडनं 1 Playing, sporting. 2 A play-thing, toy.

कीडनकः -**कं** कीडनीयं, -**यकं** A play-thing, toy.

कीडा 1 Sport, pastime, play, pleasure; तोयकीडानिरतयुवानेनापतिकर्मसद्भिः Me. 33, 61. 2 Jest, joke. -**COMP.** -**गृहं** a pleasure-house. -**शैलः** an artificial hill serving as a pleasure-abode, a pleasure-mountain; कीडांशैलः कनकव-लविहनेषुणीयः Me. 77. -**नारी** a prostitute. -**कोपः** feigned anger; Amarn. 12. -**मयूरः** a peacock kept for pleasure; R. 16. 14. -**रत्नं** 'the gem of sports', copulation.

कीत *a.* Bought; see की. -**तः** One of the twelve kinds of sons recognised in Hindu Law; a son purchased from his natural parents; कीतश्च ताम्या विक्रीतः Y. 2. 131; Ms. 9. 174. -**COMP.** -**अनुशयः** 'repenting a purchase', re-cession, returning a thing purchased to the seller (admissible in some cases by law).

कुंच *m.* कुंचः A curlew, heron.

कुब् 4. P. (कुपयति, कुड्) To be angry (with the dat. of the person who is the object of anger); हयै कुपयति; but sometimes with words like उपरि, प्रति &c. also; मनोपरि स कुड्, न मां प्रति कुड्दो ह्युः &c. -**WITH** प्रति to be angry in return; कुप्यतं न प्रति कुप्येत् Ms. 6. 48. -**सद्** to get angry with; संकुपयति ह्यत्र किं त्वं दिष्टं मां ह्येक्षणे Bk. 8. 76.

कुप *f.* Anger.

कुप् 1 P. (कोशति, कुड्) 1 To cry, weep, lament, mourn (for); क्रोशन्त्यस्तं कपिस्त्रियः Bk. 6. 124. 2 To cry out, yell, scream, bawl, call out; अतीव बुकोश जीवनाशं नृणां च Bk. 14. 81. -**WITH** अद् to pity, take compassion on. -**अभि** to bewail. -**आ** 1 to cry, cry out loudly; अये गीरीनाथ निरुरर इमं निगमनं प्रसीदस्वाकोशाद् Bh. 8. 123. 2 to revile, abuse; शतं ब्राह्मणाकथं क्षत्रियो

क्रोधन a. Wrathful, passionate, angry, irascible ; यद्गमेण कृतं तदेव कुरुते द्रौणायनिः क्रोधनः Ve. 3. 31. —नं Being angry, anger.

क्रिडित, -क्रिड *a.* 1 Distressed, suffering pain or misery. 2 Afflicted, tormented. 3 Faded. 4 Inconsistent, contradictory; *e. g.* माता मे बंध्या. 5

कणः कणनं, कणितं, कणः 1 A sound in general. 2 The sound of any musical instrument.

कथ *a.* Belonging to what place, being where.

कथ 1 P. (कथति, कथित) 1 To boil, decoct. 2 To digest.

कथः, कथः A decoction, solution prepared with a continued or gentle heat.

कथित *a.* (कथी) *f.* Met with occasionally, rare, unusual; इति कथितः वाः.

कथः 1 Destruction, 2 Disappearance, loss. 3 Lightning. 4 A field. 5 A farmer. 6 Vishnu in his 4th or Narasimha incarnation. 7 A demon.

कथ (क) 8 U. (कथति, कथत, कथ) 1 To hurt, injure; इति कथि कथयतममममम Ku. 5. 54. 2 To break (to pieces); (कथः) कथि कथयतमममममम R. 11. 72; (with -उत्, -वति -वि used in the same senses as कथः.)

कथः, -जं 1 An instant, moment, measure of time equal to $\frac{1}{6}$ of a second; कथनामकमिस्तस्यै सुमनी इव द्वः R. 1. 73; 2 60; Me. 26; कथमवतिष्ठस्व wait a moment. 2 Leisure; अहमपि लब्धमपः स्वमेव गच्छामि M. 1; यहीतः कथः S. 2 'my leisure is at your disposal'; i.e. I pledge my word to do your work. 3 A fit moment or opportunity; रहे नास्ति कथो नास्ति नास्ति. प्रार्थयिता नः Pt. 1. 138; Ms. 62; अभिगतकथः Dk. 147. 4 An auspicious or lucky moment. 5 A festival, joy, delight. 6 Dependence, servitude. 7 The centre, the middle. -Comp. -अंतरे *ind.* the next moment, after a little while. -क्षेपः a momentary delay. -कः an astrologer. (-दं) water. (-दा) 1 night; कथदधैर कथदापतिमः N. 1. 67; R. 8. 74; 16. 45; Si. 3. 53. 2 turmeric. कः -रतिः the moor; Si. 9. 70. कः a night-walker, a demon; साधुद्वयः प्रवृत्ति कथदाचराणां R. 13. 75. कः night-blindness, nyctalopsia. -कथिः *f.* -प्रकाशा, -प्रभा lightning. -निःश्वासः the porpoise. -अधुरं *a.* transient, frail, perishable; H. 4. 130. -मात्रं *ind.* for a moment. -रामिन् *m.* a pigeon. -विध्वंसिन् *a.* perishable in a moment. (-*m.*) a class of atheistic philosophers who deny the continued identity of any part of nature, and maintain that the universe perishes and undergoes a new creation every instant.

कथनुः A wound, sore. कथनं Injuring, killing, wounding. कथिक *a.* Momentary, transient; स्वमेव कथिकसमागमोपपन्न R. 8. 92; पक्ष्य कथिका प्रीतिः H. 1. 66. -का Lightning. कथिन् *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Having leisure. 2 Momentary. -नी Night. कथ *a.* Wounded, hurt, injured, bitten, torn, rent, broken down &c.; see कथ; रक्तप्रापितकथः कथविग्रहाय Ve.

1. 7; R. 1. 28; 2. 56; 3. 53. -तं 1 Scratching. 2 A wound, hurt, injury; कथे क्षारमिवान्नं जातं तस्यैव दर्शनं U. 4. 7; क्षारं क्षीतं प्रक्षिपन् Mk. 5. 18. 3 Danger, destruction, peril; क्षतान् किल नायन इत्युदयः R. 2. 53. -Comp. -उदरि *a.* victorious. -उदरं dysentery. -कासः a cough produced by injury. -जं 1 blood; न द्विचकलः क्षतजेन रेणुः R. 7. 43; Ve. 2. 27. 2 puss, matter. -योनिः *f.* a violated woman, a woman who is no longer a virgin. -विक्षत *a.* mangied, covered with cuts and wounds. -वृत्तिः *f.* destitution, being deprived of any means of support. -व्रतः a student who has violated his vow or religious engagements.

क्षतिः *f.* 1 Injury, wound. 2 Destruction, cutting, tearing down; विनश्यं क्रियता वराहनातिभिर्मुस्ताक्षतिः पल्लवे S. 2. 6. 3 (Fig.) Ruin, loss, disadvantage; कथं संजायते तेषां सर्वयोधिति का क्षतिः S. D. 17. 4 Decline, decay, diminution; प्रतापक्षतिशीतलाः Ku. 2. 24; H. 1. 114.

क्षत् *m.* 1 One who cuts or carves anything. 2 An attendant, a door-keeper. 3 A coachman, charioteer. 4 A man born of a Sūdra man and Kshatriya woman; cf. Ms. 10. 9. 5 The son of a female slave; (e.g. विदुरः). 6 Brahma. 7 A fish.

क्षत्रः-त्रं 1 Dominion, power, supremacy, might. 2 A man of the Kshatriya caste or the Kshatriya tribe taken collectively; क्षत्रादिकल नायन इत्युदयः क्षत्रस्य शब्दो भुवनेषु लब्धः R. 2. 53; 11. 69, 71; असंज्ञं क्षत्रपरिग्रहसमा S. 1. 21; Ms. 9. 322. -Comp. -अंतकः an epithet of Parasurāma. -धर्मः 1 bravery, military heroism. 2 the duties of a Kshatriya. -तः a governor, satrap. -चतुः 1 a Kshatriya by caste; Ms. 2. 38. 2 a mere Kshatriya, a vile or wretched Kshatriya; (as a term of abuse); cf. ब्रह्मचतुः.

क्षत्रियः A member of the military or second caste; ब्राह्मणः क्षत्रियो वैश्यत्रयो वर्णा द्विजातयः Ms. 10. 4. -Comp. -हणः an epithet of Parasurāma.

क्षत्रियका, क्षत्रिया, क्षत्रियिका A woman of the Kshatriya caste.

क्षत्रियाणी 1 A woman of the Kshatriya caste. 2 The wife of a Kshatriya.

क्षत्रियी The wife of a Kshatriya.

क्षन्तु *a.* (त्री *f.*) Patient, forbearing, submissive.

क्षप् 1 U. (क्षपति-ते, क्षपित) To fast, to be abstinent; Ms. 6. 69. -Caus. or 10 U. (क्षपयति-ते, क्षपित) 1 To throw, send, cast. 2 To miss.

क्षपणः A Bauddha mendicant. -जं 1 Defilement, impurity (अशौचं). 2 Destroying, suppressing, expelling.

क्षपणकः A Bauddha or Jaina mendicant; नक्षपणके देशे रजकः किं कथिष्यति

Chāp. 110; कथ प्रथममेव क्षपणकः Mu. 4.

क्षपणी 1 An oar. 2 A net.

क्षपण्युः An offence.

क्षपा 1 A night; विमययसुविद् एव क्षपाः S. 6. 4; R. 2. 20; Me. 110. 2 Turmeric. -Comp. -अदः 1 night-stalker. 2 a demon, goblin; ततः क्षपाटेः पृथुपिंगलाक्षः Bk. 2. 30. -कथः, -नाथः 1 the moon. 2 camphor. -घनः a dark cloud. -चरः a demon, goblin.

क्षत् 1 A., 4 P. (क्षते. क्षाम्यति, क्षात or क्षमित) 1 To permit, allow, suffer; अतो नृपाश्चक्षिरे सपेताः क्षीरस्तलाम् न तदात्मजस्य R. 7. 34; 12. 46. 2 To pardon, forgive (as an offence); क्षातं न क्षमया Bh. 3. 13; क्षमस्व परमेश्वर; विग्रहस्य मे भर्तुनि-देशीत्यं देवि क्षमस्वति बभूव नमः R. 14. 58. 3 To be patient or quiet, wait; R. 15. 45. 4 To endure, put up with, suffer; अपि क्षमतेऽस्मदुपजापं प्रकृतयः Mu. 2; नाज्ञातं-मकरात् राजा क्षमते स्वधृतात्पि H. 2. 107. 5 To oppose, resist. 6 To be competent or able (to do something); कृते खेः क्षालयितुं क्षमते कः क्षमातमस्कांडमलीनं नमः Si. 1. 38, 9. 65.

क्षम *a.* 1 Patient. 2 Enduring, submissive. 3 Adequate, competent, able (with gen., loc., inf. or in comp.); मलिनो हि यथादर्शो स्वपालोकस्य न क्षमः Y. 3. 141; सा हि रक्षणविधौ तयोः क्षमः R. 11. 5; हर्षं न स्ववर्लवितुं क्षमः R. 8. 59; यमनक्षम, निर्मूलनक्षम. &c. 4 Appropriate, fit, proper, suitable; तन्नो यदुक्तमक्षिर् न हि तक्षमं ते U. 1. 14; आत्मकमक्षमं देह क्षामो यम इवाक्षितः R. 1. 13; S. 5. 26. 5 Fit for, capable of, suited to; उपभोगक्षमे देशो V. 2; तयः क्षमं सायवितुं य इच्छति S. 1. 18. 6 Bearable, endurable. 7 Favourable, friendly.

क्षमा 1 Patience, forbearance, forgiveness; क्षमा शर्मा च मित्रे च यतीनामेव भूषणं H. 2; R. 1. 22; 18. 9; तेजः क्षमा वा नैकातं कालज्ञस्य महीपतेः Si. 2. 83. 2 The earth. 3 An epithet of Durgā. -Comp. -जः the planet Mars. -भुजः, भुजः a king.

क्षमिन् *a.* (त्री *f.*), क्षमिन् *u.* (नी *f.*) Patient, forbearing, of a forgiving nature; कामं क्षाम्यतु यः क्षमी Si. 2. 43; Y. 2. 200, 1. 133.

क्षयः 1 A house, residence, abode; यातनाश्च यमक्षये Ms. 6. 61; निर्वर्जनां पुनस्त-स्मात्क्षयाच्चापणस्य H. Mb. 2 Loss, decline, waste, wane, decay, diminution; आयुःक्षयः R. 3. 69; वनक्षये वर्धते जाटराग्रिः Pt. 2. 178; 80 वंक्षयः, क्षयपक्षः &c. 3 Destruction, end, termination; निश्वा-क्षये यदि द्विमेव सद्भुता Rs. 1. 9; Amaru. 60. 4 Pecuniary loss; Ms. 8. 401. 5 Fall (as of prices.) 6 Removal. 7 Universal destruction (प्रलयः). 8 Consumption. 9 A disease in general. 10 A negative quality, minus (in algebra). -Comp. -कर (also क्षयकर) *a.* causing decay or

destruction, ruinous. -कालः 1 time of universal destruction. 2 the period of decline. -कासः consumptive cough. -कलः the dark fortnight. -कृत्तिः f. -योनः an opportunity of destroying. -रोगः consumption. -सद्युः the wind that is to blow at the destruction of the world. -संयत् f. total loss, ruin.

क्षयः Consumptive cough, consumption.

क्षयिन् a. (जी. f.) 1 Diminishing, decaying; आरम्भोऽपि क्षयिन् क्रमेण Bh. 2. 60; waning, wasting; न वानुत्तविष क्षयि R. 17. 71, Ms. 9. 314. 2 Consumptive. 3 Perishable, fragile. -m. The moon.

क्षयिष्ठ a. 1 Wasting, decaying. 2 Perishable, fragile.

क्षर 1 P. (क्षरि. क्षरित) (Used transitively or intransitively) 1 To flow, glide. 2 To send or stream forth, pour out, emit; R. 13. 74; Bk. 9. 8. 3 To drop, trickle, ooze. 4 To waste away, wane, perish, 5 To become useless, have no effect; यत्कोऽनुतेन क्षरति तपः क्षरति विस्मयात् Ms. 4. 237. 6 To slip from, be deprived of (with abl.). -Caus. (क्षरयति) To accuse, traduce (usually with अ). -WITH वि to melt away, dissolve.

क्षर a. 1 Melting away. 2 Movable. 3 Perishable; क्षरः सर्वाणि क्षरानि कृदस्योक्षर उच्यते Bg. 15. 16. -रः A cloud. -र 1 Water. 2 The body.

क्षरण 1 The act of flowing, trickling, dropping, oozing. 2 The act of perspiring; अंशुलिक्षरणसञ्चलितः R. 19. 18.

क्षरिन् m. The rainy season.

क्षत् 10 U. (क्षालयति ते, क्षालित) 1 To wash, wash off, purify, cleanse: कते रवेः क्षालयितुं क्षमेन कः क्षपातमस्कादमलीमसं नमः Si. 1. 38, H. 4. 60. 2 To wipe away. -WITH प्र 1 to wash, purify, cleanse; पदौ, हस्तं, हस्तं &c. प्रक्षालयति. 2 to wipe away; (अयत्तः) तेषामनुग्रहेण राजन् प्रक्षालयाम्भः Mb. -क्षि to wash off; R. 5. 44.

क्षब्धः, क्षब्धयुः 1 Sneezing. 2 Cough.

क्षत्र a. (जी. f.) Relating or peculiar to the military tribe; क्षत्रो धर्मः क्षित इह तदुं ब्रह्मचर्यस्य गुण्ये U. 6. 9; R. 1. 13. -त्र 1 The Kshatriya tribe. 2 The qualifications of a Kshatriya; the Gtā thus describes them: -क्षीर्यं तेजो धृतिर्वाक्च बुद्धेर्वाचस्पदायनं। क्षत्रीयधर्मभाषश्च क्षत्रं कर्म स्वभाषश्च Bg. 18. 43.

क्षीत p. p. 1 Patient, forbearing, enduring. 2 Forgiven ना The earth.

क्षितिः f. 1 Patience, forbearance, forgiveness; क्षतिश्चक्षुर्वचने किं Bh. 2. 21; Bg. 18. 42.

क्षीत a. Patient, forbearing. -तुः A father.

क्षान्त a. 1 Scorched, singed. 2 Diminished, thin, wasted, emaciated,

lean; क्षान्तमनःकरोल्लभान S. 3. 10; मन्त्रे क्षान्त Ms. 82; क्षान्तकर्म मन्त्रमनुष्ठापयितुं दूतं 20, 59. 3 Slight, little, small. 4 Weak, infirm.

क्षर 2. Corrosive, caustic, acid, pungent, saline. -रः 1 Juice, essence. 2 Treacle, molasses. 3 Any corrosive or acid substance; क्षरं क्षारमिवान्नं जानं तस्यैव दशोऽन्तः U. 4. 7; क्षरं क्षरं प्रक्षिप्तं Mk. 5. 18; (क्षरं क्षरं क्षिप्तं &c. has become proverbial and means 'to aggravate the pain which is already unbearable,' 'to make bad worse,' 'to add insult to injury'). 4 Glass. 5 A rogue, cheat. -र 1 Black salt. 2 Water. -COMR. -क्षयः sea-salt. -क्षयः an alkaline fluid. -उदः, -उदकः, -उदधिः, -मनुदः the salt ocean -नयः, क्षितयः nitron, salt-petre and borax. -नदी a river of alkaline water in hell. -क्षुत्तिः f. -क्षुत्तिः saline soil; किमाक्षयः क्षारक्षुत्तिः प्रमदा यमदूतिका Ud. 6. -नेलकः an alkaline substance. -रसः a saline flavour.

क्षारकः 1 Alkali. 2 Juice, essence. 3 A cage, basket or net for birds. 4 A washerman. 5 A blossom; a bud or newblown flower (कलिका).

क्षारणं, -णा Accusing; especially of adultery.

क्षारिका Hunger.

क्षारित a. 1 Distilled from saline matter. 2 Falsely accused, (especially of adultery).

क्षालनं 1 Washing, cleansing (with water). 2 Sprinkling.

क्षालित a. 1 Washed, cleansed, purified. 2 Wiped away, requited; तथा वृत्तं परिर्व्यथयति यथा क्षालितमग्निः U. 1. 28.

क्षि I. 1 P. (क्षयति, क्षिणो or क्षीण) 1 To decay or waste. 2 To rule, govern, be master of. -II 1. 5. 9.

P. (क्षयति, क्षिणोति, क्षिणाति) 1 To destroy, affect, ruin, corrupt; न तयसाः शङ्कयतां क्षिणोति R. 2. 40. 2 To diminish, cease to waste away; R. 19. 48. 3 To kill, injure. -Pass. (क्षियते) 1 To waste, wane, decay, be diminished (fig. also); प्रतिक्षणमयं कायः क्षीयमाणो न लक्ष्यते H. 4. 66; प्रत्यासक्तविपादिमृदुमनसां प्रायो मतिः क्षीयते Pt. 2. 4; Amaru 93; Bh. 2. 19. -Caus. (क्षययति or क्षययति) 1 To destroy, remove, put an end to; ममापि न क्षययतु नीललङ्घितः गुणमयं परिततक्षितिरस्यः S. 7. 35; R. 8. 47; Me. 53. 2 To spend or pass (as time). -With अप to decay, decline, be diminished. -परि, -यसं 1 to decay, wane. 2 to be emaciated or lean.

क्षितिः f. 1 The earth. 2 A dwelling, an abode, a house. 3 Loss, destruction. 4 The end of the world. -COMR. -क्षिप्तः, -क्षिप्तः a king; R. 1. 6; 3. 3; 11. 1. -क्षयः dust. -क्षयः an

earthquake. -क्षिप्त m. a flag, prince. -क्षः 1 a tree. 2 an earth-worm. 3 the planet Mars. 4 N. of the demon Naraka killed by Vishnu. (-क्षः) the horizon. (-क्षः) an epithet of Śiṣṭa.

-क्षः the surface of the earth. -क्षुदः a Brāhmana. -क्षरः a mountain; Kh. 7. 94. -क्षयः, -यः, -यतिः, -यत्तः, -क्षुदः रक्षित m. a king, sovereign; R. 2. 51, 5. 76, 6. 86, 7. 3. 9. 75. -क्षुदः the planet Mars. -क्षित a. dwelling on the earth -क्षुत m. 1 a mountain; सर्वक्षितयतां सद्यः V. 4. 27; (where it means 'a king' also); Ki 5. 20; Ra. 6. 26 2 a king. -मन्त्रे the globe. -रक्षः a ditch, hollow -क्षु m. a tree. -क्षयः m. a corpse, dead body. -क्षयिः f. 'the course of the earth', patient behaviour. -क्षुदः a cave within the earth, an underground hole.

क्षिः 1 A disease. 2 The sun. 3 A horn.

क्षिप 6 U. (but only P. when preceded by अति, गति and अने). 4 P. (क्षिपति, क्षिपति, क्षिपति) 1 To throw, cast, send, dispatch, discharge, let go (with loc. or sometimes dat.); मरुद्भय इति तु द्वारि क्षिपेत्स्वयं इत्यपि Ms. 3. 88; गिलां वा क्षिप्यते मयि Mb; R. 12 95; with प्रति also; Bh 3. 67. 2 To place, put on or upon, throw into; सज्जनपि निरस्त्यः क्षिप्तं क्षुण्णमदःक्षयः S. 7. 24; Y. 1. 230; Bg. 16. 19. 3 To fix on, attach to (as a blame); क्षिप्यं क्षपान् क्षिपति H. 2. 4 To cast or throw off, cast away, rid oneself of; किं क्षमस्य मय्यथा न वपुषि क्षमं न क्षिप्यस्य वत् Mn. 2. 17. 5 To take away, destroy; Māl. 1. 18. 6 To reject, disdain. 7 To insult, revile, abuse, scold; Ms. 3. 312, 270; Śānti. 3. 10. -WITH अघि -1 to censure, blame. 2 to offend, abuse. 3 to surpass. -अव 1 to cast down, leave, abandon. 2 to slander, revile. -अ 1 to throw or cast down, hit. 2 to contract. 3 to draw back, snatch or draw away, pull or take off; अग्रपादमाक्षिप R. 7. 7; Bh 1. 43; Me. 68. 4 to hint at, indicate. 5 to infer (from circumstances); जात्या व्यक्तिपक्षित्ये. 6 to object to (as an argument). 7 to neglect, disregard. 8 to insult. -उक्षु to throw up; Ra 1. 22. -उप 1 to cast on, throw at; वपुषि वषाय तत्र तत्र शङ्कस्यक्षिपनः Māl. 5. 31. 2 to hint, indicate; adduce; उक्ते कार्य-क्षिपति Mk. 9. 3. 3 to begin, commence. 4 to insult, upbraid. -नि 1 to put, place or throw down; Y. 1. 103; Amaru. 80. 2 to entrust, consign to the care of; Ms. 6. 3, 3. 179, 180. 3 to encamp. 4 to cast off, reject. 5 to bestow on. -परि 1 to surround. गंगाक्षीतः परिक्षिप्तः Ku. 6. 38. 2 to embrace. -वर्षा to bind or tie up, collect (as

hair); (केशान्) पर्याक्षित् काचिदुदारबन्धं
Ms. 7. 14. -द 1 to put into, throw
ed or in; कश्चिद्व्यं प्रतिपद्यो Ms. 4. 53; क्षरं
अने प्रक्षिपन् Ms. 5. 18. 2 to insert,
interpolate; इति ह्ये केचित्प्रक्षिपं Kaiy-
yata. -क्षि 1 to throw or cast. 2 to
divert. 3 to distract. -सं 1 to collect,
heap together; आतपात्यसंक्षिप्तनीबारासु
विपादिभिः R. 1. 52; Bk. 5. 86. 2 to
withdraw, destroy. 3 to shorten,
curtail, abridge; संक्षिप्तं क्षण इव कथं
संक्षिप्तं विना Ms. 108; Ms. 7. 34.

क्षिपन् 1 Sending, throwing, casting.
2 Reviling, abusing.

क्षिपयि (यि) 1 An oar. 2 A net.
3 A weapon. -यिः A stroke.

क्षिपयुः 1 The body. 2 The spring
season.

क्षिपा 1 Sending, throwing, cast-
ing. 2 Night.

क्षिप p. p. 1 Thrown, scattered,
hurled, cast. 2 Abandoned. 3
Disregarded, neglected, disrespected.
4 Placed. 5 Distracted, mad (see
क्षिपु). -सं A wound caused by shoot-
ing. -COMP. -कुक्षुरः a mad dog. -विच
n. distracted in mind, absent-minded.
-वेह a. prostrating the body, lying
down.

क्षितिः f. 1 Throwing, sending
forth. 2 Explaining a hidden
meaning (such as solving riddles).

क्षिप a. (compar. क्षेपियस्; superl.
क्षेपिष्ठ) Quick, speedy. -अं ind.
Quickly, speedily, immediately;
विनाशं व्रजति क्षिप्रमापात्रविभांश्च Ms. 3.
179; Sānti. 3. 6; Bk. 2. 44. -COMP.
-कारिन् a. acting quickly, prompt.

क्षिपा 1 Loss, destruction, waste,
decay. 2 An impropriety, offence
against established customs (आचारभेद);
the following is an instance; स्वयम्ह
रथेन गति उपार्ज्याय पदाति गमयति Sk.

क्षीजनं The whistling of hollow
reeds.

क्षीण a. 1 Thin, emaciated, waned,
become lean, diminished, worn
away, expended; आसी क्षीणश्च विवेष्ट
(जानीयात्) H. 1. 72; so क्षीणः शशी; क्षीणि
पुण्ये मल्लिके विव्रति. 2 Slender, delicate.
3 Small, little. 4 Poor, miserable. 5
Powerless, weak. -COMP. -अं the
moon on the wane. -अं a. reduced
to poverty, impoverished. -याय a.
one who is purified after having
suffered the consequences of sin.
-पुण्य a. one who has enjoyed all his
stock of merit, and must work to
acquire more in another birth -मध्य
a. slender-waisted. -वासिन् a. inhabiting
a dilapidated house. -विक्रान्त a.
destitute of courage or prowess.
-वृत्ति a. deprived of the means of
support, out of employment.

क्षीय्, क्षीय See क्षीय्, क्षीय.

क्षीरः -रं 1 Milk; क्षीरं हि क्षीरमन्तं
तमिश्चा वज्रवत्पः S. 6. 27. 2 The milky
juice or sap of trees: ये तस्मिन्क्षीरिद्रुमयो
वृक्षिणेन प्रवृत्ताः Me. 107; Ku. 1. 9. 3
Water -COMP. -अङ्गः an infant, a
sucking child. -अक्षिः the sea of
milk. 1 the moon. 2 a pearl. 3
sea-salt. 4 क्षीरं तन्वा an epithet of Lak-
shmi. -आशुः the pine tree. -उदः
the sea of milk; क्षीरुदकेन सनेनपुत्रा
Ku. 7. 26. 5 क्षीरः the moon. 6 क्षीरवत्
क्षीरं an epithet of Lakshmi. -उदुक्षि-
क्षीरं q. v. above. -क्षितिः a wave of
the sea of milk; R. 4. 27. -अक्षेयः
rice boiled with milk. -क्षेत्रः a young
child (having milk in the throat);
स्वा तस्मिन्क्षेत्रे प्रायमारण्यकं वतं Mv. 4. 58,
5. 11. -जं coagulated milk. -क्षुः the
Asvattha tree. -क्षायी a wet-nurse.
-धिः, -निधिः the sea of milk; इक्षुः
क्षीरनिधायिव R. 1. 12. -धेयः f. a milch
cow. -नीरं 1 water and milk. 2 milk-
like water. 3 a fast embrace. -दः a
child. -वारिः, -वारिधिः the sea of
milk. -विक्षुतिः inspissated milk. -वृक्षः
1 N. of the four trees व्योम, उदुक्षु, अश्वत्थ
and मयूक. 2 the glomerous fig-
tree. -सरः cream, the skim of milk.
-समुद्रः the sea of milk. -सारः butter.
-हिहीरः the foam of milk.

क्षीरिका A dish prepared with
milk.

क्षीरिन् a. Milky, yielding milk.

क्षीर 1. 4. P. (क्षीयति, क्षीयति) 1 To
be drunk or intoxicated. 2 To spit,
eject from the mouth.

क्षीय a. Excited, drunk, intoxicated;
ध्रुवं जये यस्य जेषास्तेन क्षीयः क्षमाभर्तुर्भूत्कृपायः
Vikr. 1. 96; क्षीयि दुःशासनायुजा Ve.
6. 27.

क्षु 2 P. (क्षीति, क्षुत) 1 To sneeze;
अपयाति सरोवरा निरसो कृतकं कामिनि उक्षुवे
गुणाक्षया Si. 9. 83; Ch. P. 10; Bk. 14.
75. 2 To cough.

क्षुण्ण p. p. 1 Beaten, trodden; R.
1. 17. 2 (Fig.) Practised, followed;
क्षुद्रजन्मक्षुण्ण एव मार्गः K. 146. 3 Pounded;
see क्षुर् -COMP. -मनस् a. penitent,
repentant.

क्षुर् f. क्षुतं -ता Sneezing, a sneeze.

क्षुर् 7 U. (क्षुण्ति, क्षुते, क्षुण्ण) 1 To
tread or trample upon, strike against,
crush (under the foot), bruise,
pound down; क्षुण्ति सर्पां पाताले Bk. 6.
36; ते तं व्याप्तिपताक्षीरः पदिर्देहेतस्तथाच्छिद्रं
15. 43; 17. 66. 2 To move, be agi-
tated (A.). -WITH प्र to crush, bruise,
pound; विनश्यत्स प्रक्षुद्रोदं गद्वानं विभीषणः
Bk. 14. 33.

क्षुद्र a. (comp. क्षोद्यस् superl. क्षा-
दिह) 1 Minute, small, tiny, little,
trifling. 2 Mean, low, vile, base;
क्षुद्रोऽपि द्रुवं शरणं प्रपद्ये Ku. 1. 12. 3
Wicked. 4 Cruel. 5 Poor, indigent.
6 Miserly, niggardly; Me. 17. -द्रा 1

A bee. 2 A quarrelsome woman. 3 A
woman maimed or crippled. 4 A
prostitute; उपसृष्टा इव क्षुद्राविष्टिमवनाः
K. 107. -COMP. -अक्षुद्रः a kind of
unguent applied to the eyes, in
certain diseases. -अक्षुः the small
cavity of the heart. -उक्षुः an owl.
-क्षुः small shell. क्षुद्रः a mild form
of leprosy. -क्षुद्रिणी a small bell. 2-a
girdle of small bells. -क्षुद्रं red
sandal-wood -क्षुद्राय small animal.
-क्षुद्रिका a small gourd. -क्षुद्रिणी low-
minded, mean. -क्षुद्रः a small
minor disease; क्षुद्रः क्षुद्रः
by Susruta). -क्षुद्रः a small conch-
shell. -क्षुद्रः low and gold, i. e.
brass.

क्षुद्र a. Minute, small (applied
especially to diseases and animals).

क्षुर् 4 F. (क्षुयति, क्षुयति) To be
hungry; Bk. 5. 66, 6. 44, 9. 39.

क्षुर् f. क्षुध Hunger; सति क्षुध Ms.
7. 134. 4. 187. -COMP. -आर्त, -आविष्ट
a. afflicted by hunger. -क्षाम a.
emaciated by hunger; Bk. 2. 29.
-क्षिपासित a. hungry and thirsty.
-निवृत्तिः f. cessation of hunger,
appeasing of appetite (in general).

क्षुधाक्षु a. Hungry.

क्षुधित a. Hungry; R. 2. 39.

क्षुपः A tree with small roots and
branches, a shrub.

क्षुप् 1 A., 4. 9. P. (क्षोभते, क्षुयति,
क्षुन्यति, क्षुभित-क्षुय) 1 To shake,
tremble, to be agitated or disturbed;
महाद् इव क्षुयन् Bk. 9. 118; R. 4. 21;
Si. 8. 24. 2 To be unsteady. 3 To
stumble (fig. also). -WITH प्र, वि or
सम् to tremble, be agitated or
disturbed.

क्षुभित a. 1 Shaken, agitated &c.;
महाप्रलयमास्तक्षुभितप्रवृत्तवर्तक &c. Ve. 3. 2.
2 Afraid. 3 Enraged.

क्षुय a. 1 Agitated, shaken, un-
steady. 2 Disturbed. 3 Afraid. -क्षुयः
A churning stick; क्षोभेन मंदरक्षुयक्षुभिता-
मोषिवर्णना Si. 2. 107. 2 A particular
mode of sexual enjoyment.

क्षुमा Linseed, a kind of flax.

क्षुर् 6. P. (क्षुरति, क्षुरति) 1 To cut,
scratch. 2 To make lines or furrows.

क्षुरः 1 A razor; R. 7. 46; Ms.
9. 262. 2 A razor-like barb attached
to an arrow. 3 The hoof of a cow
or horse. 4 An arrow. -COMP. -कर्मन्
n. -क्षिप act of shaving. -क्षुद्रः the
four things necessary for shaving.

-धानं, -भादे a razorcase. -धार a. as
sharp as a razor. -धः 1 an arrow
with a sharp horse-shoe-shaped head;
तं क्षुरशकलीकृतं कृती R. 11. 29; 9. 62.

2 a sort of hoe, a weeding-spade.

-मद्विन्, -मद्विन् m, a barber.

क्षुरिका, क्षुरी 1 A knife, dagger. 2
A small razor.

शूरिणी The wife of a barber.

शूरिन् *m.* A barber.

शुद्ध *a.* Small, little. -Comp. -**शुद्धः** the younger brother of a father; cf. शुद्ध.

शुद्धक *a.* 1 Little, minute. 2 Low, vile. 3 Insignificant. 4 Poor. 5 Wicked, malicious. 6 Young.

क्षेत्र 1 A field, ground, soil; चीरने वालास्थान पर सक्षेत्रगिता कृषि: Mu. 1. 3. 2 Landed property, land. 3 Place, abode, region, repository; कदम्बानन्द क्षेत्रमन्त्रालय Pt. 1. 191; Bh. 1. 77. Ms. 16. 4 A sacred spot, a place of pilgrimage; क्षेत्रं धर्मप्रवर्धकं कौशे तद्विज्ञेयः Me. 46; Bg. 1. 1. 5 An enclosed sport of ground. 6 Fertile, soil. 7 Place of origin. 8 A wife; अणि नाम कुलपतेरियमसर्वक्षेत्रमवा त्यात् S. 1; Ms. 3. 175. 9 The sphere of action, the body (regarded as the field of the working of the soul); योगिनो यं विचिन्वन्ति क्षेत्रमन्तरवर्तिन Ku. 6. 77; Bg. 13. 1, 2, 3, 10 The mind. 11 A house; a town. 12 A plane figure, as a triangle. 13 A diagram. -Comp. -अधिदेवता the tutelary deity of any sacred piece of ground. -आजीवः, -करः a cultivator, peasant. -गणितं geometry. -गत *a.* geometrical. -उपपत्तिः *f.* geometrical proof. -ज *a.* 1 produced in a field. 2 born from the body. (-जः) one of the 12 kinds of sons allowed by the old Hindu Law, the offspring of a wife by a kinsman duly appointed to raise up issue to the husband; Ms. 9. 167, 180; Y. 1. 68-69, 2. 128. -जात *a.* begotten on the wife of another. -ज्ञ *a.* 1 knowing localities. 2 clever, dexterous. (-ज्ञः) 1 the son; cf. Bg. 13. 1-3; Ms. 12. 12. 2 the supreme soul. 3 a libertine. 4 a husbandman. -पतिः a land-owner, a landlord. -पदं a place sacred to a deity. -पालः 1 a man employed to guard a field. 2 a deity protecting fields. 3 an epithet of Siva. -कलं the area or superficial contents of a figure (in math.). -मक्षिः *f.* the division of a field. -सूक्ष्मः *f.* cultivated land. -राशिः quantity represented by geometrical figures. -विद् *a.* -क्षेत्रज्ञ *q. v.* (-*m.*) 1 husbandman. 2 a sage, one who has spiritual knowledge; Ku. 3. 50. 3 the soul. -स्थ *a.* residing at a sacred place.

क्षेत्रिक *a.* (की) *f.* Relating to a field. -कः 1 A farmer; Ms. 8. 241, 9. 83. 2 A husband; Ms. 9. 145.

क्षेत्रिन् *m.* 1 An agriculturist, a cultivator; Y. 2. 161. 2 A (nominal) husband; S. 5. 3 The soul. 4 The supreme soul; Bg. 13. 33.

क्षेत्रिय *a.* 1 Relating to a field. 2 Curable in a future body, or incur-

able in the present life, irremediable; क्षेत्रियं क्षेत्रियो येन सद्यस्मिन् क्षेत्रियं Bk. 4. 32. -क्षैः 1 An organic disease. 2 Meadow grass, pasturage. -रा An adulterer.

क्षेप 1 Throwing, tossing, casting, moving about, movement (of limbs); कक्षेपकृष्ण Me. 47; क्षेत्रमवाचुननक्षेप Ku. 3. 50. 2 A throw, cast. 3 Sending, dispatching. 4 Striking down. 5 Transgressing. 6 Passing away (time); कक्षेपः 7 Delay, dilatoriness. 8 Insult, abuse; क्षेत्रं करोति वेदः Y. 2. 204; कि क्षेपः 9 Disrespect, contempt. 10 Pride, haughtiness. 11 A nosegay.

क्षेपक *a.* 1 A thrower, sender. 2 Interpolated, inserted (as a passage). 3 Abusive, disrespectful. -कः A sputious or interpolated passage.

क्षेप्य 1 Throwing, casting, sending, directing &c. 2 Spending (as time). 3 Omitting. 4 Abusing. 5 A sling. -जि, -जी *f.* 1 An ear. 2 A net for fishing. 3 A sling or any instrument with which missiles are thrown.

क्षेम *a.* 1 Conferring happiness; ease or comfort; good, beneficial, well; धार्तराष्ट्र रणे ह्युत्तमे क्षेमतरं भवेत् Bg. 1. 45. 2 Prosperous, at ease, comfortable. 3 Secure, happy. -मः, -मे 1 Peace, happiness, ease, welfare, well-being; वितत्यति क्षेममद्वैतात्काशिराव तस्मिन् कुरुवधकासते Ki. 1. 17; वैश्यं क्षेमं समाम्य (पुच्छेत्) Ms. 2. 127; अयुना सर्वजलवराणां क्षेमं भविष्यति Pt. 1. 2. Safety, security; क्षेत्रेण वज्रं बांधवान् Mk. 7. 7 safely; Pt. 1. 146. 3 Preserving, protecting; R. 15. 6. 4 Keeping what is acquired; cf. योगक्षेम. 5 Final beatitude, eternal happiness. -मः A kind of perfume. -Comp. -कर (also क्षेमकर) *a.* propitious, causing peace or security.

क्षेमिन् *a.* (जी *f.*) Safe, secure, happy.

क्षे 1 P. (क्षायते, क्षाम) To wane, waste away, become emaciated, decline, decay.

क्षेयं 1 Destruction. 2 Leanness, slenderness.

क्षेत्रं 1 A multitude of fields. 2 A field.

क्षेरेय *a.* (यी *f.*) Milky.

क्षोडः The post to which an elephant is fastened.

क्षोणिः, क्षोणी *f.* 1 The earth. 2 The number 'one' (in math.).

क्षोत् *m.* A pestle.

क्षोदः 1 Pounding, grinding. 2 The stone on which anything is ground or powdered. 3 Dust, particle, any small or minute particle; U. 3. 2.

-Comp. -क्षु *a.* capable of standing a test, scrutiny, or investigation.

क्षोदित *m.* Minuteness.

क्षोभः 1 Shaking, moving, tossing; Ms. 28. 95; so क्षोभक्षोभः &c. 2 Jolting; R. 1. 59; V. 3. 11. 3 (a) Agitation, disturbance, excitement, emotion; स्वर्गक्षोभक्षोभान्नाम R. 7. 3; अथैन्द्रियक्षोभदुःखनमैः पुनश्चित्वाहलवर्जित Ku. 3. 69. (b) Provocation, i

प्रयः सं नदिदुःखं क्षोभात्तपयते जलः S. 31. **क्षोभ्य** Agitating, disturbing *g.* -जः One of the five arrows * madava. **क्षोभः** -सं A room on the top of a house.

क्षोणिः -जी *f.* see क्षोणि. -Comp.

-मक्षीरः the ocean. -क्षु *m.* a king.

-धृ *m.* a mountain.

क्षोदः The Champaka tree. -क्षं 1 Smallness 2 Meanness, lowliness. 3 Honey; रक्षोदपक्षैरपि R. 4. 63. 4 Water. 5 A particle of dust. -Comp. -ज wax.

क्षोद्वे Wax.

क्षोभः -सं 1 Silken cloth, woven silk; क्षोभं केनपिद्विपुत्रकृतया मण्डल्यमविच्छिन्नं S. 4. 5; क्षोभतरितमेकल (अक्ष) R. 10. 8. 2 An airy room on the top of a house. 3 The back of an edifice. -ज Linen cloth. 4 Linseed. -नी Flax.

क्षौर Shaving.

क्षोरिक A barber.

क्षु 2 P. (क्षोति, क्षुव) To whet, sharpen. -With सं (Atm.) to sharpen (fig. also) Bk. 8. 49.

क्षम 1 The earth; (पुं) क्षमं तन्मयिष्वा क्षमरोपपन्नं R. 18. 9; कि क्षेपस्य मरयथा न वृषि क्षमं न क्षिपत्येव यत् Mu. 2. 18. 2 (In math.) The number 'one'.

-Comp. -जः the planet Mars. -वः,

-पतिः, -क्षु *m.* a king; कविक्ष्मापतिः Git. 1; देशानाहुपरि क्षमाः Pt. 1. 155. -भृत् *m.* a king or mountain.

क्षमा 1 A. (क्षायते, क्षामित) To shake, tremble; चक्ष्मायै च मही Bk. 14. 21; 17. 73.

क्षिब्ध 1 U. (क्षेडति-ते, क्षेधे or क्षेडित) To hum, roar, whistle, growl, murmur, sound indistinctly; Ms. 4. 64.

क्षिब्ध 1 A., क्षिब्ध 4 P. (क्षिवाति, क्षेदित, क्षिण्ण) 1 To be wet or unctuous. 2 To emit sap or discharge juice, ichor &c., exude. -With प्र to murmur, hum; Bk. 7. 103.

क्षेडः 1 Sound, noise. 2 Venom, poison; ह्यक्षोषी युषो गृहक्षिदुक्षेडाविषैः। क्षिरस्य क्षायते पूर्व परं कंठे निपद्यति Subhāsh. 3 Moistening. 4 Abandonment. -ह्र 1 The roaring of a lion. 2 A war-cry, war-whoop. 3 A bamboo.

क्षेडित The roaring of a lion;

क्षेला Play, jest, joke.

सं.

सं. The sun. —सं. 1 The sky; सं. केदायोरपर इवाकर्मितुं प्रवृत्तः Mk. 5. 2; रावद्विः सं. मरुतां चरति Ku. 3. 72; Me. 9. 2 Heaven. 3 Organ of sense. 4 A city. 5 A field. 6 A cypher. 7 A dot, an anusvara. 8 A cavity, an aperture, hollow, hole; Ms. 9. 43. 9 An aperture of the human body; (of which there are 9, i.e. the mouth, the two ears, the two eyes, the two nostrils; and the organs of excretion and generation); कानि चैव सृष्टेद्विः Ms. 2. 60, 53; 4. 144; Y. i. 20; cf. Ku. 3. 50. 10 A wound. 11 Happiness, pleasure. 12 Talc. 13 Action. 14 Knowledge. 15 Brahman. —COMP. —असः (सं.सं.) 1 a planet. 2 Rāhu, the ascending node. —आपगा an epithet of the Ganges. —उल्कः 1 a meteor. 2 a planet. —उल्मुकः the planet Mars. —कानिनी N. of Durgā. —कुंचलः N. of Siva. —नः 1 a bird; अधुनीत खगः स नैकथा तनुं N. 2. 2; Ms. 12. 63. 2 air, wind; तमासीव यथा सूर्यो वृक्षानभिर्वनान्खगः Mb. 3 the sun. 4 a planet; e. g. आपोक्षिमे यदि खगः स किलेदुवारः Tv. 3 a grass-hopper. 6 a deity. 7 an arrow. —अधिपः an epithet of Garudā. —अंतकः a hawk, falcon. —अभिरामः an epithet of Siva. —आसनः 1 the eastern mountain on which the sun rises. 2 an epithet of Vishnu. —इंद्रः, ईश्वरः, पतिः epithets of Garudā. —वती f. the earth. —स्थानं 1 the hollow of a tree. 2 a bird's nest. —यना celestial Gangā. —गतिः f. flight in the air. —गमः a bird. —(खे) गमनः a kind of gallinule. —गोलः the celestial sphere. —विद्या astronomy. —चनसः the moon. —खरः (खचरः also) 1 a bird. 2 a cloud. 3 the sun. 4 the wind. 5 a demon. —(री i. e. खचरी) 1 a semi-divine female able to fly. 2 an epithet of Durgā. —जलं 'sky-water,' dew, rain, frost &c. —ज्योतिष् m. a fire-fly. —तमालः 1 a cloud. 2 smoke. —द्योतः 1 a fire-fly; खद्योताली-विलसितनिभा विद्युद्वन्मेषरश्मि Me. 81. 2 the sun. —द्योतनः the sun. —ध्रुवः a rocket; ध्रुवः खद्युत Bk. 3. 5. —परानः darkness. —पुष्पं 'sky-flower,' used figuratively to denote anything impossible, an impossibility; cf. the four impossibilities in this verse: —सृष्टुं श्रुत्वा भवति आतः शश्वत्प्रवृत्तः 1 पृथक् संस्थासुतो गति खद्युतकृतशेखरः Subhāsh. —भं a planet. —आतिः a falcon. —मणिः 'the jewel of the sky,' the sun. —मीलनं sleepiness, weariness. —मूर्तिः an epithet of Siva. —वारि n. rain-water, dew &c. —वायः snow, hoar-frost. —शय (also खेशय) a resting or dwelling in the air.

—जरीरं a celestial body —वायः wind, air. —समुत्थः, —संस्वर a. produced in the sky. —सिंधुः the moon. —स्तनी the earth. —स्तनिकं the sun or moon gem. —हर a. having a cypher for its denominator.

खकखट a. Hard, solid. —खः Chalk. खंकरः A curl, a lock of hair. खच् 1. १. P. (खचति, खचनाति, खचित) 1 To come forth, appear. 2 To be born again. 3 To purify. —II. 10 U. (खचयति, खचित) To fasten, bind, set. —With उच् to intermix, intermingie, set or inlay with; R. 8. 53, 13. 54; Mu. 4. 12.

खचित a. 1 Fastened, joined, full of, intermixed with; शकुन्तलीदखचितं विभ्रजयामंदलं S. 7. 11. 2 Fixed, blended. 3 Inlaid, set, studded, in comp. : मणि, रत्न.

खच् 1 P. (खजति, खजित) To churn, agitate.

खजः, —जकः A churning stick.

खजपं Clarified butter.

खजाकः A bird.

खजाजिका A ladle or spoon.

खच् 1 P. (खजति) To limp, halt, walk lame; खंजत् प्रसंजनजनः पथिकः विपातः N. 11. 107.

खंज a. Lame, crippled, halt; फट्टेन खंजः Sk.; Ms. 8. 242; Bh. 1. 64. —COMP. —खेटः, —खेलः the wag-tail.

खंजनः A species of the wag-tail; सुटकमलोद्गखेलितखंजनखुगमिव शरदि तदामं Gīt. 11; वेने खंजनमंजन S. D. एको हि खंजनवरो नखिनीदलस्थः S. Til. 4, 7. —ने Going lamely. —COMP. —रत्नं the cohabitation of saints.

खंजना, खंजनिका A species of wag-tail.

खंजरीदः, —डकः, खंजलेखः The wag-tail; Bv. 2. 78; Ch. P. 8; Ms. 5. 14; Y. 1. 174; Amaru. 99.

खटः 1 Phlegm. 2 A blind well. 3 A hatchet. 4 A plough. 5 Grass. —COMP. —कटाहकः a spitting-box. —खादकः 1 a jackal. 2 a crow. 3 an animal. 4 a glass vessel.

खटकः 1 A man whose business is to negotiate marriages; cf. वटक. 2 The half-closed hand.

खटकासुखं A particular position of the hand in shooting.

खटिका 1 Chalk. 2 The external opening of the ear.

खट (ट) किका 1 A side-door, window.

खटिनी, खटी Chalk.

खटन a. Dwarfish. —नः A dwarf.

खट्टा 1 A bedstead. 2 A kind of grass.

खट्टि m. f. A bier.

खट्टिकः 1 A butcher. 2 A hunter, fowler.

खट्टेरक a. Dwarfish.

खट्टा 1 A bedstead, couch, cot. 2 A swing, hammock. —COMP. —अंगः 1 a club or staff with a skull at the top considered as the weapon of Siva and carried by ascetics and Yogins; Māl. 5. 4, 23. 2 N. of Dīlīpa. —धर, भूत m. epithets of Siva.

—अंगिर m. an epithet of Siva. —आहुत, —आरुह a. 1 low, vile. 2 abandoned, wicked. 3 Silly, stupid.

खट्टाका, खट्टिका A small bedstead.

खट्ट see खट्ट.

खट्टः Breaking, dividing

खट्टिका, खट्टी Chalk.

खट्टः 1 A sword; न हि खट्टो विजानाति कर्मकारं स्वकारणं Udb.; खट्टं परावृत्त &c. 2 The horn of a rhinoceros. 3 A rhinoceros; R. 9. 62; Ms. 3. 272, 5. 18. —हुं Iron. —COMP. —आघातः a sword-cut. —अधारः a sheath, scabbard. —आनिष a buffalo's flesh. —आहः a rhinoceros. —कोशः a scabbard. —धरः a swordman. —धेतुः, —धेतुका 1 a small sword. 2 a female rhinoceros. —पत्रं the blade of a sword. —पाणि a sword in hand. —पात्रं a vessel made of buffalo's horns. —पिधानं, —पिधानकं a scabbard. —पुत्रिका a knife, small sword. —प्रहारः a swordcut. —फलं a sword-blade.

खट्टवत् a. Armed with a sword.

खट्टिकः 1 A swordsman. 2 A butcher.

खट्टिन् a. (नी f.) Armed with a sword. —m. A rhinoceros.

खट्टिकं A sickle.

खट्ट 10 P. (खट्टयति, खट्टित) 1 To break, cut, tear, break to pieces, crush; Bk. 15. 54. 2 To defeat completely, destroy, dispel; रजनीचर-नाथेन खट्टिते तिमिरे निशि H. 3. 111. 3 To disappoint; frustrate, cross in love; श्रीमिः कस्य न खट्टितं भवि मनः Pt. 1. 146. 4 To disturb. 5 To cheat.

खट्टः, —हुं 1 A break, chasm, gap, fissure, fracture. 2 A piece, part, fragment, portion; दिनः कानिपत्खट्टमेकं Me. 30; काट्ट, मास &c. 3 section of a work, chapter. 4 A multitude, an assemblage, group; तरुखट्टस्य K. 23.

—हुः 1 Candied sugar. 2 A flaw in a jewel. —हुं 1 A kind of salt. 2 A sort of sugar-cane. —COMP. —अत्र 1 scattered clouds, 2 the impression of the teeth in amorous sports. —आलिः f. 1 a measure of oil. 2 a pond or lake, 3 a woman whose husband has

been guilty of infidelity. -कथा : short tale. -काव्यः a small poem, such as the मेघदूतः; it is thus defined: - खड्काने भवन् काव्यस्य कवेः शानुसति च S. D. 564. -खः a kind of sugar. -अरारः scissoring. -परशुः 1 an epithet of Siva; महेश्वरं नीलाजनिङ्गनमः खंडपरशुः (G. I. 1); गनानेन नमसु खंडपरशुर्देवो हरः ख्यायते Mv. 2. 38. 2 an epithet of Parasurāma, son of Jamadagni. -पशुः 1 N. of Siva. 2 of Parasurāma. 3 of Rāhu. 4 an elephant with a broken tusk. -खलः a confectioner. -खलः a partial destruction of the universe in which all the spheres beneath Svarga are dissolved in one common ruin. -खलः a segment of a circle. -खलकः a kind of sugar. -खलणः a kind of salt. -खिकारः sugar. -शकरा candied sugar. -खिला a loose woman, an unchaste wife.

खंडकः -कः A fragment, part or piece. -खः 1 Candied sugar. 2 One who has no nails.

खंडनः a. 1 Breaking, cutting, dividing. 2 Destroying, annihilating; स्मरणलखंडनं मम शिरसि मयं Git. 10; भवज्वर-खंडन 12. -नः 1 Breaking or cutting. 2 Biting, injuring, hurting; अवरोह-खंडनं Pt. 1; पटय भुजबंधनं जनय रत्नखंडनं Git. 10; Ch. P. 13. 3 Disappointing, frustrating (as in love). 4 Interrupting; सखंडनवर्जितं R. 9. 36. 5 Cheating, deceiving. 6 Refuting (in argument); N. 6. 130. 7 Rebellion; opposition. 8 Dismissal.

खंडलः -लः A piece.

खंडशः ind. 1 To pieces, into fragment; कृ to cut into pieces. 2 Bit by bit, piece by piece, piecemeal.

खंडितः p. p. 1 Cut, broken in pieces. 2 Destroyed, annihilated. 3 Refuted (in argument), controverted. 4 Rebelled. 5 Disappointed, betrayed, abandoned; कंडितयुवतिविरागं Git. 8. -ता A woman whose husband or lover has been guilty of infidelity and who is therefore angry with him; one of the 8 principal Nāyikās in Sanskrit; R. 5. 67; Me. 39. She is thus described: -पार्थमेति विप्रो यस्या अयसंमोमाचक्षितः । सा खंडितेति कथिता धीरेति-श्याकथायिता S. D. 114. -Comp. -निग्रहः a. maimed, mutilated. -वृत्तः a. immoral, dissolute, abandoned.

खंडिनी The earth.

खंडिकाः (pl.) Fried or parched grain.

खदिरः 1 N. of a tree; Y. 1. 302. 2 An epithet of Indra. 3 The moon.

खद्व 1 U. (खनति ते, खान्; pass; खन्ये or खान्ये) To dig up, delve, excavate; खन्याखनितं हिः Pt. 3. 17, Ms. 2. 218; Bk. 1. 17. -WIM अभि to dig. -उच् to dig out, root out, uproot, eradicate

(fig. also); वेगमूलकाय नमः B. 4. 36. 33, 14. 73; Me. 52; Bk. 12. 5. 15. 55; Mā. 9. 34. -नि 1 to dig, dig up. 2 to bury, inter; अन्विष्यदं निच्यते Y. 3. 1; नदवाया निच्यन्तु. R. 12. 20; Bk. 4. 3; 16. 22. 3 to erect (as a column); निच्यमानं जयस्तमानं R. 4. 36. 4 to implant, infix, pierce into; निच्यमानं शरं बुधे R. 3. 55, 12. 90; Bk. 3. 8; H. 4. 72. -वरी to dig round (as a ditch).

खनकः 1 A miner. 2 A house-breaker. 3 A rat. 4 A mine.

खननं 1 Digging, excavating. 2 Burying.

खनिः -नी f. 1 A mine; R. 17. 66; 18. 22; Ma. 7. 31. 2 A cave.

खनित्रं A spade, hoe, a pick-axe.

खयुरः The betel-nut tree.

खरः a. (opp. सूक्ष्म, रुक्ष) 1 Hard, rough, solid. 2 Severe, sharp, strict; R. 8. 9; स्वरः खरः खलः कान्तः Kāv. 1. 59. 3 Pungent, acid. 4 Dense, thick. 5 Hurtful, injurious, cutting (words). 6 Sharp-edged; देहि खलनयनशरणां Git. 10. 7 Hot; खरातुः &c. 8 Cruel. -रः 1 An ass; Ma. 2. 201; 4. 115, 120, 8. 370; Y. 2. 160. 2 A mule. 3 A heron. 4 A crow. 5 N. of a demon, half-brother of Rāvana, and slain by Rāma; R. 12. 42. -Comp. -अंशुः, -करः, -रश्मिः the sun. -कुटी 1 a stable for asses. 2 a barber's shop. -कोणः -काणः the francoline partridge. -कोमलः the month Jyeshtha. -गृहं, -गेहं a stable for asses. -गारः, -गतः a. sharp-nosed. -द्वंद्वः a lotus. -खर्चिनः m. an epithet of Rāma, who killed the demon खर. -मादः the braying of an ass. -नालः a lotus. -पात्रं an iron vessel. -पालः a wooden vessel. -पिवः a pigeon. -यानं a donkey-cart. -खद्वः 1 the braying of an ass. 2 an osprey. -खाला a stable for asses. -खरा wild jasmine.

खरिका Powdered musk.

खरिधनः a. Drinking ass's milk.

खरी A she-ass. -Comp. -जंघः an epithet of Siva. -जुषः a jackass.

खरः a. 1 White. 2 Foolish, stupid. 3 Cruel. 4 Desirous of prohibited things. -रः 1 horse. 2 A tooth. 3 Pride. 4 Cupid, the god of love. 5 Siva. -रः f. A girl who chooses her own husband.

खर्ज 1 P. (खर्जति, खर्जित) 1 To pain, make uneasy. 2 To creak.

खर्जनं Scratching.

खर्जिका 1 A venereal disease. 2 A relish.

खर्जुः f. 1 Scratching. 2 The date-tree. 3 The Dhātāra tree.

खर्जुरः Silver.

खर्जुः f. Itching, itch.

खर्जुरः 1 Date-tree. 2 A scorpion. -रः 1 Silver. 2 Yellow orpiment. -रि The date-tree; R. 4. 57.

खर्वरः 1 A thief. 2 A rogue, cheat. 3 A beggar's bowl. 4 The skull. 5 A piece of a broken jar, pot-shoulder. 6 An umbrella.

खर्वरिकः, खर्वरी A kind of collyrium. खर्व (खर्वति, खर्वते) 1 To go, move, go towards. 2 To be proud.

खर्व (खर्व) a. 1 Mutilated, crippled, imperfect. 2 Dwarfish, low, short in stature. -रः, -र्यः a large number (10,000,000,000). -Comp. -शालः a. dwarfish, small, short.

खर्वटः, -टः 1 A market-town. 2 A village at the foot of a mountain.

खल 1 P. (खलति, खलित) 1 To move, shake. 2 To gather, collect.

खलः -लः 1 A threshing floor; Ms. 11. 17, 114; Y. 2. 282. 2 Earth, soil. 3 Place, site. 4 A heap of dust. 5 Sediment, dregs, deposit of oil &c. -लः A wicked or mischievous person; सपः कृतः खलः कृतः नपान् कर्तारः खलः । मंत्रोपविशः सपः खलः केन निवार्यते ॥ Chāp. 26; विषयतोऽप्यतिविषयः खल इति न वृथा वदति विद्वांसः । यद्यं नकुलद्वेषा सकुलद्वेषा पुनः पिशुनः ॥ Vās. [खलीकृ means (1) 'to crush' (2) 'to hurt or injure'. (3) 'to ill-treat, scorn'; परोक्षे खलीकृतोऽयं दूत-कारः Mk. 2.] -Comp. -उक्तिः f. abuse, wicked language. -धान्यः a threshing floor -दुः m. f. a sweeper, cleaner.

-सूतिः quick-silver. -संसर्गः keeping company with a wicked man. खलकः A pitcher. खलति a. Bald-headed, bald; युवकलतिः.

खलति a. Bald-headed, bald;

युवकलतिः.

खलतिकः A mountain.

खलिः, -ली f. Sediment of oil or oil-cake, स्थाव्या वैदूर्यमय्या पवति तिलखली-मिवैश्वर्यमयोः Bh. 2. 100.

खलि (ली) न-नः The bit of a bridle.

खलिनी A multitude of threshing floors.

खलीकारः, -कृतिः f. 1 Hurting, injuring. 2 Ill-treating; Sānti. 1. 25. 3 Evil, mischief.

खलु ind. A particle implying:— 1 Certainly, surely, verily, indeed; मायै पदानि खलु ते विपरीतमवति S. 4. 14; अनुसृतः खलु विक्रमालंकारः V. 1; न खल्व-निमित्तं खलु कृती भवान् R. 3. 51. 2 Entreaty, conciliation ('pray'); न खलु न खलु वागः सविशालोपमस्मिन् S. 1. 10; न खलु न खलु शुभे साहसं कार्यमेव Nāg. 3. 3 Inquiry; न खलु तामभिक्रुद्धी वरः V. 3 (निक्रि अभिक्रुद्धी वरः); न खलु विविताते तम निवसंतप्राणव्यवहारेण Mu. 2; न खल्वयमपि पिनाकिना गमितः सोपि सुदृढता गति Ku. 4. 24. 4 Prohibition (with gerunds); निषेधितोऽर्थे लेखेन खल्वन्वा खलु वाचिकं Si. 2. 70. 5 Reason (for); न विधीयै कटिना खलु क्रियः Ku. 4. 5 (G. M. cites this as an illustration of विषाद or dejection); विषिवा जन एव विषितस्त्वधीनः खलु

देहिनां सुखे 4. 10. 6 खलु is sometimes used as an expletive. 7 Sometimes only to add grace to the sentence (वाक्यालंकार).

खलुञ्ज *m.* Darkness.

खलुञ्जिका A place for military exercises.

खलवा A multitude of threshing floors.

खलः 1 A stone or vessel for grinding drugs, a mill. 2 A pit. 3 Leather. 4 The Chātaka bird. 5 A leather water-bag.

खलुका A frying-pan.

खल्लि (ह्री) *a.* Bald-headed.

खल्वट *a.* Bald, bald-headed; खल्वटो दिवसेधरस्य किण्णेः संतापितो मरुतः Bh. 2. 90; Vikr. 18. 99.

खलः (pl.) A mountainous country in the north of India and its inhabitants; Ms. 10. 44; (also written खस).

खलीरः (pl.) N. of a country and its people.

खपः 1 Anger. 2 Violence, cruelty.

खसः 1 Itch, scab. 2 N. of a country; see खल.

खसूचि *m. f.* 1 An expression of reproach (at the end of a compound); वैनाकणखसूचि: 'a bad grammarian', 'one who has forgotten it.'

खसूखसः Poppy.—COMP. —रसः opium.

खसिकः Fried grain.

खाद (त्) *ind.* The sound made in clearing the throat; खात्कु to clear the throat.

खादः-दा, -टिका-टी *f.* A bier, a bedstead on which dead bodies are carried to the pile.

खांडवः Sugar-candy.—*व* N. of a forest in Kurukshetra, sacred to Indra, and burnt by Agni with the assistance of Arjuna and Krishna.—COMP. —ग्रन्थः N. of a town.

खांडविकः, खांडिकः A confectioner.

खात *a.* 1 Dug up, excavated. 2 Torn, rent.—*ह* 1 An excavation. 2 A hole. 3 A ditch, moat. 4 An oblong pond.—COMP. —सूः *f.* a moat, ditch.

खातकः 1 A digger. 2 A debtor.—*क* A moat, ditch.

खाता An artificial pond.

खातिः *f.* Digging, excavating.

खात्रं 1 A spade. 2 An oblong pond. 3 A thread. 4 A wood, forest. 5 Horror.

खाद् 1 P. (खादति, खादति) To eat, devour, feed; to prey upon, bite; प्राक्ष्वाद्योः पतति खादति पृथमां H. 1. 81; खादन्मांसं न दुष्यति Ms. 5. 32, 53; Bk. 6. 6; 9. 78, 14. 87, 101; 15. 35.

खादक *a.* (खाति *f.*) Eating, consuming.—*क*: A debtor.

खादुःखः A tooth.—*न* 1 Eating, chewing. 2 Food.

खलुञ्ज *a.* (खी *f.*) Mischievous, inferior, malicious.

खलु Food, victuals.

खलिर *a.* (खी *f.*) Made of or coming from the Khadira tree; खलिरं दूषं कुर्वीत; Ms. 2. 45.

खलं 1 Digging. 2 Injury.—COMP. —उदकः the cocoa-nut tree.

खलनक *a.* (खिका *f.*) One who digs. a miner.

खलसिः *f.* A mine.

खलिकः-कं A hole in a wall; breach.

खलिलः A house-breaker.

खल, -लि-री *f.* A measure of grain equal to 16 *dronas*.

खलिरपच *a.* Cooking a Khari by measure.

खलार्थं The Tretā age or second Yuga of the world.

खलिरः 1 A fox (खी *f.*) 2 The foot of a bedstead.

खिद् I. 6 P. (खिदति, खिज्) To strike, press down, afflict.—II. 4. 7. A. (खियते, खिजे, खिज्) 1 To suffer pain or misery, to be afflicted or wearied, feel tired, depressed or exhausted; S. 5. 7; किं नाम मयि खियते द्रुः Ve. 1; स प्रहो यः खियते वेद्विः H. 2. 141 overpowered; Sānti. 3. 7; Bk. 14. 108, 17 10. 2 To frighten, terrify (in *caus.*)—With परि to suffer pain or misery, be distressed or wearied.

खिदिरः 1 An ascetic. 2 A pauper. 3 The moon.

खिज् *p. p.* 1 Depressed, afflicted, dejected, distressed, suffering pain; द्रुः खेदं खिजे मयि भजति नायापि कुरुषु Ve. 1. 11; अन्तर्वापनखिजमानसः Gīt. 3. 2 Fatigued, tired, exhausted; खिजः खिजः खिजिषु पदं न्यस्य गतासि यः Me. 13, 38; तयोपचारं जलखिजहस्तय R. 3. 11; Ch. P. 3, 20; Si. 9. 11.

खिलः-लं 1 A piece of waste or uncultivated land, desert, bare soil. 2 An additional hymn appended to the regular collection; Ms. 3. 232. 3 A supplement in general. 4 A compendium, compilation. 5 Vacuity. (खिल is often used in combination with दृ and कृ-खिलीद् to become impassable, to be blocked up, be left unfrequented; खिलीकृते विमानाः तदापातमयाप्ये Ku. 2. 45. खिलीकृ means (a) to obstruct, impede, make impassable, block up; R. 11. 14, 87. (b) to lay waste, devastate, put down or vanquish completely; खिलीकृत्य प्रतिष्ठा खलु दुर्लभा Si. 2. 84.

खुगाहः A tawny (or black) horse.

खुरः 1 A hoof; R. 1. 85, 8. 8; Ms. 4. 67. 2 A kind of perfume. 3 A razor. 4 The foot of a bedstead.—COMP. —आघातः खेपः a kick.—णद्, —णस *a.* flatnosed.—पद्मी a horse's

footmarks.—*यः* an arrow with a semi-circular head; see खुर.

खुरली Military exercise or practice (as of arms, archery &c.); अखुरगम्. खुरलीकहे गणानं Mv. 2. 34; द्रुतस्तनखुरलीकलिजनिताम् 5. 5

खुरालकः An iron arrow.

खुरालिकः 1 A razor-case 2 An iron arrow. 3 A pillow

खुद् *a.* Small, little, mean, low, see खुद.—COMP. —नतः a father's younger brother.

खेचर see खचर.

खेटः 1 A village, small town or hamlet. 2 Phlegm. 3 The club of Balarāma. 4 A horse. (N. B. At the end of comp. खेट expresses defectiveness or deterioration, and may be rendered by 'miserable', 'wretched' &c.; नगरखेट a miserable town). For खेट see under ख.

खेटितानः-लः A minstrel, whose business is to awaken the master of the house with music and singing; (वेतालिक.)

खेदिन् *m.* A libertine.

खेदः 1 Depression, lassitude, dejection (of spirits). 2 Fatigue, exhaustion; अलसलुलितसुखान्धस्वप्नजातः खेदा U. 1. 24; अथखेदं नयेथाः Me. 32; R. 18. 45. 3 Pain, torment; Amaru. 33. 4 Distress, sorrow; द्रुः खेदं खिजे मयि भजति नायापि कुरुषु Ve. 1. 11; Amaru. 53.

खेयं A ditch, moat.—*यः* A bridge.

खेल 1 P. (खेलति, खेलित) 1 To shake, move to and fro. 2 To tremble. 3 To play.

खेल *a.* Sportive, amorous, playful; R. 4. 22. V. 4. 16, 43.

खेलनं 1 Shaking. 2 Play, pastime.

3 A performance.

खेला Sport, play.

खेलिः *f.* 1 Sport, play. 2 An arrow.

खेलिः *f.* Cunning or shrewd woman.

खोड *a.* Crippled, lame, limping.

खोर (ल) *a.* Limping, lame.

खोलकः 1 A helmet. 2 An anthill. 3 The shell of a betelnut. 4 Sauce-pan.

खोलिः A quiver.

ख्या 2 P. (A. also in non-conjugational tenses) (ख्याति, ख्यात) To tell, declare, communicate (with dat. of person).—*Pass.* (ख्यायते) 1 To be named or called; Bk. 6. 97. 2 To be known or famous.—*Caus.* (ख्यायति) 1 To make known, proclaim; Ms. 7. 201. 2 To tell, declare, relate; Bh. 2. 50; Ms. 11. 99. 3 To extol, make renowned, praise.—*WITH अभि (pass.)* to be known. (—*caus.*) to declare, proclaim.—*अ* 1 to tell, declare, communicate; (usually with dat. of

person); ते रामाय वधोपायमाचक्षुर्बिभ्रुवद्विः R. 15. 5; 41, 71, 93; 12. 42, 91; Bg. 11. 31; 18. 63; sometimes with gen.; आख्याहि मदे प्रियदर्शनस्य Pt. 4. 15. 2 to announce, signify. 3 to call, name; R. 10. 21; Ms. 4. 6. परि to be well-known. परितः to enumerate. न to be well-known. नृत्वा 1 to deny. 2 to decline, refuse, reject. 3 to forbid, prohibit. 4 to interdict. 5 to surpass, excel; M. 3. 5. -वि to be

well-known or famous. -ज्वा 1 to tell, communicate, declare, Bk. 14. 113 2 to explain, relate; सव्यस्यापि ते जन्म व्याख्यास्यामि Mb 3 to name, call: विदुः द्वेदेर्देवावर्णा व्याख्याना सा विद्युन्माला Srut. 15. -स्त to count, enumerate, calculate, sum up; तान्स्विव च तस्यानि सार्वेः सख्यायते S. B. ख्याति p. p. 1 Known: R. 18. 6. 2 Named, called. 3 Told 4 Celebrated, famous; notorious. -Comp. -मर्हण a. notoriously vile, infamous.

ख्यातिः f. 1 Renown, fame, reputation, glory, celebrity: Ms. 12. 36; Pt. 1. 371. 2 A name, title, appellation. 3 Narration. 4 Praise. 5 (In phil.) Knowledge, the faculty of discriminating objects by appropriate designation; Si. 4. 55. ख्यापनं 1 Declaring, divulging. 2 Confessing, avowing, publicly declaring; Ms. 11. 227. 3 Making renowned, celebrating.

ग.

ग a. (Used only at the end of comp.) Who or what goes, going, moving, being, staying, remaining, having sexual intercourse with &c. -गः 1 A Gandharva. 2 An epithet of Ganesa. 3 A long syllable (used as an abbreviation of छ्र), (in prosody). -गं A song.

गगनं (गं) (Some suppose गगण to be an incorrect form, as is observed by a writer:—फाल्गुने गगने केने पत्वमिच्छति चर्वरः) 1 The sky, atmosphere; अवाच-देनं गगनस्यृष्टा रयुः स्वरेण R. 3. 43; गगन-मिव महतरं Pt. 5. 6; सौमं चंद्रः पतति गगणात् S. 4 v. 1; Si. 9. 27. 2 (In math.) A cypher. 3 Heaven. -Comp. -अग्रं the highest heavens. -अंगना a heavenly nymph, an Apsaras. -अच्वगः 1 the sun. 2 a planet. 3 a celestial being. -अंबु n. rain-water. -उल्मुकः the planet Mars. -कुसुम-पुष्पं 'sky-flower'; i. e. any unreal thing, an impossibility; see ख्युष. -गतिः 1 a deity. 2 a celestial being; Me. 46 3 a planet. -चर (also गगनेचर) a. moving in the air. (-रः) 1 a bird. 2 a planet. 3 a heavenly spirit -स्वजः 1 the sun. 2 a cloud. -सद् a. dwelling in the air. (-m.) a celestial being; Si. 4. 53. -सिंधु f. an epithet of the Ganges -स्थ, -स्थित a. situated in the sky. -स्पर्शनः 1 air, wind. 2 N. of one of the eight Maruts.

गंगा 1 The river Ganges, the most sacred river in India; अयोधो गेयं पद्-मुपमाता लोकायधवा Bh. 3. 10; R. 2. 26; 13. 57; (mentioned in Rv. 10. 75. 5 along with other rivers); (also occasionally applied to several other rivers considered sacred in India). 2 The Ganges personified as a goddess. [Gangā is the eldest daughter of Himavat. It is said that a curse of Brahma made her come down upon earth, where she became the first wife of King Santanu. She bore him eight sons, of whom Bhishma, the youngest, became a well-known personage, renowned for his valour and lifelong

celibacy. According to another account she came down on earth being propitiated by Bhagiratha; see भगीरथ and जहू also; and cf. Bh. 3. 10.] -Comp. -अंबु. -अंबुज n. 1 water of the Ganges. 2 pure rain-water (such as falls in the mouth of अश्विन). -अवतारः the descent of the Ganges on the earth; भगीरथ इव दृष्टमवतारः K. 32 (where गं also means 'descent into the Ganges' for ablution.) 2 N. of a sacred place. -उद्भेदः the source of the Ganges. -क्षेत्रं the river Ganges and the district two Kosas on either of its banks. -चिह्नी Gangetic kite. -जः 1 N. of Bhishma. 2 of Kārtikeya. -द्वारः an epithet of Bhishma. -द्वारं the place where the Ganges enters the plains (also called हृदितार). -धरः 1 an epithet of Siva. 2 the ocean. -पुरं N. of a town. -पुत्रः 1 N. of Bhishma. 2 of Kārtikeya. 3 a man of a mixed and vile caste whose business is to remove dead bodies. 4 a Brāhmaṇa who conducts pilgrims to the Ganges. -धृत् m. 1 N. of Siva. 2 the ocean. -नखं the bed of the Ganges. -यात्रा 1 a pilgrimage to the Ganges. 2 carrying a sick person to the river-side to die there. -सागरः the place where the Ganges enters the ocean. -सुतः 1 an epithet of Bhishma. 2 of Kārtikeya. -द्वृक् N. of a तीर्थ.

गंगाका, गंगका, गंगिका The Ganges. गंगोलः A precious stone also called गेमेद.

गच्छः 1 A tree 2 The period (i. e. number of terms) of a progression (in math.).

गज् 1 P. (गजति, गजित) 1 To sound, roar; जगजुर्गजा Bk. 14. 5. 2 To be drunk; to be confused or inebriated.

गजः 1 An elephant; कृपायितो विजयि-बाणजी गजी Ki. 1. 36. 2 The number 'eight'. 3 A measure of length; a Gaja or yard, (thus defined:—सागर-जगदुत्पत्त्या विदग्धुलको गजा). 4 A demon

killed by Siva. -Comp. -अग्रजो m. 1 the most excellent among elephants. 2 an epithet of इन्द्रावत, the elephant of Indra -अधिपतिः lord of elephants, a noble elephant. -अध्वक्षः a superintendent of elephants. -अप-सदः a vile or wretched elephant, a common or low-born elephant. -अज्ञः the religious fig-tree (अथाय). (-ने) the root of a lotus. -अरिः 1 a lion. 2 N. of Siva who killed the demon गज. -आजीवः 'one who gets his livelihood by elephants', an elephant-driver. -आननः, -आन्यः epithets of Ganesa. -आयुवदः science of the treatment of elephants. -आरोहः an elephant-driver. -आरु, -आरुव N. of Hastinapura. -इन्दुः 1 an excellent elephant, a lordly elephant. 2 इन्द्रासि गजेन्द्रमहर्षणे S. Til. 7. 2 Airāvata, Indra's elephant. -कर्मः an epithet of Siva. -कंदः a large esonient root. -कुमारिन् m. N. of caruds. -गतिः f. 1 a stately, majestic gait like that of an elephant. 2 a woman with such a gait. -गतिमयी, a woman having a stately elephant-like gait. -दक्ष, द्वयस a. as high or tall as an elephant. -दंतः 1 an elephant's tusk. 2 an epithet of Ganesa. 3 Ivory. 4 a peg, pin, or bracket projecting from a wall अथवा a made of ivory. -दा 1 the fluid (ichor) exuding from the temples of an elephant. 2 the gift of an elephant. -जासा the temples of an elephant. -पतिः 1 the lord or keeper of elephants. 2 a very tall and stately elephant; Si. 6. 55. 3 an excellent elephant. -पुण्ड्रः a large and excellent elephant; गजपुण्ड्रस्तु । चरं विद्वान्पति चादुर्गतिश्च भुक् Bh. 2. 31. -पुरं N. of Hastinapura. -संधनी, -संधिनी a stable for elephants. -भक्षका the sacred fig-tree. -संज्ञनं the ornaments with which elephant is decorated, particularly the coloured, lines on his head. -संज्ञिका -संज्ञी a ring or circle of elephants. -साक्षः

alion. -मुक्ता -सौक्तिः a pearl supposed to be found in the *kumbhas* or projections on the forehead of an elephant. -मुखाः -वक्त्राः -वदनः epithets of Ganesa. -मोहनः a lion. -मुयं a herd of elephants; R. 9. 71. -सोवित्र a. fighting on an elephant. -राजः a lordly or noble elephant. -सञ्जः a troop of elephants. -सिखा the science of elephants. -साहयं N. of Hastinapura. -स्नानं (lit.) bathing of an elephant; (fig.) useless or unproductive efforts resembling the ablution of elephants which, after pouring water over their bodies, and by throwing dirt, rubbish, and other foul matter; cf. अवशेषविचिन्ता इतिज्ञानमिव क्रिया H. 1. 18.

गजता A multitude of elephants.

गजवत् a. Having elephants; R. 9. 10.

गञ्ज 1. P. (गजति) To scound in a particular way.

गञ्जः 1 A mine. 2 A treasury. 3 A cow-house. 4 A mart, a place where grain is stored for sale. 5 Disrespect, contempt. -जग 1 A hut, hovel. 2 A tavern, 3 A drinking vessel.

गजना a. 1 Contemning, putting to shame, surpassing, excelling; स्थलकमलगजने मम हृदयजने (चरणद्वय) Git. 10; अलिङ्गुलगजनेमननके 12; नेत्रे खंजनगजे N. D. 2 Defeating, conquering; कालिखण्डगजने Git. 1.

गजिका A tavern, liquor-shop.

गह् 1 P. (गडति, गडित) 1 To distil, draw out. 2 To run (as a liquid).

गहः 1 A screen. 2 A fence. 3 A ditch, moat. 4 An impediment. 5 A kind of gold fish. -Comp. -उत्थः, -देवजः, -लघनं rock or fossil salt, especially that found in the district called गह.

गहवतः, गहयितुः A cloud.

गहिः 1 A young steer. 2 A lazy ox; गुणामेव हीनान्यादुति धुरी विमुच्यते। अजंजानकिणसंघः सुखं स्वयति गगहिः K. P. 10

गहु a Crooked, hump-backed. -हुः 1 A hump on the back. 2 A javelin. 3 A water-pot. 4 An earth-worm 5 Any superfluous excrescence or addition, a useless object; see अशुभम्

गहुकः 1 A water-pot. 2 A finger-ring.

गहुतः a. Hump-backed, crooked, bent

गहिरः A cloud

गहरीः 1 A mouthful. 2 Raw sugar.

गहुरः 1 A sheep.

गहुरका 1 A line of sheep. 2 A continuous line, stream, current; 'गवाहः' a stream of sheep, 'used to signify, 'blindly following other people like a flock of sheep' of. इति गहुरिकावर्णिनी शब्दः K. P. 8;

गहुकः A golden vase.

गण 10 U. (गणयति, गणित) 1 To count, number; enumerate; लीलाकमल-पत्राणि गणयामास पार्वती Ku. 6. 84; नाना-हरे गणय गच्छसि यावदन्तं S. 6. 11. 2 To calculate, compute. 3 To sum or add up, reckon. 4 To estimate, value at (with instr.); न ते तृणानि गणयामि. 5 To class with or among, reckon among अगण्यमग्नेषु Dk. 15. 6 To take into account, give consideration to; वार्णा काणमुजीमजीगणत् Malli. 7 To regard, consider, think or take to be; त्वया विना मुखमेतावदजस्य गणयतां R. 8. 69, 5. 10. 11. 75; जातस्तु गणयते कोऽयं यः स्फुरत्यन्वयाधिकं Pt. 1. 27; किसलयनयं गणयति विश्वितुताशक्तिकं Git. 4. 8 To ascribe or impute to, attribute to (with loc.); जाड्यं क्षीयति गणयते Bh. 2. 54. 9. To attend to, take notice of, mind; प्रण-यमगणयित्वा यन्ममापद्रवत्स्य V. 4. 13. 10. (With a negative particle) not to care for, not to mind; न सहानमपि क्लेश-मजीगणत् K. 64; मनस्वी कार्यार्थी न गणयति दुःखं न च सुखं Bh. 2. 81, 9; Sānti. 1. 10; Bk. 2. 53; 15. 5, 45; H. 2. 142. -With अवि 1 to praise. 2 to enumerate, count. -अव to disregard. -परि 1 to enumerate, count. 2 to consider, regard, think; अ-गणयन् Me. 5. -य to calculate. -वि 1 to number; Y. 3. 104. 2 to regard, consider; Me. 109; R. 1. 87. 3 to disregard, not to mind. 4 to reflect, think; Pt. 3. 43.

गणः 1 A flock, multitude, group, troop, collection; गुणियगणगता, गणः &c. 2 A series, a class. 3 A body of followers or attendants. 4 Particularly, a troop of demigods considered as Siva's attendants and under the special superintendence of Ganesa; a demigod of this troop; गणानां त्वा गणपतिं हवामहे कवि कवीनां &c.; गण नमोऽस्तुतवावर्तः Ku. 1. 55, 7. 40, 71; Me. 33, 55; Ki. 5. 13. 5 Any assemblage or society of men formed for the attainment of the same objects. 6 A sect (in philosophy or religion). 7 A small body of troops (a sub-division of अक्षीहिणी), consisting of 27 chariots, as many elephants, 81 horses and 185 foot. 8 A number (in math.) 9 A foot (in prosody). 10 (In gram.) A series of roots or words belonging to the same rule and called after the first word of that series; s. g. गगहिणः, s. the class of roots which begin with ग. 11 An epithet of Ganesa. -Comp. -अगणी m. N. of Ganesa. -अगणः N. of the mountain Kailāsa, as the residence of the Ganes of Siva.

अधिपः -अधिपतिः 1 N. of Siva; Si. 9. 27. 2 N. of Ganesa. 3 the chief of a troop of soldiers or of a class of disciples, of a body of men or animals. -अन्न a mess, food prepared for a number of persons in common; Ms. 4. 209, 210. -अन्य-तर a. one of a troop or number (-रः) the leader or member of any religious association; Ms. 3. 154. -ईशः N. of Ganapati, Siva's son (see गणपति below). -जननी an epithet of Pārvati. -मुखण red-head -ईशानः, -ईश्वरः 1 an epithet of Ganesa. 2 of Siva. -उत्साहः the rhinoceros. -कारः 1 a classifier. 2 an epithet of Bhīmasena. -कुत्स्व ind. for a whole series of times, for a number of times. -गतिः a particular high number. -चक्रकं a dinner eaten in common by a party of virtuous men. -छेदस् n. a metre regulated and measured by feet. -तिथि a. forming a troop or collection. -दीक्षा 1 initiation of a number or a class. 2 performance of rites for a number of persons. -देवताः (Pl.) groups of deities who generally appear in classes or troops; Ak. thus classifies them -आदिविधिव्यवस्रस्तुविता भास्वरानिलाः। महारा-जिकसाध्याश्च रुद्राश्च गणद्वयताः॥ -द्रव्यं public property, common stock. -परः 1 the head of a class or number. 2 the teacher of a school. -नाथः, -नायकः 1 an epithet of Siva. 2 of Ganesa. -नायिका an epithet of Durgā. -परः, -पतिः 1 N. of Siva. 2 N. of Ganesa. [He is the son of Siva and Pārvati, or of Pārvati only, for, according to one legend, he sprang from the scurf of her body. He is the god of wisdom and remover of obstacles; hence he is invoked and worshipped at the commencement of every important undertaking. He is usually represented in a sitting posture-short and fat, with a protuberant belly, and four hands; riding a mouse, and with the head of an elephant. This head has only one tusk, the other having been lost in a scuffle between him and Parasurama when he opposed the latter's entrance to Siva's inner apartments; (whence he is called Ekadanta, Ekadashita &c.) There are several legends accounting for his elephant head. It is said that he wrote the Mahābhārata at the dictation of Vyāsa who secured his services as a scribe from the god Brahmā]. -पर्वत see गणपतः. -पर्वतः the breast, bosom. -मुखः the head of a tribe or class. (pl.) N. of a country and its people. -पुत्रः the leader of a tribe or class. -पुत्र m. 1 an epithet of Siva; गणपुत्रः Ki. 5. 43. 2 of

Ganesa. 3 the leader of a class.
-भोजनं mess, eating in common.
-यज्ञः = rite common to all. -राज्यं
N. of an empire in the Dekkan.
-रात्रं a series of nights. -दृष्टं see
गणद्वय. -हासः; -हासकः a species
of perfume.

-गणक *a.* (गिका *f.*) Bought for
a large sum. -कः 1 An arithmetician.
2 An astrologer; रे पांथ पुस्त-
कपर क्षणमत्र तिष्ठ वेद्योसि किं गणकज्ञास्त्रविज्ञा-
रदोसि। कनौषधेन मम पश्यति भर्तुरेवा किंवा गमिष्यति
पतिः सुचित्रपात्री Subhāsh. -कौ The
wife of an astrologer.

-गणनं 1 Counting, calculation.
2 Adding, enumerating. 3 Consi-
dering, supposing, regarding. 4
Believing, thinking.

-गणना Calculation, consideration,
regard, account; का वा गणना सचेतनेषु
अपगतचेतनान्यपि संघट्टयितुमलं (मदनः) K.
157 (what need we say of &c.;
cf. कथा); Me. 10, 87; R. 11. 64;
Si. 16. 59; Amaru. 64. -Comp.
-गतिः *f.* गणयति *q. v.* -पतिः an
arithmetician. -महामात्रः a minister
of finance.

-गणशस् *ind.* In troops or flocks,
by classes.

गणिः *f.* Counting.

गणिका 1 A harlot, courtesan;
छाण्डोग्य गणिका च यस्य वसंतशेभिव वसंतसेना
Mk. 1. 6; गणिका नाम पादुकांतराश्विष्टव
लेटुका दुःखेन पुनर्निराक्रियते Mk. 5; निरका-
शयद्रविमपेतवसु विषदालयादपरदिग्गणिका Si.
9. 10. 2 A female elephant. 3 A
kind of flower.

-गणित *a.* 1 Counted, numbered,
calculated. 2 Regarded, cared for
&c.; see -गण. -तं 1 Reckoning,
calculating. 2 The science of compu-
tation, mathematics; (it comprises
पाटीगणित or व्यक्तगणित, arithmetic, बी-
जगणित, algebra and रेखागणित geometry)
गणितमय कला वैशिकीं हस्तिशिक्षां ज्ञात्वा Mk.
1. 4. 3 The sum of a progres-
sion. 4 A sum (in general).

गणित्त्व *m.* 1 One who has made
a calculation. 2 A mathematician.

गणिव *a.* (नी *f.*) Having a flock
or troop (of anything); श्वगिन्
'having a pack of hounds'; R. 9
63. -म. A teacher (having a class
of pupils).

गणेश *a.* Numerable, what may be
counted.

गणेशः The Karnikāra tree. -*f.*
1 A harlot. 2 A female elephant.

गणेशका 1 A bawd, procuress.
2 A female servant.

गण्डः 1 The cheek, the whole
side of the face including the
temple; गण्डामोघं पुलकपटलं Mal. 2. 3;
सतीवमाश्रयणं गण्डलेखं Ku. 7. 82. Me. 26.
92; Amaru. 81; Rs. 4. 6; 6. 10.

S. 6. 17; Si. 72. 54. 2 An ele-
phant's temple; Mal. 1. 1. 3 A
bubble. 4 A boil, tumour, swelling;
pimple; अयमपरो गण्डस्योपरि चित्रकोटः Mu.
5; तदा गण्डस्योपरि चित्रिका सद्भुता S. 2. 5
Goitre and other excrescences of
the neck. 6 A joint, knot. 7 A
mark, spot. 8 A rhinoceros. 9
The bladder. 10 A hero, warrior.
11 Part of a horse's trappings, a
stud or button fixed as an orna-
ment upon the harness. -Comp.
-अंगः a rhinoceros -उपधानं a pillow;
सुदुग्धोपधानानि शयनानि सुखानि च Susr. -कु-
सुमं the juice that exudes from the
elephant's temples during rut, ichor.

-कूपः a well on the peak or summit
of a mountain. -ग्रामः any large
or considerable village. -देहाः, -प्रदेशः
the cheek. -फलकः a broad cheek;
धृतगुण्यगण्डफलकैर्विषयवर्षिकमद्रिप्रास्यकमलेः प्रमदाः
Si. 9. 47. -निस्तिः *f.* the opening in
the temples of an elephant from
which ichor exudes during rut.

2 'a wall-like cheek', an excel-
lent *i. e.* broad and expansive cheek;
निर्धेतिदानामलंगण्डनिधिः (मनः) R. 5. 43.
(where Malli. says प्रशस्ती गण्डो गण्डमिती
see *et seq.*) 12. 102. -मालः, -माला
inflammation of the glands of the
neck; -मूर्खः *a.* exceedingly foolish,
very stupid. -शिला any large rock.

-शैलः 1 a huge rock thrown down
by an earthquake or storm; Ki.
7. 37. 2 the forehead. -साहस्य
N. of a river, also called गण्डकी.

-स्थलः, -स्थली the cheek; गण्डस्थलेषु
मन्वाविष्ट Pt. 1. 123; S. Til. 7; गण-
स्थलीः प्रोक्षितपत्रलेखाः R. 6. 72; Amaru.
77. 2 the temples of an elephant.

गण्डकः 1 A rhinoceros. 2 An impe-
diment, obstacle. 3 A joint, knot.
4 A mark, spot. 5 A boil, tumour,
pimple. 6 Disjunction, separation.
7 A coin of the value of four
cowries. -Comp. -वती see गण्डकी *q. v.*

गण्डका A lump, a ball.
गण्डकी 1 N. of a river flowing
into the Ganges. 2 A female rhi-
noceros. -Comp. -पुत्रः -शिला the
Sāligrāma stone.

गण्डलिन् *m.* N. of Siva.
गण्डिः The trunk of a tree from
the root to the beginning of the
branches.

गण्डिका 1 A sort of pebble. 2
A kind of beverage.
गण्डिरः A hero, champion.

गण्डः *m. f.* 1 A pillow. 2 A joint,
knot.
गण्ड *f.* 1 A joint, knot. 2 A bone.

3 A pillow. 4 Oil. -Comp. -पदः
a kind of worm 'अव' lead. -पदी
a small गण्डपद.

गण्डपः -वा A mouthful, handful
(of water); गजवा गण्डपजलं करेद्यः (रदौ)

Ku. 3. 27; U. 3. 16; Mal. 9. 34;
गण्डपजलमग्निं हकरी करेद्यये Ubb. 2 The
tip of an elephant's trunk

गण्डोलः 1 Raw sugar. 2 A mouthful.

गत *p. p.* (of गतः) 1 Gone, de-
parted, gone for ever; Mu. 1. 25
2 Passed away, elapsed, past;

गतायां रात्रौ 3 Dead, deceased, depar-
ted to the next world; Ku. 4. 30.
4 Gone to, arrived at, reaching to.

5 Being in, situated in, seated in,
resting on, contained in; usually
in comp.; प्रसादप्रानयनः Pt. 1 seated
on &c.; नदीयदः R. 3. 66 seated in
the assembly; an आशुः; सद्यन्तः existing
everywhere. 6 Filled into, reduced
to; *e. g.* अपहृतः 7 Referring or
relating to, with regard to, about,

concerning, connect *q.* with (usually
in comp.); राजा शकुनैर्दामनमेव चिन्तयति
S. 5; भर्तृगणना चिन्तया S. 4. 4यमपि भ-
वत्यो सखीयत किमपि पृच्छामः S. 7; ३० पुत्र-
गतः स्नेहः &c. -तं 1 Motion, going;

गत्युपरि चानां वरिगर्भेन्द्राणां S. 7. 7;
Si. 1. 2. 2 Gait, manner of going;
Ku. 1. 34; V. 4. 16. 3 An event.

As first member of comp. transla-
ted by 'free from', 'bereft of',
'deprived of', 'without.' -Comp.

-अक्ष *a.* sightless, blind -अक्षव
a. 1 one who has accomplished or
finished a journey. 2 conversant,
familiar (with anything). (-*f.*)
the time immediately preceding
new moon when a small streak of
the moon is still visible; (चतुर्दशी-
शुक्लामास्याः). -अनुगतं following
custom or precedent. -अनुगतिक *a.*

doing as others do, a blind follow-
er; गतानुगतिको लोकः न लोकः परमार्थिकः
Pt. 1. 342 people are blind follo-
wers or servile imitators; Mu. 6.

5. -अन्तः *a.* one whose end has
arrived -अर्थ *a.* 1 poor 2 mean-
ingless (the meaning being already
expressed). -अस्तु. -जीविन्, -मरण *a.*

expired, dead; Bg. 2. 11. -आगतं
1 going and coming; frequent visits,
Bh. 3. 7; Bg. 9. 21; Mu. 4. 1.

2 irregular course of the stars
(in astronomy). -आयि *a.* free
from anxiety, happy. -आयुक् *a.*

decrepit, infirm, very old. -आर्त्तवा
a woman past her child-bearing.

-उत्साह *a.* dissipated, dejected.
-ओजस् *a.* bereft of strength or
energy. -कलम *a.* freed from crime
or sin, purified. -कृन् *a.* refres-
hed. -चेतन *a.* deprived of sense
or consciousness, insensible, sense-
less. -दिनं *ind.* yesterday. -दत्तगत *a.*

returned after having gone away;
Ma. 7. 146. -प्रभ *a.* bereft of
splendour, dim, obscured, faded.

-मरण *a.* lifeless, dead. -मय *a.*

almost gone, nearly passed away; गतप्रारजनी. -अर्धका 1 a widow. 2 (rarely) a woman whose husband has gone abroad (अप्यपितृभूता). -हस्तश्रीक a. 1 bereft of lustre or splendour, faded. 2 deprived of wealth, impoverished; suffering losses. -वयस्क a. advanced in years, aged, old. -वयः, -यै the past year. -वेर a. at peace (with), reconciled. -व्यथ a. free from pain. -वैश्व a. past child-hood. -सत्त्व a. 1 dead, annihilated, lifeless. 2 base. -सज्जकः an elephant out of rut. -सुहृद् a. indifferent to worldly attachments.

गतिः f. 1 Motion, going, moving, gait; गतिर्गलिता Pt. 4. 78; अस्मिन्गत्याः S. 1. 14; (न) भिन्तुं भवा गतिमधुसूयः Ku. 1. 11 do not mend their slow gait (do not mend their pace); 10 गमनगतिः Pt. 1; लघुगतिः Me. 16, 10, 46; U. 6. 23. 2 Access, entrance; मणी वज्रसुसुक्तीं हृत्स्वेवास्ति मे गतिः R. 1. 4. 3 Scope, room; अलगतिः Ku. 3. 19; मनोरथानामगतनं विद्यते Ku. 5. 64; नास्यगतिर्मनोरथानां V. 2. 4 Turn, course; देवगतिर्हि विवा. 5 Going to, reaching, obtaining; वैकुण्ठेय गतिः Pt. 1 obtaining Heaven 6 Fate, issue; भर्तृर्गतिर्गत्या Dk. 103. 7 State, condition; दानं भोगे नाशस्तिता गतयो भवति विपत्त्य Bh. 2. 43; Pt. 1. 106. 8 Position, station, situation, mode of existence; परार्थगतेः पितुः R. 8. 27; कुहमस्तवकस्य द्वे गती स्तो मनसिना Bh. 2. 104; Pt. 1. 41, 420. 9 A means, expedient, course, alternative अद्युषण्ये द्वयी गतिः Mu. 3; का गतिः what help is there, can't help (often used in dramas) Pt. 1. 319; अत्रा गतिर्नास्ति K. 158. 10 Recourse, shelter, refuge, asylum, resort; विद्यमाना गतिर्विदा Pt. 1. 320, 322, आसयत् सिल्ले द्वयी यः स मे भीदतिगतिः Sk. 11 Source, origin, acquisition; Bg. 2. 43; Ms. 1. 10. 12 A way, path. 13 A march, procession. 14 An event, issue, result. 15 The course of events, fate, fortune. 16 Course of asterisms. 17 The diurnal motion of a planet in its orbit. 18 A running wound or sore, fistula. 19 Knowledge, wisdom. 20 Transmigration, metempsychosis; Ms. 6. 73. 21 A stage or period of life (as वैश्व, वीर्य, वयस्क). 22 (In gram.) A term for prepositions and some other adverbial prefixes (such as अलं, तिर्यक् &c.) when immediately connected with the tenses of a verb or verbal derivatives. -COMP. -अनुसरः following the course of another. -भंगः stoppage. -हीन a. without refuge, helpless, forlorn. गत्वर a. (सि. f.) 1 Going, movable locomotive. 2 Transient, perishable;

गत्वरुहभिः Ki. 2. 19; गत्वर्यो लोचनशिवः 11. 12.

गद् 1 P. (गदति, गदिन) 1 To speak articulately, speak, say, relate; जगद्वाये गदायज्ञे Si. 2. 59; बहु जगद् वृत्तात्तरय मत्ता किलाहं 11 39; वृद्धांतरस्या जगद् कुमारी R. 6. 45. 2 To enumerate. -WITH नि to declare, say, speak; R. 2. 33.

गद् 1 Speaking, speech. 2 A sentence. 3 Disease, sickness; असाध्यः कुर्वते कोपं प्रातः काले गदो यथा Si. 2. 84; जनपदे न गदः पद्मादधो R. 9. 4; 17. 81 4 Thunder. -द्वे A kind of poison. -COMP. -अगदौ (du.) the two Asvins, physicians of gods. -अग्रणी; the chief of all diseases; i. e. consumption. -अवरः a cloud अरातिः a drug, medicament.

गदयिष्ठा a. 1 Loquacious, garrulous, talkative. 2 Libidinous, lustful. -रुः N. of Kāma, the god of love.

गदा A mace, club; संवर्णयामि गदा न ह्योयनोक्त Ve. 1. 15. -COMP. -अग्रजः N. of Krishna; Si. 2. 84. -अग्रपाणि a. having a mace in the right hand. -धरः an epithet of Vishnu. -भृत् a. a club-bearer, one who fights with a mace. (-m) an epithet of Vishnu -युद्धं a fight with clubs. -हस्त a. armed with a club. गदित्व a. (नी. f.) 1 Armed with a club; Bg. 11. 17. 2 Affected with sickness, diseased. -m. An epithet of Vishnu.

गदद् a. Stammering, stutering; तकि रोदिपि गदद् वचसा Amaru. 53; गदगलस्युद्विहीनाक्षरं को देहीति वदेत् Bh. 3 8; सानंदगदगदं हरित्युवाच Git. 10. -द्वे ind. In a faltering or stammering tone; विललाप स बाणगदद् R. 8. 43. -द्वः, -द्वे Stammering, indistinct or convulsive speech. -COMP. -ध्वनिः low inarticulate sound expressive of joy or grief. -वाच्य f. inarticulate or convulsive speech, interrupted by sobbing &c. -स्वर a. uttering stammering sounds. (-रः) 1 indistinct or stammering utterance. 2 a buffalo.

गद्य pot. p. To be spoken or uttered; गद्यमेतस्या सम Bk. 6. 47. -यं Prose, elaborate prose composition, composition not metrical yet framed with due regard to harmony; one of the three classes into which all compositions may be divided; See Kāv. 1. 11.

गद्याण (न-ल) कः A weight equal to 41 Gunjās.

गंतु a. (वी. f.) 1 One that goes or moves. 2 Having sexual intercourse with a woman.

गंजी A car drawn by oxen; गंजीरश्च in the same sense.

गंज 10 A (गंजते) 1 To injure, hurt. 2 To ask, beg. 3 To move, go.

गंधः 1 Smell, odour; गन्धमाय कोट्योः Mo. 21; अपर्यंती इति ह्यवगमः S. 4. 7; R. 12. 27. (गं is changed to गं when as the last member of a Bah. comp. it is preceded by उद्, द्वि, त्र, चरभि, or when the compound implies comparison; गंधं, चरभिगंधि, कमलगंधि सुचं; also when गंध is used in the sense of 'a little') 2 Small considered as one of the 24 properties or guṇas of the Vaiśeṣikas; it is a property characteristic of पृथिवी or earth which is defined as नववती पृथ्वी T. S. 3. The mere smell of anything, a little, a very small quantity; सुगंधि भोजनं Sk. 4 A perfume, any fragrant substance; एषा मदा ममिता गंधुकिः Mk. 8; Y. 1. 231. 5 Sulphur. 6 Pounded sandal wood. 7 Connection, relationship. A neighbour. 9 Pride, arrogance; as in आनयं q. v. -घं 1 Smell. 2 Black aloewood. -COMP. -अधिकं a kind of perfume. -अपकर्षणं removing smells. -अधु n. fragrant water. -अम्लर the wild lemon tree. -अमन् m. sulphur. -अष्टकं a mixture of 8 fragrant substances offered to deities, varying in kind according to the nature of the deity to whom they are offered. -आमृः the musk-rat -आजीवः a vendor of perfumes. -आल्य a. rich in odour, very fragrant मज्जामादमंवाल्वाः Mb. (-हृत्) the orange tree. (-हृत्) sandal-wood. -हृदियं the organ of smell. -इभः, -गजः, -द्विपः -हृदित्व m. 'the scent-elephant' an elephant of the best kind; श्वनति गजानन्यमंघ्रिपः कलभगंधि सन् V. 5. 18; R. 6. 7; 17. 70; Ki. 17. 17. -उत्तमा spirituous liquor. -उद्धं scented water. -उपजीविन् m. one who lives by perfumes, a perfumer. -ओतुः (forming गंधोत् or गंधोत्) the civet-cat. -कारिका 1 a female servant whose business is to prepare perfumes. 2 a female artisan living in the house of another, but not altogether subject to another's control. -कालिका, -काली f. N. of Satyavati, mother of Vyāsa. -काष्ठ aloewood. -कुटी a kind of perfume. -केलिका, -केलिका musk -गुण a. having the property of odour. -ग्राणं the smelling of any odour. -जलं fragrant water. -जा the nose. -तृपं a musical instrument of a loud sound used in battle (as a drum or trumpet). -तैलं a fragrant oil, a kind of oil prepared with fragrant substances. -दाह n. aloewood. -द्वयं a fragrant substance. -धूलिः f. musk. -नकुलः the musk-rat. -नालिका, -नाली the

nose. -निलया a kind of jasmine. -नः N. of a class of manes. -पद्मः. -पद्मकी a species of zedoary. -पद्मिका turmeric. -पाषाणः sulphur. -पिशाचिका the smoke of burnt fragrant resin (so called from its dark colour or cloudy nature, or perhaps from its attracting demons by its fragrance). -पुष्पः 1 the Vetasa plant. 2 the Ketaka plant (-स्तं) a fragrant flower. -पुष्पा an indigo plant. -पुतना a kind of imp or goblin. -कली 1 the Priyangu creeper. 2 a bud of the Champaka tree. -चुः the mango tree. -मातु f. the earth. -मादनः 1 a large black bee. 2 sulphur. (-नः -न्) N. of a particular mountain to the east of Meru renowned for its fragrant forests. -मादनी spirituous liquor. -मादिनी lac. -मार्जारः the civet-cat. -हस्ता, -मुषिकः -मुषी f. the musk-rat. -सुगः 1 the civet cat. 2 the musk-deer. -मैथुनः a bull. -सोदनः sulphur. -सोहिनी a bud of the Champaka tree. -सुक्तिः f. preparation of perfumes. -राजः a kind of jasmine (-जं) 1 a sort of perfume. 2 sandal-wood. -लता the Priyangu creeper. -लोलापा a bee. -बहुः the wind; रात्रिदिनं गेयवहः प्रयाति S. 5. 4; दिग्दक्षिणा गेयवहं सुतेन Ku. 3. 25. -वहा the nose. -वाहकः 1 the wind. 2 the musk-deer. -वाही the nose. -विह्वलः wheat. -वृक्षः the Sāla tree. -व्याकुलः a kind of fragrant berry (ककाल). -शुद्धिनी the musk-rat. -शेखरः musk. -सारः sandal. -सोमं the white water-lily. -हरिका a female servant whose business is to prepare perfumes; cf. गंधकारिका.

गंधकः Sulphur.

गंधनं 1 Continued effort; perseverance. 2 Hurting, injury, killing. 3 Manifestation. 4 Intimation, information, hint.

गंधवती 1 The earth. 2 Wine. 3 N. of Satyavati, mother of Vyāsa. 4 A variety of jasmine.

गंधर्वः A celestial musician, a class of demi-gods regarded as the singers or musicians of gods and said to give good and agreeable voice to girls; सोमं शीघ्रं ददावतां गंधर्वश्च शुभां मित्रं Y. 1. 71. 2 A singer in general. 3 A horse. 4 The musk-deer. 5 The soul after death and previous to its being born again. 6 The black cuckoo. -Comp. -नगरं, -पुरं the city of Gandharvas, an imaginary city in the sky, probably the result of some natural phenomenon, such as mirage. -राजः Chitraratha, the chief of the Gandharvas. -विद्या the science of music.

-विवाहः one of the eight forms of marriage described in Ms. 3. 27. &c.; in this form marriage proceeds entirely from love or the mutual inclination of a youth and maiden without ceremonies and without consulting relatives; it is, as Kālidāsa observes, कथमन्यबांधवकृता स्नेहप्रवृत्तिः S. 4. 16. -वेदः one of the four subordinate Vedas or Upavedas, which treats of music; see उपवेद. -हस्तः, -हस्तकः the castor-oil-plant.

गंधारः (pl.) N. of a country and its rulers.

गंधाली 1 A wasp. 2 Continued fragrance. -Comp. -गन्धः small cardamoms.

गंधालु a. Fragrant, perfumed, scented.

गंधिक a. (Used only at the end of comp.) 1 Having the smell of; as उत्पलगंधिक. 2 Having a very small quantity of; भ्रातृगंधिकः a brother only in name. -कः 1 A seller of perfumes. 2 Sulphur.

गभस्ति m. f. A ray of light, a sunbeam or moonbeam. -स्तिः m. The sun. -f. An epithet of Svāhā, the wife of Agni. -Comp. -करः, -पाणिः, -हस्तः the sun.

गभस्तिमत् m. The sun; धनव्यापयेन गभस्तिमन्निव R. 3. 37. -न. One of the seven divisions of Pātāla.

गभीर a. 1 Deep (in all senses) उचालास्त इमे गभीरपयसः पुण्याः हरित्स्वयमाः U. 2. 30; Bv. 2. 105. 2 Deep sounding (as a drum). 3 Thick, dense, impervious (as a forest.) 4 Profound, sagacious. 5 Grave, serious, solemn, earnest. 6 Secret, mysterious. 7 Inscrutable, difficult to be perceived or understood. -Comp. -आत्मन् the supreme soul. -वेच a. very penetrating.

गभीरिका A large drum with a deep sound.

गभोलिकः A small round pillow.

गम् 1 P. (गच्छति, गतः, caus. गमयति, desid. जिगमिषति, जिगमसत् Atm.) 1 To go, move in general; गच्छत्वायं पुनर्दक्षिणाय V. 5; गच्छति पुरः शरीरं धावति पश्चादसंस्तुतं चेतः S. 1. 34; काकुता गम्यते 'where art thou going'. 2 To depart, go forth, go away, set forth or out; उत्सिन्ध्यां ज्योतिरेकं जगाम S. 5. 30. 3 To go to, reach, resort to, arrive at, approach; यद्गम्योपि गम्यते Pt. 1. 7; एवो गच्छति कर्तारं Ms. 8. 19 the sin goes to (recoils on) the doer; 4. 19; so धराणि सूत्रां गम् &c. 4 To pass, pass away, elapse (as time); दिनेषु गच्छत्सु R. 3. 8 as days rolled on, in course of time; काव्यशास्त्रविनोदेन कालो गच्छति धीमतां H. 1. 1; गच्छता कालेन in the long run. 5

To go to the state or condition of, become, undergo, suffer, partake of &c. (usually joined with nouns ending in ता, त्व &c. or any noun in the acc.); गमिष्याम्युपहास्यतां R. 1. 3; पश्चादुमादयो हस्तसी जगाम Ku. 1, 29 went by or received the name of Umā; so वृत्ति गच्छति becomes satisfied; विषादं गतः became dejected; कोपं न गच्छति does not become angry; आनुष्यं गतः released from debt. 6 To cohabit, have sexual intercourse with; गयेः सुता...यो गच्छति पुमान् Pt. 2. 107; Y. 1. 80. -Caus. 1 To cause to go, lead to, reduce to (as a state). 2 To spend, pass (as time). 3 To make clear, explain, expound. 4 To signify, denote, convey an idea or sense of; द्वौ नञौ प्रकृतार्थं गमयतः 'two negatives make one affirmative.' -With अति to go or pass away. -अधि 1 to acquire, obtain, get; अधिगच्छति महिमानं चंद्रोऽपि निष्ठापरिवृष्टीतः M. 1. 13.; स्वनन्दादधिगच्छति Ms. 2. 218; 7. 33; Bg. 2. 64; R. 2. 66; 5. 34. 2 to accomplish, secure, fulfill; अर्थं सप्रतिबंधं प्रयुगधिगंतुं सहायचनेन M. 1. 9. 3 to approach, go towards, reach, have access to; हृणालयोऽप्यसन्ध्री नृपतिर्नाधिगम्यते Pt. 1. 384. 4 to know, learn, study, understand, तेनोऽधिगंतुं निगमांतविद्या U. 2. 3; Ki. 2. 41; Ms. 7. 39; Y. 1. 99. 5 to marry or take (as a husband); Ms. 9. 91. -अध्या 1 to find, get, meet with. -अनु 1 to go after, follow, accompany; ओदकांतात् स्निग्धो जनोज्जुगंतव्यः S. 4; मार्गं मनुज्यश्चरधपत्नी शुतेरिवायं स्मृतिगम्यगच्छत् R. 2. 2, 6; Ki. 5. 2; Ms. 12. 115; Pt. 1. 73. 2 to approach, arrive at, go to. 3 to imitate, resemble, respond to; आस्फलितं यत्नमदकाराग्रेष्वेदं धीरध्वनिमवगच्छत् R. 16. 13; Ki. 4. 36. -अंतर् 1 to go between, be included or comprised; see अंतर्गत. -अप 1 to go away, depart, pass away, (as time &c.); Pt. 3. 8. 2 to vanish, disappear, go away from. -अभि 1 to go near, approach, visit; दनमभिजगमुर्महर्षयः R. 15. 59; Ki. 10. 21; मनुष्येकाग्रमासीनमभिगम्य महर्षयः Ms. 1. 1. 2 to find, meet with (casually or by chance). 3 to cohabit, have sexual intercourse with; Y. 2. 205. -अभ्या 1 to approach, arrive, come or draw near; सर्वशाम्यागतो ह्रुः H. 1. 108. 2 to come to, obtain. -अभ्युच् 1 to rise, go up. 2 to go towards, go forth to meet. -अभ्युप 1 to agree to, accept, undertake, admit, grant, own. -अच 1 to know, learn, think, understand, believe, परस्ताद्वगम्यत एव S. 1. कथं शांतमित्यभिहितं आंत इत्यवगच्छति सूत्रं Mk. 1; Bg. 10. 41; R. 8. 88; Bk. 5. 81. 2

to consider, take for, regard as. (-Caus.) to convey, denote, signify, show, tell; Bk. 10. 62. -आ 1 to come, approach. 2 to arrive at, attain, reach (a particular state) (-Caus.) 1 to lead towards, bring, convey; आगमितापि विदुरे Git. 12. 2 to learn, study; R. 10. 71. 3 to wait (Atm.) -उद् 1 to rise or go up; असह्य-वातोद्गतेरुर्मंडला Rs. 1. 10. v. 1. 2 to shoot up, appear; V. 4. 23. 3 to rise or spring from, proceed, originate; इत्युद्गताः पौलस्त्यस्यः श्रुण्वन् कथाः R. 7. 16; Amaru. 91. 4 to be famous or well-known; R. 18. 20. -उप 1 to go, to approach, attain reach to; R. 6. 85. 2 to penetrate, enter into; Si. 9. 39. 3 to undergo, suffer; तपो चोरसुपगमत् Rām. 4 to go to the state of, attain, acquire; प्रतिश्रुतामुपगमे हि विद्यो Si. 9. 6; तान्मदायित्वमिवोपगंतु Ku. 1. 8. 5 to admit, consent or agree to. 6 to approach a woman for sexual intercourse; सुतां मनां प्रमतां वा र्हो यत्रोपगच्छति Ms. 3. 34; 4. 40. -उपा 1 to come to, approach (a person or place). 2 to go to, go to the state of, attain; तृप्तिमुपागता, एवंचलमुपागतः &c. 3 to get, obtain; Y. 2. 143. -नि 1 to go to, attain, acquire, obtain; यत्र दुःखं च निगच्छति Bg. 18. 36, 9. 31. 2 to get knowledge, learn -निस् (निर्) 1 to go out, depart; प्रकाशं निर्गतः S. 4. हुतवह्निरसिद्धिदायु निर्गत्य कक्षात् Rs. 1. 27; Ms. 9. 83; S. 6. 3; Amaru. 61. 2 to remove; as in निर्गतविशंकः. 3 to be cured (of a disease). -परा 1 to return; तदयं परागत एवासि U. 5. 2 to surround, encompass, pervade; स्फुटपरायपरगतवर्कजं Si. 6. 2. -परि 1 to go or walk round; तं ह्यं तत्र परिगम्य Rām.; यथा हि मेरुः पूर्वेण निर्यतः परिर्यच्यते Mb. 2 to surround; Si. 9. 26; Bk. 10. 1; सेनापरिगत &c. 3 to spread everywhere, pervade all directions. 4 to obtain; दुपलता &c. 5 to know, understand, learn; R. 7. 71. 6 to die, go forth (from this world); यं येश्च जातश्चिरपरिगता एव लल्लु ते Bh. 3. 38. 7 to overpower, affect; as in सुपरा-परिगतः -पर्या 1 to approach, go towards. 2 to complete, finish. 3 to conquer, subdue. -प्रति 1 to return. 2 to advance or go towards. -प्रत्या 1 to return, come back. -प्रत्युद् 1 to go forth or advance towards to meet (as a mark of respect); प्रत्युज्जगामातिथिमानि-धेयः R. 5. 2; प्रत्युद्गच्छति सूच्छति स्थिरतमः पुंजे निकुंजे विद्यः Git. 11; Bv. 3. 3. -वि 1 to pass away (as time &c.); संयथापि सपदि व्यगमि Si. 9. 17. 2 to vanish, disappear; सलज्जाया लज्जापि व्यगमदिव दूरं दृग्दृष्टाः Git. 11; Bg. 11. 1; Ms. 3. 2, 59. (-Caus.) to spend,

pass; विनयमयुजिद्व एव स्रुपाः S. 6. 4. -विनस् 1 to go out. 2 to disappear, vanish. -विस् 1 to separate. -सं (Used, in Atm.) to come or join together, meet, encounter; अक्षयूनिः सम-गंसि Dk.; एते भगवत्यौ कलिंदकन्यामदाकिन्यौ संगच्छते A. R. 7. 2 to cohabit, have sexual intercourse with; मया च पर-संगता Pt. 1. 208; Ms. 8. 378. (-Caus.) to bring together, join or unite; R. 7. 17. -समधि 1 to approach. 2 to study. 3 to get, acquire; यत्ने समधिगच्छति यस्मै ते तस्य तद्वत् Ms. 8. 416. -समव 1 to know fully. -समुपा 1 to approach. 2 to befall.

गम अ. (At the end of comp.) Going, moving, going to, reaching, attaining, getting &c.; सगम, पुरोगम, हृदयगम &c. —मः 1 Going, moving. 2 March; अथस्यैकाहगमः 3 The march of an assailant. 4 A road. 5 Inconsiderateness, thoughtlessness. 6 Superficiality, careless perusal. 7 (Sexual) intercourse with a woman, cohabitation; रुद्रेणागमः Ms. 11. 55; Y. 2. 293. 8 A game played with dice and men. —Comp. —आगमः going and coming.

गमक अ. (मिका f.) 1 Indicative or suggestive, a proof or index of; तदेव गमकं पण्डित्यैवदृग्ध्योः Mal. 1. 7. 2 Convincing.

गमनं 1 Going, motion, gait; श्रो-णीमारादलसगमना Ms. 82; so गजेंद्रगमने S. 11. 7. 2 Going, motion considered as one of the five *karmas* by the Vaisesikas. 3 Approaching, going to. 4 March of an assailant. 5 Undergoing, suffering. 6 Obtaining, attaining. 7 Cohabitation.

गमिन् अ. Intending to go; as in गमनेमनी. —म A passenger.

गमनीय, गम्य *pot. p.* 1 Accessible, approachable; विकारस्य गमनीयासि संवृत्ता S. 1. 2 Intelligible, easy to be comprehended. 3 Intended, implied, meant. 4 Suitable, desirable, fit; Y. 1. 64. 5 Fit for cohabitation; दुर्जनस्यया नारीः Pt. 1. 278; अमिकानां क्षियं यत्र गम्यां राक्षसि शान्तिः। नोपेति Mb. 6 Curable (by a drug &c.); न गम्यो मेनाजो Bh. 1. 89.

गंभीरिका, गंभीरी N. of a tree.

गंभीर अ. गंभीर q. v.; R. 1. 36; Me. 64, 66. —रः 1 A lotus. 2 A citron. —Comp. —वेदिव अ. restive (as an elephant).

गंभीरा, गंभीरिका N. of a river; गंभीरायाः पयसि Me. 40.

गयः 1 N. of the people living round Gayā and the district inhabited by them. 2 N. of an Asura.

—या N. of a city in Behar which is a place of pilgrimage.

गर अ. (रि f.) Swallowing.—रः 1 Any drink or fluid, beverage. 2 Sickness, disease. 3 Swallowing (गर्ग also in this sense) —रः —रं 1 Poison. 2 An antidote. —रं Sprinkling, wetting. —Comp. —अधिका 1 the insect called Lākshā, 2 the red dye obtained from it. —झी a kind of fish. —द a. poisoning, giving poison. (—दं) poison. —व्रतः a peacock.

गरणं 1 The act of swallowing. 2 Sprinkling. 3 Poison.

गरभः Fetus, embryo; see गर्भ.

गरलः-लं 1 Poison or venom in general; कुबलयदलश्रेणी कंठे न सा गरल-युतिः Git. 3; गरलमिव कलपति मलयसमीरं 4; स्मरगलस्रंदनं मम शिरसि मंडनं 10. 2 The venom of a snake. —लं A bundle of grass. —Comp. —अरिः an emerald.

गरित अ. Poisoned.

गरिमन् m. 1 Weight, heaviness; Si. 9. 49. 2 Importance, greatness; dignity; Pt. 1. 30. 3 Worth, excellence. 4 One of the eight *Siddhis* or faculties of Siva, by which he can make himself heavy or great at will; see सिद्धि.

गरिष्ठ अ. 1 Heaviest. 2 Most important; (superl. of गुरु अ. q. v.)

गरीयस् अ. Heavier, weightier, more important (compar. of गुरु अ. q. v.); मतिरेव बलद्रुसीयसी H. 2. 56; हृदस्य तरुणी मार्यां व्रणिभ्यांरुपि गरीयसी H. 1. 112. Si. 2. 24, 37.

गरुडः 1 N. of the king of birds. [He is a son of Kasyapa by his wife Vinatā. He is the chief of the feathered race, an implacable enemy of serpents and elder brother of Aruna. In a dispute between his mother and Kadrū, her rival, about the colour of उड्डेःप्रसूत Kadrū defeated Vinatā, and, in accordance with the conditions of the wager, made her her slave. Garuḍa brought down the heavenly beverage (Amṛita) to purchase her freedom, not however without a hard struggle with Indra for the same. Vinatā, was then released; but the Amṛita was taken away by Indra from the serpents. Garuḍa is represented as the vehicle of Viṣṇu and as having a white face, an aquiline nose, red wings and a golden body.] 2 A building shaped like Garuḍa. 3 N. of a particular military array. —Comp. —अवजः an epithet of Aruna, the charioteer of the sun. —अंकाः an epithet of Viṣṇu. —अक्षितं, —अक्षय m., —अक्षयिणी an emerald. —अजयः

an epithet of Vishnu. -व्यूहः a particular military array; see (3) above.

गर्भ m. 1 The wing of a bird. 2 Eating, swallowing. -COMP. -योधिन् m. a quail.

गर्भतत् a. Winged; गर्भतद्गङ्गाविषम्भो-मदर्शिनः R. 3. 57. -m. 1 Garuda, 2 A bird in general.

गरुडः Garuda, the chief of birds.

गर्गः 1 N. of an old sage, one of the sons of Brahmā. 2 A bull. 3 An earth-worm. -(pl.) The descendants of Garga. -COMP. -कोतस् n. N. of a Tirtha.

गर्गरः 1 A whirlpool, an eddy. 2 A kind of musical instrument. 3 A kind of fish. 4 A churn. -री A churn; a vessel for holding water.

गर्गाटिः A kind of fish.

गर्ज 1 P., 10 U. (गर्जति, गर्जयति-ते, गर्जित) 1 To roar, growl; गर्जन् हरिः सामसि शैलकुंजे Bk. 2. 9; 15. 21. रणे न गर्जति वृथा हि शूराः Rām. हृष्टो गर्जति चातिदुर्धिनो दुर्धनो वा शिखी Mk. 5. 6. 2 To emit a deep or thundering sound, thunder; यदि गर्जति वारिषरो गर्जतु तन्नाम निवृत्तः पुरुषः Mk. 5. 32 (and in several other verses of the same Act); गर्जति शरदि न वर्धति वर्धति वर्षाद्भि निःस्वनो मेघः Udb. -WITH अनु to thunder in return, echo; Ku. 6. 40. -यति 1 to roar at, to roar against; (fig.) 2 to resist, oppose; अयोहृदयः प्रतिगर्जता R. 9. 9.

गर्जः 1 The roaring of elephants. 2 The rumbling or thundering of clouds.

गर्जनं 1 Roaring, a roar, growl, thunder. 2 (Hence) sound, noise in general. 3 Passion, wrath. 4 War, battle. 5 Reproach.

गर्जा, गर्जिः The thundering of clouds.

गर्जित a. Sounded, roared. -सं The thunder of clouds. -सः A roaring elephant in rut.

गर्तः -सं A hollow, hole, cave; हसत्येव गतेषु Ms. 4. 47, 203. (गर्त also in this sense.) -सं The hollow of the loins. 2 A kind of disease. 3 N. of a country, a part of the Trigartas q. v. -COMP. -आश्रयः an animal living in holes or under ground; as a mouse or rat.

गर्तिका A weaver's work-shop; (so called because the weaver sits at his loom with his feet in a hole below the level of the floor.)

गर्द 1 P., 10 U. (गर्दति, गर्दयति-ते) To sound, roar.

गर्दभः (भी f.) 1 An ass; न गर्दभां वाजिधुरं बहति Mk. 4. 17; प्राप्ते तु बोद्धो वषे गर्दभी ह्यसरायते Subhāsh. The ass is noted for three remarkable qualities:—अविश्रांतं बहेद्भारं शीतोष्णं च न विद्वति । ससंतोषस्तथा नित्यं त्रीणि शिखेत गर्दभात् ॥ Chāp. 70. 2 Smell, odour. —अं The white water-lily. -COMP. -अंढः -डकः 1 N. of a particular tree. 2 a tree in general. -आह्वं a white lotus. -गदः a particular disease of the skin.

गर्धः 1 Desire, eagerness. 2 Greediness.

गर्धन, गर्धित a. Covetous, greedy.

गर्धिन् a. (नी f.) 1 Desirous, greedy, covetous; नवाश्रमिषगर्धिन्ः Ms. 4. 28. 2 Following or pursuing (anything) with eagerness.

गर्भः 1 The womb, the belly; गर्भे वसतिः Pt. 1; पुनर्गर्भं च संभव Ms. 6. 63. 2 A fetus, embryo; act of conception; नपतिकुलमूले गर्भमावच राज्ञी R. 2. 75; गर्भोऽभवद्भारराजपत्न्याः Ku. 1. 19. 3 The time of conception; गर्भाष्टमेऽप्ये दुर्वीतं ब्राह्मणस्योपनायनं Ms. 2. 36. 4 The child (in the womb); S. 6. 5 A child, brood or offspring of birds. 6 The inside, middle, or interior of anything (in comp. in this sense); हिमगर्भमश्वेः S. 3. 3; अग्निगर्भं शमीमिव 4. 1; R. 3. 9, 5. 17, 9. 55; Si. 9. 62; Māl. 3. 12; Mu. 1. 12. 7 The offspring of the sky, i. e. the vapours and fogs drawn upwards by the rays of the sun during 8 months and sent down again in the rainy season; cf. Ms. 9. 305. 8 An inner apartment, a lying-in-chamber. 9 Any interior chamber. 10 A hole. 11 Fire. 12 Food. 13 The rough coat of the jackfruit (पसकटक). 14 The bed of a river, especially of the Ganges on the fourteenth day of the dark half of Bhādrapada or in the very height of the rains when the river is fullest. -COMP. -अंक (also गर्भकः) an interlude during an act, as the scene of the birth of Kusa and Lava in U. 7, or the सीतास्वयंवर in Bālarāmāyana. The S. D. thus defines it:—अंकोत्तरपरिधौ शे रंगद्वाराद्युत्पादितान् । अंकोत्तरः स गर्भकः सर्वाजः फलबालपि ॥ 279. -अवक्रांतिः f. descent of the soul into the womb. -अगारं 1 uterus, 2 an inner and private room, the female apartments. 3 a lying-in-chamber. 4 the body or sanctuary of a temple, the chamber where the image of a deity is placed. -आधानं 1 impregnation; गर्भाधानमप्यपरिगणयन्नामक-

मालाः (बलाकाः) Me. 9. 2 one of the Samskāras or purificatory ceremonies performed after menstruation to ensure or facilitate conception; (this ceremony legalizes in a religious sense the consummation of marriage); Y. 1. 11. -आश्रयः the uterus, the womb. -आश्रयः mis-carriage, abortion. -ईश्वरः one born rich (cf. 'born in the purple') a sovereign or rich man by birth. -उत्पत्तिः the formation of the embryo. -उपचातः miscarriage. -उपचातिनी a cow or female miscarrying from unseasonable gestation. -कर a. procreative. -कालः time of impregnation. -कोशः -वः uterus. -क्लेशः pains caused by the embryo, the throes of parturition or child-birth. -क्षयः miscarriage. -गृहं, -नवनं, -वेदनं n. 1 an inner apartment, the body of a house. 2 a lying-in-chamber. 3 the sanctuary or body of a temple; निर्गुह्य गर्भमवनत् Māl. 1 -ग्रहणं impregnation, conception. -घातिन् a. causing abortion. -चलनं quickening, motion of the fetus in the uterus. -च्युतिः f. 1 birth, delivery. 2 miscarriage. -दासः -सी a slave by birth; (often used as a term of abuse or reproach.) -द्रुह a. (nom. sing. द्रुक्) causing abortion. -धरा pregnant. -धारणं, -धारणा gestation, impregnation. -ध्वंसः abortion. -पाकिन् m. rice ripening in sixty days. -पातः miscarriage after the fourth month of pregnancy. -पोषणं -भर्तन् n. nourishment of the fetus, gestation; अनुष्ठिते भिषग्विराजैश्च गर्भमर्षि R. 3. 42. -अह्वः an inner apartment, a bed-chamber. -मासः month of pregnancy. -मोचनं delivery, birth. -योषा a pregnant woman; (fig.) the Ganges overflowing its banks. -रक्षणं protecting the fetus. -रारः -रूपकः a child, an infant, a youth. -लक्षणं a symptom of pregnancy. -लेभनं a ceremony performed for the sake of facilitating and developing pregnancy. -वसतिः f., -वासः 1 the womb; Ms. 12. 78. 2 being in the womb. -विच्युतिः f. abortion in the beginning of pregnancy. -वेदना throes of childbirth. -व्याकरणं the formation of the embryo. -विकृतिः a kind of instrument for extracting the dead fetus. -हाव्या the abode of the fetus or uterus. -संभवः, -संभूतिः f. becoming pregnant. -स्थ a. 1 situated in the womb. 2 interior, internal. -जावः abortion, miscarriage; वं गर्भजावः Pt. 1; Y. 2. 2; Ms. 5. 66.

-गर्भकः A chaplet of flowers worn in the hair. -कं A period of two nights with the intermediate day.

गर्भदः Enlargement of the navel.
गर्भवती A pregnant woman.

गर्भिणी A pregnant female (whether of men or animals); गोगर्भिणी-विषयोऽप्यमलभारिस्त्रयोऽप्येकं दृष्टिना बलवत् भवति Māl. 9. 2; Y. 1. 105; Ms. 3. 114. —COMP. -अवेक्षणं mid-wifery, care and attendance of pregnant women and new-born infants. -बौहदं the longings of a pregnant woman -व्याकरणं, -व्याकृतिः f. 'science of the progress of pregnancy', (a particular head in medical works).

गर्भित a. Pregnant, filled with.

गर्भितु a. 1 'Contented in the womb' as a child. 2 Contented as to food or issue. 3 Indolent.

गर्भु f. 1 A kind of grass. 2 A kind of reed. 3 Gold.

गर्व 1 P. (गर्वति, गर्वित) To be proud or haughty; (used only in p. p. which is also supposed to be an adjective derived from गर्व); कौशल्याय न गर्वितः Pt. 1. 146.

गर्वः 1 Pride, arrogance; मा कुर्वन्जनवीचनगर्वं हरति निमेषालः सर्वं Moha M. 4; सुषेदार्वा वीचनगर्वं वहसि M. 4. 2 Pride considered as one of the 33 subordinate feelings in rhetoric; रूपवन्विद्यादिप्रशङ्काभ्योक्त्यज्ञानाधीनपरावहेत्यर्थः गर्वः R. G.; or, according to S. D. गर्वो मयः प्रभावश्रीविद्यासङ्कुलतादिजः । अवज्ञा सविज्ञासांगदृश्याविनयादिभूतः ॥

गर्वाः A watchman, door-keeper.

गर्ह 1. 10. A. (sometimes P. also) (गर्हते, गर्हयते, गर्हित) 1 To blame, censure, reproach; विषमं हि दशं प्राप्य वैवं गर्हयते नरः H. 4. 3; Ms. 4. 199. 2 To accuse, charge with. 3 To be sorry for. —WITH वि to blame, censure, reproach; न विगर्हित साधवः Ms. 9. 68, 3. 46, 11. 52.

गर्हणं, -ण Censure, blame, reproach, abuse.

गर्हा Abuse, censure.

गर्हा a. Deserving censure, censurable, blamable; गर्हो कुर्यादुभे कुले Ms. 5. 149. —COMP. -वादिन् a. speaking ill, speaking vilely.

गल् 1. P. (गलति, गलित) 1 To drop, drip, ooze, trickle; गलमिव गल्लुपदिति K. 103; अच्छकपालमूलमितिः (अश्रुतिः) Amaru. 26, 91, Bv. 2. 21; R. 19. 22. 2 To drop or fall down; श्राव्यमच्छगल्लुपदोपमा Si. 6. 42; 9. 75. प्रतोदा जगल्लुः Bk. 14. 99; 17. 87; गल्लुपदिति Glt. 2; R. 7. 10; Me. 44. 3 To vanish, disappear, pass away, be removed; वैश्वेनेन सह गलति द्रुक्जनस्नेहः K. 289; विद्यां प्रमादगलितामिव पितृवामि Ch. P. 1; Bh. 2; 44. Bk. 5. 43; R. 3. 70. 4 To eat, swallow (connected with ग). —Caus. or 10 U. (p. p. गलित) 1 To pour out. 2

To filter, strain. 3 To flow (A) —WITH निच् to ooze or flow out, trickle down; R. 5. 17. -पयं to drop down; Bk. 2. 4. -वि 1 to drop down; V. 4. 10. 2 to ooze, or trickle. 3 to vanish, disappear.

गलः 1 The throat, neck; न गलं गले कस्तुतिव; cf. अजागलस्तन; Bh. 1. 64; Amaru. 88. 2 The resin of the Sāla tree. 3 A kind of musical instrument. —COMP. -अङ्गुरः a particular disease of the throat (inflammation). -उद्गः the tuft of hair on the neck of a horse. -ओषः tumor in the throat. -कंचलः a bull's dewlap -गंडः goitre. -ग्रहः, -ग्रहणं 1 seizing by the throat, throttling, smothering. 2 a kind of disease. 3 N. of certain days in the dark fortnight of a month:—i. e. the 4th, 7th 8th, 9th, 13th and the three following days. -चर्मन् n. the gullet, throat -द्वारं the mouth. -नेखला a necklace -वार्त a. 1 safe in the work of the throat, able to eat much and digest it, healthy, sound; दृश्यते चैव तीर्थेषु गल-वार्तासपस्विनः Pt. 3. v. 1. 2 a parasite. -व्रतः a peacock. -खंडिका the uvula. -खंडी swelling of the glands of the neck. -स्तनी (also गलेस्तनी) a she-goat. -हस्तः 1 seizing by the throat, throttling, collaring. 2 an arrow with a crescent-shaped head; cf. अर्ध-चंद्र-हस्तित a. seized by the throat, throttled, strangled.

गलकः 1 The throat, the neck. 2 A kind of fish.

गलनं 1 Oozing, trickling, dripping. 2 Leaking, melting away.

गलंतिका, गलंती 1 A small pitcher. 2 A small water-jar with a hole in the bottom from which the water drops upon the object of worship (an image, Linga, Tulast &c.) placed below.

गलिः A strong but lazy bull; see गहि.

गलित p. p. 1 Dropped or fallen down. 2 Melted. 3 Oozed, flowing. 4 Lost, vanished, deprived. 5 United, got loose. 6 Emptied, leaked away. 7 Filtered. 8 Decayed, impaired. —COMP. -कुष्ठं advanced or incurable leprosy when the fingers and toes fall off. -दुत a. toothless. -नयन a. one who has lost his eyes, blind.

गलितकः A kind of dance.

गलेनदः A kind of bird, so called from the pendulous fleshy purse hanging from its throat.

गल् 1 A. (गलने, गलित) To be bold or confident. —WITH व

to be bold or confident; या कथंचन सत्त्विवचनेन प्रागभिप्रेयतमं प्रजगल्मे Si. 10. 18. न मौक्तिकच्छिद्रकरी शलाका प्रगल्भते, कर्मणि टङ्किकायाः Vikr. 1. 16 cannot be bold (competent) enough to do the work of a hatchet.

गल्म a. Bold, confident, audacious.

गल्मा A multitude of throats.

गल्मः The cheek; especially, the part of the cheek near the corners of the mouth. (Rhetoricians consider this word to be ग्राम्य or vulgar;) cf. the instance given in K. P. 7:—तांबूलभूतगल्मोयं गल्म जल्पति मानुषः but cf. Bhavabhūti's use:—पानालप्रतिगल्मगुहिविरागक्षिप्तनगणवं Māl. 5. 22. —COMP. -चतुरी a small round pillow to put underneath the cheek.

गल्मकः A wine-glass. 2 Sapphires; गल्मकं below.

गल्मकः 1 A vessel for drinking spirituous liquor; एवं बृहत्ते गल्मकप्रमाणे कुले जातः Mk. 8; गल्मकशतपरिवृतः.

गल्मकः 1 Crystal. 2 Lapis lazuli. 3 A goblet, a vessel for drinking spirituous liquor.

गल्म 1 A. (गल्मते, गल्मित) To blame, censure.

गल् (A substitute for गो at the beginning of certain compounds, especially with words beginning with vowels). —COMP. -अक्षः 1 an air-hole, a round window; विलोखनमग्नमोयैवाक्षः सहस्रपत्रामरणा वधुः R. 7. 11; कुचलपितृगवाक्षां लोचनैरनानां 7. 93; Ku. 7. 53; Me. 98. जालं a lattice. -अक्षित a. furnished with windows. -अग्नं a multitude of cows; (written as गोऽग्न, गोअग्न and गवाग्न) -अद्वनं pasture or meadow grass. -अद्वनी 1 a pasture. 2 a manger, a trough for holding grass &c. for feeding cattle. -अधिकं lac. -अर्धं a. of the value of a cow. -अविकं cattle and sheep. -अक्षानः 1 a shoe-maker. 2 an out-cast. -अम्बं bulls and horses. -आकृति a. cow-shaped. -अतिक्षिकं the daily measure of food given to a cow. -ईशः 1 an owner of kine. 2 an excellent bull. -ईशः, -ईश्वरः an owner of cows. -उद्धः an excellent cow or bull.

गवः A species of ox; गोसदृशो गवः T. S.; गवः कथंश्चिद्वर्णमिति Ku. I. 56; Ra. 1. 23.

गवल् The wild buffalo. -हृ Buffalo's horn; Si. 20. 12.

गवालूकः गवश्च q. v.

गविनी A herd of cows.

गव्य a. 1 Consisting of cattle or cows. 2 Coming or got from a cow (as milk, curds &c.). 3 Proper or

fit for cattle. —च १ Cattle, herd of cows. २ Pasture-land. ३ The milk of a cow. ४ A bow-string. ५ A colouring substance, yellow pigment. —च १ A herd of cows. २ A measure of distance equal to two Krosas. ३ A bow-string. ४ A colouring substance, yellow pigment.

गङ्गा—वि: f. १ A measure of length nearly equal to two miles, or one Krosa. २ A measure of distance equal to two Krosas.

गङ्गा—धु:—धुका kind of grass eaten by cattle.

गङ्गा Red chalk.

गङ्गा १ A., १० P. (गङ्गाते, गङ्गायति, गङ्गायति) १ To seek, hunt for, search or inquire for; तन्मयिष्यतः प्राप्तव्यवान्यो गङ्गायति Ks. ५५. १७६. २ To strive after, desire ardently or fervently, make efforts for; गङ्गायति नदिपिकुलं जलं Rs. १. २१.

गङ्गा a. Searching for. —च: Search, inquiry.

गङ्गा—या Search or inquiry after anything.

गङ्गायति a. Searched, sought, inquired or looked for.

गङ्गा १० U. (गङ्गायति) १ To be thick or impervious (as a forest) २ To enter deeply into.

गङ्गा a. १ Deep, dense, thick. २ Impervious, impenetrable, impassable, inaccessible. ३ Hard to be understood, inexplicable, mysterious; वेदायमः परमहन्ते योगिनामव्यगमः Pt १. २८५; Bh. २. ५८; गङ्गा कर्मयोगि गतिः Bg. ४. १७; Sānti. १. ८. ४ Hard, difficult, causing pain of trouble; गङ्गा संसारः Sānti. ३. १५. ५ Deepened, intensified; Mā. १. ३० —न १ An abyss, depth. २ A wood, thicket, deep or impenetrable forest; गङ्गायननाय निशिमग्नमपि क्षितिः Gt. ७; Bv. १. २५. ३ A hiding-place, ४ A cave. ५ Pain, distress.

गङ्गा a. (रा or री f.) Deep, impervious. —र १ An abyss, a depth. २ A thicket, forest. ३ A cave, cavern; गीरीगुहोर्महानविशेषः R. २. २६, ४६; Ra. १. २१. ४ An inaccessible place. ५ A hiding-place. ६ A riddle. ७ Hypocrisy. ८ Weeping, crying. —रः An arbour, bower. —री १ A cave, cavern, recess in a rock or mountain.

गङ्गा A song, verse.

गङ्गा a. (गी f.) Being in or on the Ganges. २ Coming from or relating to the Ganges; गङ्गासंज्ञा सितसंज्ञा गङ्गा कञ्जलामुभयप नञ्जतः K. P. १४; Ku. ५. ३७. —गः १ An epithet of Bhīshma. २ Of Kārtikeya. —गः १ Rainwater of a peculiar kind (sup-

posed to fall down from the heavenly Ganges.) २ Gold.

गङ्गा—देवः A kind of prawn or shrimp.

गङ्गायति. N. of Bhīshma or Kārtikeya.

गङ्गायति a. (गी f.) Being in or on the Ganges. —गः N. of Bhīshma or Kārtikeya. —रः Gold.

गङ्गा A carrot.

गङ्गायति A quail.

गङ्गा p. p. १ Dived or plunged into, bathed in, deeply entered. २ Frequently plunged into, resorted to, thickly crowded or inhabited; तपस्विनां तपसां प्राप गङ्गां तुल्यमेव R. ९. ७२. ३ Closely pressed together, tightly drawn, fast, close, tight; गङ्गायति गङ्गायति R. १६. ६०; गङ्गायति Amaru. २३, a close embrace; Ch. P. ६. ४ Thick, dense. ५ Deep, impervious. ६ Strong, vehement, excessive, intense; गङ्गायति गङ्गायति गङ्गायति Mā. १. १५; Me. ८३; गङ्गायति S. Til. १३; Amaru. ७२; गङ्गायति तपः Me. १३२.

—इति Closely, fast, much excessively, heavily, vehemently, powerfully. —Comp. —इति a. close-fisted, avaricious, miserly. (—इति) a sword.

गङ्गायति a. (गी f.) १ Relating to the leader of a troop. २ Relating to Ganesa.

गङ्गायति A worshipper of Ganesa. —तः १ Worship of Ganesa. ३ The leadership of a troop, chieftainship.

गङ्गायति A group of harlots.

गङ्गायति A worshipper of Ganesa.

गङ्गा (गी) रः —र १ The bow of Arjuna, presented by Soma to Varuna, by Varuna to Agni, and by Agni to Arjuna, when the latter assisted him in consuming the

सोमवचनः गङ्गायति रः रः Bg. १. २९. २ A bow in general. —Comp. —गङ्गायति m. an epithet of Arjuna; Me. ४८.

गङ्गायति m. An epithet of Arjuna, the third Pāṇḍava prince; Ve. ४.

गङ्गायति a. (गी f.) Caused by going or coming.

गङ्गायति a. (गी f.) Caused by blindly following or imitating custom or example.

गङ्गा १ A song. २ A singer. ३ A celestial chorister. ४ The male (Indian) cuckoo. ५ The large black bee.

गङ्गा m. (गी f.) १ A singer. २ A Gandharva.

गङ्गा १ The body; अपचित्तमपि गङ्गा व्यापतत्वादलक्ष्यं S. २. ४; तपति तनुमपि गङ्गाः ३. १७ २ A limb or member of the body; द्रुपदित्तापानि न ते गङ्गायतुपचारमिति S. ३. १८; Ms. २. २०९; ५. १०९. ३ The fore-quarter of an elephant. —Comp.

—गङ्गायति a fragrant unguent applied

to the body. —आवरणं a shield.

—उत्सादनं cleaning the body with perfumes. —कृष्ण a. emaciating or weakening the body. —मार्जनी a towel.

—रुद्रिः a thin or slender body; R. ६. ८१. —रुद्रिः the hair on the body. —हृत्ता a thin or tender body, slim figure.

—लेकोपि m. the polecat; (so called because it contracts its body in order to spring).

—संज्ञः a small bird, the diver.

गङ्गा A song, singing.

गङ्गायति—रुद्रिः १ A musician, singer. २ A chanter of sacred poems or Parānas.

गङ्गा १ verse. २ A religious verse, but not belonging to any one of the Vedas. ३ A stanza, song. ४ A Prākṛita dialect. —Comp. —कारः a writer of Prākṛita verses.

गङ्गायति A song, verse; Y. १. १. ४५.

गङ्गा १ A. (गङ्गाते, गङ्गायति) १ To stand, stay, remain. २ To set out for; dive or plunge into; गङ्गायति नमो ध्रुवः Bk. २२. २; ८. १. ३ To seek, search or inquire for. ४ To compile, string or weave together.

गङ्गा a. Fordable, not very deep, shallow; सतिः कुर्वती गङ्गाः पञ्चम्रादयानकदे-

सन् R. ४. २४; cf. अगार. —रुद्रिः १ A shallow place, ford. २ A place, site.

३ Desire of gain, cupidity. ४ Bottom.

गङ्गायति, गङ्गायति m. N. of the father of Viśvāmitra (he is supposed to have been an incarnation of Indra and born as the son of king Kansāmba).

—Comp. —जः —नेद्वनः, —द्वनः an epithet of Viśvāmitra. —नगरः, —पुरः an epithet of Kānyakubja, the modern Kanoja.

गङ्गायति An epithet of Viśvāmitra.

गङ्गा Singing, a song.

गङ्गायति A carriage drawn by oxen.

गङ्गायति १ An epithet of the Ganges. २ N. of a princess of Kāsi, wife of Svāphalka and mother of Akṛūra.

—Comp. —सुतः an epithet (१) of Bhīshma, (२) of Kārtikeya. (३) of Akṛūra.

गङ्गायति a. (गी f.) Relating to the Gandharvas. —रुद्रिः १ A singer, celestial chorister. २ One of the eight forms of marriage; गङ्गायतिः समवायिषः Y. १. १६१; (for explanation, see गङ्गायति).

३ A subordinate Veda treating of music attached to the Sāmaveda; see उपवेद. ४ A horse.

—रुद्रिः The art of the Gandharvas; i. e. music, singing; कपि वेला पादपुष्प गङ्गायति श्रोतुं गतः Mk. ३. —Comp. —चित्तः a. one whose mind is possessed by a Gandharva. —साला a music saloon, a concert-hall.

गङ्गायति (वि) कः A singer.

गंधारः 1 The third of the seven primary notes of the Indian Gamut; (commonly denoted by ग in musical notation). 2 Red lead. 3 N. of a country between India and Persia, the modern Kandāhār. 4 A native or a ruler of that country.

गंधारिः An epithet of Sakuni, Duryodhana's maternal uncle.

गंधारी N. of the daughter of Subala, King of the Gāndhāras and wife of Dhritarāshtra. (She bore to her husband 100 sons—Duryodhana and his 99 brothers. As her husband was blind she always wore a scarf over her face (probably to reduce herself to his state). After the destruction of all the Kauravas, she and her husband lived with their nephew Yudhishtira).

गंधार्यः An epithet of Duryodhana.

गंधिकः 1 A vendor of perfumes, a perfumer. 2 A scribe, clerk. —**कं** Fragrant wares, perfumes; **पण्यानां** गंधिकं पण्यं किमस्यैः कांचनादिकैः Pt. 1. 13.

गमिन् α. (Only at the end of comp.) 1 Going, moving, walking **वेदिश्यामी** M. 5; **सुंदरागमी** R. 2. 30 having the gait of a lion; **कुञ्जं** Pt. 2. 5; **अलसं** Amaru. 51. 2 Riding; **द्विर** R. 4. 4. 3 Going or reaching to, extending or applying to, relating to; **ननु सखीगामी दोषः** S. 4, **द्वितीयगामी न हि शब्द एष नः** R. 3. 49. 4 Leading or going to, accruing to; **विजड्गामी मार्गः**; **कर्तृगामि** कृषाफलं. 5 United with; **सहशर्मगामिनी** M. 5. 6 Passing over to, devolving on; S. 6; Y. 2. 145.

गोभीर्व 1 Deepness, depth (of water, sound &c.) 2 Depth, profundity (of meaning, character &c.); **समुद्र इव गोभीर्व** Ram.; Si. 1. 55; R. 3. 32.

गायः Singing, a song; Y. 3. 112.

गायकः A singer, musician; न नटा न विदा न गायकाः Bh. 3. 27.

गायत्रः —**त्रं** A song or hymn.

गायत्री 1 A Vedic metre of 24 syllables; **गायत्री ऋक्समं** Bg. 10. 35. 2 N. of a very sacred verse repeated by every Brāhmana at his Sandhyā (morning and evening devotions) and on other occasions also. Great sins even are said to be expiated by a pious repetition of this verse, which is as follows: **तत्सवितुर्वरेण्यं भर्गो देवस्य धीमहि धियो यो नः प्रचोदयात्** Bv. 3. 62. 10. —**त्रं** A hymn composed and recited in the Gāyatri metre.

गायत्रिणः α. (जी. f.) One who sings hymns, especially of the Sāmaveda.

गायनः (जी. f.) A singer; तथैव तल्लो-
कगायनीकृतः N. 1. 103; Bh. 3. 27. v. 1. —**कं** Singing, a song. 2 Practising singing as a means of subsistence.

गारुड α. (जी. f.) 1 Shaped like Garuda. 2 Coming from or relating to Garuda. —**द्रा**, —**द्रं** 1 An emerald; R. 13. 53. 2 A charm against (snake) poison; **संपृष्टातगरुडं** K. 31 (where it has sense 1 also). 3 A missile presided over by Garuda. 4 Gold. **गारुडिकः** A charmer, dealer in antidotes.

गारुडस्त α. (जी. f.) 1 Shaped like Garuda. 2 Sacred or presided over by Garuda (as a missile); R. 16. 27. —**त** An emerald.

गार्ध्व α. (भी. f.) Belonging to or coming from an ass, asinine. **गारुड्य** Greediness; Si. 3. 73.

गार्ध्व α. (भी. f.) Derived from a vulture. —**ध्वः** 1 Greediness (probably for गार्ध्व). 2 An arrow. —**Comp.** —**यक्षः**, —**वासस** m. an arrow furnished with a vulture's feathers.

गार्ध्व α. (भी. f.) **गार्भिक** (जी. f.) α. 1 Uterine, fetal. 2 Relating to gestation; Ms. 2. 27.

गार्भिणः, —**य्व** A number of pregnant women.

गार्हपत्यं The position and dignity of a householder (गृहपति).

गार्हपत्यः 1 One of the three sacred fires perpetually maintained by a householder, which he receives from his father and transmits to his descendants, and from which fires for sacrificial purposes are lighted; cf. Ms. 2. 233. 2 The place where this sacred fire is kept. —**स्वं** The government of a family; position and dignity of a householder.

गार्हपत्य α. (जी. f.) Fit or proper for a householder. —**यः** The five Yajñas to be performed by a householder.

गार्हपत्य 1 The order or stage of life of a householder (गृहस्थ), domestic affairs, household. 2 The five Yajñas to be daily performed by a householder.

गालनं 1 Straining (fluids). 2 Fusing; liquefying, melting.

गालवः 1 The Lodhara tree. 2 A kind of ebony. 3 N. of a sage, a pupil of Visvāmitra (said in Hariv. to be his son).

गालिः f. 1 Abuse, abusive or foul language; **वदतु वदतु गालीगालिमंतो** अर्षंतो वनमपि तदभावाद्गालिद्वारेणमयाः Bh. 3. 133.

गालित α. 1 Strained. 2 Distilled 3 Melted, fused.

गालः इव The seed of a lotus.

गावलगायिः An epithet of Sanjaya, son of Gavalgaya.

गह 1 A. (गहते, गह or गहित) 1 To dive or plunge into, bathe, immerse oneself into (as water); **गहंतो** महिषा निपातसालिलं श्रीमेष्टुम्नादितं S. 2. 6. **गहितवित्थ** पुण्यस्य गंगाधुनिविधुतां Bk.

22. 11, 14. 67; (fig. also); **मनसु ने संशयमेव गहते** Ku. 5. 48 is plunged into or entertains doubts. 2 To enter deeply into, penetrate, roam or range over; **कदाचिन्मननं जगते** K. 56; **ऊर्ध्वं न तलेष्वधिकं द्रवति तस्मिन्मन मोन-
रे गहमाने** R. 2. 14; Me. 18; H. 1. 371; Ki. 13. 24. 3 To stir up, agitate, shake, churn. 4 To be absorbed in (with loc.) 5 To hide oneself in. 6 To destroy. —**With** —**अव** (with the अ often dropped)

1 to plunge into, bathe or dive into; **तमोपहतो नवसा वगाय** R. 14. 76; **स्वोपगहतेऽप्यर्थं जले** Y. 1. 272. 2 to enter, penetrate, pervade fully; **पूर्वापरो तोषतिदी वगाय स्थितः पृथिव्या इव मा-
नदंडः** Ku. 1. 1, 7. 40. —**उप** to break in, enter into. —**वि** 1 to plunge or dive into, bathe; (**दीर्घः**) स व्यगहन विगदयन्मयः R. 19. 9. 2 to enter, penetrate into, pervade (fig. also); **विषमोऽपि विगदते नयः कुतर्थाः** पयसाविवाशयः Ki. 2. 3; R. 13. 1. 3 to stir about, agitate; **विगदमानां सद्यं च नोभिः** R. 14. 30. —**सं** to enter, go to or into, penetrate into; **स-
गहितं** चावरं Bk. 15. 59

गहः 1 Diving into, plunging, bathing. 2 Depth, interior.

गहनं The act of diving into, plunging, bathing &c.

गहित α. 1 Bathed in, plunged into. 2 penetrated, entered into; **नेह गहः**

गिंदुकः 1 A ball for playing with, 2 N. of a tree; see गंदुक.

गिर f. (nom. sing. गीः; instr. dual गीर्था &c.) 1 Speech, words, language; **नक्षत्रसंज्ञितं तस्मिन् सज्जं विभावयः** Ku. 2. 53; **अथर्त्तां धृतुर्वेष गिरा कुतनाति-
थ्य** S. 1. **ब्रह्मिषाणः सल्ल गवशां गिरः** Ki. 1. 25; Si. 2. 15; Y. 1. 71. 2 Invocation, praise, song. 3 N. of Sarasvatī, the goddess of speech and learning. —**Comp.** —**देवी** (गीर्देवी) Sarasvatī, the goddess of speech. —**पतिः** (written गीर्पतिः, गीर्पतिः; and गीर्पतिः) 1. N. of Brihaspati, the preceptor of the gods. 2 a learned man. —**यः** (गीरयः) N. of Brihaspati. —**वर** (जा) णः (गीर्वाण) a god, deity; **परिमलो गीर्वाणपताहः** Bv. 1. 68 84.

गिरा Speech, speaking, language, voice.

गिरि α. Venerable, respectable worshipful. —**रिः** 1 A hill, mountain, an elevation; **पद्मानः सवने इव गिरयो न पतति किं** S. Til. 18; **ननु** अर्षतिर्धु

विष्णुः S. 6. 2 A huge rock. 3 A disease of the eyes. 4 An honorary title given to Sannyāsins; e.g. आनन्दगिरिः S. (in math.) The number 'eight'. 5 A ball with which children play (गुरुक). -रिः f. 1 Swallowing. 2 A rat, mouse (written also गिरि in this sense). -Comp. -ईन्द्रः 1 a high mountain. 2 An epithet of Siva. 3 the Himalaya mountain. -ईशः 1 an epithet of the Himalaya mountain. 2 an epithet of Siva; इति विश्वप्रतिपत्तयसां Ku. 5. 3. -कच्छः a species of tortoise living in mountains. -कण्डकः Indra's thunderbolt. -कदम्बः, -वदम्बः a species of the Kadamba tree. -कंदरुः a cave, cavern. -कर्मिका the earth. -कायः a blind or one-eyed man. -काननं a mountain grove. -कुटं the summit of a mountain. -गंगा N. of a river. -गुहा a ball for playing with. -गुहा a mountain cave. -चर a. roaming or wandering on a mountain; गिरिचर इव नामः शणभारं विभर्ति S. 2. 4. (-रः) a thief. -ज a. mountain-born. (-जं) 1 tale. 2 red chalk. 3 benzoin. 4 bitumen. 5 iron. (-जा) 1 N. of Pārvati (the daughter of Himalaya). 2 the hill-plantain (पत्तलदली). 3 the Mallikā creeper. 4 an epithet of the Ganges. -जनयः -जन्तुः 1 an epithet of Kārtikeya. 2 of Ganesa. -पतिः an epithet of Siva. -मलं tale. -जालः a range of mountains. -अरः Indra's thunderbolt. -कुर्वी a hill-fort, any stronghold among mountains; कुर्वुं गिरिर्गुं वा समाश्रित्य वसेयुः Ms. 7. 70, 71. -द्वारं a mountain-pass. -धार्तुः red chalk. -ध्वजः Indra's thunderbolt. -नगरं N. of a district in Dakṣiṇāpātha. -गदी (गदी) a mountain-torrent, rill. -गङ्गा (गङ्गा) a. inclosed by a mountain. -गङ्गिनी 1 N. of Pārvati. 2 of the Ganges 3 a river in general (flowing from a mountain); कलिगिरिर्गङ्गिनी तटसहस्रमालाविनी Bv. 4. 3. -गिरिः (गिरिः) the declivity of a mountain. -गिरिः N. of a fruit-tree. -गुणकं bitumen. -गुहः the top of a hill. -नपायः the declivity or slope of a mountain. -मस्यः the table-land of a mountain. -मिया a female of the Bos Grunniens. -मिह m. an epithet of Indra. -यु a. mountain-born. (-युः f.) 1 an epithet of the Ganges. 2 of Pārvati. -मल्लिका the Kūṭaja tree. -मानः an elephant, especially a large and powerful one. -सुद, -सुदन् red chalk. -राज m. 1 a high mountain. 2 an epithet of the Himalaya. -राजः the Himalaya mountain. -वज्रं N. of a city in Magadha. -शालः a kind

of bird. -शुभः an epithet of Ganesa. (-शं) the peak of a mountain. -सह (सह) m. an epithet of Siva. -साह n. tableland. -सहः 1 iron. 2 tin. 3 an epithet of the Malaya mountain. -सुतः the Maināka mountain. -सुता an epithet of Pārvati. -स्रवा a mountain torrent.

गिरिकः, गिरिकः, गिरिराजः A ball for playing with.

गिरिका A small mouse.

गिरिः An epithet of Siva; प्रत्य-वताञ्चो गिरिशमवात् R. 2. 41; गिरिश-रचचार प्रत्यहं सा हुकेति Ku. 1. 60, 37.

गिरि 6 P. (गिरिते, गिरिते) To swallow; (properly speaking: this is not a separate root, but is connected with ग.)

गिरि a. Who or what swallows or devours; e.g. निगिरिगिलोऽप्यसि तदिलोऽप्यसि रावः; see तिगिरिगिल. -लः The citron tree. -Comp. -गिरिः; -ग्राहः a crocodile, shark.

गिरिलं गिरिलः f. Swallowing, eating up.

गिरिगुः A hard tumour in the throat.

गिरि (रि) स G. Eaten, swallowed. गि (ने) ग्युः 1 A singer. 2 Especially, a Brāhmaṇa versed in the hymns of the Sāmaveda and who chants them.

गीत p. p. 1 Sung, chanted (lit); आर्षे साहु गीतं S. 1. चारणद्विगीतः शब्दः S. 2. 14. 2 Declared, told, said; गीत-श्रावयर्थोऽविरसा Mā. 2; (see under गे also). -सं Singing, a song; तवास्मि गीत-रगिण हारिणा प्रसभे हतः S. 1. 5; गीतमुखा-वकारि हाराणां K. 32. -Comp. -अयनं a means or instrument of singing; i. e. a lute, flute &c. -कनः the arrangement of a song. -ज्ञः a. versed in the art of singing. -गिरि a. fond of songs or music. (-यः) an epithet of Siva. -गोदिन् m. a Kinnara. -शास्त्रं the science of music.

गीतकं A song.

गीता A name given to certain sacred writings in verse (often in the form of a dialogue) which are devoted to the exposition of particular religious and theosophical doctrines; e.g. शिवगीता, रामगीता, भगवद्गीता. But the name appears to be especially confined to the last, the Bhagavadgītā; गीता गृहीता कर्तव्या किमन्यैः शास्त्रविस्तरेः ॥ या स्वयं पदनामस्य मुख्यसाहित्यसूता ॥ quoted by Sridharaśvāmīn.

गीतिः f. 1 A song, singing; अहो रामपरिवाहिणी गीतिः S. 5; श्रुतास्तेगीतिरपि श्वेत्प्रसिद्धः हरः प्रसंख्यानपरो बभूव Ku. 3. 40. 2 N. of a metre; see App.

गीतिका 1 A short song. 2 Singing.

गीतिन a (नी f.). One who recites in a singing manner; गीति श्रीमि शिःकेरी तथा लिखितपाठः Sik. 32.

गीर्ज a. 1 Swallowed, eaten up. 2 Described, praised; (see गृ).

गीर्जिः f. 1 Praise. 2 Fame. 3 Eating up, swallowing.

गु 6 P. (गुवति, गुन) To void by stool, void excrement, discharge faeces.

गुग्गुलः-लुः A particular fragrant gum resin.

गुच्छः 1 A bundle, bunch (in general). 2 A bunch of flowers a cluster of blossoms, a clump (of trees &c.). अङ्गुलीनिक्षिपद्जनं श्रवणयोस्तापि-च्छगुच्छावलि Git. 11, Ms. 1. 48; Si. 6. 50. 3 The plumage of a peacock. 4 A necklace of pearls (in general). 5 A pearl-necklace of 32 (or, according to some, of 70) strings. -Comp. -अर्थः a pearl necklace of 24 strings. (-धी-धः) half of a cluster. -कणिका a kind of corn. -पत्रः the palm tree. -फलः 1 the vine. 2 plantain tree.

गुच्छकः see गुच्छ.

गुञ्ज I. P. (गोजति), often I P. गुञ्ज (गोजति, गुञ्जितं of गुञ्जित) To sound inarticulately or indistinctly, hum, buzz; न पदपदोऽसीन गुञ्जयः कलं Bk. 2. 19; G. 143; 14. 2; U. 2. 29. अथि दलद्रविषं संस्नानं मरुदं तव किमपि लिखितं मनु गुञ्जतु भूमाः Bv. 1. 5.

गुञ्जः 1 Humming. 2 A cluster of blossoms, bunch of flowers, a nosegay; cf. गुच्छ. -Comp. -कृन् a large black bee.

गुञ्जनं Sounding low, humming, buzzing.

गुञ्जा 1 A small shrub of that name, bearing a red black berry; अंतर्विषमया (for च्चः) क्षेपा बहिःक्षेप मनोरमाः । गुञ्जाफलसमाकारा योषितः केन निर्मिताः । Pt. 1. 169; किं जातु गुञ्जाफलसुषणानां हृषणकारेण वनेचराणां Vikr. 1. 25. 2 A berry of this shrub used as a weight, measuring on an average $1\frac{1}{2}$ grains Troy, or an artificial weight called Gunja measuring $2\frac{3}{4}$ grains. 3 Humming, a low murmuring sound. 4 A kettle-drum; Bk. 14. 2. 5 A tavern. 6 Reflection, meditation.

गुञ्जिका A berry of the Gunja plant.

गुञ्जितं Humming, murmuring; स्व-च्छंदं दलद्रविषं ते मरुदं विदेयो विदुषतु गुञ्जितं मिलिताः Bv. I. 15. न गुञ्जितं तव जहार यमनाः Bk. 2. 29.

गुटिका 1 A pill. 2 A round pebble, any small globe or ball; लोह-गुटिकाः शिपित Mk. 5. 3 The cocoon of the silkworm. 4 A pearl; निक्षि-तहासुगुटिकाविशदं हिमामः R. 5. 70. -Comp. -अञ्जनं a kind of collyrium.

गुटी-गुटिका q. v.

गुहः 1 Treacle, molasses; गुहयानाः k.; गुहोदयः Y. 1. 303; गुहद्वितीयां हृदि भवेत् Susr. 2 A globe, ball. 3 A ball for playing with. 4 A mouthful. 5 An elephant's armour. COMP. -उदकं water mixed with molasses. -उद्गवा sugar. -ओदकं rice boiled with coarse sugar. -दुणः; दुणः -र n. sugar-cane. -धेनुः f. milchcow symbolically represented by molasses and offered as a present to Brāhmanas. -विहृ a sort of sweatmeat, flour and molasses; round and boiled together. -कलः the Pilu tree. -शर्करा refined sugar. गुणं a cupola. -हरितकी myrobalan preserved in molasses; (Mar. गु-जडा).

गुहकः 1 A ball. 2 A mouthful. 3 A kind of drug prepared with molasses.

गुहलं Spirituous liquor distilled from molasses.

गुहा 1 The cotton plant. 2 A pill. गुहाका 1 Sloth. 2 Sleep.

गुहाकेशः 1 An epithet of Arjuna; म देहे गुहाकेश यवान्द्र द्रुमहंसि Bg. 11. 7 (and in several other places of the Gītā). 2 An epithet of Śiva.

गुहगुहयनं A rattling in the throat (as breath) caused by cough.

गुहः 1 A ball, globe. 2 A mouthful, bit.

गुण 10 U. (गुणयति-ने, गुणित) 1 To multiply. 2 To advise. 3 To invite.

गुणः 1 A quality (good or bad); गुणः, गुणः. 2 (a) A good quality, merit, virtue, excellence; कर्तव्ये ते गुणः Mal. 1; R. 1. 9, 22; साधुते तस्य को गुणः Pt. 4. 108. (b) Eminence 3 Use, advantage, good (with instr. usually); Mu. 1. 15. 4 Effect, result, efficacy, good result. 5 A thread, string, rope, cord; मेखलागुणे Ku. 4. 8; 5. 10; यतः परेषां गुणमहीतासि Bv. 1. 9. (where गुण also means 'a merit') 6 The bow-string; तण्डुल्ये यदुयो निवेजिता Ku. 4. 15, 29; कनकपिंगितदिग्गुणसंयुतं R. 9. 54. 7 The string of a musical instrument; Si. 4. 57. 8 A sinew. 9 A quality, attribute, property in general; Ms. 9. 22. 10 A quality, characteristic or property of all substances, one of the seven categories or padārthas of the Vaiśeṣikas, (the number of these properties is 24.). 11 An ingredient or constituent of nature, any one of the three properties belonging to all created things; (these are सत्त्व, रजस्, and तमस्); गुणत्रयविभागाय Ku. 2. 4; Bg. 14. 5; R. 3. 27.

12 A wick, cotton thread. 13 An object of sense; (these are five रूप, रस, गन्ध, स्पर्श and शब्द). 14 Repetition, multiplication, denoting 'folds' or 'times' usually at the end of comp. after numerals; आहारो द्विगुणः क्षीणां बुद्धिक्लातां चतुर्गुणाः । चतुर्गुणो व्यवसायश्च कामश्चाद्विगुणः स्तुतः ॥ Chan. 78; so द्विगुण, शतगुणमवति becomes a hundred-fold. 15 A secondary element, a subordinate part (opp. मुख्य-) 16 Excess, abundance, superfluity. 17 An adjective, a word subordinate to another in a sentence. 18 The substitution of ए, ओ, अर्, and अल्ल for इ, उ, ऋ (short or long) and ए, or the vowels अ, ए, ओ, अर् and अल्ल. 19 (In Rhet.) Quality considered as an inherent property of a Rasa or sentiment; māmātā thus defines गुणः- ये रस-स्वाग्निनो धर्माः शौर्यद्वय इवात्मनः । उत्कर्षहेतवस्ते स्वरचलित्यतये गुणाः ॥ K. P. 8 (Some writers on rhetoric such as Vamāna, Jagannātha Pandita, Daṇḍin and others consider Guṇas to be properties both of शब्द and अर्थ and mention ten varieties under each head. Māmātā, however, recognises only three, and, after discussing and criticizing the views of others, says-माधुर्योऽनं प्रसादाख्यातयस्ते न पुनर्दत्त K. P. 8.) 20 (In gram. and Mim.) Property considered as the meaning of a class of words; e. g. grammarians recognise four kinds of the meaning of words; जाति, गुण, क्रिया and द्रव्य, and give गोः, शुक्लः, चलः and दिव्यः as instances to illustrate these meanings. 21 (In politics) A proper course of action, an expedient. (The expedients to be used by a king in foreign politics are six:—1 संधि peace or alliance 2 विश्व war; 3 यान march or expedition; 4 स्थान or आसन halt; 5 संश्रय seeking shelter; 6 द्वेष or द्वेषी-मक्ष duplicity; 7 संधिनां विश्वो यानमायनं द्वेषमाश्रयः Ak.; see Y. 1. 346; Ms. 7. 160; Si. 2. 26; R. 8. 21 22 The number 'three' (derived from the three qualities), 23 The chord of an arc (in geom.). 24 An organ of sense. 25 A subordinate dish; Ms. 3. 224, 233. 26 A cook. 27 An epithet of Bhīma. 28 Leaving, abandoning. -COMP. -अतीत a. freed from all properties, being beyond them. -अधिष्ठानकं the region of the breast where the girdle is fastened. -अनुरागः love or appreciation of the good qualities of others; Ki. 1. 11. -अनुरोधः conformity or suitability to good qualities. -अन्विता a. endowed with

good qualities, meritorious, worthy, good, excellent. -अपवादः disparagement, detraction. -अकारः 'a mine of merits', one endowed with all virtues. -आलु a. rich in virtues. -आरम्भ a. having qualities. -आधारः 'a receptacle of virtues', a virtuous or meritorious person. -आश्चर्य a. virtuous, excellent. -उत्कर्षः excellence of merit, possession of superior qualities. -उत्कीर्तनं panegyric, eulogium. -उत्कृष्ट a. superior in merit. -कर्तव्य n. 1 an unessential or secondary action. 2 (In gram.) the secondary or less immediate (i. e. indirect) object of an action; e. g. in the example वेताम्यस्य वृत्तं वृत्तस्य वा वृत्तं is ॥ गुणकर्मन्. -कार a. productive of good qualities, profitable, salutary. (-रः) 1 a cook who prepares side-dishes or any secondary articles of food. 2 an epithet of Bhīma. -गान singing of merits, panegyric, praise. -गुह्य a. 1 desiring good qualities. 2 possessing good qualities. -गुह्य a. appreciating or admiring merits (wherever they may be), attached to merits, appreciative; ननु वक्तुमिच्छामिः सदा गुणग्रहणं वचने विपश्चितः Ki. 2. 5. -ग्रीही, -ग्राहक. -ग्राहिन् a. appreciating the merits (of others); Rātā. 1. 6; Bv. 1. 9. -ग्रामः a collection of virtues or merits; गुणरगणग्रामांभोजसुखोऽज्जलं चन्द्रिका Bh. 3. 116; गुणयति गुणग्रामं Git. 2; Bv. 1. 103. -ज्ञ a. knowing how to admire or appreciate merits, appreciative; भगवति कमलाक्ष्ये भूषणगुण-ज्ञासि Mu. 2; गुणगुणज्ञेय गुणा भवति H. Pr. 47. -त्रय, -त्रितयं the three constituent properties of nature; i. e. सत्त्व, रजस् and तमस्. -धर्मः the virtue or duty incidental to the possession of certain qualities. -निधिः a store of virtues. -प्रकर्षः excellence of merits, great merit. -लक्षणं mark of indication of an internal property. -लघनिका, -लघनी a tent. -वचनं, -वाचकः a word which connotes an attribute or quality, an adjective, or substantive used attributively; as येन in वेतोऽयम्. -विशेषणं discrimination in appreciating the merits of others, a just sense of merit. -वृक्षः, -वृक्षकः a mast or a post to which a ship or boat is fastened. -वृत्तिः f. a secondary or unessential condition or relation (opp. मुख्यवृत्ति). -वैशेष्यं pre-eminence of merit. -सङ्ख्यः an adjective. -सङ्ख्यानं 'enumeration of the three essential qualities', a term applied to the Sāṅkhya (including the Yoga) system of philosophy. -सङ्गः 1 association with qualities or merits. 2 attachment

to objects of sense or worldly pleasures. -संपद f. excellence or richness of merits, great merit, perfection. -सागरः 1 an ocean of merit, a very meritorious man. 2 an epithet of Brahmā.

गुणकः 1 A calculator. 2 A multiplier (in math.)

गुणने 1 Multiplication. 2 Enumeration. 3 Describing merits or qualities, pointing out or enumerating qualities; इह रत्नमणने कृतहरिणने मधुरिगुणदे-सेवके Git. 7. -सी Examining books, studying, collating, and correcting copies to determine the value of variants.

गुणनिका 1 Study, repeated reading, repetition; विशेषविद्युषः शास्त्रं यत्तद्विद्यासते पुः । हेतुः परिचयस्यैव वक्तुमुपनिषिक्तं सा ॥ Si. 2. 75. (अभिहितं Mulli.) 2 Dancing, the science or profession of dancing. 3 The prologue or introduction to a drama. 4 A garland, necklace; द्रिद्राणां पितामणिगुणनिका A. L. 3. 5. A cypher, the character in arithmetic which expresses nothing.

गुणनीय a. 1 To be multiplied. 2 To be enumerated. 3 To be advised. -यः Study, practice.

गुणवत् a. Endowed with virtues, good, meritorious, excellent.

गुणिका A tumour, a swelling.

गुणित 1 p. p. Multiplied. 2 Heaped together, collected. 3 Enumerated.

गुणित a. 1 Possessed of or endowed with merits, meritorious; गुणी गुणं वेत्ति न वेत्ति निर्गुणः; Ms. 8. 73; Y. 2. 78. 2 Good, auspicious; गुणित्यन्ति Dk. 61. 3 Familiar with the merits of anything. 4 Possessing qualities (as an object). 5 Having (subordinate) parts, principal (opp. गुण); गुणगुणितोऽयं संवत्.

गुणीभूत a. 1 Deprived of the original meaning of importance. 2 Made secondary or subordinate. 3 Invested with attributes. -Comp. -चर्चदं (in Rhet.) the second of the three divisions of Kāvya (poetry), in which the charm of the suggested sense is not more striking than that of the expressed one. S. D. thus defines it:—अपरं तु गुणीभूतार्थं वाच्यद-नुसन्ने व्यये 265. This division of Kāvya is further subdivided into 8 classes; see S. D. 266 and K. P. 5.

गुह्य 10 U. (गुह्यति-ने, गुहित) 1 To encircle, surround, envelope, enclose. 2 To hide, conceal. -With अव to cover, screen, hide, envelope; राजनीतिमिरावगुह्यते इत्यमरं Ku. 4. 11.

गुह्यनं 1 Concealing, covering, hiding. 2 Smearing, as in मर्मगुह्यनं.

गुह्यित a. 1 Surrounded, covered. 2 Pounded, ground, reduced to dust.

गुह्य 10 P. (गुह्यति, गुहित) 1 To cover, hide. 2 To pound, reduce to powder.

गुह्यकः 1 Dust, powder. 2 An oil-vessel. 3 A low pleasing tone.

गुह्यिका Flour, meal, powder.

गुह्यित a. 1 Pounded; ground. 2 Covered with dust.

गुह्य a. 1 Endowed with merits or virtues. 2 To be enumerated. 3 To be described or praised. 4 To be multiplied, the multiplicand.

गुह्य-गुह्य १. १.

गुह्यकः 1 A bundle, bunch. 2 A nosegay. 3 A cow-tail, chowrie. 4 The section or chapter of a book.

गुह्य 1 A. (गोदते, गुहित) To play sport.

गुह्य The anus; Y. 93. 9; Ms. 5. 136; 8. 282. -Comp. -अङ्कुरः piles. -आवर्तः obstruction of the bowels. -उद्भवः piles. -ओष्ठः the opening of the anus. -कौलः, कौलकः piles. -गुह्यः constipation, flatulence. -पाकः inflammation of the anus. -अङ्कुरः p. olapsus ani. -वर्तकः a. the anus. -स्तम्भः constipation

गुह्य 1. 4 P. (गुह्यति, गुहित) To wrap up, cover, envelope, clothe. -II. 9 P. (गुह्यति) To be angry. -III. 1 A. (गोदते) To play, sport.

गुह्यलः The sound of a small oblong drum.

गुह्य (द्र) लः The Chātaka bird.

गुह्य 1. 1 P. (गोपायति, गोपायित or गुह्य) 1 To guard, protect, defend, watch over; गोपायति कुलक्षिप आत्मानं Mb.; गुह्योपायानमवस्तः R. 1. 21; गुह्यो गोपुष्यरा-निर्गोर्ध 2. 3, Bk. 17. 80. 2 To hide, conceal; किं वक्ष्यामिनातिव्यातिरुप्याजेन गोपा-यते Amaru. 22; see गुह्य-II. 1 A. (गुह्यसने strictly desid. of गुह्य) 1 To despise, shun, abhor, detest, censure; (with abl., sometimes acc. also); पापाज्जुगुप्से Sk.; किं खं मामज्जुगुप्सिष्ठः Bk. 15. 19; Y. 3. 296. 2 To hide, conceal (गोपते in this sense). -III. 4 P. (गुह्यति) To be confused or disturbed. -IV. 10 U. (गोपयति-ने) 1 To shine. 2 To speak. 3 To conceal; (the following stanza from कविहस्य illustrates the root in its different conjugations:—गोपायति क्षितिमिमां चतुरस्रि-सीमां पापाज्जुगुप्सत उदारमतिः सदैव । विचं न गोपयति यस्तु वणीयकस्यो धीरो न गुह्यति महत्त्वमि कायजाते ॥).

गुह्यिलः 1 A king. 2 A protector.

गुह्य p. p. 1 Protected, preserved, guarded; R. 10. 60. 2 Hidden, concealed, secret; Ms. 2. 160, 7. 76, 8. 374 3 Invisible, withdrawn from sight. 4 Joined.—सः An appellation usually (though not necessarily)

added to the name of a Vaisya; as चंद्रगुह्यः, सद्गुह्यः &c. (Usually इमं or देव is added to the name of a Brāhmana, वर्मन् or ब्राह्मन् to that of a Kshatriya, गुह्य, गुह्यति or इन् to that of a Vaisya, and दास to that of a Sūdra; cf. इमं देवश्च विप्रस्य वर्मा दाता च ब्रह्मजः । इतिदेवश्च वैश्यस्य दासः ब्रह्मस्य कायेत्) —सं. Secretly, privately, apart.—सः One of the principal female characters in a practical composition, a lady married to another (परीक्षा) who conceals her lover's caresses and endearments past, present or future; इत्युक्तगोपना वनिष्यामिगुह्यगोपना and वर्तमान-गुह्यगोपना; see Rasmajari 24. -Comp. -कथा a secret or confidential communication, a secret. -गतिः a spy, an emissary. -चर a. going secretly. (-रः) 1 an epithet of Balarāma. 2 a spy, an emissary. -दानं a secret gift or present. -देहः a disguise.

गुह्यकः A preserver.

गुह्यति f. 1 Preserving, protection; सर्वस्यास्य तु सर्वस्य गुह्यार्थं Ms. 1. 87, 94, 99; Y. 1. 198. 2 Concealing, hiding. 3 Covering, sheathing; अमिषारास कोष-गुह्यः K. 11. 4. A hole in the ground, a cavern, sink, cellar. 5 Digging a hole in the ground. 6 A means of protection, fortification, rampart. 7 Confinement, prison; सरस इव गुह्यस्तोद-नर्कः करोति Si 11. 60. 8 The lower deck of a boat. 9 Check, stoppage.

गुह्य or गुह्य 6 P. (गुह्यति, गुहित) 1 To string or weave together, tie, wind round; Bk. 7. 105. 2 (fig.) To write, compose.

गु (हुं) कित p. p. Strung together, tied, woven.

गुह्यः 1 Tying, stringing together; गुह्यो बाणीनां B. R. 1. 1. 2 Putting together, composing, arrangement. 3 A bracelet. 4 A whisker, a mustachio.

गुह्यना 1 Stringing together. 2 Arranging, composing. 3 Good adjustment, (of words and their senses), good composition; वाक्ये वाच्य-धियोः सम्यगचना गुह्यना मना.

गुह्य 1. 6 A. (गुह्यते, गुह्यते, गुह्य) To make an effort or exertion. -II. 4 A. (p. p. गुह्य) 1 To hurt, kill, injure. 2 To go.

गुह्य Effort, perseverance.

गुह्य a. (रु-र्षी) (f., compar. गरीयस्; superl. गरिष्ठ) 1 Heavy, weighty (opp. लघु); (fig. also); तेन गुह्यगतां गृह्यं सविबेधं निमित्तिपि R. 1. 34; 3 35; 12. 102; Rs. 1. 7. 2 Great, large, long, extended. 3 Long (in duration or length); अतंगुह्यं Bh. 2. 60; गुह्य दिव-सेषेषु गच्छत्सु Ms. 83. 4 Important, momentous, great; विषयगुह्यमिः कृष्यैः S. 4. 18; स्वार्थोत्सता गुह्यरा प्रणयिक्रियेव V. 4. 15. 5 Arduous, difficult (to bear);

शक्तिविरहयुक्ता जयेन Me. 1. 6 Great, excessive, violent, intense; दुःखः प्रहर्षः प्रबलं नान्वि R. 3. 17; युग्मि विरहः दुःखः S. 4. 15; Bg. 6. 22. 7 Venerable, respectable 8 Heavy, hard of digestion (as food) 9 Best, excellent. 10 Dear, beloved. 11 Haughty, proud (as a speech). 12 (In prosody) Long, as a syllable, either in itself, or being short, followed by a conjunct consonant &c.; e. g. ई in ईदृ or त in तस्कर. (It is usually represented by न in works on prosody; माद्री मे वेच्छामि ई वेच्छामि &c.) -पः 1 A father; न केरले तद्वैदेयपाथियः श्रितावभृतेनकुपुर्वापि सः R. 3. 51, 48; 4. 1; 8. 29. 2 Any venerable or respectable person, an elderly personage or relative, the elders (pl.) श्रुतयस्व गुरुन् S. 4. 14; Bg. 2. 5; Bv. 2. 7, 18, 19, 49; आज्ञा गुरुणां श्रुतिवर्णनीयः R. 14. 46. 3 A teacher, preceptor; गुरुशिष्यौ. 4 Particularly a religious teacher, spiritual preceptor; ती गुरुंरूपी च शिष्या प्रतिनन्दः R. 1. 57; (technically a *Guru* is one who performs the purificatory ceremonies over a boy and instructs him in the Vedas; स गुरुः क्रियाः कृत्वा वेदनरमे प्रचच्छति Y. 1. 34). 5 A lord, head, superintendent, ruler; वर्णाश्रमाणां गुरो स वर्णा R. 5. 19 head of the castes or orders; गुरुपाया गुरो निषेध 2. 68. 6 N. of Brihaspati, the preceptor of the gods; गुरुं नमस्तद्गुरुं चोदयामास नावः Ku. 2. 29. 7 The planet Jupiter; गुरुकायायुगां चित्रचोदयामिभिः श्रिं S. 2. 8 The propounder of a new doctrine. 9 The lunar asterism called गुरु. 10 N. of Droṇa, teacher of the Kauravas and Pāṇḍavas. 11 N. of Prabhākara, the leader of a school of the Mīmāṃsakas as (called after him Prābhākariya). -Comp. -अर्थः a preceptor's fee for instructing a pupil; उपश्रयमाहृतं सतिषे R. 5. 7. -उत्तम a. highly revered. -मः the Supreme soul. -कारः worship, adoration. -ज्ञः instruction handed down through a series of teachers, traditional instruction. -जन any venerable person, an elderly relative, the elders collectively; नाराक्षिती वृजनाः K. 158; Bv. 2. 7. -सदः 1 the bed of a teacher. 2 violation or violation of a teacher's bed. -सहपात्र, -सतिव्य m. 1 one who violates his teacher's bed (wife), (ranked in Hindu law as a sinner of the worst kind, committer of an अतिपातः cf. Ms. 11. 103). 2 one who defiles his stepmother. -दक्षिण a fee given to a spiritual preceptor; R. 5. 1. -देवतः the constellation गुरु. -पाक a. difficult of digestion. -मं 1 the constellation गुरु. 2 a bow. -पर्दलः a kind of drum or tabor. -रामः a

topaz-राजवं relative importance or value. -वर्तितुः, -वासिन् m. a student (वसतिरित्) who resides at his preceptor's house. -वासरः Thursday. -वृत्तिः f. the conduct of a pupil towards his preceptor.

गुह्यक अ. (की० f.) 1 A little heavy. 2 Long (in Prosody).

हु (हु) जैरः ! The district of Gujarāṭh; तेदां मार्यै परिकयञ्ज्ञादजितं गुजैराणाम् यः संप्रापे क्षियिममकरोत् सोमनाथं विकीर्त्य Vikr. 18. 97.

शुचिणी, शुर्वी A pregnant woman; c. p. शुचिनी नांशुकच्छति च शुद्धंति रजस्वलां.

शुलः bushes; cf. शुङ्ख.

शुल्बका, शुल्बकः A bunch or cluster; 800 अष्ट

शुल्फः The ankle; आश्लकीर्णापमार्गशुल्फं Km. 7. 56; शुल्फालंबिना K. 10.

शुल्मः, -लम् 1 A clump or cluster of trees, a thicket, wood, bush; Ma 1. 48; 7. 192; 12. 58; Y. 2. 229. 2 A troop of soldiers, a division of an army, consisting of 45 foot, 27 horse, 1 chariot and 9 elephants. 3 A fort. 4 The spleen. 5 A chronic enlargement of the spleen. 6 A village police-station. 7 A wharf of stairs (Mar. चीट).

शुल्मिन् अ. (नी० f.) 1 Growing in a clump or cluster, clustered. 2 Having a diseased spleen, or a spleen affected by गुल्म.

शुल्मी A tent.

शु (शू) वाकः The betel-nut tree.

शुह 1 U. (युहिते, युद्) To cover, hide, conceal, keep secret; शुहं च युहति शुहात् प्रकटीकरोति Bh. 2. 72; युहेत्यर्थं इवामानि Ma. 7. 105; R. 14. 49; Bk. 16. 49. —With उप to embrace; तंगहलेनयमुहतीव R. 12. 63; 13. 47; Bk. 14. 52; Si. 9. 38. -नि to hide, conceal.

शुहः 1 An epithet of Kārtikeya; युह उपायतिद्वाराकिः K. 8; Ku. 5. 14. 2 A horse. 3 N. of a Chāmpālā or Nishāda, King of Srīngavera and a friend of Rama.

शुहा 1 A cave, cavern, hiding place; शुहानिवृत्तविभाज्योर्ध्व R. 2. 28, 51; धर्मस्य तत्र निहिता शुहायां Mb. 2 Hiding, concealing. 3 A pit, hole in the ground. 4 The heart. —Comp. -आहित a, placed in the heart. -भर्रः Brahman. -घुक्ष अ. 'cave-mouthed,' wide mouthed, open-mouthed. -झया 1 a mouse, 2 a tiger or lion. 3 the supreme soul.

शुहिनं A wood, thicket.

शुहेरः 1 A guardian, protector. 2 A blacksmith.

शुह्य pot. p. 1 To be concealed, covered or kept secret, private; शुहं च युहति Bh. 2. 72. 2 secret, solitary, retired. 3 Mysterious; Bg. 18. 63. —अः 1 Hypocriasy. 2 A tortoise. —अं 1 A secret, mystery; मोनं वैशासि

शुभान Bg. 10. 28; 9 2; Ms. 12. 117.
 2 A privy, the male or female organ of generation. -**सुप्तः** an epithet of Śiva -**दीपकः** the fire-fly. -**निषेधः** urine. -**सिद्धिः** 1 secret speech or conversation, 2 a secret. -**अनः** an epithet of Kārtikēya.
 सुहृन् N. of a class of demigods who, like the Yakshas, are attendants of Kubera and guardians of his treasures; सुहृन् यथा Ms 6. Ms. 12. 47.
 सु. f. 1 Dirt. 2 Ordure, excrement. सु. v. p. 1 Hidden, concealed, kept secret. 2 Covered. -**सुप्तः** a tortoise. -**सुप्तः** a snake. -**सुप्तः** (the compound word being सुप्तः thus accounted for in Śik.; मन्त्रं यथा. मन्त्रं ह्यः सिद्धिं यथापिप्लवः सुहृन्ना यथापिप्लवः) the Supreme soul. -**उत्पन्नः**, -**जः** one of the 12 kind. of sons in Hindu law; he is a son born secretly of a woman, when her husband is absent, the real father being unknown; सु. प्रवृत्त उत्पन्नो सुहृन्ना ह्यः सुतः Y. 2. 129; Ms. 9. 159, 170. -**नीडः** the wag-tail. -**पथः** 1 a hidden path. 2 a bypath. 3 the mind, intellect. -**पादः**, **पादः** a snake. -**पुरुषः** a spy, secret emissary, disguised agent. -**पुरुषः** the Bakula tree. -**मार्गः** a passage underground. -**मैथुनः** a crow. -**वर्जितः** m. a frog. -**साक्षिन्** m. 'a concealed witness', one placed to overhear secretly what has been said by the defendant.
 सुवः—**वः** Faeces, ordure.
 सुव a. Voided by stool (as ordure).
 सुवर्ण see सुव.
 सुवर्णा The eye in a peacock's tail.
 सु 1 P. (सुवर्ति) To sprinkle, moisten, wet.
 सुव, सुव 1 P. (गर्जति or सुवर्जति) To sound, roar, grumble &c.
 सुवर्णः 1 A small red variety of garlic. 2 A turnip. 3 The tops of hemp chewed to produce intoxication, the *ganja* --**न** The meat of an animal destroyed by poisoned arrows.
 सुवि (जी) वः A species of jackal.
 सुव 4 P. (सुवर्ति, सुव) To covet, desire, strive after greedily; to long for, be desirous of.
 सुव a. Lustful, libidinous. -**सुः** The God of love.
 सुव 1 P. 1 Greedy, covetous; अमुक-सुवर्तः लोभः P. 1: 21. 2 Eager, desirous.
 सुव-**वर्** Desire, greediness.
 सुव a. Greedy, covetous. -**अः**, **अः** A vulture; मार्जितस्य हि वीरेण इतो सुवो जलदः H. 1. 59; R. 12. 50, 54. -**Comp.**
 सुव-**ग्रीवः** N. of a mountain near Rājagṛīha. -**पतिः**, -**राजः** the lord of the

vultures, an epithet of Jātāyū; अवैवासीन्मृगिणि किवरे प्रप्राजस्य यमः U. 2.25. -वायः, -वासित a. furnished with vulture feathers (as an arrow).

गृहिः f. 1 A cow which has had only one calf, a young cow; (एक-प्रसूता गौः); आर्वाचन्यारोहणनयसाद् गृहिः R. 2. 18; स्त्री तावत्संस्कृत पटनी दत्तनवास्या ह्य गृहिः ब्रह्मज्ञं करोति Mk. 2. 2 (In comp. with the names of other animals). Any young female animal; वासितागृहिः 'a young she-elephant'.

गृहं 1 A house, dwelling, habitation, mansion; न गृहं गृहमिष्यद्गृहिणी गृहमुच्यते Pt. 4. 81; पश्य पानरहस्येण कुशी निगृहीकृता Pt. 1. 390. 2 A wife; (the first quotation in 1 is sometimes cited as an illustration). 3 The life of a householder. 4 A sign of the zodiac. 5 A name or appellation. -हाः (m. pl.) 1 A house, dwelling; इमे नो गृहाः Mu. 1; रूढिकोपलविग्रहा गृहाः शशस्त्रिभक्तिकभित्तवः N. 2. 74; नवागारं वन-पनिगृहाउत्तरेणासदधि Me. 75. 2 A wife. 3 The inhabitants of a house, family. -COMP. -अक्षः a loop-hole, eyelet-hole, a round or oblong window. -अधिपः, -ईशः, -ईश्वरः 1 a householder. 2 a regent of a sign of the zodiac. -अयनिकः a householder. -अर्थः domestic affairs, any household matter; गृहायोजिपतिरिक्वा Ms. 2. 67. -अमृगः a kind of sourgruel. -अवयवणी the threshold. -अमनः m. a flat oblong stone upon which condiments are ground; (Mar. पाटा). -आश्रमः a garden attached to a house. -आश्रमः the order of a householder, the second stage in the religious life of a Brāhmaṇa; see आश्रम. -आश्रमिन् m. a householder. -उत्पातः any domestic nuisance. -उपकरणं a domestic utensil, anything required for household use. -कच्छपः = गृहसन् q. v. -कपोतः-तकः a tame or domestic pigeon. -करणं 1 household affairs. 2 house-building. -कर्मन् n. household affairs द्वासः a menial, domestic servant; संयुज्यस्वहृदयो हरिणेषुपानां येनाक्रियं सततं गृहकर्मदाः Bb. 1. 1 -कलहः domestic feuds, intestine broils. -कारकः a house-builder, mason; Y. 3. 146. -कुलुः a domestic opek. -कार्त्त household affairs; Ms. 5. 150. -गृही a house with two rooms contiguous to each other, but one facing west, the other, east. -दिङ्ग 1 a family secret or scandal. 2 family dissensions. -जः, -जातः a slave born in the house. -जातिका deceit, disguise. -ज्ञानिन् (also गृहज्ञानिन्) 'wise only in the inside of the house,' inexperienced, stupid, foolish. -तटी a terrace in front of the house. -दासः a domestic slave. -देवता the goddess of a house;

(pl.) a class of household deities. -द्विती the threshold of a house, गानं वलिः सपदि मद्गृहद्विती Mk. 1. 9 -नदनं wind. -वायानः a wild pigeon. -नौडः a sparrow. -पतिः 1 a householder, a man who has entered on the second stage of life, one who after having completed his studies is married and settled. 2 a sacrificer. 3 the virtue of a householder; i. e. hospitality. -पालः 1 the guardian of a house. 2 a house-dog. -पोतकः the site of a house, the ground on which it stands and which surrounds it. -प्रवेशः a solemn entrance into a house according to prescribed rites. -वसुः a domestic ichneumon. -वदिः a domestic oblation, offering of the remnants of a meal to all creatures, such as animals, supernatural beings, and particularly household deities; Ms. 3. 265. -बुज्ज m. 1 a crow. 2 a sparrow; नंदारिभृद्बलिजुजामाकुल्यमचेत्याः Me. 23. -देवता a deity to whom a domestic oblation is offered. -दंशः 1 one who is driven from his house, an exile. 2 destroying a house, 3 breaking into a house. 4 failure, ruin or destruction of a house, firm &c. -घुमिः f. the site of a house. -भेदिन् a. 1 prying into domestic affairs. 2 causing domestic quarrels. -मणिः a lamp. -मायिका a bat. -मुयः a dog. -मेघः 1 a householder. 2 a domestic sacrifice. -मेघिन् m. a householder (गृहैरेवेति संगच्छते Malli.); प्रजायै गृह-मेघिनां R. 1 7; see गृहपति above. -यंत्रं a stick or other instrument to which, on solemn occasions, flags are fastened; गृहयंत्रपताकाश्रीर्याराद्विनिर्भता Ku. 4. 41. -वाटिका-वाटी a garden attached to a house. -वित्तः the owner of a house. -हुकः a domestic parrot, one kept for pleasure; Amarn. 13. -संवेशकः a house-builder by profession. -रूपः a householder, one who has entered on the stage of a householder; संकटा हाहिनाश्रीनं प्रत्यवायैगृहस्थता U. 1. 9 see गृहपति above and Ms. 3. 68; 6. 90. -आश्रमः the life of a householder; see गृहाश्रम. -धर्मः the duty of a householder.

गृहयाच्यः A householder; (according to Tv. the form गृहयच्य given in शब्दकल्पद्रुम is not correct).

गृहयाह्नु a. Disposed to catch hold of or seize.

गृहिणी 'The mistress of a house', a wife, house-wife, (the lady in charge of the house); न गृहं गृहमिष्यद्गृहिणी गृहमुच्यते 1 गृहं तु गृहिणीदीनं कातापदतिरिच्यते Pt. 4. 81. -COMP.

-पदं the position or dignity of the mistress of the house; गृहिणे गृहिणीपदं उच्यते वाचाः कु.स्यायनः S. 4. 17; शित्तागृहिणीपदे 18.

गृहिन् The master of a house, a householder; गृहिण्ये गृहिणः कथं तु तन्वा-विश्वेवदुःसर्गदे S. 4. 5. U. 2. 22; Sañti. 2. 24.

गृहीत p. p. 1 Taken, seized; के-शेष गृहीतः. 2 Accepted. 3 Obtained, attained. 4 Worn. 5 Robbed. 6 learnt, understood (see ग्रह). -COMP. -गर्भा a pregnant woman. दिश्व a. 1 run away, fugitive, dispersed. 2 disappeared.

गृहीतिच a. (नी. f.) Who has grasped or comprehended (with loc.); गृहीती वस्त्रंवेप Dk. 120.

गृहा a. 1 To be attracted or pleased; as in गुणग्रह q. v. 2 Domestic. 3. Not master of oneself, dependent. 4 Tame, domesticated. 5 Situated outside of; ग्रामगृहा सेना 'an army out-side a village'. -हाः 1 The inmate of a house. 2 A tame animal. -ह्य The anus. -COMP. -अग्निः a sacred fire which every Brāhmaṇa is enjoined to maintain.

गृहा A village adjoining to a city.

गृ 1. 9. P. (गृणाति, गृणं) 1 To utter a sound, call out, invoke. 2 To announce, speak, utter, proclaim; R. 10. 13. 3 To relate, promulgate. 4 To praise, extol; कंचिद्गीताः प्राज्ञयो गृणति Bg. 11. 21; Bk. 8. 77. -WITH अद् to encourage; Bk. 8. 77. -11. 6. P. (गिरति or गिलति) 1. To swallow, devour, eat up. 2 To send forth, pour out, spit out, or eject, from the mouth. -WITH-अव (Atm.) to eat, devour; तथाव-गिरमाग्निश्च पित्राचर्मसंशोषण Bk. 8. 30. -उद् to eject, spit out, vomit; उ-ह्रितो यद्गन्धं कणिनः पुष्पासि परिमोक्षारिः Bv. 1. 11; Si. 14. 1. 2 to emit, discharge, send forth (words also); Ku. 1. 33; R. 14. 53; Ve. 5. 14; Pt. 5. -67. -नि to swallow, eat up; Bv. 1. 38. -सव् 1 to swallow 2 to promise, make a vow (Atm.) सव् 1 to throw out, eject. 2 to cry aloud. -III 10 A (गृयते) 1 To make known, relate. 2 To teach.

गेंडु (डु)कः A ball for playing with (also गेंडुक).

गेय a. 1 A singer, one who sings; गेयो माणवकः साक्षं P. III. 4. 68 Sk. 2 To be sung. -य 1 A song singing; also the art of singing; गेयं कन विमोक्षो वा R. 15. 69. Mo. 86. अनेता वाङ्मयस्याहो गेयस्य विचित्रता Si. 2. 72.

गेय 1 A. (गेयते, गेय). To seek, search, investigate; cf. गेयव्.

गेहं A house, habitation; हा नारी

विषया जाता गेहे रोदिति नत्विः Subhāsh. N. B. The loc. of this word is used with several words to form *aluk* Tat. compounds; e. g. गेहे-द्वेद्विन् *a.* 'bellowing at home only' *i. e.* a coward, poltroon. गेहेद्विन् *a.* 'sharp at home only', *i. e.* a coward. गेहेनद्विन् *a.* 'shouting defiance at home only'; *i. e.* a coward, dunghill-cock. गेहेनेद्विन् *a.* 'making water at home'; *i. e.* indolent. गेहेव्याहः a braggadocio, braggart, boaster. गेहेसुरः 'a house-hero', a carpet-knight, boasting coward.

गेहिन् *a.* (नी *f.*) -गृहिण् *q. v.*

गेहिनी A wife, the mistress of the house; धैर्यं यस्य पिता क्षमा च जननी शान्तिश्चरं गेहिनी *Sānti.* 4. 9; भद्रेहिन्याः विप्र इति सखे चेतसा कातरेण *Me.* 77.

गे I. P. (गायति, गीत) 1 To sing, sing a song; अहो साधु रेमिलेन गीते *Mk.* 3; ग्रामिसमयमधिकृत्य गीयतां *S.* 1; *Ms.* 4 64; 9. 42. 2 To speak or recite in a singing tone. 3 To relate declare, tell (especially in metrical language); गीतश्रावयार्थमिदं *Mā.* 2. 4 To describe, relate or celebrate in song; चारणद्वंद्वगीतः *S.* 2. 14; प्रमदस्तस्य गीयते *Ku.* 2. 5. -With -अनु to follow in singing; अनुगायति कश्चिदुद्विग्नचमरां *Git.* 1; *Ki.* 3. 60. -अव to censure, blame. -उद्ग to sing aloud, sing in a high tone; उद्गस्वतमिच्छति किमगाणां *Ku.* 1. 8. गेयमुद्रा-तुकाया *Me.* 86. उद्गीयमानं वन्देवताभिः *R.* 2. 12. -उप to sing, sing near; ज्ञि-य्यत्राश्रित्यैकपरीयमानमवेहि तन्मंडनमिश्रायाम् *Udb.* *Ki.* 18. 47. -परि to sing, relate, describe. -वि 1 to censure, reproach, blame; विगीयसे ममधदेहदाहिना. *N.* 1. 79. 2 to sing in a discordant tone.

गेर *a.* (री *f.*) Coming from a mountain, mountain-born.

गेरिक *a.* (की *f.*) Mountainborn. -कः, -कं Red chalk. -कं Gold.

गेरेयं Bitumen.

गौ *m. f.* (Nom. गौः) 1 Cattle, kine (pl.). 2 Anything coming from a cow; such as milk, flesh, leather &c. 3 The stars. 4 The sky. 5 The thunderbolt of Indra. 6 A ray of light. 7 A diamond. 8 Heaven. 9 An arrow. -*f.* 1 A cow; जुगोप गोहयभरामिबोवां *R.* 2. 3. क्षीरिण्यः सन्तु गावः *Mk.* 10. 60. 2 The earth; दुर्वोह गां स यज्ञाय *R.* 1. 26. गाना-स्तारां दधुरभ्यक्ष्य *Bg.* 5. 26; 11. 36; *Bg.* 15. 18; *Me.* 30. 3 Speech, words; रवोद्गारागवि गां निज्ञाय *R.* 5. 12. 2. 59. *Ki.* 4. 20. 4 The goddess of speech, Sarasvati. 5 A mother. 6 A quarter of the compass. 7 Water (*Pl.*) 8 The eye. -*m.* 1 A bull an ox; अंसजातकिणस्कंधः सुसं स्वपिनि गौ-

गौहिः *K. P.* 10: *Ms.* 4. 72; *of.* जर-द्व. 2 The hair of the body. 3 An organ of sense. 4 The sign Taurus of the zodiac. 5 The sun. 6 The number 'nine' (in math.). 7 The moon. 8 A horse. -*Comp.* -कंदरः, -कं 1 a road or spot trodden down by oxen and thus made impassable. 2 the cow's hoof. 3 the point of a cow's hoof. -कणः 1 a cow's ear. 2 a mule. 3 a snake. 4 a span (from the tip of the thumb to that of the ring-finger) 5 N. of a. place of pilgrimage in the south, sacred to Siva; श्रितयो-कणनिकेतनीचरं *R.* 8. 33. 6 a kind of arrow. -किराटा-किराटिका the Śārika bird. -किलः, -कीलः 1 a plough. 2 a pestle. -कुलं 1 a herd of kine; वृष्टिव्याकुलगोकुलावनसाद्युक्त्य गोवर्धनं *Git.* 4; गोकुलस्य नृपतंस *Mb.* 2 a cow-house. 3 N. of a village (where Krishna was brought up). -कुलिक *a.* 1 one who does not help a cow in the mud. 2. squint-eyed. -कुलं cowdung. -क्षीरं cow's milk. -खा a nail. -गृहिः a young cow which has had only one calf. -गोयुगं a pair of oxen. गौहं a cow-pen, cattle shed. ग्रंथिः 1 dried cowdung. 2 a cow-house. -ग्रहः capture of cattle. -ग्रासः the ceremony of offering a morsel (of grass) to a cow when performing an expiatory rite. -वृत् 1 rain-water. 2 clarified butter coming from a cow. -चंदनं a kind of sandalwood. -चर *a.* 1 grazed over by cattle. 2 frequenting, resorting to, haunting; विनुसन्नगोचरः *Ku.* 5. 77. 3 within the scope, power, or range of; अवाङ्मनसगोचरं *R.* 10. 15; so बुद्धिः, हृदि, अचणं &c. 4 moving on earth. (-रः) 1 the range of cattle, pasturage; उपारताः पश्चिमरात्रिगोचरात् *Ki.* 4. 10. 2 a district department, province, sphere. 3 range of the organs of sense, an object of sense; ग्रवणगोचरे तिष्ठ be within ear-shot; नयनगोचरं या to become visible. 4 scope, range, reach in general हनुवांति न गोचरं *Bh.* 2 16 3 (fig.) grip, hold; power, influence, control; कः कालस्य न गोचरात्पतः *Pt.* 1. 146; अपि नाम मनागवतीर्णोऽसि रति-रन्वनागोचरं *Mal.* 1. 6 horizon. -चर्मच *n.* 1 a cow's hide. 2 a particular measure of surface thus defined by Vasishtha: दशहस्तेन वक्षेन दशवृक्षान् समंततः। पंच नाम्यधिकान् दशद्वितशोऽपि चोच्यते। चर्मनः an epithet of Siva. चारकः a cowherd. -जरः an old ox or bull -जलं the urine of a bull or cow. -जागरिकं auspiciousness, happiness. -सुखजः an excellent bull or cow. -तीर्थं cowhouse -उ 1 a

cowpen. 2 a stable in general. 3 a family, race, lineage; गोच्य गवरोर्वि *Sk.*; so वैशिकगोचः, वसिष्ठगोचः &c.; *Ms.* 3. 109, 9. 141. 4 a name, appellation; जगद् गवरोर्वि च या न ते *N.* 1. 30; see 'स्वलिप्त' below; गौहोचं विरचितवद् गोवृद्धातुकाया *Me.* 86. 5 a multitude. 6 increase. 7 a forest. 8 a field. 9 a road. 10 possessions, wealth. 11 an umbrella, a parasol. -12. knowledge of futurity. 13. a genus, class, species (-त्रः) a mountain. गोहोला the earth. 'ज' *a.* born in the same family, gentile, a relation; *Y.* 2. 135. 'वृत्' a genealogical table, pedigree. 'भिर' *m.* an epithet of Indra; हविं हतां गोवर्धित्यमर्षयः *R.* 3. 53, 4. 73; *Ku.* 2. 52. 'स्वलिप्तं', 'स्वलिप्तं' blundering or mistaking in calling (one) by his name, calling by a wrong name; सरसि सरं मन्त्रलक्षणं न गोवर्धित्येव वपनं *Ku.* 4. 8. (-त्रा) 1 a multitude of cows. 2 the earth -दत्तं a yellow orpiment. -द्वार the river Godāvari. -दानं 1. the gift of cutting the hair; अथास्य गोवर्धित्येव तन्तं *R.* 3 33; (see Mallinātha's explanation of the word); कृतगोदानमंगलाः *U.* 1. (Rām. explains the word differently). -वारणं 1. a plough. 2. a spade, hoe. -वावरी N. of a river in the south. -वृह *m.* वृहः a cowherd. -वोहः 1. the milking of cows. 2 the milk of cows. 3. the time of milking cows. -वोहणं 1 the time of milking cows. 2 the milking of cows. -वोहनी a milk-pail. -द्वः the urine of a bull or cow. -वृत् a herd or multitude of cows, cattle. -घरः a mountain. -धुमः, -धूमः 1 wheat. 2 the orange, -धूलिः 'dust of the earth, the time of sunset or evening twilight (so called because cows, which generally return home at about sunset, raise up clouds of dust by their treading on the earth). -धेनुः a milchcow with a calf. -ध्रः a mountain. -नंदी the female of the Śārasa bird. -नर्दः the (Indian) crane. 2 N. of a country. -नर्दयिः an epithet of Patanjali, author of the Mahābhāṣya. -नसः, -नासः 1 a kind of snake. 2 a kind of gem. -नायः 1 a bull. 2 an owner of land. 3 a herdsman. 4 an owner of kine. -नायः a cowherd. -निर्वंदुः cow's urine. -वः 1 a cowherd (considered as belonging to a mixed tribe); गोवर्धस्य विष्णोः *Me.* 15. 2 the chief of a cowpen. -3 the superintendent of a village. -4 a king. -5 a protector, guardian. (-नी) 1 a cowherd's wife; गोपीनी नवोदयस्य चंचलकरयुगशाली *Git.* 5 'अथ-

शः, ईशः the chief of herdsmen, an epithet of Krishna. वृलः the betel-nut tree. वधुः f. a cowherd's wife. वधूरी a young cowherd, a young wife of a cowherd; गोवधूरीदुल्लभारय Bhāshā P. 1. -पतिः 1 an owner of cows. 2 a bull. 3 a leader, chief. 4 The sun. 5 Indra. 6 N. of Krishna. 7 N. of Siva. 8 N. of Varuṇa. 9 a king. -पशुः a sacrificial cow. -पानसी a curved beam which supports a thatch. -पालः 1 a cowherd. 2 a king. 3 an epithet of Krishna. धानी a cow-pen, cowshed. -पालकः 1 a cowherd. 2 an epithet of Siva. -पालिका, -पाली the wife of a cowherd. -पीतः a species of wagtail. पुच्छः a cow's tail (-च्छः) 1 a sort of monkey. 2 a sort of necklace consisting of two or four or thirtyfour strings. -पुटिकं the head of Siva's bull. -पुत्रः a young bull. -पुरी a town-gate. 2 a principal gate; Ki. 5. 5. 3 the ornamental gate-way of a temple. -पुरीषं cowdung. -प्रकाशं an excellent cow or bull. प्रचारः pasture-ground, pasturage for cattle; Y. 2. 166. -प्रवेशः the time when cows return home, Sunset or evening-twilight. -भूत m. a mountain. -मक्षिक a gadfly. -संज्ञः 1 the globe. 2. multitude of cows. -संसंभूति q. v. -मल्लिका a tractable cow, an excellent cow. -मयः a cowherd. -मांसं beef. -मायुः 1 a kind of frog. 2 a jackal; अयुःकृते घनचर्चि न हि गोमायुःरुनि केसरी Si. 16. 25. 3 bile of a cow. 4 N. of a Gandharva. -मुखः, -मुखं a kind of musical instrument; Bg. 1. 13. (-खः) 1 a crocodile, shark. 2 a hole of a particular shape in a wall made by thieves. (-खं) a house built unevenly. (-खं, -खी) a cloth-bag of the shape of a gnomon containing a rosary, the beads of which are counted by the hand thrust inside. -मूढ a. stupid as a bull. -मूत्रं cow's urine. -मृगः a kind of ox (गवय). -मेघः a gem brought from the Himalaya and Indus, described as of four different colours:—white, pale, yellow, red, and dark-blue. -यानं a carriage drawn by oxen. -रक्षः 1 a cowherd. 2 keeping or tending cattle. 3 the orange. -रक्षः 1 a water-fowl. 2 a prisoner. 3 a naked man, a mendicant wandering about without clothes. -रसः 1 cow's milk. 2 curds. 3 butter-milk. 4 buttermilk. -राजः an excellent bull. -रतं a measure of distance equal to two Krosas. -राटिका, -राटी the Sārikā bird. -रोचना a bright yellow pigment prepared from the

urine or bile of a cow, or found in the head of a cow. -लवणं a measure of salt given to a cow. -लांशु (शू) लः a kind of monkey with a dark body, red cheeks, and a tail like that of a cow; Māl. 9. 30. -लोमी a prostitute. -वत्सः a calf. आदिन् m. a wolf. -वधेनः a celebrated hill in द्वावन the country about Mathurā. धरः, धारिन् m. an epithet of Krishna. -वशा a barren cow. -वादे, -वासः a cowpen. -विदुः 1 a cow-keeper, a chief herdsman. 2 N. of Krishna. 3 Brihaspati -विद् f., -विष्टा cowdung. -विसर्गः daybreak (when cows are let loose to graze in forests) -वीर्यं the price received for milk. -वृद्धं a drove of cattle. -वृन्दारकः an excellent bull or cow. -वृषः an excellent bull. ध्वजः an epithet of Siva. -व्रजः 1 a cowpen. 2 a herd of cows. 3 a place where cattle graze. -शकृत् n. cowdung. -शालं, -ला a cowstall. -शङ्खं three pairs of kine. -उः of गोष्ठः See s. v. -संख्यः n. cow-herd -सदृशः a species of ox (गवय). -सर्गः the time at which cows are usually let loose, day-break; see गोविसर्ग. -सूत्रिका a rope fastened at both ends having separate halters for each ox or cow. -स्तनः 1 the udder of a cow. 2 a cluster of blossoms, nosegay &c. 3 a pearl-necklace of four strings. -स्तनः, -नी a bunch of grapes. स्थानं a cow-pen. -स्वामिन् m. 1 an owner of cows. 2 a religious mendicant. 3 an honorary title affixed to proper names; (e. g. गोपदेव-गोस्वामिन्). -हत्या cow-slaughter. -हृन् (sometimes written हर्न्) cowdung. -हित a. cherishing or protecting kine.

गोहुंनः The water-melon.

गोणी 1 A sack. 2 A measure of capacity equal to a Drona. 3 Ragged garment, torn clothes.

गोष्ठः 1 A fleshy navel. 2 A man of a low tribe, mountaineer, especially one inhabiting the eastern portion of the Vindhya range between Narmada and Krishna.

गोतमः N. of a sage belonging to the family of Angiras, father of Satānanda and husband of Ahalyā.

गोतमी Ahalyā, wife of गोतम.

-Comp. -पुत्रः an epithet of Satānanda.

गोधा 1 A leathern fence fastened round the left arm to prevent injury from the bow-string. 2 The alligator. 3 A sinew, chord.

गोधिः m. 1 The forehead. 2 The Gangetic alligator.

गोधिका A kind of lizard.

गोपः (पी f.) 1 One who guards or protects; शालिगोप्यो जययशः R. 4. 20.

2 Hiding, concealment. 3 Reviling, abuse. 4 Flurry, agitation. 5 Light, lustre, splendour.

गोपायनं Protecting, guarding, defending.

गोपायित a. Protected, defended.

गोपु (प्री f.) A Protector, preserver, guardian; तस्मिन् गोपि गहनादि R. 2. 14; 1. 55; M. 5. 20; Bg. 11. 11.

2 One who hides or conceals. -m. An epithet of Vishnu.

गोमत् a. 1 Rich in cows. -ती N. of a river.

गोमयः -वं Cowdung. छिद्रः, -विद्य a mushroom, a fungus.

गोमिन् m. 1 An owner of cattle. 2 A jackal. 3 A worshipper. 4 An attendant on a Buddha.

गोरणं Energy, continued effort, perseverance.

गोदं Brain; (also गोद).

गोतः 1 A ball, globe. 2 The celestial or terrestrial globe 3 A sphere.

4 A widow's bastard; cf. कुंभ.

5 The conjunction of several planets or the presence of several in one sign. -ला 1 A wooden ball with which children play. 2 A large globular water-jar. 3 Read arsenic.

4 Ink. 5 A woman's female friend.

6 N. of Durgā. 7 N. of the river Godāvarī.

गोलाकः 1 A ball, globe. 2 A wooden ball for playing with. 3 A globular water-jar. 4 A widow's bastard. 5 A conjunction of six or more planets. 6 Molasses. 7 Gum myrrh. गोम् 1 A. (गोष्ठे) To assemble, collect, heap together.

गोष्ठः-ष्ठ (Usually गोष्ठे only) 1 A cowpen, cowhouse, cow-station. 2 A station of cowherds.

-ष्ठः 1 An assembly or meeting. 2. a dog in a cowpen which barks at every one; applied figuratively to a slanderous person, one who stays idly at home and slanders his neighbours. गोष्ठे-पण्डितः 'wise in a cowpen,' a braggart, vain boaster.

गोष्ठि छी f. 1 An assembly, meeting. 2 Society, association. 3

Conversation, chit-chat, discourse; गोष्ठि सत्कविभिः सनं Bh. 1. 28; Māl. 10. 25; तेनैव सह सर्वदा गोष्ठिनिष्ठमवाति Pt. 2. 4 A multitude or collection.

5 Family connections, relatives, especially such as require to be maintained. 6 A kind of dramatic composition in one act. पतिः 1. the chief of an assembly, president.

गोपदं 1 A cow's foot. 2 The mark or impression of a cow's foot in the soil. 3 The quantity of water

sufficient to fill such an impression;

i. e. a very small puddle. 4 As much as a cow's footprint will hold. 5 A spot frequented by cows.

गोह What ought to be concealed. secret.

गोमिकः A goldsmith.

गोडः 1 N. of a country; the स्कन्दपुराण thus describes its position:—**वैश्वदेवः** सप्तमस्य भुवनेश्वरः शिवे । गोडदेशः समाख्यातः सर्वविद्याविशारदः ॥ 2 A particular subdivision of Brāhmanas —**डाः** (pl.) The inhabitants of Gauda. —**डी** 1 Spirit distilled from molasses; गोडी पेडी च माषी च विज्ञेया विधिमाहुरा Ms. 11. 94. 2 One of the Rāgipis. 3 (In rhet.) One of the Ritis or Vrittis or styles of poetic composition; S. D. mentions four Ritis; while K. P. only three, गोडी being another name for पञ्चश्रुति; ओजः प्रकाशकस्त्वै (वर्णः) तु पञ्चश्रुति (i. e. गोडी) K. P. 7; ओजः प्रकाशकैर्वर्णैश्च आङ्गिरः पुनः समासबद्धा गोडी S. D. 627.

गोडिकः Sugar-cane.

गौण a. (की. f.) 1 Subordinate, secondary, unessential. 2 (In gram.) Indirect or less immediate (cpp. मुख्य or प्रधान.); गौणे कर्मणि दुष्टादिः प्रधाने शिद्ध्यन्ति Sk. 3 Figurative, metaphorical, used in a secondary sense (as a word or sense). 4 Founded on some resemblance between the primary and secondary sense of a word; as in गौणीलक्षण. 5 Relating to enumeration of multiplication. 6 Attributive.

गौण्य Subordination, inferior position.

गौतमः N. of (1) the sage Bhāradvāja; (2) of Satānanda, Gotama's son; (3) N. of Kripa, Droṇa's brother-in-law; (4) of Buddha; (5) of the propounder of the Nyāya system of philosophy. —**COMP.** —**संव्या** the river Godāvarī.

गौतमी 1 N. of Kript, wife of Droṇa. 2 An epithet of the Godāvarī. 3 The teaching of Buddha. 4 The Nyāya system of philosophy propounded by Gautama. 5 Turmeric. 6 A kind of yellow pigment.

गोवृक्षी A field where wheat is grown.

गौतमः An epithet of Patanjali, the author of the Mahābhāṣya.

गौपिकः The son of a Gopi or herdsman's wife.

गौतमः The son of a Vaiśya Woman.

गौरः a. (रा or री f.) 1 White; कैलासगौरं वृषमारुहः R. 2. 35; द्विदशानन्दोद्गीतास्य तस्य Ms. 59. 52; Rs. 1. 6. 2 Yellowish, pale-red; गौरीचन्द्राक्षेपितातमोर Ku. 7. 17; R. 6. 65;

गौराणि गर्व न कदापि कुर्वाः R. G. 3 Reddish. 4 Shining, brilliant. 5 Pure, clean, beautiful. —**रः** 1 The white colour. 2 The yellowish colour. 3 The reddish colour. 4 White mustard. 5 The moon. 6 A kind of buffalo. 7 A kind of deer. —**र** 1 The filament of a lotus. 2 Saffron. 3 Gold. —**COMP.** —**आरव्यः** a kind of black monkey; with a white face. —**सर्वपः** white mustard.

गौरव्ये The office of a herdsman.

गौरवं 1 Weight, heaviness (lit.); संद्रमावाभितगर्भगौरवात् R. 3. 11. 2 Importance, high value or estimation; स्वधिक्रमे गौरवमाद्यानं R. 14. 18; 18. 19; कार्यगौरवेण Mu. 5 importance or urgent nature. 3 Respect, regard, consideration; तथापि यन्मध्यपि ते गुरुरित्यस्ति गौरवं Si. 2. 71. प्रयोजनपेक्षितया प्रभृतां प्रायश्चित्तं गौरवमाश्रितेषु Ku. 3. 1; Amaru. 19. 4. Respectability, dignity, venerableness; कौशर्षी गतो गौरवं Pt. 1 146; Ms. 2. 145. 5 Cumbrousness. 6 (In prosody) Length (as of a syllable), 7 Depth (as of meaning); यद्वाच्यते गौरवं Māl. 1. 7. —**COMP.** —**आसनं** a seat of honour. —**ईरित** a. praised, famed, celebrated. **गौरित** a. Highly esteemed or honoured.

गौरिका A virgin, a young girl.

गौरिलः 1 White mustard. 2 Dust of iron or steel.

गौरी 1 N. of Pārvatī; as in गौरीनाथ. 2 A young girl eight years old; अष्टवर्षा मध्वैरी. 3 A young girl prior to menstruation, virgin, maid. 4 A woman with a white or yellowish complexion. 5 The earth. 6 Turmeric. 7 A yellow pigment or dye; (called गौरीचना) 8 The wife of Varuna. 9 The Mallikā creeper. 10 The Tulast plant. 11 The Manjishṭhā plant. —**COMP.** —**कांतः**, **नाथः** an epithet of Śiva. —**गुरुः** the Himālaya mountain; गौरीगुरुहस्ताविशेष R. 2. 26; Ki. 5. 21. —**जः** N. of Kārtikeya. (—**ज**) talc. —**पट्टः** the horizontal plate of the Linga or Phallus of Śiva, symbolizing the female organ. —**पुत्रः** N. of Kārtikeya. —**रुलित** a yellow orpiment. —**सुतः** 1 N. of कर्तिकेय. 2 the son of a girl married when 8 years old.

गौरतल्पिकः The violator of the preceptor's bed.

गौरक्षणिः One who knows the good or bad marks of a cow.

गौरिमकः A single soldier of a troop.

गौरानिक a. (की f.) Possessing a hundred cows.

रमा The earth.

गुरु or **गुरु** 1. A. (ग्रन्थे, ग्रन्थे) 1 To be crooked. 2 To be wicked. 3 To bend.

ग्रन्थ 1 Coagulation, thickening; becoming obstructed or clogged with knotty lumps. 2 Stringing together. 3 Composing, writing; (स also in these two senses).

ग्रन्थः A cluster, bunch, tuft.

ग्रन्थित p. p. 1 Strung or tied together. 3 Composed; वर्णैः कविपदैरेव ग्रन्थितस्य स्वरितस्य Si. 2. 72. 3 Arranged, classed. 4 Thickened, coagulated. 5 Knotty.

ग्रन्थ 1. 3. P., 10 U., 1 A. (ग्रन्थि, ग्रन्थति, ग्रन्थयति, also ग्रन्थि, ग्रन्थते) 1 To fasten, tie or string together; Bk. 7. 105; कञ्जे ग्रन्थत &c. 2 To arrange, class together, connect in a regular series. 3 To wind round. 4 To write, compose; ग्रन्थामि काव्यग्रन्थिनं विनितार्थरसि K. P. 10. 5 To form, make, produce; ग्रन्थन्ति प्राणविद्युकिरं पञ्चपञ्चमः K. 60; Bk. 17. 69. —**WITH** उद्गृहीतुं to tie up, tie or sew together; Mu. 1. 4; to intertwine, लताप्रतानोद्ग्रन्थितैः च केशैः R. 2. 8. 2 to unbind, loosen.

ग्रन्थः 1 Binding, stringing together (fig. also). 2 A work, treatise, composition, literary production, book; ग्रन्थार्थं, ग्रन्थकृत्, ग्रन्थमालि &c. 3 Wealth, property. 4 A verse consisting of 32 syllables, written in the Anushtubh metre. —**COMP.** —**कारः**, **कृत** m. a writer, an author; ग्रन्थार्थे सञ्चयितेष्टव्यतां ग्रन्थकृताग्रन्थानि K. P. 1. —**कुटी**, **कुटी** a library. 2 a studio. —**विस्तारः**, **विस्तारः** voluminousness, diffuse style. —**सर्गः** a section or chapter of a work; (for the several names by which sections, or chapters of works in Sanskrit, are called, see under अध्याय).

ग्रन्थनं, **ना** See ग्रन्थ.

ग्रन्थिः 1 A knot, bunch, protuberance in general; सन्धी मासग्रन्थी कनककल-ज्ञानित्युपमिर्वा Bk. 3. 20; so मेदुग्रन्थि. 2 A tie or knot of a cord, garment &c; दृश्यमानित्युपमयिना रूपपदे S. 1. 18; Mk. 1. 1; Ms. 2. 43; Bh. 1. 57. 3 A knot tied in the end of a garment for keeping money; hence, purse, money, property; दृशीयाद् दारिद्र्यं पक्व-गदग्रन्थिशमनात् Pt. 1. 11. 4 The joint or knot of a reed, cane &c. 5 A joint of the body. 6 Crookedness, distortion, falsehood, perversion of truth. 7 Swelling and hardening of the vessels of the body. —**COMP.** —**छेदकः**, **मेदकः**, **गोचकः** a cut-purse, a pick-pocket; अंगुलीमथिभेदक्य देवदेव्यं प्रथमे ग्रे Ms. 9. 277; Y. 2. 274. —**पर्णः**—**की** 1 N. of a fragrant tree; न ग्रन्थिपत्रं न ग्राह्यं कस्तुरिकाग्रन्थमास्तुषु Vikr. 1. 17. 2 a kind of perfume. —**बंधनं** 1 tying to-

ग्रहः 1 Seizing, grasping, laying hold of, seizure; ग्रहणः कचग्रहः R. 19. 31. 2 A grip, grasp, hold; कचग्रहग्रहः Pt. 1. 260. 3 Taking, receiving, accepting; receipt. 4 Stealing, robbing अंगुलीयग्रिभेदस्य छेदयत्यग्रमे ग्रहे Ms. 9. 277; ३० गोग्रहः 5 Booty, spoil. 6 Eclipse; see ग्रहण. 7 A planet. (The planets are nine:—सूर्यश्चंद्रो मंगलश्च बुधश्चापि बृहस्पतिः । शुक्रः शनिश्चौराः केतुश्चेति ग्रहा नवः ॥); नक्षत्रा-राशयंसकुलापि (राशिः) R. 6. 22, 3. 13; 12. 28; गुरुणा स्तनभारेण सुखचंद्रेण भास्वता । शनिश्च-तप्यां पादाभ्यां रेजे ग्रहमसीव सा ॥ Rh. 1. 17. 8 Mentioning, utterance, repeating (as of a name) ; नामजातिग्रहं स्वैषामभिदोहेण कुर्वतः Ms. 8. 271; Amaru. 83. 9 A shark, crocodile. 10 An imp. in general. 11 A particular class of evil demons supposed to seize upon children and produce convulsions &c 12 Apprehension, perception. 13 An organ or instrument of apprehension. 14 Tenacity, perseverance, persistence. 15 Purpose, design. 16 Favour, patronage. —Comp. अ-पिण a. subject to planetary influence —अग्रमर्दनः an epithet of Rāhu. (—n) friction of the planets. —अधीशः the sun. —आधारः; —आश्रयः polar star (as the fixed centre of the planets). —आमयः 1 epilepsy. 2 demoniacal possession. —आहुत्वं पouncing on one's prey, tearing it to pieces; रणेन ग्रहाहुत्वेन Mk. 3. 20. —ब्रह्मा the sun. —कलोलः an epithet of Rāhu. —गतिः the motion of the planets. —चित्तकः an astrologer. —दक्षत the aspect of a planet, the time during which it continues to exercise its influence. —देवता the deity that presides over a planet. —नायकः 1 the sun. 2 an epithet of Saturn. —विग्रही (du.) reward and punishment. —नेमि the moon. —पतिः 1 the sun, 2 the moon. —पीडनं, —पीडा 1 oppression caused by a planet. 2 an eclipse; शशिदिवाकरस्योर्म्यपीडनं Bh. 2. 91. —उदं opposition of planets. —राजः 1 the sun. 2 the moon. 3 Jupiter. —मंडलं —ली the circle of the planets. —युतिः f. conjunction of planets. —वर्षः the planetary year. —विग्रः an astrologer. —शान्तिः f. propitiation of planets by sacrifices &c. संगमं conjunction of planets.

ग्रहणं 1 Seizing, catching, seizure; या समाग्रहणं शुचिः Ms. 5. 130. 2 Receiving, accepting, taking; आचार्यग्रहणात् R. 7. 27. 3 Mentioning, uttering; नामग्रहणं. 4 Wearing, putting on; सोमग्रहणं नक्षत्रग्रहणाय सः R. 19. 21. 5 An eclipse; Y. 1. 218. 6 Understanding, comprehension, knowledge; न परेषां ग्रहणस्य गोचरा N. 2. 95 7 Learning, acquiring, grasping mentally, mastering; लिपेर्व्यावृद्धग्रहणेन वाङ्मयं नदीमुत्तेनैव समुद्रमाविशत् R. 3. 28 8 Taking up of sound, echo; अद्भिग्रहणयुद्धमिर्वाजितेन तेषाः Me. 44. 9 The hand. 10 An organ of sense.

ग्रहणिः, -णी f. Diarrhoea, dysentery. ग्रहिल a. 1 Taking, accepting. 2 Unyielding, relentless, obstinate; न निशान्तिं लयापि वापिका प्रसमाद् ग्रहिलेव मानिनी N. 2. 77.

ग्रहीतृ a. (त्री f.) 1 A taker, an acceptor; as in ग्रणग्रहीतृ q. v. 2 Perceiver, observant. 3 Debtor.

ग्रामः 1 A village, hamlet; पत्तने विद्यमानेषु ग्रामे रत्नपरिक्षा M. 1; त्यजदेकं कुलस्वार्थं ग्रामस्वार्थं कुलं त्यजेत् । ग्रामं जनपदस्वार्थं स्वास्वार्थं पृथिवीं त्यजेत् ॥ H. 1. 149; R. 1. 44; Me. 30. 2 A race, community. 3 A multitude, collection (of anything); e. g. ग्रणग्राम, इन्द्रियग्राम; Bg. 8. 19, 9. 8. 4 A gamut, scale in music. -COMP. -अधिकृतः, -अध्यक्षः, -ईशः, -ईश्वरः Superintendent, head, chief of a village. -अंतः the border of a village, space near a village; Ms. 4. 116; 11. 78. -अंतरं another village. -अंतिकं the neighbourhood of a village. -आचारः a village-custom. आघानं hunting. -उपाध्यायः the village-priest. -कंदकः 1 'the village-pest,' one who is a source of trouble to the village. 2 a tale-bearer. कुक्कुटः a domestic cook. -कुमारः 1 one beautiful in a village. 2 a village-boy. -कूटः 1 the noblest man in a village. 2 a Sūdra. -गृह्य a. being outside a village. -गोदुहः the herdsman of a village. -घातः plundering a village. -गोविन्द m. an epithet of Indra. -चर्या sexual intercourse; (जीसंभोग). -चैत्यः a sacred fig-tree of a village; Me. 23. -जालं a number of villages, a district. -जीः 1 the leader or chief of a village, or community. 2 a leader or chief in general. 3 barber. 4 a libidinous man. (-f.) 1 a whore, harlot. 2 the indigo plant. -तक्षः a village-carpenter. -देवता the tutelary deity of a village. -धर्मः sexual intercourse. -द्वेषः the messenger or servant of a community or village. -मद्युरिका a riot, fray, village tumult. -सुखः a market. -सृगः a dog. -याजकः -याजिन् m. 1 'the village priest', a priest who conducts the religious

ceremonies for all classes and is consequently considered as a degraded Brāhmaṇa. 2 the attendant of an idol. -लुटनं plundering a village. -वासः (ग्रामिवासः also) residence in a village. -बंधः an impotent man (ह्रीव). -संघः a village-corporation. -सिंहः a dog. -स्थ a. 1 a villager. 2 a co-villager. -हासकः a sister's husband.

ग्रामटिका A wretched or miserable village; कनिष्ठग्रामटिकापर्यटनदुर्विदग्ध P. R. 1.

ग्रामिक a. (की f.) 1 Rural, rustic. 2 Rude. -कः The headman of a village; Ms. 7. 116, 118.

ग्रामीणः 1 A villager; ग्रामीणवस्वस्तमलक्षिता जनैश्चिरं वृत्तिनामुपरि व्यलोकयन् Si. 12. 37; Amaru. 11. 2 A dog. 3 A crow. 4 A hog.

ग्रामिय a. (यी f.) Village-born, rustic.

ग्रामिणी A prostitute, harlot.

ग्राम्य a. 1 Relating to or used in a village; Ms. 6. 3; 7. 120. 2 Living in a village, rural, rustic; अल्यव्येन सुंदरि ग्राम्यजनी मिष्टमश्रानि Chand. M. 1. 3 Domesticated, tame (as an animal). 4 Cultivated (opp. वन्य 'growing wild'). 5 Low, vulgar, used only by low people (as a word); कुंवरं देहि मे भार्यं कामचांडालवृत्तये R. 6; or कटिले हस्ते मनः S. D. 574 are instances of ग्राम्य expressions. 6 Indecent, obscene. -व्यः A tame hog. -व्यं 1 A rustic speech. 2 Food prepared in a village. 3 Sexual intercourse. -COMP. -अश्वः an ass. -कर्मन् n. the occupation of a villager. -कुंकुमं safflower. -धर्मः 1 the duty of a villager. 2 sexual intercourse, copulation. -पशुः a domestic animal. -बुद्धि a. boorish, clownish, ignorant. -बहुधा a harlot, prostitute. -सुखं sexual intercourse, copulation.

ग्रावन् m. 1 A stone or rock; किं हि नामितदैवुनि मज्जेयल्लाह्वनि ग्रावणः संप्रचनं इति Mv. 1; अपि ग्रावा रोदियपि दलति वज्रस्य हृदयं U. 1. 28; Si. 4. 23. 2 A mountain. 2 A cloud.

ग्रस्तः 1 A mouthful, a quantity of anything equal to a mouthful; Ms. 3. 133; 6. 28; Y. 3. 55. 2 Food, nourishment. 3 The part of the sun or moon eclipsed. -COMP. -आच्छादनं food and clothing; i. e. bare subsistence. -शल्यं any extraneous substance lodged in the throat.

ग्राह a. (ही f.) Seizing, clutching; taking, holding, receiving &c. -हः 1 Seizing, grasping. 2 A crocodile, shark; रामग्राहवती Bh. 3. 45. 3 A prisoner. 4 Accepting. 5 Understanding, knowledge. 6 Persistence, importunity. 7 Determination, resolve; Bg. 17. 19. 8 A disease.

ग्राहक a. (हिका f.) One who receives, takes. -कः 1 A hawk, falcon. 2 A curer of poison. 3 A purchaser. 4 A police-officer.

ग्रीवा The neck, the back part of the neck; ग्रीवामंगामितं सुहृदुपतति स्वदेने दन्तद्विः S. 1. 7. -COMP. -घंटा a bell hanging down from the neck of a horse.

ग्रीवालिका See ग्रीवा.

ग्रीविन् m. A camel.

ग्रीष्म a. Hot, warm. -वत् 1 The summer, the hot season, corresponding to the months of Jyeshṭha and Aśāḍha, ग्रीष्मसमयमविकृत्य गीयतां S. 1; R. 16. 54; Bv. 1. 35. 2 Heat, warmth. -COMP. -कालीन a. pertaining to summer. -उज्जवा, -जा, -भवा the Navamallikā creeper, (double jasmine).

ग्रेव (वी f.), ग्रेवय (वी f.) a. Being on or belonging to the neck. -कं, -कं 1 A collar or necklace. 2 A chain worn round the neck of an elephant; नासस्तु कुरिणां ग्रेव त्रिपदीच्छेदिनामनि R. 4. 48, 75.

ग्रेवयकं 1 A neck-ornament; e. g. अस्माकं सचिव वाससी न रुचिरं ग्रेवयकं नोज्ज्वल S. D. 3. 2 A chain worn round the neck of an elephant.

ग्रेष्मक a. (ष्मिका f.) 1 Sown in summer. 2 To be paid in summer (as a debt).

ग्लपन् 1 Withering, drying up. 2 Exhalation.

ग्लस् 1 A. (ग्लसते, ग्लस्त) To eat, devour.

ग्लह 1 U., 13 A. (ग्लहति, ग्लहयति) 1 To gamble, to win by gambling. 2 To take, receive.

ग्लहः 1 A dice-player. 2 A stake, wager, bet. 3 A die. 4 Gambling, playing. 5 A dice-box.

ग्लान p. p. 1 Weary, languid, tired, fatigued, exhausted. 2 Sick, ill.

ग्लानि f. 1 Exhaustion, languor, fatigue; मनश्च ग्लानिमुच्छति Ms. 1. 53; अंगमग्लानिं सुरतजनिता Me. 70, 31; Sānti. 4. 4. 2 Decay, decline; आत्मोदयः पर-ग्लानिद्वयः नीतिरिनीयसी Si. 2. 30; यदा यदा हि वमस्य ग्लानिर्भवति भारत Bg. 4. 7. 3 Debility, weakness. 4 Sickness.

ग्लान्दु a. Languid, wearied.

ग्लुच् 1 P. (ग्लोचति, ग्लुक) 1 To go, move. 2 To steal, rob. 3 To take away, deprive of बहुतामग्लुचत् प्राणमग्लोचच्चि खे यदा Bk. 15. 30.

ग्ले 1 P. (ग्लायति, ग्लान) 1 To feel aversion or dislike, be unwilling or disinclined to do anything (with inf.). 2 To be fatigued or wearied, feel tired or exhausted. 3 To despond, sink in spirit, be dejected; Bk. 19. 17, 6. 12. 4 To wane, faint a ray. -Caus. (ग्लयति). 1 To cause to fade away, wither up, hurt, injure. 2 To tire out.

ग्लो m. 1 The moon, 2 Camphor.

घ.

घ अ. (Used only as the last member of comp.) Striking, killing, destroying; as in पाणिष, राजघ &c. -घः 1 A bell. 2 Rattling, gurgling or tinkling noise.

घट् 1 A. (घटते, घटित). 1 To be busy with, strive after, exert oneself for, be intently occupied with anything (with inf., loc. or dat.); घटितां चातुमलघटस्य Bk. 10. 40; अंगदेन समं योद्धुमघटित 15. 77, 12. 26, 16. 23; 20. 24; 22. 31. 2 To happen, take place, be possible; घटितस्तथैविरथवाग्भिमतं मदीये कृत्यं घटते हृदये यदि तत्कृतं स्यात् Mā. 1. 9 if it can be effected; कस्यापरस्योद्धुमैः प्रसूतिर्वादिश्रद्धाघटितं भटस्य N. 22. 2. 3 To come to, reach. -Caus. (घटयति) 1 To unite, join, bring together; इत्थं नारीघटाधितुलं कामिभिः Si. 9. 87; अनेन भेमी घटयिष्यतस्तथा N. 1. 46; कथा साध्वी भीमो विघटयति युयं घटयत Ve. 1. 10; Bk. 11. 11. 2 To bring or place near to, bring in contact with, put on; घटयति घनं कंठस्थेन रसाज्ज पयोवधौ Ratn. 3. 9; घटय जघने कांक्षी Git. 12. 3 To accomplish, bring about, effect; तदस्यः स्वानर्थान् घटयति च मौनं च भजते Mā. 1. 14; (अभिमत) आनीय घटिति घटयति Ratn. 1. 6. 4 To form, fashion, shape, work out, make; एवमभिधाय वेन-तेन...अघटयत् Pt. 1; कति कथं घटितवानुप-तेन चेतः S. Til. 3; घटयधुजबधनं Git. 10. 5 To prompt, impel; स्नेहीयो घटयति मां तथापि वक्तु Bk. 10. 73. 6 To rub, touch. -WITH घ 1 to be busy with, be occupied in Bk. 21. 17. 2 to begin, commence; Bk. 14. 77. -वि 1 to be disunited or separated. 2 to be spoiled or ruined, come to a standstill, he stopped, break down. (-Caus.) to separate, break. -सं 1 to be united. -II. 10 U. (घटयति, घटित) 1 To hurt, injure, kill. 2 To unite, join, bring or collect together. -WITH -उद् 1 to open, break open; कपाटमुद्घटयति Mk. 3; निरयनगद्धारमुद्घाटयती Bk. 1. 63.

घटः 1 A large earthen waterjar, pitcher, jar, watering-pot; ह्ये पश्य यमोनिवायपि घटो गृह्णाति तुल्यं जलं Bh. 2. 49. 2 The sign Aquarius of the zodiac (also called कुंभ) 3 An elephant's frontal sinus. 4 Suspending the breath as a religious exercise. 5 A measure equal to 20 dropas. 6 A part of a column. -COMP., -आदोषः covering for a carriage or any article of furniture. -उद्घटः, -जः, -योगिः, -संभवः epithets of the sage Agastya. -ऊधरः f. (forming घटोदनी) a cow with a full udder; गः कोटिशः स्वर्णयता घटोदनी R. 2. 49. -कर्परः 1 N. of a

poet. 2 a piece of a broken jar, potsherd; जीविय येन कविना यमकैः परेण तस्मै बह्वयमुदकं घटकपरिणं Ghat 22. -कारः, -कृत् m. a potter. -ग्रहः a water-bearer. -दासी a procuress; cf. कुंदासी -पर्य-सने the ceremony of performing the funeral rites of a *patita* or apostate (who is unwilling to go back to his caste &c.) during his very life-time. -भेदनकं an instrument used in making pots. राजः a water-jar of baked clay. -स्थापनं placing a water-pot as a type of Durgā.

घटक अ. 1 Exerting oneself, striving for; एते सत्पुरुषाः पारयघटकाः स्वार्थं परिश्रज्य ये Bh. 2. 74. 2 Bringing about, accomplishing. 3 Forming a constituent part, constituent, component. -कः 1 A tree that produces fruit without apparent flowers. 2 A match-maker, an agent who ascertains genealogies and negotiates matrimonial alliances. 3 A genealogist.

घटनं-ना 1 Effort, exertion. 2 Happening, occurring. 3 Accomplishment, bringing about, effecting; as in अघटितघटना. 4 Joining, union, mixing or bringing together, combination; तत्रेन तमयसा घटनाय योग्यं V. 2. 16; देहद्वयार्थघटनारविर्त्त K. 239. 5 Making, forming, shaping.

घटा 1 An endeavour, effort, exertion. 2 A number, troop, assemblage; प्रलयघनघटा K. 111; कौशिकघटा U. 2. 29; 5. 6; मातंगघटा Si. 1. 64 3 A troop of elephants assembled for martial purposes. 4 An assembly.

घटिकः A waterman. -कं The hip, the posteriors.

घटिका 1 A small water-jar, bucket, a small earthen vessel; नार्यः स्मृशानघटिका इव वर्जनीयाः Pt. 1. 192; एष क्रीडति कूपयन्त्रघटिकान्यायसक्तो विधिः Mk. 10. 59. 2 A measure of time equal to 24 minutes. 3 A water-pot used in calculating the ghaṭikās of the day. 4 The ankle.

घटिच् m. The sign Aquarius of the zodiac (also called कुंभ).

घटिधम अ. One who drinks a pitcherful (of water &c.).

घटी 1 A small jar. 2 A measure of time equal to 24 minutes. 3 A small water-pot used in calculating the ghaṭikās or time of the day. -COMP -कारः a potter. -ग्रहः, -ग्राह अ. See घटग्रह. -घट्टे a machine for raising water (largely used in India), the rope and bucket of a well; see अरघट्ट. 2 a contrivance (like a clepsydra) to ascertain the ghaṭikās or time of the day.

घटोत्कचः N. of a son of Bhīma by a female demon named सिद्धिबा. [He was a very powerful person and fought valiantly in the great war between the Pandavas and Kauravas on the side of the former, but was slain by Karna with the Sakti or missile he had received from Indra; cf. Mu. 2. 15.]

घट्ट 1 A. (घट्टते), usually 10 U. (घट्टयति-ते, घट्टित) 1 To shake, stir about; as in बाधुघट्टिता लताः. 2 To touch, rub, rub the hands over; घट्टजननस्यघट्टितेष्वीणा Mk. 1. 24; Bk. 14. 2. 3 To smooth, stroke. 4 To speak spitefully or malignantly. 5 To disturb. -WITH अव to open. -परि to strike; Si. 9. 64. -वि 1 to strike down, disperse, scatter, scare away; Si. 1. 64; Bh. 3. 54. 2 to rub, strike, rub against; कारंघवाननविघट्टितवीचिमालाः Ra. 3. 8, 4. 9; Ku. 1. 9; Ki. 8. 45; Si. 8. 24, 13. 41. -सं 1 to strike. 2 to bring together, unite. 3 to gather, collect. 4 to rub, rub against or press against; R. 6. 73.

घट्टः 1 A landing place, steps on the side of a river leading to the waters (Mar. घाट). 2 Stirring, agitating. 3 A toll-station. -COMP. -कुटी a toll-station. प्रभातन्याय see under न्याय. जीविच् m. 1 a ferryman. 2 a man of a mixed tribe; (वेत्यायं रजकाज्जातः).

घट्टना 1 Shaking, moving, stirring round, agitating. 2 Rubbing. 3 A means of livelihood, practice, business, profession.

घटः A kind of dish, a sort of sauce.

घंटा 1 A bell. 2 A plate of iron mixed metal struck as a clock. COMP -अगारं a belfry. -फलकः -कं a shield furnished with small bells. -ताड a bellman. -नादः the sound of, a bell. -पथः the chief road through a village, a highway, main road; (दृश्यन्तस्तौ राजमार्गे घंटापथः स्मृतः Kauṭilya). -शब्द bellmetal. 2 the sound of a bell.

घंटिका A small bell.

घंठुः 1 A string of bells tied on a elephant's chest by way of ornament. 2 Heat, light.

घंठः A bee.

घन अ. 1 Compact, firm, hard, solid संज्ञानघ्न घनाघनः Mā. 1. 89; नासा घनास्थि Y. 3. 89; R. 11. 18. 2 Thick, close dense; घनाविरलभावः U. 2. 27; R. 8. 8 Amaru. 57. 3 Thick-set, full, full developed (as breasts); घटयति स कुचयुग्मगणे युग्ममङ्कुरिषुभिः Git. 7; अग्रतुष्कं भवति गुरु द्वौ घनकुचयुग्मौ शशिषदना Srut. 8; Bh. 1. 8; Amaru. 23.

Deep (as sound); Māl. 2. 12. 5 Uninterrupted, permanent. 6 Impenetrable 7 Great, excessive, violent. 8 Complete. 9 Auspicious, fortunate. -जः A cloud; घनोदयः प्राक् तदनंतरं ययः S. 7. 30; घनविरकलापो निःस्पन्दोऽस्य जातः V. 4. 16. 2 An iron club, a mace. 3 The body. 4 The cube of a number (in math.). 5 Extension, diffusion. 6 A collection, multitude, quantity, mass, assemblage. 7 Talc. -जं 1 A cymbal, a bell, a gong. 2 Iron. 3 Tin. 4 Skin; rind, bark. -COMP. -अत्ययः, अंतः 'disappearance of the clouds,' the season succeeding the rains, autumn; (शरदः). अंबु n. rain. आकरः the rainy season. -आगमः 'the approach of clouds,' the rainy season; यनागमः कामिजनयिषः विषे Ra. 2. 1. -आमयः the date tree. -आश्रयः the atmosphere, firmament -उपलः hail. -ओषः gathering of clouds. -कफः hail. -कालः the rainy season. -गजितं 1 thunder, peal, or thundering noise of clouds, roar or thunder. 2 a deep loud roar. -गोलकः alloy of gold and silver. -जंवालः thick mire. -तालः a kind of bird. (संस्कृतः) -तोलः the Chātaka bird. -नाभिः smoke (being supposed to be a principal ingredient in clouds; Me. 5). -नीहारः thick hoar-frost or mist. -पदवी 'the path of clouds,' firmament, sky; कामजिर्वनपदवीमेकसंख्येः Ki. 5. 34 -पाषंडः a peacock -फलं (in geom.) the solid or cubical contents of a body or of an excavation. -मूलं cube root (in math.). रसः 1 a thick juice. 2 extract, decoction 3 camphor. 4 water. -वरोः the square of a cube, the sixth power (in math.). वरुणं n. the sky; घनवरुणं सप्तपथं कुर्वन् Ki. 5. 17. -वज्रिका, -वज्री lightning. -वासः a kind of pumpkin-gourd. -बाहवः 1 Siva. 2 Indra. -वामा a. 'dark like a cloud,' deep-black, dark. (-नः) an epithet (1) of Rāma, (2) of Krishna. -समयः the rainy season. -सारः 1 camphor; घनसारनीहारहार &c. Dk. 1 (mentioned among white substances). 2 mercury. 3 water. -स्वनः the roaring of clouds -हस्तः संख्या the contents of an excavation or of a solid (in math.).

यनाघनः 1 Indra. 2 A vicious elephant or one in rut or intoxicated. 3 A thick or raining cloud.

घरुदः A grinding stone.

घरुदः a. 1 Indistinct, purring, gurgling (as a sound); घरुदरवा पतिमज्ञानं सति Māl. 5. 19 2 Murmuring, muttering (as clouds). -रः 1 An indistinct murmur, a low, murmuring or gurgling sound. 2 Noise in general. 3 A door, gate. 4 Mirth, laughter. 5 An owl. 6 A fire of chaff.

घरुद-नी 1 A bell used as an ornament. 2 A gurgle of small bells. 3 The Ganges. 4 A kind of lute.

घरुदिका 1 A bell used as an ornament. 2 A kind of musical instrument.

घरुदितं The grunting of a hog.

घर्मः 1 Heat, warmth; H. 1. 97. 2 The hot season, summer, निःस्वसहारा-युक्तमाजगम घर्मः शिवेश्वरनिबोधे R. 16. 43.

3 Sweat, perspiration; Si. 1. 58. 4 A cauldron, boiler. -COMP. -अंबुः the sun; S. 5. 14. -अंशः the rainy season.

-अंबु, अंशम् n. sweat, perspiration; S. 1. 30; Māl. 1. 37. -अचिका eruptions caused by heat and suppressed perspiration. -अचिकितः the sun; R. 11. 64. -युतिः the sun; Ki. 5. 41. -वयम् n. sweat, perspiration; Si. 9. 35.

घर्षः, -घर्षणं 1 Rubbing, friction. 2 Grinding, pounding.

घस् 1. 2. P. (वसति, वसति, वस्त) To eat, devour (a defective root used only to form certain tenses of अद्).

घस्मर a. 1 Voracious; gluttonous; दावान्तो घस्मरः Bv. 1. 34. 2 Devourer, destroyer; द्रुपद्वनपचघस्मरो द्रौणिरसि Ve. 5. 36.

घस्म a. Hurtful, injurious. -जः 1 A day; घनो गमिष्यति भविष्यति शुभदोषं Subhāsh. 2. The sun; Mv. 6. 8 -जं Saffron.

घाटः -टा The back of the neck.

घाटिकः 1 A bell-ringer. 2 A bard who sings in chorus, especially in honour of gods or kings. 3 The Dhattūra plant.

घातः 1 A blow, stroke, bruise, hit; जघात S. 3. 13; नयनशरघात Git. 10; so पार्श्वघात; शिरोघात &c. 2 Killing, hurting, destruction, slaughter; विशेषणं शुभाशयाः स खलु विघातावधिरयत् U. 3. 44; पशुघातः Git. 1; Y. 2. 159; 3. 252. 3 An arrow 4 The product (of a sum in multiplication).

-COMP. -चंद्रः the moon when in an inauspicious mansion. -तित्तिः an inauspicious lunar day. -नक्षत्रं an inauspicious constellation. -वारः an inauspicious day of the week. -स्थानं a slaughter-house, place for execution.

घातक a. Killing, destroying, a killer, destroyer, murderer &c.

घातन a. A killer, murderer. -नं 1 Striking, killing, slaughter. 2 Killing (as an animal at a sacrifice), immolating.

घातिव्य a. (नी f.) 1 Striking, killing. 2 Catching or killing (birds &c.). 3 Destructive. -COMP. -पक्षिन्, -विहगः a hawk, falcon.

घातुक a. (की f.) 1 Killing, destructive, mischievous, hurting. 2 Cruel, savage, ferocious.

घातव्य a. Proper or fit to be killed.

घारः Sprinkling, wetting.

घातिकः A kind of dish or cake prepared with clarified butter which is full of small holes; and hence one of the learned fools in the Panchatantra says on seeing the cake served to him; "दिदिष्यन्था बहुलीमघति".

घासः 1 Food 2 Meadow or pasture grass; घासाभावात् Pt. 5; घासमुष्टि परगणे श्यात् संवत्सरं तु चः Mb. -COMP. -कुंदं, -स्थानं a pasture.

घु 1 A. (घवत्, घुत्) To sound, make an indistinct noise.

घुः The indistinct sound of a pigeon.

घुद् 1. 6 P. (घटति, घटित) 1 To strike again, retaliate, resist. 2 To protest. -II. 1. A. (घोटत) 1 To come back, return. 2 To barter, exchange. घुदः, घुदिः-टी f., घुदिकः-का The ankle.

घुण् 1. 1 A. 6 P. (घणने, घृणति, घृणित) To roll, whirl, stagger, reel -II. 1 A. To take, receive.

घुणः A particular kind of insect found in timber. -COMP. -अक्षरं, -लिपिः f. an incision in wood or in the leaf of a book made by an insect or worm and resembling somewhat the form of a letter. -घायः see under ग्राय.

घुटः, -घुटकः, घुटिका The ankle.

घुडः A large black bee.

घुर 6 P. (घृति, घृति) 1 To sound, make a noise, snore, snort, grunt (as a pig, dog &c.); कः कः कुत्र न घुरघातिवृषीघोरा वृक्षकः K P. 7. 2 To be frightful or terrible. 3 To cry in distress.

घुरी The nostrils, especially of a hog; घुरीयिनघुरीघोरा घुच्छकरः K. P. 7.

घुरुरः 1 Guinea worm. 2 Snorting, growling, grumbling.

घुरुरी The grunting of a hog.

घुरुरुरारवः A sort of pigeon.

घुर 1. 1 P., 10 U. (घोषति, घोषयति, घोषित, घृत् or घोषित) 1 To sound, make any sound or noise. 2 To cry or proclaim aloud, announce or declare publicly; स स पाषाणे तातां दुष्यन् इति घुर्यतां S. 6. 22; घोषयतु मन्मथनिदेशं Git. 10; इति घोषयतीव दिविः करिष्या हलिपकाहः कण्ठः H. 2. 86; R. 9. 10. -WITH आ 1 to proclaim aloud, announce publicly; Bk. 3. 2. 2 to weep aloud, announce publicly; Bk. 3. 2. 2 to weep aloud.

-उद् to proclaim aloud, announce publicly. -II. 1 A. (घुरते) To be beautiful or brilliant.

घुरुरणं Saffron; यत्र कीर्णां मन्मथघुरुरणलेप-नीणा कुपयती Vikr. 18. 31.

घूकः An owl. -COMP. -अरिः a crow.

घूर् 1 A., 6 P. (घूर्ते, घूर्ति, घूर्ति) To roll about, move to and fro, whirl, turn round, shake, reel,

stagger; घोषिताननिमंश्च कुर्णविभ्रानतिशब्दं वि
चूर्णं Si. 10. 32; अथास्तेष्विदृशेषु Bk.
15. 32, 118; Si. 11. 13; अथापि नां वरत-
जागरणं च P. 5. -Caus. (चूर्णयति-ने)
To cause to shake, reel or roll about;
नयनाभिरुणानि घूर्णयन् Ku. 4. 12; Si. 2. 16;
Bh. 1. 89; (with prepositions like
अ, वि the root retains the same
meaning).

चूर्ण a Shaking, moving to and fro.
-COMP. -चार्णुः a whirl wind.

चूर्णनं, -ना Shaking, reeling, whirl-
ing or turning round, revolving;
मौलिचूर्णनचलत् Git. 9; चूर्णनमात्रपदनमना-
दर्शनादिकृत् S. D.

चु 1 P. (चुति, चुन) To sprinkle.
-II. 10 U. (चारयति-ने, चारित), To
sprinkle over, wet, moisten. -WITH
अभि to sprinkle. -अ to sprinkle.

चू 8 P. (चूर्णति, चूण) To shine,
burn.

चूणा 1 Compassion, pity, tender-
ness; तां विलोक्य वनतादये चूणां पत्रिणा सह
मुनेश्च रावणः R. 11. 17; 9. 81; Ki. 15.
13. 2 Disgust, aversion, contempt;
तस्याज तोषं पश्यदुष्टे चूणां च वीणाकण्ठिने विनेने
N. 3. 60; 1. 20; R. 11. 65. 3
Reproach, censure.

चूणालु a. Compassionate, merciful,
tender-hearted.

चूणिः 1 Heat, sunshine. 2 A ray of
light. 3 The sun. 4 A wave. -n.
Water. -COMP. -निविः the sun.

घृतं 1 Ghee, clarified butter;
(सर्पिर्विलीनमायं स्वाद् वीर्यते घृतं
भवेत् Say.). 2 Butter. 3 Water.
-COMP. -अक्षः, -अक्षिम् m. blazing
fire. -आहुतिः f. an oblation of
ghee. -आहः the Sarala tree. -उद्गः
'ocean of ghee', one of the seven
oceans. -ओदनः boiled rice mixed
with ghee. -कुल्या a stream of ghee.
-क्षीघ्रिः fire. -धारा a continuous
stream of ghee. -घूरः, -जरः a kind
of sweetmeat. -लेखनी a ladle for
ghee.

घृताक्षी 1 Night. 2 N. of Sarasvati
3 N. of an *apsaras*; (the following

are the principal nymphs of Indra's
heaven; घृताक्षी देवका रमा उर्वशी च विलो-
त्तमा । लक्ष्मी मंगुलोवायाः रुचयेऽनरुतो वृषेः).
-COMP. -जर्जलंभरा large cardamoms.

घृ 1 P. (घर्षति, घृष्ट) 1 To rub,
strike against; अघर्षि तत्कनककुण्डलघृष्टनाम्नं
Ch. P. 11; Pt. 1. 144. 3 To brush,
furbish, polish. 5 To crush, grind,
pound; घोषया ननु मत्स्यराजभक्षे घृष्टं न तर्हि
चन्दनं Pt. 3. 175. 4 To compete, rival
(as in तंघृष्टं q. v.). -WITH उद्ग to
scratch; चूडामणिमिच्छुवादर्षि मदीक्षितं
R. 17. 28. सं 1 to rival, emulate
compete or vie with; स प्रपञ्चः विदुषेः प्रयो-
क्तृभिः संजयश्च सह मित्रकपिदि B. 19. 36. 3
to rub, scratch.

घृष्टिः A hog. -f. 1 Grindling, pound-
ing, rubbing. 2 Emulation, rivalry,
competition.

घोटाः, घोटकः A horse. -COMP. -अरि
a buffalo.

घोटी, घोटीका A mare, horse in gene-
ral; आटीकुसंज करिषोदिविद्वानिद्रिण वाटिमुनि
क्षितिमुखां आवद. 5.

घेण (न) सः A sort of reptile.

घोषा 1 The nose; घोषोक्तं सूत्रं Mk.
9. 16. 2 The nose of a horse, snout
(of a hog); वृष्टुयामाणवोरघोषेण K. 78.

घोणिन् m. A hog.

घोटा The jujube tree.

घोर a. 1 Terrific, frightful, horri-
ble, awful; शिवायोस्त्वया पश्चाद्भूद्वये विकृतेति
ता R. 12. 39; or तर्हि कर्मणि घोरं मां निवो-
जयसि कञ्च Mb.; घोरं लोके विततमयशः U. 7.
6; Ms. 1. 50; 12. 54. 2 Violent,
vehement. -रः N. of Siva. -रा
Night. -रं 1 Horror, awfulness. 2
Poison. -COMP. आकृतिः, -दृशेण a.
frightful in appearance, terrific,
hideous. -घुषं bellmetal. -रासनः
रासिन्, -राशनम्, वाशिन्य m. a jackal.
-रूपः an epithet of Siva.

घोलः -लं Butter-milk having no
water in it; (तनु सत्सेह्यजलं मथिनं घोल-
मुच्यते Susr.)

घोषः 1 Noise, tumult, cry or sound
in general; स घोषो घातं रात्रिणां हृदयानि व्यदा-
रन् Bg. 1. 19; so रश्मि, तुर्यं, शब्द &c. 2
The thundering of clouds; स्तिम्भंभरि-
घोषं Mo. 64. 3 Proclamation. 4 Ru-
mour, report. 5 A herdman; देवयंदा-
नमादाय घोषवृद्धाभुपस्थितान् R. 1. 45. 6 A
hamlet, station of cowherds; लवणा
घोषः K. P. 2; घोषादीनाम् Mk. 7. 7. (In
gram). The soft sound heard in
the articulation of the soft consonant.
8 A Kāyastha. -रं Bellmetal.

घोषणं, -णा Proclamation, declar-
ing, or speaking aloud, public
announcement; व्याघाते जयघोषणादिषु
बलादसद्रूपानां कृतः Mu. 3. 26; R. 12. 72.
घोषयिषुः 1 A crier, bard, herald. 2
A Brāhmana. 3 A cuckoo.

घ्रा (घनी f) (Used only at the
end of comp.) Killing, destroying,
removing, curing; ब्राह्मणः, बालः,
वातः, विषः, &c. 5 one of,
taking away; गृह्यत्र, घर्षत्र &c.

घ्रा 1 P. (जिघ्रति, घ्रात-घ्राण) 1 To
smell, smell at, perceive by smell;
सुस्रक्षणि मजो हति जिघ्रन्ति भुञ्जन्तः H. 3. 14;
Bv. 1. 99. 2 To kiss. -Caus. (घ्राय-
यति) To cause to smell; Bk. 15.
109. (Prepositions like अव, अर,
उप, वि, सं &c. are added to this root
without any material change of
meaning; गंधमात्राय चोक्तः Mo. 21;
आमोदसुपजिघ्रतौ R. 1. 43; see Bk. 2. 10;
14. 12; R. 3. 3; 13. 70; Ms. 4. 209
also).

घ्राण p. p. Smelt. -ण 1 The act of
smelling; घ्राणेन सुकरो हति Ms. 3. 241. 2
Odour, scent. 3 The nose; बुद्ध्यादियाणि
चक्षुः श्रोत्रघ्राणरसनस्वग्राह्यानि Sān. K. 26;
Rs. 6. 27; Ms. 5. 135. -COMP. -हंघ्रिं
the organ or sense of smell; नासाग्रवर्ति
घ्राण T. S. -चक्षुस् a. 'having nose for
the eyes', blind (who smells out his
way). -तर्पण a. grateful or pleasant
to the nose, fragrant, odorous. (-णं)
fragrance, odour.

घ्रातिः f. 1 the act of smelling; घ्राति-
त्रेयमद्योः Ms. 11. 68. 2 The nose.

च.

चः 1 The moon. 2 A tortoise. 3 A
thief. -ind. A particle expressing
1 Copulation (and, also, as well as,
moreover) used to join words or
assertions together; (in this sense it
is used with each of the words or
assertions which it joins together,
or it is used after the last of the
words or assertions so joined, but it
never stands first in a sentence);
मनो निद्राश्च यं प्रमति च किमप्यालिखति च Mā.
1/31; तौ सुखं दुःखं च श्रीया प्रतिनन्दनः R.

1. 57; Ms. 1. 64; 3. 5; कुलं कात्या वयसा
नवेन युगेश्च तैस्तेरर्धमवययति R. 6. 79; Ms. 1.
105; 3. 115. 2 Disjunction (but,
still, yet); शान्तिमिदमाश्रमयस्ते स्फुरति च वाहुः
S. 1. 16. 3 Certainty, determination
(indeed, certainly, exactly, quite,
having the force of एव); असीमा पंथाः
तव च महिमा बाहुनस्योः G. M.; ते तु यावत्
एवाजी तावाञ्च ददशे स ते R. 12. 45. 4
Condition (if-चेत्); जीविषु वेच्छते
(=इच्छते चेद्) सुद हेतु मे गदतः शृणु Mb.;
लोमभ्राति (अस्ति चेद्) गुणेन किं Bh. 2. 45.

v. 1. 5 It is often used expletively
(पादपूर्वार्थे); सीमाः पादस्तथैव च G. M.
(Lexicographers give, besides the
above, the following senses of च
which are included in the general
idea of copulation; 1 अन्वाच्य joining
a subordinate fact with a principal
one; मो भिक्षात मां चानय; sec अन्वाच्य. 2
समाहार collective combination; as पाणी
च पादौ च पाणिपाद. 3 हतरेत्येव or mutual
connection; as वृक्षश्च मृगश्च वृक्षमृगयोर्वा. 4
समुच्चय aggregation; as पश्वति च पश्वति

च). च is frequently repeated with two assertions (1) in the sense of 'on the one hand—on the other hand,' 'though—yet,' to denote antithesis; न मुलमा सकलदुष्टा च सा किमपि वेदमनगवि-वेष्टित V. 2. 9; 4. 3; R. 16. 7; or (2) to express simultaneous or undelayed occurrence of two events (no sooner than, as soon as); ते च प्रापुर्दन्तं ब्रुये चाविपुः R. 10. 6; 3. 40; Ku. 3. 58, 66; S. 6. 7; Mā. 9. 39.

चक्र 1 U (चकति-ते, चकित) 1 To be satiated, be contented or satisfied. 2 To repel, resist.

चक्रास् 2 P. (rarely A.) (चक्रास्ति-स्ते, चक्रासित) 1 To shine, be bright; गंधर्वादि चक्रास्ति नीलगलितश्रीमोचनं लोचनं Git. 10; चक्रासतं चारुचक्षुश्चर्मणा Si. 1. 8; Bk. 3. 37. 2 (Fig.) To be happy or prosperous; वितन्वतिक्षेममदेवमात्रुकाश्विराच तस्मिन् कुत्रश्चक्रासते Ki. 1. 17. -Caus. To cause to shine, illuminate; Si. 3. 6. -With वि to shine, be bright.

चकित a. 1 Shaking, trembling (through fear); मयं, सायस्व°; a.e. 27. 2 Frightened, made to tremble, startled; व्याधानुसारचक्रिता हरिणीव वासि Mk. 1. 17; Amaru. 46; Me. 13. 3 Afraid, timid, apprehensive; चकित-विलोकितासकलदिशा Git. 2; पौलस्त्यचक्रितेश्वराः (दिशः) R. 10. 73. -तं ind. With fear, in a startled manner, alarmingly, with awe; चक्रितद्वेषमि तथापि पार्थम्य M. 1. 11; समयचक्रितं Git. 5; Sānti. 4. 4.

चक्रारः A kind of bird, the Greek partridge (said to feed on moonbeams); ज्योत्स्नापानमदालमेन वपुषा मत्ताश्च-कोरागनाः Vb. 1. 11; इतश्चकोरासि विलोकयेति R. 6. 59; 7. 25; स्फुटप्रसीधे तव वदनचंद्रमा रोचयति लोचनचक्रारं Git. 10.

चक्रं 1 The wheel of a carriage; चक्रवर्त्यवर्तते दुःखानि च सुखानि च H. 1. 173. 2 A potter's wheel. 3 A sharp circular missile weapon, a disc (especially applied to the weapon of Vishnu). 4 An oil-mill. 5 A circle, ring; कलापचक्रे निवेशनानं Rs. 2. 14. 6 A troop, multitude, collection, Si. 20. 16. 7 A realm, sovereignty. 8 A province, district, a group of villages. 9 A form of military array in a circle. 10 A circle or depression of the body. 11 A cycle, cycle of years. 12 The horizon. 13 An army, a host. 14 Section of a book. 15 A whirlpool. 16 The winding of a river. -क्रः 1 The ruddy goose (also called चक्रवाक). 2 A multitude, troop, group. -Comp. -अंगः 1 a gander having a curved neck. 2 a carriage. 3 the ruddy goose (चक्रवाक). -अटः 1 a juggler, snake-catcher. 2 a rogue, knave, cheat. 3 a particular coin, a *dināra*. आकारः, आकृति a. circular, round.

-आयुधः an epithet of Vishnu. -आवर्तः whirling or rotatory motion. -आहः, -आहयः the ruddy goose; चक्राहं गान-कुट्टं Ms. 5. 12. -ईश्वरः 1 'lord of the discus,' N. of Vishnu. 2 the officer in charge of a district. -उपजीविन् m. an oil-man. -कारकं 1 a nail. 2 a kind of perfume. -गंडुः a round pillow. -गतिः f. rotation, revolution. -गुरुः the Asoka tree. -ग्रहणं, -णी f. a rampart, an entrenchment. -चर a. moving in a circle. -चूडामणिः a round jewel in a crown or diadem. -जीवकः -जीविन् m. a potter. तर्हि N. of a holy place. दंष्ट्रः a hog. -धरः 1 an epithet of Vishnu; चक्रधरभावः R. 16. 55. 2 a sovereign, governor or ruler of a province. 3 a village tumbler or juggler. -धारा the periphery of a wheel. -नाभिः the nave of a wheel. -नामन् m. 1 the ruddy goose (चक्रवाक). 2 a pyritic ore of iron. -नायकः 1 the leader of a troop 2 a kind of perfume. -नेमिः f. the periphery or circumference of a wheel; नीचिर्गच्छयुरि च दश चक्रमिक्रेण Me. 109. -पाणिः an epithet of Vishnu. -पादः, -पादकः 1 a carriage. 2 an elephant. -पातः 1 the governor of a province. 2 an officer in charge of a division of an army. 3 horizon. -चंपुः, -बाधवः the sun. -वातः -रः बालः -लः, -ड 1 a ring, circle. 2 a collection, group, multitude, mass; कैवल्यचक्रवालं Bh. 2. 74. 3 horizon. (-लः) 1 a mythical range of mountains supposed to encircle the orb of the earth like a wall and to be the limit of light and darkness. 2 the ruddy goose. -भृत् m. 1 one who holds a disc. 2 N. of Vishnu. -भेदिनी night. -भ्रमः, -भ्रमिः f. a lathe or grindstone; आरौप्य चक्रमभिभुज्यन्तजास्वप्नेव यस्नोहेल्लितो विभाति R. 6. 32. -संभलिन् m. a species of cobra. -मुखः a hog. -यानं a wheel-carriage -यः a hog. -वर्तिन् m. 1 an emperor, universal monarch, sovereign of the world, a ruler whose dominions extend as far as the ocean (आसुदृक्षितोऽश Ak.); पुत्रनेत्र-गुणापेतं चक्रमर्तिनमायुधं S. 1. 12; तव तन्नि कुचावेतं दियते चक्रमर्तिनी । आसुदृक्षितोऽपि मवान् यत्र अत्रयः ॥ Udb; (where there is a pun on the word चक्रमर्तिन्, the other meaning being 'resembling in shape the ruddy goose', 'round'). -वाकः (की f.) the ruddy goose; ह्रीक्षिते मयि सचरे चक्रवाकीभिवेका Me. 83. -वादः 1 a limit, boundary. 2 a lampstand. 3 engaging in an action. -वातः a whirlwind, hurricane. -वृद्धिः interest upon interest, compound interest; Ms. 8. 153, 156. -च्युतः a circular array of troops. -संज्ञं tin. (-ज्ञः) the ruddy goose. -सङ्ख्यः the ruddy goose. -हस्तः an epithet of Vishnu.

चक्रक a. Wheel-shaped, circular. -कः Arguing in a circle (in logic). चक्रवत् a. 1 Wheeled. 2 Circular. -m. 1 An oilman. 2 A sovereign, emperor. 3 N. of Vishnu.

चक्राकी, चक्राकी A goose. चक्रिका 1 A heap, troop. 2 A fraudulent device. 3 The knee.

चक्रिन् m. 1 An epithet of Vishnu; Si. 13. 22. 2 A potter. 3 An oilman. 4 An emperor, a universal monarch, absolute ruler. 5 The governor of a province. 6 An ass. 7 The ruddy goose. 8 An informer. 9 A snake. 10 A crow. 11 A kind of tumbler or juggler.

चक्रिय a. Going in a carriage, being on a journey.

चक्रिवत् m. An ass; Si. 5. 8.

चक्ष 2 A. (चक्षे) (Defective in non-conjugational tenses) 1 To see, observe, perceive. 2 To speak, say, tell (with dat. of the person). With आ to speak, declare, relate, narrate, tell, teach, communicate; (with dat. of the person); R. 5. 19; 12. 55; Ms. 4. 59, 80; इत्याख्यानविद् आचक्षते Mā. 2. 2. to say or address oneself to; Rv. 1. 63. 3 to name, call. -परि 1 to declare, relate. 2 to enumerate. 3 to mention. 4 to name, call; वेदप्रदानाचार्य पितरं परिचक्षते Ms. 2. 171; Bg. 17. 13, 17. -प्र 1 to say, speak, lay down; स्वनाश्रु क्लितासितंतं दक्षति प्रेतमिति प्रचक्षते R. 8. 86. 2 to name, call; योऽस्यामनः कार-यिता ते क्षत्रं प्रचक्षते Ms. 12. 12, 2. 17, 3, 28, 10. 14. -प्रत्या to repudiate, cast off, repulse. -व्या to explain, comment upon.

चक्षुस् m. 1 A teacher, an instructor in sacred science, a spiritual teacher. 2 An epithet of Brihaspati.

चक्षुष्य a. 1 Good-looking, agreeable to the sight, pleasing, beautiful. 2 Good for the eyes. -व्या A pleasing or agreeable woman.

चक्षुः m. 1 The eye; इदं तमसि न पश्यति दीपेन विना सचक्षुरपि M. 1. 9; कृष्णसारे दृक्चक्षुः S. 1. 6; cf. words like प्राणचक्षुः, ज्ञान-चक्षुः, नयचक्षुः, चारुचक्षुः &c. 2 Sight, look, vision, the faculty of sight; चक्षुराद्येव प्रतीयते Ms. 4. 41, 42. -Comp. -नोचर a. Visible, being within the range of the eye. -दानं the ceremony of anointing the eyes of an image at the time of consecrating it. -पथः the range of sight, the horizon. -मलं the excretion of the eyes. -रोगः (चक्षुरोगः) 1 redness in the eyes. 2 'eye-love', love or liking as expressed by an exchange of glances; प्रश्नश्चरामसादु मनसोजन्यपरता Mā. 6. 15; चक्षुरोगः कोकिलेन न परकलेन B. 41 (where the word has sense 1 also). -रोगः (चक्षुरोगः) a disease of the eye.

-विषयः 1 the range of sight, ken, presence, visibility; चक्षुर्विषयव्यतिरेकः कपोतेषु H. 1; Ms. 2. 198. 2 an object of sight, any visible object. 3 the horizon. -अवस्मत् m. a serpent; Ki. 16. 42; N. 1. 2x.

चक्षुस्मत् a. 1 Seeing, furnished with eyes, endowed with the faculty of sight; तदा चक्षुस्मतां प्रीतिरासीत् समरसा द्वयाः R. 4. 18; ता 4. 13. 2 Having a clear sight or good eyes.

चञ्जुः, -रः 1 A tree. 2 A carriage. 3 A vehicle in general (n. also).

चक्रमण 1 Moving or going about, walking; निषे चक्रमणं रात्री Chāp 97. चक्रे स चक्रमणचक्रमणच्छलेन N. 1. 144. 2 Going slowly or tortuously.

चञ्च 1 P. (चञ्चति, चञ्चति) 1 To move, wave, shake; समरशिरसि चञ्चलचक्रुश्चक्रुः U. 5. 2. Māl. 5. 23; चञ्चलं Nāg. 4; चञ्चलराग Gīt. 1. 2 to dangle about; विलपति हसति विषादति रोदिति चञ्चति मुञ्चति तां Gīt. 4.

चञ्चः 1 A basket. 2 A measure of length equal to 5 fingers (चञ्चलं मासं).

चञ्चरिन् m. The large black bee; करी वरीरिति चेद् दिशं सतिरिति कां । स्थिरी चरीरिति चेत् चञ्चरिति चञ्चरी Udb.

चञ्चरीकः A large black bee; बुलुक-यति मदीयां चेतना चञ्चरीकः R. G. कुवलाया विमुक्तमकरंदसाया अपि चञ्चरीकः । प्रणयप्रसूतयेन य-भंजनकातरभाषीतः ॥ Vb. 1. 4; Vikr. 1. 2; Bv. 1. 48.

चञ्चल a. 1 Moving, shaking, trembling, tremulous; श्रुत्वा भीतहरीणि-शिशुचञ्चलाक्षी Ch. P. 27; चञ्चलकुंडल Gīt. 7; Amaru. 79. 2 (Fig.) Inconstant, fickle, unsteady; भोगा मेघवितानमण्डलित-सत्त्वोदमिनीचञ्चलाः Bh. 3. 54; Ki. 2. 19; मनश्चञ्चलमस्थिरं Bg. 6. 26. -लः 1 The wind. 2 A lover. 3 A libertine. -ला 1 Lightening. 2 Lakshmi, the goddess of wealth.

चञ्चल 1 Anything made of cane. 2 A straw-man, doll.

चञ्चु a. 1 Celebrated, renowned, known. 2 Clever (as अक्षरचञ्चु) see चञ्चु. -चुः A deer. -चुः, -चुः f. A beak, bill. -Comp. -चुटः, -चुटः the bill of a bird when shut; चञ्चुटं चपलयति चकोर-पोताः R. G.; Bv. 2. 99; अनोपि चञ्चुट-मौनमुद्रा विहायसा तेन विहस्य भूयः N. 3. 99; भलिचञ्चुटप्रेन पक्ष्ती 2. 2, 4; Amaru. 1. 1. -प्रहारः a peck with the beak. -भृत्, -भृते, m. a bird. -रुचिः the tailor-bird.

चञ्चुर a. Clever, expert.

चट 1 P. (चटति, चटति) To break, fall off, separate. -II. 10 U. (चाट-यति-ने) 1 To kill, injure. 2 To pierce, break. -WITU उच् 1 to scare away, terrify, frighten. 2 to root out, remove, destroy; N. 3. 7. 3 to kill, injure.

चटकाः A sparrow.

चटका, चटिका A hen-sparrow.

चटुः -टु n. Kind or flattering words; see चाटु. -टुः The belly.

चटुल a. 1 Trembling, tremulous, unsteady, moving about, shaking; आयस्तमैक्षत जलश्रद्धालापद Si. 5, 6; नासाति-मात्रचटुलैः स्मरतः सुनेत्रैः R. 9. 58; चटुल-शाकरोद्वतनप्रेक्षितामे Me. 40. 2 Fickle, inconstant (as love &c.); किं लब्धं चटुल त्वयेह नयता सौम्यायमतां दृशां Amaru. 14; चटुलमेष्ठा इयितेन 71. 3 Fine, beautiful, agreeable; इति चटुलचाटुपदुचात् सुखेति राधिकायि वचनजातं Gīt. 10. -ला Lightening.

चटुलोल, चटुलोल a. 1 Tremulous. 2 Lovely, beautiful. 3 Talking sweet words.

चण a. (At the end of comp.) Renowned, celebrated, skilled in, famous for; अक्षरचणः. -णः The chick-pea.

चणकः Chick-pea; उद्यतिरिति हि चणकः शकः किं प्राट्टकं मंक्तं Pt. 1 132.

चंड a. 1 (a) Fierce, violent, impetuous, passionate, angry, wrathful; अधिकधेनोरपराधचंडात् श्रोः कृशाश्रुप्रतिमाद् विभेति R. 2. 49; M. 3. 20; see चंडी below. 2 Hot, warm; as in चंडाश्रु. 3 Active, quick. 4 Pungent, acrid. -इ 1 Heat, warmth. 2 Passion, wrath. -Comp. -अश्रुः, -वीर्यितः, -मातुः the sun. -ईश्वरः a form of Siva. -सुहा a form of Durgā; (=चासुहा q. v.). -सुयः a wild animal. -विक्रम a. of impetuous valour, fierce in prowess.

चंडा, -डी f. 1 An epithet of Durgā. 2 A passionate or angry woman; चंडी चंडं हेतुमयुता मां M. 3. 21; चंडी मातृवत्पुत्रपादपतिं जातानुतापि सा V. 4. 28; R. 12. 5; Me. 105. -Comp. -ईश्वरः, -पतिः an epithet of Siva; पुण्यं यायास्त्रिभुवनपरीधेम चंडीश्वरस्य Me. 33.

चंडालः The fragrant oleander.

चंडालकः, -कः A short petticoat.

चंडाल a. Wicked or cruel in deeds, of black deeds (कुरकर्मन्); cf. कर्मचंडाल. -लः A general name for the lowest and most despised of the mixed castes originating from a Sudra father and a Brāhman mother. 2 A man of this caste, an outcast; चंडालः किमयं द्विजातिरथवा Bh. 3. 56; Ms. 5. 131; 10. 12, 16; 11. 175. -Comp. -चण्डी the lute of a Chāṇḍāla, a common or vulgar lute.

चंडालिका The lute of a Chāṇḍāla. चंडिका N. of Durgā.

चंडिमन् m. 1 Passion, violence, impetuosity, wrath, 2 Heat, warmth. चंडिलः A barber.

चटुर num. a. (always in pl.; चत्वार m. चत्वारः f.; चत्वारि n.) Four; चत्वारो वयस्-स्त्रिजः V. 1. 22; चत्वारोऽवस्था बाल्यं कौमारं शौचनं वार्षिकं चेति; चत्वारि श्रृंगं त्रयोऽस्य पादाः

&c.; तेषां मासान् गमय चतुरे लोचने नीलविला Me. 110. [In comp. the र of चतुर is changed to a visarga (which in some cases becomes र्, र्, or remains unchanged) before words beginning with hard consonants]. COMP. -अंशः a fourth part. -अय a. having 4 members, quadripartite (-च) 1 a complete army consisting of elephants, chariots, cavalry, and infantry; एको हि सैन्यवरो नलिनीदलस्यो दृष्टः करोति चतुर्यवलाधिपत्यं Si. Til. 4; चतुर्यवलो राजा जयतीं वज्रमानयेत् । अहं पंचांगवलाकाहं वज्रमानयेत् Subhāsh. 2 a sort of chess. -अंत a. bordered on all sides; दृष्ट्वा चिराय चतुरंतमहीसपत्नी S. 4. 19. -अंत, the earth. अशीत a. eighty-fourth. अशीति- a. or f. eighty-four. -अक्ष, -अक्ष a. (for अक्षि-क्षि) 1 four-cornered, quadrangular; R. 6. 10. 2 asymmetrical, regular or handsome in all parts; चतुरं नत्वाश्च-तुलं शोभते वयः Ku. 1. 32. (अक्ष, -च) a square. -अहं period of four days. -आ-ननः an epithet of Brāhmā; तत्साधुपत्तावि श्येच्छया वितरतानि सहे चतुरानन Udb -आअमं the four orders or stages of the religious life of a Brāhman. -उत्तर a. increasing by four. -कर्ण (चतुर्कर्ण) a. heard by two persons only. -कोण (चतुष्कोण) a. square, quadrangular. (-जः) a square, tetragon, any quadrilateral figure. -गतिः 1 the supreme soul. 2 a tortoise. -गुण a. four-times, four-fold, quadruple. -चत्वारिंशत् (चतुश्चत्वारिंशत्) a. forty-four; रिंश forty-fourth. -नवत (चतुर्नवत) a. ninety-fourth, or with ninety-four added; चतुर्नवतं शतं 'one hundred and ninety-four'. -दंत an epithet of Airāvata, the elephant of Indra. -दश a. fourteenth. -दशान् a. fourteen. -रत्नानि (pl.) the fourteen 'jewels' churned out of the ocean; (their names are contained in the following popular Mangalāshṭaka:—लक्ष्मीं कौमुद-पारिजातकहृद धन्वंतरिश्रद्धमा गावो कामदुषाः सुरेश्वर-गजो रंभादिदेवांगनाः । अथः सप्तमुखो विषं हरिभुजः शंखोऽश्वत्थं चांद्रो रत्नानि चतुर्दश प्रतिदिक् कुट्यः सदा मंगलं) ॥ -विद्याः (pl.) the fourteen lores; (they are:—चंडगमिष्ठिता वेदा धर्मशास्त्रे पुराणकं । मीमांसा तर्कमणि व यता विद्याश्चतुर्दश ॥). -चतुर् the fourteenth day of a lunar fortnight. -दिशं the four quarters taken collectively. -दिश ind. towards the four quarters, on all sides. -द्वोलः, -लं a royal litter. -द्वार 1 a house with four entrances on four sides, 2 four doors taken collectively. -नवति a. or f. ninety-four. -पंच a. (चतुः पंच or चतुष्पंच) four or five. पंचाशत् f. (चतुः पंचाशत् or चतुष्पंचाशत्) fifty four. -पयः (चतुः पयः or चतुष्पयः) (-यं also) a place where four roads meet, a crossway; Ms. 4. 39, 9. 264. (-यः) a Brāhman. -पद a. (चतुष्पदः) 1

having four feet. 2 consisting of four limbs. (चुः) a quadruped. (-र्ही) a stanza of four lines; पद्यं चतुष्पदी तच्च वृत्तं जनिविति द्विधा Chand. M. 1. पाठी (चतुष्पाठी) a school for Brāhmanas in which the four Vedas are taught and repealed. -पाणिः (चतुर्पाणिः) an epithet of Vishnu. -पाद्-द्व (चतुष्पाद् द) a. 1 quadruped. 2 consisting of four members or parts. (-म्) 1 a quadruped. 2 (in law) a judicial procedure (trial of suits) consisting of four processes; i. e. plea, defence rejoinder and judgment. -पादुः an epithet of Vishnu. (-हु न्) 1 a square. -भङ्ग the aggregate of the four ends of human life (पुरुषार्थः); i. e. धर्म, अर्थ, काम and मोक्ष. -भागः the fourth part, a quarter. -भुज् a. 1 quadrangular. 2 having four arms; Bg. 11. 46. (-म्) an epithet of Vishnu; R. 16. 3. (-म्) a square. -मासं a period of four months; (reckoned from the 11th day in the bright half of आषाढ to the 11th day in the bright half of कार्तिक). -मुख having four faces. (-स्त्रः) an epithet of Brahmin; वनः सर्वं चतुर्मुखम् R. 10. 22. (-खं) 1 four faces; Ku. 2. 17. 2 a house with four entrances. -युग् the aggregate of the four Yugas or ages of the world. -चारं (चतुरारं) an aggregate of four nights. -ब्रह्मः an epithet of Brahmin. -वर्गः the four ends of human life taken collectively (पुरुषार्थः); i. e. धर्म, अर्थ, काम and मोक्ष; R. 10. 22. -वर्णः the four classes or castes of the Hindus; i. e. ब्राह्मण, क्षत्रिय, वैश्य and शूद्र; चतुर्वर्णमयो लोकः R. 10. 22. -वर्षिका a cow four years old. -विंश a. 1 twenty-four. 2 having twenty-four added; as चतुर्विंश ज्ञातं (124). -विंशति a. or f. twenty-four. -विंशतिक a. consisting of twenty-four. -विद्य a. one who has studied the four Vedas. -विद्या the four Vedas. -विध a. of four sorts or kinds, fourfold. -वेद a. familiar with the four Vedas. (-दुः) the supreme soul. -व्यूहः N. of Vishnu. (-हः) medical science. -शालं (चतुः शालं, चतुर्शालं, चतुःशाली, चतुर्शाली) a square of four buildings, a quadrangle enclosed by four buildings. -षट्ति a. or f. sixty-four. -कलाः (pl.) the sixty-four arts. -सप्तति a. or f. seventy-four. -स्वप्न-य a. four years old; (the f. of this word ends in आ if it refers to an inanimate object, and in ई if it refers to an animal). -शौचकं the four priests taken collectively.

चतुर a. 1 Clever, skilful, ingenious, sharp-witted; सर्वात्मना रतिकथाचतुरैव इती Mu. 3. 2; Amaru. 15, 44; सुगया जहार चतुरैव कामिनी R. 9. 69; 18. 15. 2 Quick, swift. 3 Charming, beautiful.

lovely, agreeable; न पुनरिति यत् चतुरं वयः R. 9. 47; Ku. 1. 47; 3. 5; 5. 49. —रे 1 Cleverness, ingenuity. 2 An elephant's stable.

चतुर्थ a. (र्थ f.) The fourth. -र्थ A quarter, a fourth part. -Comp. -आश्रयः the fourth stage of a Brāhmana's religious life, *Sannyāsa*. -भाज् a. receiving a fourth part of every source of income from the subjects, as a king; (this is allowed only in times of financial embarrassments, the usual share being a sixth.).

चतुर्थक a. The fourth. -कः A fever that returns or is repeated every four days, a quartan.

चतुर्थी 1 The fourth day of a lunar fortnight. 2 The dative case (in gram.). -Comp. -कर्मन् n. the ceremonies to be performed on the fourth day of the marriage.

चतुर्था ind. In four ways, fourfold.

चतुष्क a. 1 Consisting of four. 2 Increased by four; द्विकं त्रिकं चतुष्कं च चतुष्कं च ज्ञातं समं Ma. 8. 142 (i. e. 102, 103, 104, or 105, or interest at the rate of 2 to 5 per cent). -ऊकं 1 A collection of four. 2 A crossway. 3 A quadrangular courtyard. 4 A hall resting on (four) pillars, a hall or saloon in general; Ku. 5. 69, 7. 9. -ऊकी 1 A large four-sided pond. 2 A mosquito curtain.

चतुष्टय a. (सी f.) Four-fold, consisting of four; ग्रामस्य कवेस्तस्य चतुष्टयमस्मीरिता । प्रवृत्तिरासीच्छब्दानां चरितार्था चतुष्टयी । Ku. 2. 17. -यं A group or collection of four; एकैकमन्यनर्थाय किञ्च यत्र चतुष्टयं H. Pr. 11; Ku. 7. 62; मासचतुष्टयस्य योजनं H. 1. 2 A square.

चत्वरं 1 A quadrangular place or courtyard. 2 A place where many roads meet; सस्रुत्वेति चत्वरं विवसति Mk. 2. 3 A levelled spot of ground prepared for a sacrifice.

चत्वारिंशत् f. Forty.

चत्वालः 1 A hole in the ground prepared for an oblation or for the sacrificial fire. 2 Kusa grass. 3 Womb.

चद् 1 U. (चदति-त्) To ask, beg.

चदिरः 1 The moon. 2 Camphor. 3 An elephant. 4 A snake.

चन ind. Not, not also, even not (not used by itself but used in combination with the pronoun किम् or its derivatives, such as कद्, कथं, कः, कदा, कुत्र; to which it imparts an indefinite sense; see under किम्). Note—Some regard चन to be not a separate word, but a combination of च and न.

चंद् 1 P. (चन्ति, चन्ति) 1 To shine, to be glad or rejoiced.

चंद्रः 1 The moon. 2 Camphor.

चंद्रान्नं Sandal, (the tree, the wood, or any unctuous preparation of the wood, held in high estimation as a perfume and refrigerant application); अतलाया मुद्रचंदनपरी R. 8. 71; मणिचकाराः सरसं च चंद्रं शुभां शिथं पाति जनस्य सेवना It. 1. 2; एवं च भाषते लोकश्रेष्ठं किल श्रुतिर्ले। पुत्रावस्य मयशिशुनादितिचित्ते Pt. 5. 20, विना मलयमन्त्रं चंद्रं न प्रवेति 1. 41. -Comp. -अच्छल, -निरिः, -अश्रुः the Malaya mountain. -उदकं sandal-water. -हृत्तं cloves. -साराः the most excellent sandal-wood.

चंदिरः 1 An elephant. 2 The moon; अपि च नादसंयुतिविशेषा विमलशारदचंदिरचंदिका Br. 1. 113; सुहृदसुखचंदिरं विरिधिं चकोरा गता 4. 1.

चंद्रः 1 The moon; यथा प्रकृष्टानांचंद्रः R. 4. 12; हनचंद्रा तमभव कोटुही 8. 37; नहि संतति ज्योत्स्ना चंद्राद्यालयेननि H. 1. 61; सुखं, चंद्रः &c.; पदार्थचंद्रं शरास्त्रियाना Ku. 7. 26 (for mythological account see सोम). 2 The moon, as a planet. 3 Camphor; विंशपनस्याधिकचंद्रमागताविभावना-चापललाप पांडुरा N. 1. 51. 4 The eye in a peacock's tail. 5 Water. 6 Gold. (Used at the end of comp. चंद्र means 'excellent', 'eminent', or 'illustrious'; as पुरुषचंद्रः 'a moon of men', an excellent or illustrious man). -द्रा 1 the cardamoms. 2 An open hall only furnished with a roof. -Comp. -अंशुः a moonbeam. -अर्धः the half moon. -चूडामणिः, मोलिः, निखरः epithets of Siva. -आतपः 1 moon-light. 2 awning. 3 an open hall only furnished with a roof. -आत्मजः, ओरतः, -जः, -जातः, -जनयः, चंद्रः, -पुत्रः the planet Mercury. -आमन a. moon-faced. (-नः) an epithet of Kārtikeya. आपीडः an epithet of Siva. -आभासः 'false moon', an appearance in the sky resembling the real moon. -आहवः camphor. -हृदा a lotus plant, or a collection of lotuses, blossoming during the night. -उदयः moon-rise. -उपलः the moonstone. -कांतः the moon-stone (supposed to ooze away under the influence of the moon); द्रवति च तिमिरमवृत्ते चंद्रकांतः U. 6. 12; Si. 4. 58; Anuru. 57; Bh. 1. 21; Māl. 1. 24. (-नः -सं) the white water-lily blossoming during the night. (-सं) sandal-wood. -कला a digit of the moon; राक्षोऽक्षकला-विधानचरी द्वास्तमासाय मे Māl. 5. 28. -कांत 1 a night. 2 moon-light. -कांतः moon-light. (-म्) silver. -क्षयः the new-moon-day or the last day of a lunar month (अमा) when the moon is not visible. -युद्धं the fourth sign of the zodiac, Cancer. -मोक्षः the world of the moon, lunar sphere. मोलिका moon-light. -महर्ष

an eclipse of the moon. -चंचला a small fish. -चूडः, -मौलिः, -शेखरः, चंद्रावलिः epithets of Siva; रहस्यपालम्पन चंद्रावलिः Ku. 5. 58, 86; R. 6. 34. -दुखः (m. pl.) 'the wives of the moon', the 27 lunar mansions mythologically regarded as so many daughters of Duksha and married to the moon. -द्युतिः sandalwood (-f.) moonlight. -नामन्. m. camphor. -पाद्ः a moonbeam; Mo. 70; Mā. 3. 12. -प्रभा moonlight. -चाला 1 large cardamoms. 2 moonlight. -विह्वः the sign for the nasal (ः). -भस्मन् n. camphor. -भामा N. of a river in the south. -भ्रासः a sword; see चंद्रास. -धूति n. silver. नतिः the moon-stone रेखा, -लेखा the digit or streak of the moon. -रेणुः a plagiarist. -लोकः the world of the moon. -लोहकः, -लोहः, -लोहक Silver. -वंशः the lunar race of kings, the second great line of royal dynasties in India. -वदन् a. moon faced. -व्रतं a kind of vow or penance. -चांद्राण q. v. -शाला 1 a room on the top (of a house &c.); R. 13. 40. 2 moonlight. -शालिका a room on the top of a house. -शिला the moon-stone; Bk 11. 15. -संज्ञः camphor. -संभवः N. of Budha or Mercury. (-वर) small cardamoms. -सालोक्यं attainment of the lunar heaven. -हन् n. an epithet of Rāhu. -हासः 1 a glittering sword. 2 the sword of Rāvana; हे पाणवः किमिति बांधव चंद्रहासं B. 1. 56, 61. 3 N. of a king of Kerala, son of Sudhārmika. [He was born under the Mūla asterism and his left foot had a redundant toe; for this his father was killed by his enemies, and the boy was left an orphan in a state of destitution. After much exertion he was restored to his kingdom. He became a friend of Krishna and Arjuna when they came to the South in the course of their wanderings with the sacrificial horse]

चंद्रकः 1 moon. 2 The eye in a peacock's tail. 3 A fingernail. 4 A circle of the moon's shape (formed by a drop of oil thrown into water).

चंद्रकिन् m. A peacock; Si. 3. 49.

चंद्रमन् m. The moon; नक्षत्रताराग्रहसंकुलादि ज्योतिष्मर्ता चंद्रमन्सैव राशिः R. 6. 22.

चंद्रिका 1 Moonlight; इतः सृजिः का सल्लु चंद्रिकाया यदभिमन्वुत्तरीकरोति N. 3. 116; R. 19. 39; काशुकेः कुम्भीलकैश्च परिहर्तव्या चंद्रिका M. 4. 2 (At the end of comp.) Elucidation, throwing light on the subject treated; अलंकारचंद्रिका, काव्यचंद्रिका; cf. कौस्तुभे. 3 Illumination. 4 A large cardamom. 5 The river Chandrabhāgā. 6 The Mallikā creeper. -COMP. -अंबुजं the white lotus opening at moonrise. -द्रावः

the moon-stone. पाचिन् m. the Chakora bird.

चंद्रिलः 1 A barber. 2 An epithet of Siva.

चप् 1 P. (चपति) To console, soothe -II. 10 U. (चपयति ते) To grind, pound, knead.

चपटः चपट q. v.

चपल a. 1 Shaking, trembling, tremulous; कल्याणोभिः पवनचपलैः शाश्विनी पौत-दुला S. 1 15; चपलायाक्षी Ch. P. 3. 2 Unsteady, fickle, inconstant, wavering; Sānti. 2. 11; चपलमति &c. 3 Frail, transient, momentary; कलिनीद्व-गतजलमतिनरलं तद्रूपीयितमविश्वचपल Māhā M. 5. 4 Quick, nimble, agile; (यत) शैशवाचपलमप्यशोभत K. 11. 8. 5 Inconsiderate, rash; cf. चपल. -रुः 1 A fish. 2 Quicksilver. 3 The Chātaka bird. 4 Consumption. 5 A sort of perfume.

चपला 1 Lightning; कुशककुम्भ चपला-सुप्तं रतिपतिश्चक्रानने Gīt 7. 2 An unchaste or disloyal wife. 3 Spirituous liquor. 4 Lakshmi, the goddess of wealth. 5 The tongue. -COMP. जनः a fickle or unsteady woman; Si. 9. 16.

चपेटः 1 The palm of the hand with the fingers extended. 2 A blow with the open hand.

चपेटा, चपेटिका A blow with open hand; संदिक्कोपाध्यायः शिष्याय चपेटिकां ददाति Mbh.

चप् 1 P (यन्ति, चात) 1 To drink sip, drink off; चवाम मधु माध्याक Bk. 14. 94. 2 To eat. -WITH आ (आचामति) 1 To sip, drink off, lick; नाचधे हिममपि वारि वारणेन Ki. 7. 34; Bv. 4. 38; U. 4. 1. 2 To lick up, dry or drink up, absorb; आचामति स्वेदवानुले ने R. 15. 20, 9. 68. चमत्करणं, चमत्कारः, चमत्कृतिः f. 1 admiration, surprise 2 Show, spectacle. 3 Poetical charm, that which constitutes the essence of poetry; चैतश्चमत्कृतिपदं कवित्ववर्णा Bv. 3 1. तद्वेषया पाच्यस्थेव चमत्कारिणा K. P. 1.

चमरः A kind of deer. रः -रं A chowrie most usually made of the tail of Chamara. -री The female Chamara; यस्वार्थयुक्तं गिरियजशब्दं कुर्वति बालव्यजनैश्चमरः Ku. 1. 1, 48; Si. 4. 60. Me. 53. -COMP. -पुच्छं the tail of a Chamara used as a fan. (-च्छः) a squirrel.

चमरिकाः The Kovidāra tree.

चमसः -सं A vessel (can, ladle &c.) used at sacrifices for drinking the Soma juice; Y. 1. 183 (also चमसी).

चम् 1 An army (in general). पश्येता पंडितराणांमाचार्यं महतीं चम् Bg. 1. 3; वासवीनां चम्पू Me 43; गजवती जवतविहया चम्पू R. 9. 10. 2 A division of an army consisting of 729 elephants, as many cars, 2187 horses, and 3645 foot. -COMP. -चरः a soldier,

warrior. -वधः-वः, -वतिः the leader of an army, a general, commander R. 13. 74. -वरः an epithet of Siva.

चम्पूः 4 kind of deer; चवामसं चम्पू चम्पूवर्णा Si. 1. 8.

चम्पू 10 U (चपयति ते) To go, move.

चम्पूः 1 A tree bearing yellow, fragrant flowers. 2 A kind of perfume. कं-A flower of this tree; अयापि तां कनकचम्पूकदानां च. P. 1. -COMP. -माला 1 N. of a neck-ornament worn by women. 2 a garland of Champaka flowers. 3 kind of metre (see app.). -चम्पू a species of plantain.

चम्पूकालुः The jack or breadfruit tree.

चम्पूकावरी, चम्पा, चम्पावरी N. of an ancient city on the Ganges, capital of the Angas and identified with the modern Bhagalpura.

चम्पालुः चम्पालु q. v.

चम्पूः f. A kind of elaborate and highly artificial composition in which the same subject is continued through alterations in prose and verse; गद्यपद्यमं काव्यं चम्पूरित्यभिधीयते S. D. 569; for instance भोजचम्पू, नलचम्पू; भारतचम्पू &c.

चम्पू 1 A. (चरते) To go to or towards, move.

चयः 1 An assemblage, collection, multitude, heap, mass, चयविषयमित्यवधारितं पुरा Si. 1. 3; मुद्रा चयः U. 2. 9 a lump of clay; कचानां चयः Bh. 1. 5 a braid of hair; so चमरीचयः Si. 4. 60 कुसुमचय, तुषारचय. &c. 2 A mound of earth raised to form the foundation of a building. 3 A mound of earth raised from the ditch of a fort. 4 A rampart. 5 The gate of a fort. 6 A seat, stool. 7 A pile of buildings, any edifice. 8 Stacked wood.

चयनं 1 The act of collecting (especially flowers &c.). 2 Pilling, heaping.

चर 1 P. (चरति, चरित) 1 To walk, move, go about, roam, wander; नडा शंका इति शिशो मंदमदं चरति S. 1. 15 (चर may mean here 'to graze' also); इन्द्रियाणां हि चरतां Bg. 2. 67; कण्यश्चेत्परित्यक्तं राम-स्थेव मनोरथाः R. 12. 59; Ms. 2. 23, 6. 68; 8. 236; 9. 306; 10. 55. 2 To practise, perform, observe; चरतः किल दुश्चरं तपः R. 8. 79; Y. 1. 60; Ms. 3. 30. 3 To act, behave towards, conduct oneself (oft. with loc of the person) चरतीनां च कामना Ms. 5. 90; 9. 287; आत्मनस्त्वर्चधृतेषु यश्चेत् Mb.; तस्यां चं साङ्गनाचरः R. 1. 76 (where the root may be also आचर). 4 To graze; वृचिरे हि चरन् हासं H. 3. 9. 5 To eat, consume. 6 To be engaged in, be busy with. 7 to live, continue to be, continue in any state. -Caus. (चारयति) 1 To

cause to move or go. 2 To send, direct, move. 3 To drive away. 4 To cause to perform or practice. 5 To cause to copulate. WITH अति 1 to transgress, violate, disobey. 2 To offend. -अनु to follow. -अन्या to imitate, follow. -अप 1 to transgress, offend. 2. to disregard. -अभि 1 to offend, trespass. 2 to be faithless to (as a husband), betray; Ms. 5. 162; 9. 102. 3 to conjure, charm; तथैवाभिरुचि Y. 1. 205; 3. 289. -आ 1 to act, practise, do, perform; तपस्विभ्यश्च विनयमाचरति S. 1. 25; त्वं च तस्यैवमाचरे V. 5. 20; R. 1. 89; Ms. 5. 156; न चाप्याचरितः पूर्वैरेवं धर्मः Mb. 2 to act or behave towards, treat; पुत्रमिवाचरेत् शिष्यं Sk.; पुत्रं मित्रवदाचरेत् Chap. 11. 3 to wander, roam over or about. 4 to resort to, follow; R. 4. 44. -उद् 1 to go upwards; rise, issue or go forth; Si. 17. 52. 2 to rise, appear forth, rise (as a voice); उच्चार निन्दारं मसि तस्याः R. 9. 73; 15. 46; 16. 87; कोलाहलश्चिह्निकृत्वरत् K. 27. 3 to utter, pronounce; शब्द उच्चरति एव मामगात् R. 11. 73. 4 to empty the body by evacuations, void one's excrement; तिरस्कृतोच्चरेत् श्लेष्मणश्च वृणोति Ms. 4. 49. 5 (Used in the Atm.) (a) to transgress; stray or deviate from; Bk. 8. 31. (b) to rise up to, ascend; N. 5. 48. (-Caus.) to cause to utter, pronounce. -उप 1 to serve, attend, wait upon; गिरिसुपचर चरत्वं सा सुकेशी Ku. 1. 60; समसुपचर भद्रे सुप्रियं चाप्रियं च Bk. 1. 31; R. 5. 62; Ms. 3. 193. 2 to attend on (as a patient), treat (medically), nurse. 3 to act or deal towards. 4 to approach. -दुस् to cheat, deceive. -परि 1 to go or walk about. 2 to serve, wait or attend upon; Ms. 2. 243; Bh. 3. 40. 3 to take care of, nurse, tend. -प्र 1 to walk about, stalk forth. 2 to spread, be prevalent or current. 3 to prevail (as a custom). 4 to set about (anything), proceed, to work; Ms. 9. 284. (-Caus.) to cause to wander about. -वि 1 to wander about, roam over; R. 2. 8; Me. 115. 2 to do, perform, practise. 3 to act, deal, behave. (-Caus.) 1 to think, reflect or meditate upon. 2 to discuss, debate; R. 14. 46. 3 to calculate, estimate, take into account consider; परेषामात्मनश्चैव यो विचार्य बलाबलं Pt. 3; सुविचार्य यत्कृतं H. 1. 22. व्यभि 1 to go astray, deviate from. 2 to transgress against, be faithless to. 3 to act crookedly. -सं (Atm. when used with the instrumental of a conveyance) 1 to move, walk, go, pass, walk about; सन्नेः सप्तचरान्ये Bk. 8. 32; कविस्थया संचरते

सुराणां R. 13. 19; N. 6. 57; संचरतां वनानां Ku. 1. 6. 2 to practise, perform. 3 to pass over, be transferred to. (-Caus.) 1 to cause to go about, lead, conduct; S. 5. 5. 2 to cause to spread, circulate. 3 to transmit, communicate, pass over, deliver over to (as a disease &c.). 4 to turn out to graze.

चर a. (री. f.) 1 Moving, going, walking (at the end of comp.). 2 Trembling, shaking. 2 Moveable; see चराचर below Ms. 3. 201; Bg. 13. 15. 4 Animate; Ms. 5. 29; 7. 15. 5 (Used as an affix) formerly, late; आद्यचर 'one who was formerly rich'; so देवदत्तचर, अनापकचर late teacher &c. -रः 1 A spy. 2 A wag-tail. 3 A game played with dice and men. 4 A cowrie. 5 The planet Mars. 6 (Hence) Tuesday. -Comp. -अचर a moveable and immoveable; चराचरणां वृत्ताया इतिरायाना. मतः Ku. 6. 67; 2. 5; Bg. 11. 43. (-रे) 1 the aggregate of all created things, the world; Ms. 1. 57, 63; 3. 75; Bg. 11. 7; 9. 10. 2 the sky, the atmosphere. -द्रव्यं a moveable thing. -मूर्तिः an idol which is carried about in procession.

-चरकः 1 A spy. 2 A wandering mendicant, a vagrant.

चरटः The wag-tail.

चरणः -ण 1 A foot; शिरसि चरण एव न्यस्यते वार्ष्णेन Ve 3. 38; जात्या काममन्त्रोक्ति चरणं विदुमुद्धरं 30. 2 A support, pillar, prop. 3 The root of a tree. 4 The single line of a stanza. 5 A quarter. 6 A school or branch of any of the Vedas. 7 A race. -ण 1 Moving, roaming, wandering. 2 Performance, practising; Ms. 6. 75. 3 Conduct of life, behaviour (moral). 4 Accomplishment. 5 Eating, consuming. -Comp. -अमृतं -उदकं water in which the feet of a (revered) Brāhmaṇa or spiritual guide have been washed. -अरविन्दः -कमलं -पद्मं a lotus-like foot. -आशुपः a cock. -आसकन्दं trampling, treading under foot. -गङ्गाः m. -पर्वत् n. the ankle. -ग्यासः a footstep. -यः a tree. -पतनं falling down or prostration (at the feet of another); Amaru. 17. -पतित a. prostrate at the feet; Me. 105. -शुभ्रता, -सेवा 1 prostration. 2 service, devotion.

चरम a. 1 Last, ultimate, final; चरमा क्रिया 'the final or funeral ceremony'. 2 Posterior, back; उद्गं तु चरमं तनोः Ak. 3 Old (as age). 4 Outermost. 5 Western, west. 6 Lowest, least. -सं in. At last; at the end. -Comp. -अचलः -अदिः, -श्मशानं m. the western mountain

behind which the sun and moon are supposed to act. -अवस्था the last state (old age). -कालः the hour of death.

चरिः An animal.

चरित pp. 1 Wandered or roamed over, gone. 2 Performed, practised. 3 Attained. 4 Known. 5 Offered. -ते 1 Going, moving, course. Acting, doing, practice, behaviour, acts, deeds; उदात्तचरिताया H. 1. 70; सर्वं खल्वस्य चरितं मनुजैः कथंति 1. 81 3 Life, biography, adventures, history, story; उत्तरं रामचरितं तत्रगीतं प्रयुज्यते U. 1. 2; so दशकुमारचरितं &c. -Comp. -अर्थ a. 1 that has accomplished its end or desired object, successful; रामराजणयोः युद्धं चरितार्थमिवाभवत् B. 12. 87; 10. 36; 2. 17. Ki. 13. 62. 2 satisfied, contented. 3 effected, accomplished.

चरित्र 1 Behaviour, habit, conduct, practice, acts, deeds, 2 performance, observance. 3 History, life, biography, account, adventure. 4 Nature, disposition. 5 Duty, established or instituted observance; Ms. 2. 20. 9. 7.

चरिष्य a. Moveable, active, wandering about; Ms. 1. 56.

चरुः An oblation of rice, barley and pulse boiled for presentation to the gods and the manes; R. 10. 52, 54. 56. -Comp. -स्थाली a vessel for boiling rice &c. for presentation to the gods and the manes.

चर्च 1. 10 U. (चर्चयति-ते, चर्चयत). To read, read carefully, peruse, study. -II. 6 P. (चर्चति, चर्चयन्) 1 To abuse, condemn, censure, menace. 2 To discuss, consider.

चर्चनं 1 Studying, repetition, reading repeatedly. 2 Smearing the body with unguents.

चर्चरिका, चर्चरी 1 A kind of song. 2 Striking the hands to beat time (in music). 3 The recitation of scholars. 4 Festive sport, festive cries or merriment. 5 A festival. 6 Flattery. 7 Curled hair.

चर्चा, चर्चिका 1 Repetition, recitation, study, repeated reading. 2 Discussion, inquiry, investigation. 3 Reflection. 4 Smearing the body with unguents; अंगचर्चाचर्य K. 157; श्रीवन्द्यचर्चा (चर्च) Git. 9.

चर्चय 1 Anointing the body. 2 An unguent.

चर्चित p. p. 1 Anointed, smeared, perfumed, scented &c.; चन्दनचर्चित-नीलकण्ठचरितमन्त्रमाली Git. 1; Ra. 2. 21. 2 Discussed, considered, investigated.

चर्चटः The open palm of the hand with the fingers extended, cf. चोट

चर्पटी A thin cake or biscuit of flour (विष्टकमेर).

चर्मटः A kind of cucumber.
चर्मटो 1 Noise of merriment. 2 Cucumber.

चर्म A shield.
चर्मवती N. of a river flowing into the Ganges, the modern Chambal.

चर्मन् n. 1 Skin (of the body). 2 Leather, hide; Ms. 2. 41, 174. 3 The sense of touch. 4 A shield; Si. 18. 21. -Comp. -अंनम् n. lymph.

-अवकर्तनं working in leather. -अवकर्तनम्, अवकर्तु m. a shoe-maker.

-कारः, कारिन् m. a shoe-maker, currier. -कीलः -लं a wart. -चित्रकं white leprosy. -जं 1 hair. 2 blood. -तरंगः a wrinkle. -दंडः, नालिका a whip.

-धुमः, धुम the Bhūrja tree. -पट्टिका a flat piece of leather for playing upon with dice. -पत्रा a bat, the small house-bat. -पादुका a leather shoe. -पद्मेष्टिका a shoe-maker's awl.

-प्रसेवकः, प्रसेविका a bellows. -श्रृंगः a leather band or strap. -सुंदा an epithet of Durgā. -यष्टिः f. a whip.

-वसनः 'clad in skin,' N. of Siva. -वाद्यं a drum, tabor &c. -संभवा large cardamoms. -सारः lymph, serum.

चर्मस्य a. Leathern.

चर्मकः, चर्मारः A shoe-maker, a worker in leather, currier.

चर्मिक a. Armed with a shield.

चर्मिन् a जी. f.) 1 Armed with a shield. 2 leathern. -म्. 1 A soldier armed with a shield. 2 Plantain. 3 The Bhūrja tree.

चर्या 1 Going about, moving, walking about. 2 Course, motion; as in राहुचर्या. 3 Behaviour, conduct deportment. 4 Practice, performance, observance; Ms. 1. 111; व्रतचर्या, तपश्चर्या 5 Regular performance of all rites or customs. 6 Eating. 7 A custom, usage; Ms. 6. 32.

चर्च 1 P., 10 U. (चर्चति, चर्चयति-ते, चर्चते) 1 To chew, chop, eat, browse, bite; लायन् गाढनं चर्चिन्माख्यवान् Pt. 4; यस्मैतच्च न कृच्छ्रसिंहस्योपान्तरे चर्चते Mk. 2. 11. 2 To suck up. 3 To relish, taste.

चर्वणं, चर्चा 1 Chewing, eating. 2 Sipping. 3 (Fig.) Tasting, relishing, enjoying; प्रमाणं चर्वणेनाय स्वाभिने विदुषां मत S. D. 57; (com.) चर्वणा आस्वादनं तच्च स्वादः काव्यार्थसमेष्टादामानन्दसमुद्भव इत्युक्तकारः; so also; लिङ्गन्या चर्वणस्यास्य निष्पत्तिरुपचारात् 58.

चर्वा A blow with the flat of the hand (said to be also चर्वन् m.)

चर्वित p. p. 1 Chewed, bitten, eaten. 2 Tasted. -Comp. -चर्वणं (lit.) chewing the chewed; (fig.) tautology; useless repetition. -पार्श्वं a spitting pot.

चर्च 1 P. (चलति, rarely चलते, चलित) 1 To shake, tremble, throb, palpi-

tate, stir; डिङ्गश्चलुः क्षणं भुजा Bk. 14. 40; सपक्षोद्विवाचालीत् 15. 24; 6. 84. 2 (a) To go, move on, walk, stir or move (from one's place); पद्मालम्पि

चलितुं न शक्नोति Pt. 4; चलत्येकेन पादेन तिष्ठत्येकेन बुद्धिमान् Chāp, 32; चवाल बाला स्तनाभिश्चलकला Ku 6. 84; Mk. 1. 56.

(b) To proceed (on one's way). depart, set out, start off; चेलुश्चापविहाराः Ku. 6. 93. 3 To be affected, to be disturbed, confused or disordered (as mind), be agitated or perturbed; सुवेरपि यस्तस्य दूनाचलते मनः Pt. 1. 400; लेभेन बुद्धिश्चलति H. 1. 140. 4 To deviate or swerve (with abl.); चलति नवात्र जिगीषतां हि चेतः Ki. 10. 29; to fall off, leave; Ms. 7. 15; Y. 1. 360.

-Caus. (च-चा-लयति, चलित, चालित 1 To cause to move, shake, stir 2 To drive away, remove or expel from. 3 To lead away from. 4 To cherish, foster (चालयति only). -With उद् 1 to start, set out; स्थितः स्थितामुच्चलितः प्रयातां R. 2. 6; उच्चचाल चलमित्सखो वशी 11. 51; नगरावेदुचलं Dk. 2 to go away, move from, or leave one's place; स्थानादुच्चलन्ति S. 1. 29; युष्मोच्चलितवत्पदं R. 12. 27. -प्र 1 to shake, move, tremble; Bh. 2. 4. 2 to go; walk, move on, set out, start off. 3 to be affected, disturbed or agitated. 4 to swerve, deviate. -वि 1 to shake, move; पतति पतते विचलति पते शक्तिमद्वपुष्यान् Git. 5. 2 to go, proceed, set out. 3 to be agitated or disturbed, be rough (as the sea); व्यचालीर्दमसां पतिः Bk. 15. 70. 4 to deviate, swerve; Y. 1. 358. -II. 6 P. (चलति, चलित) To sport, play, frolic about.

चल a 1 (a) Moving, trembling, shaking, tremulous, rolling (as eyes &c.); चलापांगं दृष्टिं स्पृशति S. 1. 24; चलापक्षैर्माख्यवान् R. 3. 28. waving; Bh. 1. 6. (b) Moveable; (उच्. विद.) moving; चले लक्ष्य S. 2. 5. 2 Unsteady, fickle, inconstant, loose, unsteady.

व्यतिस्वनस्थितं नृणां न खलु येन चलं सहजने Ku. 4. 28; प्रायश्चलं गीस्वमा श्वेतं 3. 1; 3 Frail, transitory, perishable; चला लक्ष्मीश्चलाः प्राणाश्चल जीवितगीर्वाणं 4 Confused.

-लः 1 Trembling, shaking, agitation. 2 Wind. 3 Quicksilver. -ला 1 Lakshmi, the goddess of wealth. 2 A kind of perfume. -Comp. -अचल a 1 moveable and immovable. 2 fickle, unsteady, very transitory (अतिचल); चलाचलं च संसारी यमे रको हि निश्चलः Bh. 3. 128. लक्ष्मीश्चलाचला Ki. 11. 30. (चल/चल=चला Malli.) N. 1. 60. (-लः) a crow. -अंतकः rheumatism. -आत्मन् a. inconstant, fickle-minded. -इंद्रिय a. 1 sensitive. 2 sensual. -इधुः one whose arrow flies unsteadily or misses the mark, a bad archer. -कर्णः the true distance

of a planet from the earth. -चंचुः the Chakora bird. -चित्त a. fickle-minded. -द्वलः -पत्रः the Asvattha tree.

चलन् a. Moving, tremulous, trembling, shaking. -नः 1 A foot. 2 A deer. -नं 1 Trembling, shaking or shaking motion; चलनान्नकं कर्म T. S.; हस्तं, जातु &c. तरलदृग्चलचलनमनोहरवदन-जनितरतिगणं Git. 11. 2 Roaming, wandering. -नी 1 A short petticoat worn by common women. 2 The rope for tying an elephant.

चलनकं A short petticoat worn by low women.

चलितः A cover, wrapper.

चलित p. p. 1 Shaken, moved, stirred, agitated. 2 Gone, departed; एवमुक्त्वा स चलितः. 3 Attained. 4 Known, understood; (see चल). -नं 1 Shaking, moving. 2 Going, walking. 3 A kind of dance; चलितं नाम वाङ्मयनं M. 1.

चलुः A mouthful (of water).

चलुकः 1 Water taken up in the hollowed palm for rinsing the mouth. 2 A handful or mouthful (of water); cf. डुडु.

चक्षु 1. 1 U. (चक्षति-ते) To eat. II. 1. P. (चक्षति) To kill, injure, hurt.

चक्षकः -कं A vessel used for drinking spirits, a goblet, a wine-glass; च्युनः शिरस्त्रैश्चक्षकीचरे R. 7. 49; सुवे लाला-क्षिणं पिबति चक्षकं सारवमिव Sānti. 1. 29; Ki. 9. 56, 57. -कं 1 A kind of spirituous liquor. 2 Honey.

चक्षतिः 1 Eating. 2 Killing. 3 Decay, infirmity, decline.

चचालः A wooden ring on the top of a sacrificial post. 2 A hive.

चह 1 P., 10 U. (चहति चहयति ते) 1 To be wicked. 2 To cheat, deceive. 3 To be proud or haughty.

चाकचक्यं Brilliancy, lustre.

चक्र a. (की f.) 1 Carried on with the discus (as a battle). 2 Circular. 3 Relating to a wheel.

चक्रिक a. (की f.) see चाक्र above. -कः 1 A potter. 2 An oil-maker; Y. 1. 165. (नैतिक according to Mit.; शाकटिक or cartman according to others). 3 A coachman, driver.

चक्रिकः The son of a potter or oil-maker.

चाक्षुष a. (वी f.) 1 Depending on, or produced from sight. 2 Belonging to the eye, visual, optical. 3 Visible, to be seen. -चं Knowledge dependent on vision. -Comp. -ज्ञानं ocular evidence or proof.

चांगः 1 Wood sorrel. 2 Whiteness or beauty of the teeth.

चांचल्यं 1 Unsteadiness, quick motion, rolling, tremour (as of the eyes &c.); Bv. 2. 60. 2 Fickleness. 3 Transitoriness.

of a planet from the earth. -चंचुः the Chakora bird. -चित्त a. fickle-minded. -द्वलः -पत्रः the Asvattha tree.

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चक्षतिः 1 Eating. 2 Killing. 3 Decay, infirmity, decline.

चचालः A wooden ring on the top of a sacrificial post. 2 A hive.

चह 1 P., 10 U. (चहति चहयति ते) 1 To be wicked. 2 To cheat, deceive. 3 To be proud or haughty.

चाकचक्यं Brilliancy, lustre.

चक्र a. (की f.) 1 Carried on with the discus (as a battle). 2 Circular. 3 Relating to a wheel.

चक्रिक a. (की f.) see चाक्र above. -कः 1 A potter. 2 An oil-maker; Y. 1. 165. (नैतिक according to Mit.; शाकटिक or cartman according to others). 3 A coachman, driver.

चक्रिकः The son of a potter or oil-maker.

चाक्षुष a. (वी f.) 1 Depending on, or produced from sight. 2 Belonging to the eye, visual, optical. 3 Visible, to be seen. -चं Knowledge dependent on vision. -Comp. -ज्ञानं ocular evidence or proof.

चांगः 1 Wood sorrel. 2 Whiteness or beauty of the teeth.

चांचल्यं 1 Unsteadiness, quick motion, rolling, tremour (as of the eyes &c.); Bv. 2. 60. 2 Fickleness. 3 Transitoriness.

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चाटः A rogue or cheat, one who wins the confidence of the person he wishes to deceive; Y. 1. 336; (चाटाः = प्रतारकाः विश्वासं ये परधनमपहरन्ति Mit.).

चाटुः -टु *n.* 1. Pleasing or agreeable words, sweet or coaxing speech, flattery (especially of a lover to his sweetheart); प्रियः प्रियायाः प्रकरोति चाटुं lit. 3. 14; विराचितचाटुचनरचनं चरणरचित-प्रणिपातं Git. 11; Amaru. 33; Pt. 1. Sānti. 8. 14; Ch. P. 20; (the greater part of the 10th canto of Rāmāyaṇa consists of such coaxing). 2. Distinct or clear speech. -**Comp.** -**उक्तिः** *f.* flattering or coaxing language.

-**वह्लोलः**, -**कार** *a.* speaking agreeably or sweetly, flatterer; शिप्रवातः शिप्रत इव वाग्वाचादुकारः Me. 31. -**बुद्ध** *a.* skilful in using flattering or coaxing language, an accomplished flatterer.

-**बुद्धः** *n.* a jester, buffoon. -**लोल** *a.* elegantly tremulous. -**शतं** a hundred entreaties, repeated coaxing; पटुचाटु-शतैरनुकूलं Git. 2; गजपुंगवस्तु धीरे विदोऽकामनि चाटुशतैश्च भुक्ते Bh. 2. 31.

-**चाणक्यः** *N.* of a celebrated writer on civil polity; also known as विश्वयुक्त, कौटिल्य; see कौटिल्य.

चाणूरः A celebrated wrestler in the service of Kamsa. When Krishna was taken by Akrūra to Mathurā, Kamsa sent this redoubtable wrestler to fight with him; but in the duel which ensued, Krishna whirled him round and round several times and smashed his head.

चांडालः (ली *f.*) An out-cast; see चंडाल; चांडालः किमयं द्विजानिरथवा Bh. 3. 56; Ms. 3. 239; 4. 29; Y. 1. 93.

चांडालिका = चंडालिका *f.*

चातकः (की *f.*) *N.* of a bird which is supposed to live only on rain-drops; मृदना एव पतति चातकमुने द्विजः पयो-विद्वजः Bh. 2. 121; see 2. 51 and R. 5. 17. -**Comp.** -**आनेक्ष्वनः** 1 the rainy season. 2 a cloud.

चातनं 1 Removing. 2 Injuring.

चातुर *a.* (री *f.*) 1 Relating to four. 2 Clever, able, shrewd. 3 Speaking well, flattering. 4 Visible, perceptible. -**र** A fourwheeled carriage. -**री** Skill, dexterity, ability; तद्वदचतुरीद्विरी N. 1. 12.

चातुरस्र Four casts in playing at dice. -**क** A small round pillow.

चातुरर्थिकः (In gram.) A suffix added to words in four different senses.

चातुराश्रमिक *a.* (की *f.*), **चातुराश्रमि** *a.* (री *f.*) Being in one of the four periods of the religious life of a Brāhmaṇa; see आश्रम.

चातुराश्रम्ये The four periods of the religious life of a Brāhmaṇa; see आश्रम.

चातुरिक-चातुर्यक-चातुर्यिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Quartan, occurring every fourth day. -**कः** A quartan ague.

चातुर्यार्थिक *a.* (की *f.*) Belonging to the fourth day.

चातुर्दश A demon (Sk.)

चातुर्दशिकः One who studies on the fourteenth day of a lunar fortnight (that being a day of अनज्याय *q. v.*)

चातुर्मास *a.* (सिका *f.*) One who performs the Chāturmāsya sacrifice.

चातुर्मास्ये *N.* of a sacrifice performed every four months; *i. e.* at the beginning of कार्तिक, फाल्गुन and आश्विन.

चातुर्वै 1 Skill, cleverness, dexterity, shrewdness. 2 Loveliness, amiableness, beauty; चचातुर्वै Bh. 1. 3.

चातुर्वर्ण्य 1 The aggregate of the four original castes of the Hindus; एवं सामासिकं च चतुर्वर्ण्यं ब्रह्मण्डम् Ms. 10. 63; Rg. 6. 13. 2 The duties of these four castes.

चातुर्विध Four kinds (collectively), a four-fold division.

चात्वालः 1 A hole in the ground to receive an oblation or the sacred fire. 2 Kusa grass (दमं).

चांदनिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Made of or derived from sandal. 2 Perfumed with sandal juice &c.

चांद्र *a.* (द्री *f.*) Relating to the moon, lunar; गुरुकायानुता विप्रतांद्रीममिषः श्रिये Si. 2. 2. -**द्र** 1 A lunar month. 2 The bright fortnight (सुक्लपक्ष). 3 The moon-stone. -**द्रै** 1 the vow called चांद्रायण *q. v.* 2 Fresh ginger. The lunar mansion called हस्तार्ध. -**द्री** Moonlight. -**Comp.** -**भागा** the river Chandrabhāgā. -**मासः** a lunar month. -**व्रतिकाः** one who observes the चांद्रायण vow.

चांद्रकं Dried ginger.

चांद्रमस *a.* (री *f.*) Relating to the moon, lunar; लक्ष्मोदरा चांद्रमसील लेखा Ku. 1. 25. चंद्रं गता वयमणालं ह्येकं पद्माश्रिता चांद्रमसीमिच्छां 1. 43; R. 2. 39; Bg. 8. 25. -**से** The constellation हस्तशिरसः.

चांद्रमसायनः, -**निः** The planet Mercury.

चांद्रायण A religious observance or expiatory penance regulated by the moon's age (the period of its waxing and waning); (in it the daily quantity of food, which consists of fifteen mouthfuls at the full moon, is diminished by one mouthful every day during the dark fortnight till it is reduced to zero at the new moon, and is increased in like manner during the bright fortnight); cf. Y. 3. 324 *et seq.*, and Ms. 11. 217.

चांद्रायणिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 One who performs the चांद्रायण vow.

चापं 1 A bow; तति चापद्वितीये वहति रणभूयं को मयस्यावकाशः Vo. 3. 5; 80 चाप-

पाणिः 'with a bow in hand' 2 The rain-bow. 3 (In gram.) An arc of a circle. 4 The sign of the zodiac called Sagittarius.

चापलः, -**ल्य** 1 Quick motion, swiftness. 2 Fickleness, unsteadiness, transitoriness; Ki. 2. 41. 3 Inconsiderate or rash conduct, rashness, rash act; विहं चापलं U. 4; तद्वज्रः कणनामस्य चापदाय प्रचादितः R. 1. 9; स्वचित्तमुद्विग्वि चाप-लेभ्यो निवारणीयः K. 101. 4 Restiveness (as of a horse); पुनः पुनः पुनर्निषिद्धचापले R. 3. 42.

चामरः, -**रं** (also -**र** -**रि** sometimes) 1 A *chourie* or bushy tail of the Chamara (Bos Grunniens) used as a fly-flap or fan, and reckoned as one of the insignia of royalty (and sometimes used as a sort of streamer on the heads of horses); व्याघ्रवते निचुल-तर्हमिजगीचामराणि V. 4. 4. अदंयमातां वय-मेव धृपतिः इक्षिपमे हवमुमे च चामरं R. 3. 16; Ku. 7. 42; H. 2. 29; Ma. 35; चित्रस्वन-मिवाचकं द्यक्षिस्वयामयजमानः V. 1. 4; N. 1. 8. -**Comp.** -**ग्राहः** -**ग्राहि** *m.* a person who carries a *chourie*. -**ग्राहिणी** a waiting girl who carries in her hand a *chourie* and waves it over the head of a king &c.: पदं श्रीलोकक्यागिने चामरग्राहिणीनि Bh. 3. 61. -**पटवः**, -**पुष्पकः** 1 the betel-nut tree. 2 the Ketaka plant. 3 the mango tree.

चामरि *m.* A horse.

चामीकरं 1 Gold; तनयार्थकर्मणः V. 1. 14; R. 7. 5; Si. 4. 24; Ku. 7. 49. 2 The Dhattūra plant. -**Comp.** -**प्ररथ** *a.* like gold.

चामुंडा A terrific form of Durgā; Mā. 5. 25.

चांपिला The river Champā; (perhaps the modern Chumbal).

चापेयः 1 The Champaka tree. 2 The Nāgakesara tree. -**रं** 1 Filament, especially of a lotus flower. 2 Gold. 3 The Dhattūra plant; (*m.* also in the last two senses).

चायं 1 U. (चायति-ते) 1 To observe, discern, see; Si. 12. 51. 2 To worship.

चारः 1 Going, walking, gait, wandering about; संद्वारचारः V. 5. 2; क्रीडाशेले यदि च विषंरं पदचरणं गीति Me. 60. walk on foot. 2 Motion, course, progression; मंगलचारः शनिचार &c. 3 A spy, scout, secret emissary; Ms. 7. 184; 9. 261; see चारचक्षुर् below. 4 Performing, practising. 5 A prison. 6 A bond, fetter. -**रं** An artificial poison. -**Comp.** -**अंतरितः** a spy. -**ईक्षणः**, -**चक्षुस्** *m.* 'using spies as eyes', a king (or a statesman) who employs spies and sees through their medium; चारचक्षुर्भीषपतिः Ms. 9. 256 cf. Kāmāndaka: गारा पश्यति येन च वेदे पश्यति च द्विजाः चारैः पश्यति राजान-

श्रुत्युपनिर्दिष्टं जनाः ॥ also Rām:—यस्या-
राश्यति दूरस्थाः सर्वानर्थानराधिपाः। चारेण तस्मा-
दुच्यते राजानश्चारकश्चः—चण, —चण्डु a.
graceful in gait, of graceful car-
riage. —पथः a place where two roads
meet. —भट्टः a valorous warrior.
—वायुः summer-air, zephyr.

चारकः 1 A spy. 2 A herdsman.
3 A leader, driver. 4 An associate.
5 A groom, cavalier. 6 A prison;
निगडितचरणं चारके निरोद्धव्यं Dk. 32.

चारणः 1 A wanderer, a pilgrim.
2 A wandering actor, or singer, a
dancer, mimic, burd; Ms. 12. 14.
3 A celestial singer, heavenly
chorister; S. 2, 14. 4 A reader of
scripture. 5 A spy.

चारिका A female attendant.

चारितार्थं Attainment of an object,
successfulness.

चारित्र्यं (also written चारित्र्यं) 1
Conduct, behaviour, manner of act-
ing. 2 Good name or character, repu-
tation, probity, uprightness, good
conduct; अतुत नामिवास्तमि चारित्र्यं श-
कार्णं Mk. 3. 26, 25; चारित्र्यविहित आदयो-
पि च दुर्गते भवति 1. 43. 3 Chastity,
purity of life (of women). 4 Dis-
position, temperament. 5 Peculiar
observance or practice. 6 Heredi-
tary observance. —Comp. कवच a.
cased in the armour of chastity.

चार a. (र or दी f.) 1 Agreeable,
welcome, beloved, esteemed, dear
(with dat. or loc.); वरुणाय or वरुणे
चारः 2 Pleasing, lovely, beautiful,
elegant, pretty; प्रिये चारुशिले शुचं मयि
मानमविदानं Git. 10; सयं प्रिये चारुतरं वसते
Ra. 6. 2; चारुसतं चारुचक्षुश्चर्मणा Si. 1.
8; 4. 49. —रः An epithet of Brishas-
pati. —रः n. Saffron. —Comp. —अंगी
a. beautifully formed woman. —वेषः
a. handsome-nosed. —दर्शन a. good-
looking, lovely. —धारा Sachi, Indra's
wife. —नेत्र, लोचन a. having beauti-
ful eyes. (—त्रः, —नः) a deer. —फला
a vine, grape. —लोचन a. a woman with
lovely eyes. —वक्त्र a. having a beau-
tiful face. —वर्धना a woman. —व्रता
a female who fasts for a whole month.
—शिला 1 a jewel, gem. 2 a beautiful
slab of stone. —शैल a. of a lovely
disposition or character. —हसिच a.
sweet-smiling.

चाचिचयं 1 Perfuming the person,
lmeuring with sandal &c. 2 An
unguent.

चार्म a. (मी f.) 1 Leathern. 2
Covered with leather (as a car).
3 Shielded, provided with a shield.

चार्मण (पी f.) Covered with skin
or leather. —जं A multitude of hides
or shields.

चारिक a. (की f.) Made of lea-
ther; Ms. 289.

—सैन्यं A number of men armed
with shields.

चारुकिः 1 N. of a sophistical phi-
losopher (said to have been a pupil
of Brihaspati), who propounded the
grossest form of atheism or material-
ism (for a summary of the doctrines
of Chārūka, see Sarva. S. 1.). 2
N. of Rākshasa described in the
Mahābhārata, as a friend of Duryo-
dhana and an enemy of the Pānda-
vas. [When Yudhishtira entered Hasti-
napura in triumph, he assumed the
form of a Brahmana and reviled him
and the assembled Brahmanas, but he
was soon detected, and the real Brah-
manas, filled with fury, are said to have
killed him on the spot. He also tried
to deceive Yudhishtira at the end of the
great war by telling him that Bhīma
was slain by Duryodhana; see Ve. 6.]

चार्वी 1 A beautiful woman. 2
Moonlight. 3 Intelligence. 4 Splen-
dour, lustre, brilliancy. 5 Wife of
Kubera.

चारुः 1 The thatch or roof of a
house. The blue jay. 3 Shaking,
moving. 4 Being moveable.

चारुलः A restive elephant.

चारुनं 1 Causing to move, shak-
ing, wagging (as a tail). 2 Cau-
sing to pass through a sieve, sifting.
sieve. —नी A sieve, strainer.

चारुः—सः The blue jay; Māl. 6. 5;
Y. 1. 175.

चि 5 U. (विभोति, चिहुते, चित; caus.
चाययति, चाययति, also चययति, चययति desid.
चिर्चायति—चिर्चायति) 1 To collect, gather,
accumulate (said to govern two ac-
cusatives being a द्विकर्मक root, but this
use is very rare in classical litera-
ture); वृक्षं वृषाणि चिच्यती. 2 To pile
or heap up, place in a line; पर्वतानि
ते श्रुमावचिचुवानपेतचाम् Bk. 15. 76. 3 To
set, inlay, cover or fill with; see
चित. —pass. To bear fruit, grow,
increase, thrive, prosper; सिच्यते चीयते
चैव लता पुष्पफलप्रदा Pt. 1. 222 bears
fruit; चीयते बालिशस्यापि संस्त्रवपतिता कृषिः
Mu. 1. 3; राजहंसं तत्र सेव शुभ्रता चीयते न च
न चापचीयते K. P. 10. —WITH अप to
diminish, loss, be deprived of;
chiefly in pass. (—pass.) 1 to de-
crease, diminish, become less; राजहंसं
तत्र सेव शुभ्रता चीयते न च न चापचीयते K. P.
10. 2 to be reduced in bulk, waste
away. —आ 1 to accumulate, heap up.
2 to fill or cover with, cover over;
Bk. 17. 69; 14. 46-47. —उद् to gather,
collect; Bk. 3. 38. —उप to add to,
increase; उपचिच्यमानं तत्त्वं प्रत्याह परमेश्वरः
Ku. 6. 25. (—pass.) to grow, in-
crease; अयोधः पश्यतः कस्य महिमा नोपचीयते
H. 2. 2; Bk. 6. 33; Si. 4. 10. —नि
to cover or fill with, strew, over-
spread (chiefly in p. p.); निचितं सख-

पेयं नीधेः Ghaj. 1; सङ्कृतवीडनिचितं विश्रज्ज-
दमंडके S. 7. 11; Bk. 10. 4. —निच् to
determine, resolve, ascertain. —पहि
1 to practice. 2 to get, acquire.
(—pass.) to increase; Bk. 3. 24. —प्र
1 to gather, collect. 2 to add to,
increase, develop. (—pass.) to grow,
be developed; प्रवर्धमानादयसा राज्ञा R.
3. 7. —दि 1 to gather, collect. 2 to
search for, look out for; शिचितश्चैव सम-
ताहं रनज्ञानराटः Māl. 5. —दिनिच् to de-
termine, resolve, ascertain; दिनिश्चुतु
शक्यो न दुस्त्रयिनि वा दुःस्त्रयिनि वा U. 1. 35.
—स 1 to gather, collect, board; रत्ना-
योगादयमपि तपः प्रत्यहं संचिचिनाति S. 2. 14;
R. 19. 2; Ms. 6. 15. 2 to arrange,
put in order, put or place; Bk. 3.
35. —सङ् to collect, heap up

चिकित्सकः A physician, doctor;
उचितवेदानिक्रमे चिकित्सका दायमुदाहरति M. 2;
Bh. 1. 87; Y. 1. 162.

चिकित्सा Administering remedies
or medicine, medical treatment, cur-
ing, healing.

चिह्नः Mud, a slough, bog, mire.
चिकीर्षा Desire of doing (any-
thing), will, wish, desire.

चिकीर्षित a. Wished, desired,
purposed. —तं Design, intention, pur-
pose.

चिकीर्षु a. Desirous of doing any-
thing, desirous for; Bg. 1. 23;
3. 25.

चिकुर a. 1 Moving, tremulous,
fickle, unsteady. 2 Inconsiderate,
rash. —रः 1 The hair of the head;
मम रुचिरे चिकुरे कृष्णं मानद...कुष्ठमति Git. 12,
80 वनचरशरीरे रक्ष्यति चिकुरे तं रलिततृणानने
7. 2 A mountain. 3 A reptile, snake.
—Comp. —उच्चयः, —कलापः —निकारः
—पक्षः, —पासः, —भारः, —हस्तः a mass or
tuft of hair; यस्याश्चोर्ध्वश्चिकुरानेकरः कर्णपूरं
मयूः P. R. 1. 22.

चिकूरः The hair

चिकः The musk-rat;

चिकण a. (गा or जी f.) 1 Smooth,
glossy. 2 Slippery. 3 Bland. 4 Unc-
tuous, greasy; लघु परिचायतामेनां मावद् मा
कस्यापि तपस्विन इत्युदीतेलचिकणशीर्षस्य हस्ते
पतिष्याति S. 2. ७. The betel-nut tree.
—जं A fruit of that tree, a betel-nut.

चिकणया—पी 1 The betel-nut tree.
2 A betel-nut.

चिकित्तः Barley-meal.

चिक्रा—चिकण q. v.

चिक्रिः A mouse.

चिक्रिदं Moisture, freshness.

चिक्रिदः A sort of gourd.

चिक्रिलाः (m. pl.) N. of a coun-
try and its people.

चिचा 1 The tamarind tree, or its
fruit. 2 The Gunjā plant.

चिद् 1 P. 10. U. (चेदति, चेतयति—ने)
To send forth or out (as a servant).

चित् 1 P. 10. A. (चेतति, चेतयते, चेतित)
1 To perceive, see, notice, observe;

चाटः A rogue or cheat, one who was the confidence of the person he wishes to deceive; Y. 1. 335; (चाटः = धनारकाः विश्वासं ये परधनमपहृति Mit.).

चाटुः -टु *n.* 1 Pleasing or agreeable words, sweet or coaxing speech, flattery (especially of a lover to his sweetheart); द्वियः द्वियामाः प्रकरोति चाटुं It. 8. 14; विरचिनचाटुवचनचन चरणरचित-प्रणिपातं Gt. 11; Anaru. 83; Pt. 1. Sānti. 8. 14; Ch. P. 20; (the greater part of the 10th canto of गीतगोविन्द consists of such coaxing). 2 Distinct or clear speech. -Comp. -उक्तिः *f.* flattering or coaxing language. -उल्लोलः, -कार *a.* speaking agreeably or sweetly, flatterer; क्षिमावातः द्वियत इव प्रार्थनाचाटुकारः Me. 31. -पटु *a.* skilful in using flattering or coaxing language, an accomplished flatterer. -चटुः a jester, buffoon. -होल *a.* elegantly tremulous. -शतं a hundred entreaties, repeated coaxing; पटुचाटुः शतैरुल्लूलं Gt. 2; गजपुंगवस्तु धीरं विरोधकयति चाटुशतैश्च सुके Bh. 2. 31.

चाणक्यः N. of a celebrated writer on civil polity; also known as विष्णुधनुः, कौटिल्य; see कौटिल्य.

चाणूरः A celebrated wrestler in the service of Kamsa. When Krishna was taken by Akrūra to Mathurā, Kamsa sent this redoubtable wrestler to fight with him; but in the duel which ensued, Krishna whirled him round and round several times and smashed his head.

चांडालः (ली *f.*) An out-cast; see चंडालः; चांडालः किमर्थं द्विजानिश्चयः Bh. 3. 56; Ms. 3. 239; 4. 29; Y. 1. 93.

चांडालिका -चंडालिका *f.*

चातकः (की *f.*) N. of a bird which is supposed to live only on rain-drops; सूचना एव पतति चातकमुल्ले द्विजाः पयो-विचनः Bh. 2. 121; see 2. 51 and R. 5. 17. -Comp. -आनेदनः 1 the rainy season. 2 a cloud.

चातन 1 Removing. 2 Injuring.

चातुर *a.* (री *f.*) 1 Relating to four. 2 Clever, able, shrewd. 3 Speaking well, flattering. 4 Visible, perceptible. -र *a.* A fourwheeled carriage. -री Skill, dexterity, ability; वक्रचक्रातुरी *N.* 1. 12.

चातुरक्ष Four casts in playing at dice. -कः A small round pillow.

चातुरर्थिकः (In gram.) A suffix added to words in four different senses.

चातुराश्रमिक *a.* (की *f.*), **चातुराश्रमिक** *a.* (गी *f.*) Being in one of the four periods of the religious life of a Brāhmana; see आश्रम.

चातुराश्रम The four periods of the religious life of a Brāhmana; see आश्रम.

चातुरिक-चातुर्यक, चातुर्यिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Quartan, occurring every fourth day. -कः A quartan ague.

चातुर्याह्निक *a.* (की *f.*) Belonging to the fourth day.

चातुर्दश A demon (Sk.)

चातुर्दशिकः One who studies on the fourteenth day of a lunar fortnight (that being a day of अनव्याय *q. v.*)

चातुर्मासिक *a.* (सिका *f.*) One who performs the Chāturmāsya sacrifice.

चातुर्मास्य N. of a sacrifice performed every four months; i. e. at the beginning of कार्तिक, कल्पुन and आश्विन.

चातुर्य 1 Skill, cleverness, dexterity, shrewdness. 2 Loveliness, amiableness, beauty; चचातुर्यं Bh. 1. 3.

चातुर्वर्ण्य 1 The aggregate of the four original castes of the Hindus; एवं सामासिकं धर्मं चातुर्वर्ण्यं ऋषिभ्यस्तुः Ms. 10. 62; Rg. 6. 13. 2 The duties of these four castes.

चातुर्विधं Four kinds (collectively), a four-fold division.

चात्वाहः 1 A hole in the ground to receive an oblation or the sacred fire. 2 Kusa grass (दध्).

चांदनिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Made of or derived from sandal. 2 Perfumed with sandal juice &c.

चांद्र *a.* (द्री *f.*) Relating to the moon, lunar; यशकाव्यानुगं विप्रवादीमसिनमः श्रियं Si. 2. 2. -द्रः 1 A lunar month. 2 The bright fortnight (चुक्रपक्ष). 3 The moon-stone. -द्वै 1 The vow called चांद्रायण *q. v.* 2 Fresh ginger. The lunar mansion called सुगर्भा. -द्वी Moonlight. -Comp. -भावा the river Chandrabhāgā. -मासः a lunar month. -व्रतिकः one who observes the चांद्रायण vow.

चांद्रकं Dried ginger.

चांद्रमस *a.* (सी *f.*) Relating to the moon, lunar; लब्धेदया चांद्रमसीव लेखा Ku. 1. 25. चंद्रं गता पश्यणकं सुके पसाभिता चांद्रमसीमसिष्यां 1. 43; R. 2. 39; Bg. 8. 25. -सं The constellation श्रवशिरः.

चांद्रमसायना, -तिः The planet Mercury.

चांद्रायण A religious observance or expiatory penance regulated by the moon's age (the period of its waxing and waning); (in it the daily quantity of food, which consists of fifteen mouthfuls at the full moon, is diminished by one mouthful every day during the dark fortnight till it is reduced to zero at the new moon, and is increased in like manner during the bright fortnight); cf. Y. 3. 324 *et seq.*, and Ms. 11. 217.

चांद्रायणिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 One who performs the चांद्रायण vow.

चाप 1 A bow; तति चापद्वितीये वृत्तिर्यत्पुं की मयस्यात्कारः Vc. 3. 5; 20 चाप-

पाणिः 'with a bow in hand' 2 The rain-bow. 3 (In geom.) An arc of a circle. 4 The sign of the zodiac called Sagittarius.

चापलं, -ह्यं 1 Quick motion, swiftness. 2 Fickleness, unsteadiness, transitoriness; Ki. 2. 41. 3 Inconsiderate or rash conduct, rashness, rash act; चिह्नं चापलं U. 4; तद्विषयः कथमागत्य चापत्रयं प्रचादितः R. 1. 9; स्वचित्तवृत्तिरिव चाप-त्रेण्यो निवारणीया K. 101. 4 Restiveness (as of a horse); पुनः पुनः वृत्तिनिषिद्धचापलं R. 3. 42.

चामरः, -रं (also -रा -री sometimes) 1 A *chowrie* or bushy tail of the Chamara (Bos Grunniens) used as a fly-flap or fan, and reckoned as one of the insignia of royalty (and sometimes used as a sort of streamer on the heads of horses); व्यापृयते निचुल-तर्भिमंजरीचामराणि V. 4. 4. अद्वयमासीत् वच-मेव ध्रुपतेः शशिभ्रमे क्वचमुमे च चामरे R. 3. 16; Ku. 7. 42; H. 2. 29; Me. 35; चित्रमस्त-मिवाचले ह्यशिरस्यायामवधाम् V. 1. 4; S. 1. 8. -Comp. -ग्राहः -ग्राहिन् *m.* a person who carries a *chowrie*. -ग्राहिणी a waiting girl who carries in her hand a *chowrie* and waves it over the head of a king &c.; पृष्ठे मीलावलग्रणिनं चामरग्राहिणिनां Dh. 3. 61. -पुष्पः, -पुष्पकः 1 the betel-nut tree. 2 the Ketaka plant. 3 the mango tree.

चामरिन् *m.* A horse.

चामीकर 1 Gold; तत्रचामीकरांगदः V. 1. 14; R. 7. 5; Si. 4. 24; Ku. 7. 49. 2 The Dhattūra plant. -Comp. -प्रखय *a.* like gold.

चासुंडा A terrific form of Durgā; Māl. 5. 25.

चापिला The river Champā; (perhaps the modern Chambal).

चापेयः 1 The Champaka tree. 2 The Nāgakosara tree. -रं 1 Filament, especially of a lotus flower. 2 Gold. 3 The Dhattūra plant; (*m.* also in the last two senses).

चाय 1. U. (चायति-ते) 1 To observe, discern, see; Si. 12. 51. 2 To worship.

चार 1 Going, walking, gait, wandering about; मंडलचारश्चिः V. 5. 2; कीदृशिले यदि च विचरेत् पादचारेण मीरी Me. 60. walk on foot. 2 Motion, course, progression; मंगलचारः शशिचार &c. 3 A spy, scout, secret, emissary; Ms. 7. 184; 9. 261; see चारचक्षु below. 4 Performing, practising. 5 A prison. 6 A bond, fetter. -रं An artificial poison. -Comp. -अंतरिहः a spy, ईक्षणः, -चक्षुस् *m.* 'using spies as eyes', a king (or a statesman) who employs spies and sees through their medium; चारचक्षुर्हीनपतिः Ms. 9. 256 cf. Kāmāndaka: गावः पश्यति मीमेव देवैः पश्यति च द्विजाः। चारैः पश्यति राजान-

श्रुत्यभिहिते जनाः ॥ also Rām:—यस्मादस्यति इत्याः सर्वानथानि राधायाः । चारेण तस्या-
दुच्यते राजानश्चरचक्षुषः -चण, -चंजु a.
graceful in gait, of graceful carriage. -पथः a place where two roads
meet. -भटः a valorous warrior.
-वायुः summer-air, zephyr.

चारकः 1 A spy. 2 A herdsman.
3 A leader, driver. 4 An associate.
5 A groom, cavalier. 6 A prison;
विगडितवर्णा चारके निरोद्धव्या Dk. 32.

चारणः 1 A wanderer, a pilgrim.
2 A wandering actor, or singer, a
dancer, mimic, bard; Ms. 12. 14.
3 A celestial singer, heavenly
chorister; S. 2. 14. 4 A reader of
scripture. 5 A spy.

चारिका A female attendant.

चारितार्थः Attainment of an object,
successfulness.

चारित्र्यं (also written चारित्र्यं) 1
Conduct, behaviour, manner of act-
ing. 2 Good name or character, repu-
tation, probity, uprightness, good
conduct; अनुत नाभियास्यामि चारित्र्यंश-
कारणं Mk. 3. 26, 25; चारित्र्यविहीन आद्यो-
पि च दुर्गते भवति 1. 43. 3 Chastity,
purity of life (of women). 4 Dis-
position, temperament. 5 Peculiar
observance or practice. 6 Heredi-
tary observance. -Comp. कवच a.
cased in the armour of chastity.

चार a. (च or ची f.) 1 Agreeable,
welcome, beloved, esteemed, dear
(with dat. or loc.); वरुणाय or वरुणे
चाः 2 Pleasing, lovely, beautiful,
elegant, pretty; त्रिये चारुशीले शुचं मयि
मानमनिदानं Gtt. 10; सर्वं त्रिये चारुते वसते
Rs. 6. 2; चकासते चारुचक्षुर्वर्मणा Śi. 1.
8; 4. 49. -रः An epithet of Brishas-
pati. -रु n. Saffron. -Comp. -अंगी
a. beautifully formed woman. -बोण
a. handsome-nosed. -दृशेन a. good-
looking, lovely. -चारा Sachi, Indra's
wife. -नेत्र, लोचन a. having beauti-
ful eyes. (-त्रः, -नः) a. door. -फला
a vine, grape. -लोचनः a woman with
lovely eyes. -वक्त्र a. having a beau-
tiful face. -वर्धना a woman. -व्रता
a female who fasts for a whole month.
-सिला 1 a jewel, gem. 2 a beautiful
slab of stone. -शील a. of a lovely
disposition or character. -हासिन् a.
sweet-smiling.

चारिक्यं 1 Perfuming the person,
smeared with sandal &c. 2 An
unguent.

चार्य a. (मी f.) 1 Leathern. 2
Covered with leather (as a car).
3 Shielded, provided with a shield.

चार्यण (मी f.) Covered with skin
or leather. -जं A multitude of hides
or shields.

चार्यिक a. (की f.) Made of lea-
ther; Ms. 289.

-चार्यिणः A number of men armed
with shields.

चार्यिकः 1 N. of a sophistical phi-
losopher (said to have been a pupil
of Brihaspati), who propounded the
grossest form of atheism or material-
ism (for a summary of the doctrines
of Chārvāka, see Sarva. S. 1.). 2
N. of Rākshasa described in the
Mahābhārata, as a friend of Duryo-
dhana and an enemy of the Pāṇda-
vas. [When Yudhishthira entered Has-
tinapura in triumph, he assumed the
form of a Brahmana and reviled him
and the assembled Brahmanas, but he
was soon detected, and the real Bra-
hmanas, filled with fury, are said to have
killed him on the spot. He also tried
to deceive Yudhishthira at the end of the
great war by telling him that Bhīma
was slain by Duryodhana; see Ve. 6.]

चार्वी 1 A beautiful woman. 2
Moonlight. 3 Intelligence. 4 Splen-
dour, lustre, brilliancy. 5 Wife of
Kubera.

चातः 1 The thatch or roof of a
house. The blue jay. 3 Shaking,
moving. 4 Being moveable.

चातकः A restive elephant.

चातनं 1 Causing to move, shak-
ing, wagging (as a tail). 2 Caus-
ing to pass through a sieve, sifting.
sieve. -नी A sieve, strainer.

चावः-सः The blue jay; Māl. 6. 5;
Y. 1. 175.

चि 5 U. (चिनेति, चितुने, चित्; caus.
चायति, चायति; also चयति, चयति desid.
चिर्चायति-चिर्चायति) 1 To collect, gather,
accumulate (said to govern two ac-
cusatives being a द्विकर्मक root, but this
use is very rare in classical litera-
ture); वृद्धं पुष्पाणि चिन्वती. 2 To pile
or heap up, place in a line; पर्वतानि
ते सुमावचुर्वाक्योत्तमान् Bk. 15. 76. 3 To
set, inlay, cover or fill with; see
चित्. -pass. To bear fruit, grow,
increase, thrive, prosper; सिच्यते चीयते
चेव लना पुष्पफलवदा Pt. 1. 222 bears
fruit; चीयते शालिशस्यापि सस्यवपतिता कृषिः
Mu. 1. 3; राजहंस तत्र सेव शुभ्रता चीयते न च
न चापचीयते K. P. 10. -With अप् to
diminish, loss, be deprived of;
chiefly in pass. (-pass.) 1 to de-
crease, diminish, become less; राजहंस
तत्र सेव शुभ्रता चीयते न च न चापचीयते K. P.
10. 2 to be reduced in bulk, waste
away. -आ 1 to accumulate, heap up.
2 to fill or cover with, cover over;
Bk. 17. 69; 14. 46-47. -उच्च् to gather,
collect; Bk. 3. 38. -उच्च् to add to,
increase; उपचिन्वन्त्यमां तन्वीं प्रत्याह परमेष्ठः
Ku. 6. 25. (-pass.) to grow, in-
crease; अजोवः पश्यतः कस्य महिमा नोपचीयते
H. 2. 2; Bk. 6. 33; Śi. 4. 10. -चि
to cover or fill with, strew, over-
spread (chiefly in p. p.); चिचितं सद्यः

पेव गीद्वेः Ghat. 1; शकुन्तलीनिचितं विभज्ज-
टमंडलं S. 7. 11; Bk. 10. 4. -निच्च् to
determine, resolve, ascertain. -परि
1 to practice. 2 to get, acquire.
(-pass.) to increase; R. 3. 24. -प्र
1 to gather, collect. 2 to add to,
increase, develop. (-pass.) to grow,
be developed; प्रचीयमानावयवा राज्ञः सा R.
3. 7. -चि 1 to gather, collect. 2 to
search for, look out for; विचितश्चैव सम-
तात् समज्ञानपादः Māl. 5. -चिनिच्च् to de-
termine, resolve, ascertain; चिनिश्चुत्तु
शक्यो न सुखमिति वा दुःखमिति वा U. 1. 35.
-स 1 to gather, collect, hoard; रक्षा-
योगाद्यमपि तपः प्रत्यहं संचिन्वति S. 2. 14;
R. 19. 2; Ms. 6. 15. 2 to arrange,
put in order, put or place; Bk. 3.
35. -सद्यच्च् to collect, heap up.

चिकित्सकः A physician, doctor;
उचितवेदान्तिकमे चिकित्सका बोधश्रावहर्षि M. 2;
Bh. 1. 87; Y. 1. 162.

चिकित्सा Administering remedies
or medicine, medical treatment, cur-
ing, healing.

चिजिलः Mud, a slough, bog, mire.
चिकीर्षा Desire of doing (any-
thing), will, wish, desire.

चिकीर्षित a. Wished, desired,
purposed. -तं Design, intention, pur-
pose.

चिकीर्षु a. Desirous of doing any-
thing, desirous for; Bg. 1. 23;
3. 25.

चिकुर a. 1 Moving, tremulous,
fickle, unsteady. 2 Inconsiderate,
rash. -रः 1 The hair of the head;
मम रुचिरे चिकुरे कृष्णं मान्द....कुसुमानि Gtt. 12,
80 वनचरुचिरे रक्ष्यते चिकुरे तरलितरुणाने
7. 2 A mountain. 3 A reptile, snake.
-Comp. -उच्चयः, -कलापः -निकारः,
-पक्षः, -पाशः, -भारः, -हस्तः a mass or
tuft of hair; यस्याश्चोर्ध्वचिकुरानकरः कर्णपूरा
मयः P. R. 1. 22.

चिकुरः The hair.

चिक्कः The musk-rat.

चिक्कण a. (जा or जी f.) 1 Smooth,
glossy. 2 Slippery. 3 Bland. 4 Unc-
tuous, greasy; लघु परिश्रयतामेनां मवन् मा
कस्यापि तपसिन ईदृशीलचिक्कणशीर्षस्य हस्ते
पतिष्यति S. 2. ७. The betel-nut tree.
-जं A fruit of that tree, a betel-nut.
चिक्कण-जी 1 The betel-nut tree.
2 A betel-nut.

चिक्कः Barley-meal.

चिक्कः-चिक्कण q. v.

चिक्किरः A mouse.

चिक्किव् Moisture, freshness.

चिक्किहः A sort of gourd.

चिक्किलः (m. pl.) N. of a coun-
try and its people.

चिच्चा 1 The tamarind tree, or its
fruit. 2 The Gunjā plant.

चिद् 1 P., 10 U. (चेदति, चेटयति-ते)
To send forth or out (as a servant.)

चित् 1 P. 10, A. (चेतति, चेतयते, चेतितं)
1 To perceive, see, notice, observe;

चाटः A rogue or cheat, one who wins the confidence of the person he wishes to deceive; Y. 1. 326; (चाटाः = चाटाः) विश्वास्ये परधनमश्नन्ति Mit. 1.

चाटुः -टु *a.* 1 Pleasing or agreeable words, sweet or coaxing speech, flattery (especially of a lover to his sweetheart); विदुः प्रियायाः प्रकरोति चाटुं lit. 3. 14; विरचितचाटवचनरत्नं चरणरचित-प्रणयानं Git. 11; Amaru. 33; Pt. 1. Sānti. 8. 14; Ch. P. 20; (the greater part of the 10th canto of मत्तमावदे consists of such coaxing). 2 Distinct or clear speech. -Comp. -उक्तिः *f.* flattery or coaxing language.

-उल्लोल, -कार *a.* speaking agreeably or sweetly, flatterer; शिवायतः पित्राय इव प्रथमावाटुकः Me. 31. -वटु *a.* skilful in using flattery or coaxing language, an accomplished flatterer. -वटुः a jester, buffoon. -लोल *a.* elegantly tremulous. -शतं a hundred entreaties, repeated coaxing; पद्मचाटु-शतेच्छुल्लं Git. 2; गजगुणदम्बु धीर विरोधकानि चाटुशतैश्च धुके Bh. 2. 31.

चाण्डवः N. of a celebrated writer on civil polity; also known as विश्वकुव, कौटिल्य; see कौटिल्य.

चाणूरः A celebrated wrestler in the service of Kamsa. When Krishna was taken by Akrūra to Mathurā, Kamsa sent this redoubtable wrestler to fight with him; but in the duel which ensued, Krishna whirled him round and round several times and smashed his head.

चांडालः (ली *f.*) An out-cast; see चंडालः; चांडालः किमपि द्विजानिरथवा Bh. 3. 56; Ms. 3. 239; 4. 29; Y. 1. 93.

चांडालिका=चंडालिका *q. v.*

चातकः (की *f.*) N. of a bird which is supposed to live only on rain-drops; मृगया एव पतति चातकमुने द्विजाः पयो-विश्वः Bh. 2. 121; see 2. 51 and R. 5. 17. -Comp. -आनेद्वनः 1 the rainy season. 2 a cloud.

चातनं 1 Removing. 2 Injuring.

चातुर *a.* (री *f.*) 1 Relating to four. 2 Clever, able, shrewd. 3 Speaking well, flattering. 4 Visible, perceptible. -र *a.* A fourwheeled carriage. -री Skill, dexterity, ability; तद्रूपचतुरीमुप N. 1. 12.

चातुस्तं Four casts in playing at dice. -कः A small round pillow.

चातुर्थिकः (In gram.) A suffix added to words in four different senses.

चातुराश्रमिक *a.* (की *f.*), चातुराश्रमिक *a.* (गी *f.*) Being in one of the four periods of the religious life of a Brāhmana; see आश्रम.

चातुराश्रम्यं The four periods of the religious life of a Brāhmana; see आश्रम.

चातुरिक-चातुर्यक-चातुर्थिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Quartan, occurring every fourth day. -कः A quartan ague.

चातुर्थद्विजा *a.* (की *f.*) Belonging to the fourth day.

चातुर्दश *a.* (की *f.*) A demon (Sk.)

चातुर्दशिकः One who studies on the fourteenth day of a lunar fortnight (that being a day of अनव्याय *q. v.*)

चातुर्मसिक *a.* (सिका *f.*) One who performs the Chaaturmasya sacrifice.

चातुर्मास्यं N. of a sacrifice performed every four months; *i. e.* at the beginning of कार्तिक, श्रावण and आश्विन.

चातुर्वै *1* Skill, cleverness, dexterity, shrewdness. 2 Loveliness, amiableness, beauty; यथातुर्वै Bh. 1. 3.

चातुर्वर्त्य *1* The aggregate of the four original castes of the Hindus; एवं सामासिकं वर्म चातुर्वर्त्यं स्वधाम्नुः Ms. 10. 6; Rg. 6. 13. 2 The duties of these four castes.

चातुर्विधं Four kinds (collectively), a four-fold division.

चात्वालः *1* A hole in the ground to receive an oblation or the sacred fire. 2 Kusa grass (वर्म).

चांदनिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Made of or derived from sandal. 2 Perfumed with sandal juice &c.

चांद्र *a.* (डी *f.*) Relating to the moon, lunar; युक्ताव्याहुरां विभ्रदादीमभिनमः श्रिय Si. 2. 2. -द्रः 1 A lunar month. 2 The bright fortnight (शुक्लपक्ष). 3 The moon-stone. -द्री 1 the vow called चांद्रायण *q. v.* 2 Fresh ginger. The lunar mansion called सुगर्भां. -द्री Moonlight. -Comp. -भागा the river Chandrabhāgā. -मासः a lunar month. -व्रतिकाः one who observes the चांद्रायण vow.

चांद्रकं Dried ginger.

चांद्रमस *a.* (सी *f.*) Relating to the moon, lunar; लब्धेद्या चांद्रमसीय लेखा Ku. 1. 25. चंद्रं गता पश्यमानं धुके पद्याभिता चांद्रमसीमभिरुपां 1. 43; R. 2. 39; Bg. 8. 25. -सं The constellation सुशिरल.

चांद्रमसायनः, -निः The planet Mercury.

चांद्रायणं A religious observance or expiatory penance regulated by the moon's age (the period of its waxing and waning); (in it the daily quantity of food, which consists of fifteen mouthfuls at the full moon, is diminished by one mouthful every day during the dark fortnight till it is reduced to zero at the new moon, and is increased in like manner during the bright fortnight); cf. Y. 3. 324 *et seq.*, and Ms. 11. 217.

चांद्रायणिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 One who performs the चांद्रायण vow.

चापं *1* A bow; ताते चापद्वितीये वहति रणभूतं को मयस्वयकाकाः Ve. 3. 5; 80 चाप-

पाणिः 'with a bow in hand' 2 The rain-bow. 3 (In geom.) An arc of a circle. 4 The sign of the zodine called Sagittarius.

चापलं, -र्यं *1* Quick motion, swift-ness. 2 Fickleness, unsteadiness, transitoriness; Ki. 2. 41. 3 Inconsiderate or rash conduct, rashness, rash act; विश्व चापलं U. 4; तद्गुणः कर्णमाग्य चापल्यं प्रचादितः R. 1. 9; स्वचित्तुद्विदिव चाप-लेभ्यो निवालीयाः K. 101. 4 Restiveness (as of a horse); पुनः पुनः दूतनिषिद्धचापलं R. 3. 42.

चामरः, -रं (also -रा -री sometimes) 1 A *chowrie* or bushy tail of the Chamara (Bos Grunniens) used as a fly-flap or fan, and reckoned as one of the insignia of royalty (and sometimes used as a sort of streamer on the heads of horses); व्याधुयते विबुल-तर्हमिजरीचामराणि V. 4. 4. अदेयमासति वय-मेव वृषतेः शशिप्रभं छत्रमुमे च चामरे R. 3. 16; Ku. 7. 42; H. 2. 29; Me. 35; चित्रवस्त-मिवाचलं हयशिरस्यामयचामर V. 1. 4; S. 1. 8. -Comp. -ग्राहः -ग्राहित्र *m.* a person who carries a *chowrie*. -ग्राहिणी a waiting girl who carries in her hand a *chowrie* and waves it over the head of a king &c.: पुरुं श्रीलाकलयाणि चामरग्राहिणीनां Dh. 3. 61. -वृषकः 1 the betel-nut tree. 2 the Ketaka plant. 3 the mango tree.

चामरिन् *m.* A horse.

चामीकरं *1* Gold; तनचामीकरांगदः V. 1. 14; R. 7. 5; Si. 4. 24; Ku. 7. 49. 2 The Dhattāra plant. -Comp. -प्रलुप *a.* like gold.

चातुंडा A terrific form of Durgā; Māl. 5. 25.

चांपिला The river Champā; (perhaps the modern Chambal).

चांपेयः *1* The Champaka tree. 2 The Nāgakesara tree. -रं 1 Filament, especially of a lotus flower. 2 Gold. 3 The Dhattāra plant; (*m.* also in the last two senses).

चाय् *1* U. (चायि-ते) 1 To observe, discern, see; Si. 12. 51. 2 To worship.

चारः *1* Going, walking, gait, wandering about; मंडलचारश्चात्रः V. 5. 2; क्रीडाक्षेत्रे यदि च विचरन् पादचारण गीरी Me. 60. walk on foot. 2 Motion, course, progression; मंगलचारः शनिचार &c. 3 A spy, scout, secret, emissary; Ms. 7. 184; 9. 261; see चारचक्षु below. 4 Performing, practising. 5 A prison. 6 A bond, fetter. -रं An artificial poison. -Comp. -अंतरिहः a spy. ईक्षणः, -चक्षुस् *m.* 'using spies as eyes', a king (or a statesman) who employs spies and sees through their medium; चारचक्षुर्दीपतिः Ms. 9. 256 cf. Kāmandaka: गारव्यंति मयि च देवैः पश्यंति च द्विजाः। चारैः पश्यंति राजान-

श्रुत्युपादिनो जनाः ॥ also Rām:—यस्मात्-
तस्यैति दूरस्थाः सर्वानथावापिनाः । चारेण तस्मा-
दुच्यते राजनश्चरचक्षुषः -चरण, -चक्षु a.
graceful in gait, of graceful carriage.
-पथः a place where two roads
meet. -भटः a valourous warrior.
-वायुः summer-air, zephyr.

चारकः 1 A spy. 2 A herdsman.
3 A leader, driver. 4 An associate.
5 A groom, cavalier. 6 A prison;
निगदितवर्णा चारके निरोद्धव्या Dk. 32.

चारणः 1 A wanderer, a pilgrim.
2 A wandering actor, or singer, a
dancer, mimic, bard; Ms. 12. 14.
3 A celestial singer, heavenly
chorister; S. 2. 14. 4 A reader of
scripture. 5 A spy.

चारिका A female attendant.

चारितार्थ्य Attainment of an object,
successfulness.

चारित्र्यं (also written चारित्र्यं) 1
Conduct, behaviour, manner of act-
ing. 2 Good name or character, repu-
tation, probity, uprightness, good
conduct; अनुन नामिवास्माभि चारित्र्यंशु-
कारणं Mk. 3. 26, 25; चारित्र्यविहीन आदयो-
पि च दुर्गते भवति 1. 43. 3 Chastity,
purity of life (of women). 4 Dis-
position, temperament. 5 Peculiar
observance or practice. 6 Heredi-
tary observance. -Comp. कचच a.
cased in the armour of chastity.

चार a. (च or ची f.) 1 Agreeable,
welcome, beloved, esteemed, dear
(with dat. or loc.); वरुणाय or वरुणे
चारः 2 Pleasing, lovely, beautiful,
elegant, pretty; त्रिये चारुशीले शुचं मयि
माननिदानं Git. 10; सर्वं त्रिये चारुतरं वसंते
Rs. 6. 2; चरासतं चारुचक्षुचमणा Si. 1.
8; 4. 49. -रुः An epithet of Brishas-
pati. -रु n. Saffron. -Comp. -अंगी
a. beautifully formed woman. -बोध
a. handsome-nosed. -दर्शन a. good-
looking, lovely. -दाररा Sachī, Indra's
wife. -नेत्र, लोचन a. having beauti-
ful eyes. (-त्रः, -नः) a deer. -फला
a vine, grape. -लोचनः a woman with
lovely eyes. -वक्त्र a. having a beau-
tiful face. -वर्धना a woman. -व्रता
a female who fasts for a whole month.
-शिला 1 a jewel, gem. 2 a beautiful
slab of stone. -शील a. of a lovely
disposition or character. -हासिन् a.
sweet-smiling.

चारिक्यं 1 Perfuming the person,
smeared with sandal &c. 2 An
unguent.

चार्य a. (मी f.) 1 Leathern. 2
Covered with leather (as a car).
3 Shielded provided with a shield.

चार्यण (मी f.) Covered with skin
or leather. -जं A multitude of hides
or shields.

चार्यिक a. (की f.) Made of lea-
ther; Ms. 289.

-चार्यिक A number of men armed
with shields.

चार्यकः 1 N. of a sophistical phi-
losopher (said to have been a pupil
of Brihaspati), who propounded the
grossest form of atheism or material-
ism (for a summary of the doctrines
of Chārāka, see Sarva. S. 1.). 2
N. of Rākṣasa described in the
Mahābhārata, as a friend of Duryo-
dhana and an enemy of the Pāṇda-
vas. [When Yudhishtira entered Has-
tinapura in triumph, he assumed the
form of a Brahmana and reviled him
and the assembled Brahmanas, but he
was soon detected, and the real Bra-
hmanas, filled with fury, are said to have
killed him on the spot. He also tried
to deceive Yudhishtira at the end of the
great war by telling him that Bhīma
was slain by Duryodhana; see Ve. 6.]

चार्वी 1 A beautiful woman. 2
Moonlight. 3 Intelligence. 4 Splen-
dour, lustre, brilliancy. 5 Wife of
Kubera.

चातुः 1 The thatch or roof of a
house. The blue jay. 3 Shaking,
moving. 4 Being moveable.

चातकः A restive elephant.

चातनं 1 Causing to move, shak-
ing, wagging (as a tail). 2 Caus-
ing to pass through a sieve, sifting.
sieve. -जी A sieve, strainer.

चातः-सः The blue jay; Mā. 6. 5;
Y. 1. 175.

चि 5 U. (चिनेति, चिनुते, चित्; caus.
चायति, चापयति, also चयति, चययति desid.
चिर्चायति-चिकीर्षति) 1 To collect, gather,
accumulate (said to govern two ac-
cusatives being a द्विकर्मक root, but this
use is very rare in classical litera-
ture); वृक्षं गृणाणि चिच्यती. 2 To pile
or heap up, place in a line; रक्षतानिव
ते सुमाचर्चुवानरोचमानं Bk. 15. 76. 3 To
set, inlay, cover or fill with; see
चित्. -pass. To bear fruit, grow,
increase, thrive, prosper; सिच्यते चीयते
चेच लना पुष्पफलप्रदा Pt. 1. 222 bears
fruit; चीयते वाडिशस्यापि सस्येनपतिता कृषिः
Mu. 1. 3; राजहंसं तव सेव सुभ्रता चीयते न च
न चापचीयते K. P. 10. -With अप् to
diminish, loss, be deprived of;
chiefly in pass. (-pass.) 1 to de-
crease, diminish, become less; राजहंस
तव सेव सुभ्रता चीयते न च न चापचीयते K. P.
10. 2 to be reduced in bulk, waste
away. -आ 1 to accumulate, heap up.
2 to fill or cover with, cover over;
Bk. 17. 60; 14. 46-47. -उच्च् to gather,
collect; Bk. 3. 38. -उच्च् to add to,
increase; उपचिच्यन्मां तन्वीं प्रत्याह परमेस्वरः
Ku. 6. 25. (-pass.) to grow, in-
crease; अगोचः कथतः कस्य महिमा नोपचीयते
H. 2. 2; Bk. 6. 33; Si. 4. 10. -नि
to cover or fill with, strew, over-
spread (chiefly in p. p.); निचितं सद्य-

पेयं चिह्नेः G. 1. 1; सकृन्तनीडनिचितं विभ्रज-
तमन्तु S. 7. 11; Bk. 16. 4. -निच्च् to
determine, resolve, ascertain. -परि
1 to practice. 2 to get, acquire.
(-pass.) to increase; R. 3. 21. -प्र
1 to gather, collect. 2 to add to,
increase, develop. (-pass.) to grow,
be developed; प्रचीयमानावयवा राजा सा R.
3. 7. -दि 1 to gather, collect. 2 to
search for, look out for; विचिच्येक्षेयं सम-
तात् समानायातः Mā. 5. -दिचिच्च् to de-
termine, resolve, ascertain; विचिच्यन्तु
शक्यो न सुखमिति वा दुःखमिति वा U. 1. 35.
-स्त् 1 to gather, collect. board; रक्षा-
योगाद्यमपि तपः प्रत्यहं संचिच्यति S. 2. 14;
R. 19. 2; Ms. 6. 15. 2 to arrange,
put in order, put or place; Bk. 3.
35. -सहच्च् to collect, heap up.

चिकित्सकः A physician, doctor;
उचितवेदानिक्रमे चिकित्सका दोषमुहाहरन्तं M. 2;
Bh. 1. 87; Y. 1. 162.

चिकित्सा Administering remedies
or medicine, medical treatment, cur-
ing, healing.

चिजिलः Mud, a slough, bog, mire.
चिकीर्षा Desire of doing (any-
thing), will, wish, desire.

चिकीर्षित a. Wished, desired,
purposed. -त्तं Design, intention, pur-
pose.

चिकीर्षु a. Desirous of doing any-
thing, desirous for; Bg. 1. 23;
3. 25.

चिकुर a. 1 Moving, tremulous,
fickle, unsteady. 2 Inconsiderate,
rash. -रः 1 The hair of the head;
मम रुचिरे चिकुरे कृष मान्द....कुसुमानि Git. 12,
80 वनचरुचिरे रक्षति चिकुरे नरलिततरुणानने
7. 2 A mountain. 3 A reptile, snake.
-Comp. -उच्चयः, -कलापः -निकारः,
-पक्षः, -पाशः, -भारः, -हस्तः a mass or
tuft of hair; गस्याश्चोरश्चिकुरानेकरः कर्णपूर्वो
मरुः P. R. 1. 22.

चिकूरः The hair.

चिकः The musk-rat.

चिकण a. (जा or जी f.) 1 Smooth,
glossy. 2 Slippery. 3 Bland. 4 Unc-
tuous, greasy; लघु परित्रायतामेनां मावन् मा
कस्यापि तपसिन इक्षीतेलचिकणशीर्षस्य हस्ते
पतिष्यति S. 2. 7. The betel-nut tree.

-जं A fruit of that tree, a betel-nut.
चिकणार-जी 1 The betel-nut tree.
2 A betel-nut.

चिकेसः Barley-meal.

चिक्रा-चिकणा q. v.

चिकिरः A mouse.

चिक्रिद्वै Moisture, freshness.

चिक्रिद्वः A sort of gourd.

चिचिलाः (m. pl.) N. of a coun-
try and its people.

चिचा 1 The tamarind tree, or its
fruit. 2 The Gunjā plant.

चिच्च् 1 P., 10 U. (चेतति, चेतयति-ते)
To send forth or out (as a servant.)

चिच्च् 1 P., 10 A. (चेतति, चेतयते, चेतित)
1 To perceive, see, notice, observe;

चाटः A rogue or cheat, one who was the confidence of the person he wishes to deceive; Y. 1. 383; (चाटः = चाटः विनाशः च पश्यन्महर्षिः Ms.).

चाटुः -टु *a.* 1 Pleasing or agreeable words, sweet or coaxing speech, flattery (especially of a lover to his sweetheart); विः द्विरसः वरुदेति चाटुः Ms. 3. 14, विरचितचाटुचत्तन चत्तरेवित्तनविपानं Git. 11; Anura. 33; Pt. 1. 34. 8. 14; Ch. P. 29; (the greater part of the 10th canto of कौटिल्य consists of such coaxing). 2 Distinct or clear speech. -**Comp.** -उक्तिः *f.* flattering or coaxing language. -उल्लोः, -कार *a.* speaking agreeably or sweetly, flatterer; विमर्शः विमर्शश्च गर्वनाचाटुकारः Ms. 31. -वटु *a.* skilful in using flattering or coaxing language, an accomplished flatterer. -वटुः a jester, buffoon. -लोल *a.* elegantly tremulous -जस्रं a hundred entreaties, repeated coaxing; पञ्चाशत्तरेवटुकं Git. 2; गजुगवत्तु चरविरोधयति चाटुल्लोके Bh. 2. 31.

चाणक्यः N. of a celebrated writer on civil polity; also known as विश्वगुप्त, कौटिल्य; see कौटिल्य.

चापूरः A celebrated wrestler in the service of Kamsa. When Krishna was taken by Akrūra to Mathurā, Kamsa sent this redoubtable wrestler to fight with him; but in the duel which ensued, Krishna whirled him round and round several times and smashed his head.

चांडालः (की *f.*) An out-cast; see चंडालः; चांडालः किमयं द्विजानिषया Bh. 3. 56; Ms. 3. 239; 4. 29; Y. 1. 93.

चांडालिका = चंडालिका *f.* *v.*

चातकः (की *f.*) N. of a bird which is supposed to live only on rain-drops; क्षमा एव पतति चातकमुने द्विजाः पयोर्विदः Bh. 2. 121; see 2. 51 and R. 5. 17. -**Comp.** -आचंदनः 1 the rainy season. 2 a cloud.

चातनं 1 Removing. 2 Injuring.

चातुर *a.* (री *f.*) 1 Relating to four. 2 Clever, able, shrewd. 3 Speaking well, flattering. 4 Visible, perceptible. -रं A fourwheeled carriage. -री Skill, dexterity, ability; वद्वदचातुरीद्वी N. 1. 12.

चातुरकं Four casts in playing at dice. -कः A small round pillow.

चातुरार्थिकः (In gram.) A suffix added to words in four different senses.

चातुराश्रमिक *a.* (की *f.*), चातुराश्रमिक *a.* (गी *f.*) Being in one of the four periods of the religious life of a Brāhmana; see आश्रम.

चातुराश्रम्यं The four periods of the religious life of a Brāhmana; see आश्रम.

चारिख-चारुर्धक-चारुर्धिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Quarterly, occurring every fourth day. -कः A quarterly ague.

चारुर्धक *a.* (की *f.*) Belonging to the fourth day.

चारुर्धकः A demon (Sk.).

चारुर्धकितः One who studies on the fourteenth day of a lunar fortnight (that being a day of अनन्तर *q. v.*)

चारुर्धक *a.* (की *f.*) One who performs the Chaturmāsya sacrifice.

चारुर्धक्यं N. of a sacrifice performed every four months; i. e. at the beginning of कार्तिक, श्रवण and अश्विन.

चारुर्धकः 1 Skill, cleverness, dexterity, shrewdness. 2 Loveliness, amiableness, beauty; चतुर्धक Bh. 1. 3.

चारुर्धक्यं 1 The aggregate of the four original castes of the Hindus; एवै समाधिक एव चारुर्धक्यं चतुर्वर्ण्यम् Ms. 10. 68; Rg. 6. 13. 2 The duties of these four castes.

चारुर्विधं Four kinds (collectively), a four-fold division.

चात्वालः 1 A hole in the ground to receive an oblation or the sacred fire. 2 Kusa grass (द्रव्यं).

चाटनिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Made of or derived from sandal. 2 Perfumed with sandal juice &c.

चांद्र *a.* (त्री *f.*) Relating to the moon, lunar; गुरुकाव्यादुर्गा विप्रनांदीमभिनयः श्रिय Si. 2. 2. -ट्रः 1 A lunar month.

2 The bright fortnight (शुक्लपक्ष). 3 The moon-stone. -ट्रः 1 The vow called चाद्रापण *q. v.* 2 Fresh ginger. The lunar mansion called सुवर्ण्यं. -त्री Moonlight. -**Comp.** -भागा the river Chandrabhāgā. -मासः a lunar month.

-व्रतिकः one who observes the चाद्रापण vow.

चांद्रकं Dried ginger.

चांद्रमस *a.* (की *f.*) Relating to the moon, lunar; लघ्वेदना चांद्रमसीय लेखा Ku. 1. 25. चंद्रं गता पश्यन्नाहं कुंठं पद्माश्रिता चांद्रमसीयिस्त्वा 1. 43; R. 2. 39; Bg. 8. 25. -सं The constellation सुवर्णित.

चांद्रमसायनः, -निः The planet Mercury.

चांद्रायणं A religious observance or expiatory penance regulated by the moon's age (the period of its waxing and waning); (in it the daily quantity of food, which consists of fifteen mouthfuls at the full moon, is diminished by one mouthful every day during the dark fortnight till it is reduced to zero at the new moon, and is increased in like manner during the bright fortnight); of Y. 3. 324 *et seq.*, and Ms. 11. 217.

चांद्रायणिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 One who performs the चांद्रायण vow.

चापं 1 A bow; तात चापद्वितीये वहति रणधुरं की मयसावकाः Vo. 3. 5; so चाप-

राजिः 'with a bow in hand' 2 The rain-bow. 3 (In geom.) An arc of a circle. 4 The sign of the zodiac called *Nayittarius*.

चापलः, -र्यं 1 Quick motion, swiftness. 2 Fickleness, unsteadiness, transitoriness; Ki. 2. 41. 3 Inconsiderate or rash conduct, rashness, rash act; विश चापलं U. 4; तद्वृणः कर्ममामय चापलाय प्रचादितः R. 1. 9; स्वचित्तवृत्तिरिव चापलेभ्यो निवारणीया K. 101. 4 Restiveness (as of a horse); पुनः पुनः सतनिदिच्छचापलं R. 3. 42.

चामरः, -रं (also -रा -रि sometimes) 1 A *chouris* or bushy tail of the Chamara (Bos Grunniens) used as a fly-flap or fan, and reckoned as one of the insignia of royalty (and sometimes used as a sort of streamer on the heads of horses); व्याघ्रते निचुल-तर्धमज्जीचामराणि V. 4. 4. अर्धमासीत् चामरं ध्रुपतेः इतिमं कुरुष्वे च चामरे R. 3. 16; Ku. 7. 42; H. 2. 29; Ms. 35; चित्रमस्त-निवाचलं हवसिस्त्वामयचामरः V. 1. 4; S. 1. 8. -**Comp.** -ग्राहः -ग्राहिन् *m.* a person who carries a *chouris*. -ग्राहिणी a waiting girl who carries in her hand a *chouris* and waves it over the head of a king &c.: पणं कीलाचलमग्लितं चामराग्रिणिनां Dh. 3. 61. -पुष्टः, -पुष्टकः 1 the betel-nut tree. 2 the Ketaka plant. 3 the mango tree.

चामरिन् *m.* A horse.

चामीकरं 1 Gold; तनवासाकगदः V. 1. 14; R. 7. 5; Si. 4. 24; Ku. 7. 49. 2 The Dhattūra plant. -**Comp.** -ग्रह्य *a.* like gold.

चाहुंदा A terrific form of Durgā; Mā. 5. 25.

चांपला The river Champā; (perhaps the modern Chambal).

चांपेयः 1 The Champaka tree. 2 The Nāgakesara tree. -रं 1 Filament, especially of a lotus flower. 2 Gold. 3 The Dhattūra plant; (*m.* also in the last two senses).

चाय् 1 U. (चायति-ने) 1 To observe, discern, see; Si. 12. 51. 2 To worship.

चारः 1 Going, walking, gait, wandering about; मंडलचारशीलः V. 5. 2; कीडाशिले यदि च विचरेत् पदचारणं गीरी Ms. 60. walk on foot. 2 Motion, course, progression; मंगलचारः सनिचारः &c. 3 A spy, scout, secret, emissary; Ms. 7. 184; 9. 261; see चाचक्षुस् below. 4 Performing, practising. 5 A prison. 6 A bond, fetter. -रं An artificial poison. -**Comp.** -अंतर्हितः a spy. ईक्षणः, -चक्षुस् *m.* 'using spies as eyes', a king (or a statesman) who employs spies and sees through their medium; चारचक्षुर्महीपतिः Ms. 9. 256 of. Kāmandaka: गावः पश्यति मीमेव वेदैः पश्यति च द्विजाः चारैः पश्यति राजान-

श्रुतमिति जनाः ॥ also Rām:—यस्मात्स्यति दूरस्थाः सर्वथाजराविपाः। चारणे तस्मादुच्यते राजानश्चरक्षयः—चण, —चंचु a. graceful in gait, of graceful carriage. —पथः a place where two roads meet. —यद् a valourous warrior. —वायुः summer-air, zephyr.

चारकः 1 A spy. 2 A herdsman. 3 A leader, driver. 4 An associate. 5 A groom, cavalier. 6 A prison; निगडितचरणं चारके निरोद्धव्या Dk. 32.

चारणः 1 A wanderer, a pilgrim. 2 A wandering actor, or singer, a dancer, mimic, bard; Ms. 12. 14. 3 A celestial singer, heavenly chorister; S. 2. 14. 4 A reader of scripture. 5 A spy.

चारिका A female attendant.

चारितार्थः Attainment of an object, successfulness.

चारित्रं (also written चारित्र्यं) 1 Conduct, behaviour, manner of acting. 2 Good name or character, reputation, probity, uprightness, good conduct; अतुलं नामिवास्माभि चारित्र्यंशकारणं Mk. 3. 26, 25; चारित्र्यविहीन आदवेपि च दुर्गतिं भवति 1. 43. 3 Chastity, purity of life (of women). 4 Disposition, temperament. 5 Peculiar observance or practice. 6 Hereditary observance. —COMP. कवच a. cased in the armour of chastity.

चार a. (रू or री f.) 1 Agreeable, welcome, beloved, esteemed, dear (with dat. or loc.); वरुणाय or वरुणे चारः 2 Pleasing, lovely, beautiful, elegant, pretty; प्रिये चारुशीले भुव मयि मानसिदानं Git. 10; सर्वं प्रिये चारुतरे वसते Rs. 6. 2; चक्रसत् चारुचक्रचर्मणा Si. 1. 8; 4. 49. —रू An epithet of Brishhaspati. —रू n. Saffron. —COMP. —अंशः a beautifully formed woman. —बोध a. handsome-nosed. —दर्शन a. good-looking, lovely. —धारा Sachi, Indra's wife. —नेत्र, लोचन a. having beautiful eyes. (—त्र, —नः) a deer. —कला a vine, grape. —लोचनः a woman with lovely eyes. —वदत्र a. having a beautiful face. —वर्धना a woman. —व्रता a female who fasts for a whole month. —शिला 1 a jewel, gem. 2 a beautiful slab of stone. —शील a. of a lovely disposition or character. —हासिन् a. sweet-smiling.

चाचिक्यं 1 Perfuming the person, anointing with sandal &c. 2 An unguent.

चार्य a. (नी f.) 1 Leathern. 2 Covered with leather (as a car). 3 Shielded, provided with a shield.

चार्येण (पी f.) Covered with skin or leather. —ज A multitude of hides or shields.

चार्यिक a. (की f.) Made of leather; Ms. 289.

—चार्येण A number of men armed with shields.

चार्यकः 1 N. of a sophistical philosopher (said to have been a pupil of Brihaspati), who propounded the grossest form of atheism or materialism (for a summary of the doctrines of Chârâka, see Sarva. S. 1.). 2 N. of Râkshasa described in the Mahâbhârata, as a friend of Duryodhana and an enemy of the Pândavas. [When Yudhishthira entered Hastinapura in triumph, he assumed the form of a Brahmana and reviled him and the assembled Brahmanas, but he was soon detected, and the real Brahmanas, filled with fury, are said to have killed him on the spot. He also tried to deceive Yudhishthira at the end of the great war by telling him that Bhîma was slain by Duryodhana; see Ve. 6.]

चार्वी 1 A beautiful woman. 2 Moonlight. 3 Intelligence. 4 Splendour, lustre, brilliancy. 5 Wife of Kubera.

चारु 1 The thatch or roof of a house. The blue jay. 3 Shaking, moving. 4 Being moveable.

चारुकः A restive elephant.

चारुनं 1 Causing to move, shaking, wagging (as a tail). 2 Causing to pass through a sieve, sifting. sieve. —नी A sieve, strainer.

चारुः—सः The blue jay; Mâl. 6. 5; Y. 1. 175.

चि 5 U. (चिनोति, चिजुते, चित; caus. चायति, चापयति, also चयति, चपयति desid. चिर्वापति-चिकीर्षति) 1 To collect, gather, accumulate (said to govern two accusatives being a द्विकर्मक root, but this use is very rare in classical literature); दुष्टं पुण्याणि चिच्यति. 2 To pile or heap up, place in a line; पर्वतानि चि यूनारचैर्बुवानरोचयाम् Bk. 15. 76. 3 To set, inlay, cover or fill with; see चित. —pass. To bear fruit, grow, increase, thrive, prosper; सिच्यते चीयते चैव लना पुष्पफलव्रदा Pt. 1. 222 bears fruit; चीयते बालिशस्यापि सत्त्वचपतिता कृषिः Mu. 1. 3; राजहंस तत्र चैव सुप्रता चीयते न च न चापचीयते K. P. 10. —WITH अप् to diminish, loss, be deprived of; chiefly in pass. (—pass.) 1 to decrease, diminish, become less; राजहंस तत्र चैव सुप्रता चीयते न च न चापचीयते K. P. 10. 2 to be reduced in bulk, waste away. —आ 1 to accumulate, heap up. 2 to fill or cover with, cover over; Bk. 17. 69; 14. 46-47. —उच्च् to gather, collect; Bk. 3. 38. —उच्च् to add to, increase; उपनिषन्वयोर्त्वा प्रत्याह परमेश्वरः Ku. 6. 25. (—pass.) to grow; increase; अवोचः पश्यतः कस्य महिमा नोपचीयते H. 2. 2; Bk. 6. 33; Si. 4. 10. —निच्च् to cover or fill with, strew, over-spread (chiefly in p. p.); चिचितं समु-

पेय नीरुदः Ghat. 1; शकुन्तलीदमिचितं विप्रज्ज-दामंडलं S. 7. 11; Bk. 10. 4. —निच्च् to determine, resolve, ascertain. —परि 1 to practice. 2 to get, acquire. (—pass.) to increase; R. 3. 24. —प्र 1 to gather, collect. 2 to add to, increase, develop. (—pass.) to grow, be developed; प्रचीयमानायया राजा सा R. 3. 7. —वि 1 to gather, collect. 2 to search for, look out for; विचितश्चैव सम-तात् स्मशानपादः Mâl. 5. —विनिच्च् to determine, resolve, ascertain; चिनिश्चु शक्यो न सुखमिति वा दुःखमिति वा U. 1. 35. —स् 1 to gather, collect, hoard; रत्ना-योगादयमपि तपः प्रत्यहं संचिन्तति S. 2. 14; R. 19. 2; Ms. 6. 15. 2 to arrange, put in order, put or place; Bk. 3. 35. —सद्च् to collect, heap up.

चिकित्सकः A physician, doctor; उचित्येष्टानिक्रमे चिकित्सका दौषमुदाहर्तति M. 2; Bh. 1. 87; Y. 1. 162.

चिकित्सा Administering remedies or medicine, medical treatment, curing, healing.

चिचिलः Mud, a slough, bog, mire.

चिकीर्षा Desire of doing (anything), will, wish, desire.

चिकीर्षित a. Wished, desired, purposed. —त् Design, intention, purpose.

चिकीर्षु a. Desirous of doing anything, desirous for; Bg. 1. 23; 3. 25.

चिकुर a. 1 Moving, tremulous, fickle, unsteady. 2 Inconsiderate, rash. —रः 1 The hair of the head; मम रुचिरे चिकुरे कुरु मान्द....कुसुमानि Git. 12, 80 वनचररुचिरे रुच्यते चिकुरे तंरलितरुणानने 7. 2 A mountain. 3 A reptile, snake. —COMP. —उच्चयः, —कलापः —निकारः, —पक्षः, —पाशः, भारः, हस्तः a mass or tuft of hair; यस्याश्चोर्ध्वश्रुकरानकरः कर्णपूरं मयूरः P. R. 1. 22.

चिकुरः The hair.

चिकुः The musk-rat.

चिकण a. (या or पी f.) 1 Smooth, glossy. 2 Slippery. 3 Bland. 4 Unclean, greasy; लघु परिवायतामेनं मान्द मा कस्यापि तपसिन् इच्छतेतिचिकणशीर्षिक्य हस्ते पतिष्यति S. 2. 7. The betel-nut tree. —ज A fruit of that tree, a betel-nut.

चिकणा-पी 1 The betel-nut tree. 2 A betel-nut.

चिकसः Barley-meal.

चिक्रा-चिकणा q. v.

चिकिरः A mouse.

चिकिद् Moisture, freshness.

चिचिद् A sort of gourd.

चिचिलाः (m. pl.) N. of a country and its people.

चिचा 1 The tamarind tree, or its fruit. 2 The Gunja plant.

चिद् 1 P., 10 U. (चेदति, चेतयति) To send forth or out (as a servant.)

चित् 1 P. 10, A. (चेतति, चेतयते, चेतित) 1 To perceive, see, notice, observe;

नदूनवेनमस्यं Bk. 17. 16; चित्रं रम-
लङ्क 14. 62; 15 35; 2. 29. 2 To
know, understand, be aware or con-
scious of; वैरलङ्कमगमनमयं च चेतये
Bk. 154 3 To regain consciousness.
4 To appear, shine.

चित्र *f.* 1 Thought, perception.
2 Intelligence, intellect, understand-
ing; Bh. 2 1; 3 1. 3 The heart,
mind. 4 The soul, spirit, the anima-
ting principle of life. 5 Brahman.
-Comp. -आत्मन् *m.* 1 the thinking
principle or faculty 2 pure intelli-
gence, the supreme spirit. -आत्मक
consciousness. -आमातः the indivi-
dual soul (जीव) (which still sticks to
worldly defilements). -उल्लासः glad-
dening the heart of spirit. -चनः the
supreme spirit or Brahman. -मवृत्ति
f. reflection, thinking. -शक्तिः *f.*
mental power, intellectual capacity.
-स्वरूपे the supreme spirit. -*ind.* 1
A particle added to किं and its deri-
vatives (such as कद्, कथं, कः कदा, कुत्र,
कुतः &c.) to impart to them an in-
definite sense; कुत्रचित् somewhere;
केचन some &c. 2 The sound चित्.

चित् *p. p.* 1 Collected, piled up,
heaped, gathered. 2 Hoarded, accu-
mulated 3 Got, acquired. 4 Cover-
ed with full of; कुमिकुलचित् Bh. 2. 11.
5 Set or inlaid with. -तं A building.

चित्ता A funeral pile, pyre; कुरु
समने तावदाहु मे प्रणिपाताजलियाचिनश्रिता Ku.
4. 35; चित्ताधितोहम् R. 8. 57; चित्तामसन्
Ku. 5. 69. -Comp. -अग्निः the funeral
fire. -चूडकं a pyre.

चित्ति *f.* 1 Collecting, gathering.
2 A heap, multitude, quantity.
3 A layer, pile, stack. 4 A funeral
pile. 5 An oblong with quadrangular
sides. 6 The understanding.

चित्तिका 1 A pile, stack. 2 A
funeral pile. 3 A small chain (or
girdle) worn as an ornament round
the loins.

चित्त *a.* 1 Observed, perceived. 2
Considered, reflected or meditated
upon. 3 Resolved. 4 Intended,
wished, desired. -तं 1 Observing,
attending. 2 Thought, thinking,
attention, desire, intention, aim;
मच्चित्तं सततं भव Bg. 18. 57; अनेकचित्तविक्षिप्त
16. 16. 3 The mind; दशाक्षी दुर्बलः प्र-
वरति मच्चित्तकरिणः Sānti. 1. 22; so चलचित्त
and compa. below. 4 The heart
(considered as the seat of intellect).
5 Reason, intellect, reasoning faculty.
-Comp. -अनुचचित् *a.* acting according
to one's will, humouring. -अपहारकः,
-अपहारिन् *a.* 'heart-stealing', attrac-
tive, captivating. -आभोगः attention
of the mind to its own feelings,
exclusive attachment to one thing.
-आसक्तः attachment, love. -उद्वेकः

pride, arrogance. -सुख agreement,
unanimity. -उच्चतिः, सहचरतिः *f.* 1
noble-mindedness. 2 pride, arro-
gance. -चारिन् *a.* acting according
to the will of another. -जः, जन्मन्
m., -युः -योजिः 1 love, passion. 2 Cupid,
the god of love; चित्तयोजिः प्रवृत्तयुतः
R. 5. 46; मोक्षं प्रमिद्विषयः सखु चित्तजन्मा
Māl. 1. 21. -ज्ञ *a.* knowing the mind
of another. -जाज्ञः loss of conscience.
-निर्वृतिः *f.* contentment, happiness.
-यस्य *a.* composed, tranquil. (-सः)
tranquility of heart. -यसक्तता joy,
pleasure. -भेदः 1 difference of view.
2 inconsistency, incon-tancy. -मोहः
infatuation of the mind. -विकारः
change of thought or feeling. -विक्षेपः
distraction of the mind. -विषयः,
विभ्रमः aberration, disturbance or
derangement of mind, madness, in-
sanity -विश्लेषः breach of friendship.
-वृत्तिः *f.* 1 disposition or state of the
mind, inclination, feeling; एवमात्माभि-
प्रायमभाविनष्टजनचित्तवृत्तिः प्रार्थयिता विद्वन्मते S.
2. 2 inward purpose, emotion. 3 (in
Yoga phil.) inward working of the
mind, mental vision; योगश्चित्तवृत्तिनिरोधः
Yoga. S. -वेदना affliction, anxiety.
-वैकल्यं bewilderment of the mind,
distraction. -हरिन् *a.* fascinating,
attractive, agreeable.

चित्तवत् *a.* 1 Reasonable, endowed
with reason. 2 Kindhearted, amiable.
चित्तं The place at which a corpse
is burnt. -त्था 1 A funeral pile. 2
Piling up, building (as an altar).

चित्र *a.* 1 Bright, clear. 2 Varie-
gated, spotted, diversified. 3 Inter-
esting, agreeable; Māl. 1. 4. 4 Vari-
ous, different, manifold; Pt. 1. 136;
Ms. 9. 248; Y. 1. 288. 5 Surprising,
wonderful, strange. -त्रः 1 The
variegated colour. 2 The Asoka
tree. -त्रं 1 A picture, painting,
delineation; चित्रे निवेश्य परिकल्पितसत्त्वयोगा
S. 2. 9; पुनरपि चित्राकृता कता S. 6. 20,
13, 21 &c. 2 A brilliant ornament
or ornament. 3 An extraordinary
appearance, wonder. 4 A sectarian
mark on the forehead. 5 Heaven,
sky. 6 A spot. 7 The white or
spotted leprosy. 8 (In Rhet.) The
last of the three main divisions of
Kāvya (poetry.) (It is of two
kinds शब्दचित्र and अर्थ-वाच्य-चित्र, and
the poetical charm lies mainly in
the use of figures of speech, depen-
dent on the sound or sense of words.
Mammata thus defines it:—शब्दचित्रं
वाच्यचित्रमर्थार्थं त्वरं स्वरं K. P. 1.) As
an instance of शब्दचित्र may be cited
the following verse from R. G.:—
मिथ्यामुपनेवाय मयीशावयशस्वते । गोशरीरोन्मज्जनाय
गोशरीरे ते नमो नमः ॥—त्रं *ind.* Oh! how
strange! what a wonder! चित्रं चरिते

नाम व्याकरणमध्यस्थे Sk. -Comp. -अक्षी,
-नेत्रा, -लोचनः a kind of bird com-
monly called Śārika. -अंश *a.* striped,
having a spotted body. (-मं) vermi-
lion. -अक्षं rice dressed with coloured
condiments; Y. 1. 304. -अपूपः a kind
of cake. अपिद *a.* committed to a
picture, painted °आरभ *a.* painted;
R. 2. 31; Ku. 3. 42. -आकृतिः *f.* a
painted resemblance, portrait. -आपक्षं
steel -आरभः a painted scene, out-
line of a picture; V. 1. 4 उक्तिः *f.*
1 agreeable or eloquent discourse;
जयति ते पंचमनाद्विचित्रोक्तिः सर्वविशेषेषु
Vikr. 1. 10. 2 a voice from heaven.
3 a surprising tale. -आदुतः boiled
rice coloured with turmeric &c. -कंदः
a pigeon. -कथालापः telling agreeable
or charming stories. -कंचलः 1 painted
cloth used as an elephant's housing.
2 a variegated carpet. -कर्तृः 1 a
painter. 2 an actor. -कर्मन् *n.* 1 an
extraordinary act. 2 ornamenting,
decorating. 3 a picture. 4 magic.
(-म.) 1 magician who works
wonders. 2 a painter. चित्रं *m.* 1 a
painter. 2 a magician. -काचः a tiger
in general. 2 a leopard or panther.
-कारः 1 a painter. 2 N. of a mixed
tribe; (स्थपतेरपि गांधिका चित्रकरो ब्याजत
Parāśara). -कूटः N. of a hill and
district near Prayāga; R. 12. 15, 13.
47; U. 1. -कुतृ *m.* a painter. -क्रिया
painting. -य, -यत् *a.* painted. -यंशं
yellow orpiment. -युगः one of the
beings in Yama's world recording
the vices and virtues of mankind;
Mu. 1. 20. -युहं a painted room.
-जल्पः a random or incoherent talk,
talk on various subjects. -स्वच्छं *m.*
the Bhūrja tree. -द्वजः the cotton-
plant. -स्वरस *a.* painted, drawn in
a picture; Ku. 2. 24. -पक्षः the fran-
coline partridge. -पटः, -टः 1 a paint-
ing, a picture. 2 a coloured or che-
quered cloth. -पटु *a.* 1 divided into
various parts. 2 full of graceful
expressions. -पावृ the bird called
Śārikā. -पिच्छकः a peacock. -पंशः
a kind of arrow. -पुष्टः a sparrow.
-फलकं a tablet for painting, a picture-
board. -पर्शः a peacock. -भाङ्गः 1
fire. 2 the sun; (चित्रभाङ्गिर्भावीति विने
सो राजी बहौ K. P. 2. given as an
instance of one of the modes of
अंजन). 3 N. of Bhairava. 4 the Arka
plant. -संलुः a kind of snake. -सुवः
the spotted antelope. -सेखडः a pea-
cock. -योधिन् *m.* an epithet of
Arjuna. -रः 1 the sun. 2 N. of a
king of the Gandharvas, one of the
sixteen sons of Kaśyapa by his wife
Muni; अथ मुनेस्तमचित्रनेतादीनां पंचशालां
भातुणामधिको ह्येवः शोडशभिन्नरथो नाम सहस्रतः
K. 136; V. 1. -लेख *a.* of beautiful
utlines, highly arched; हस्तिस्तव कलापती

रुचिचित्रलेखे भूषो Gft. 10. (-खा) N. of a friend and companion of Ushā, daughter of Bāna. [When Ushā, related to her her dream, she suggested the idea of taking the portraits of all young princes in the neighbourhood; and on Ushā's recognising Aniruddha, Chitraklekha, by means of her magical power, conveyed him to her palace]. -लेखकः a painter. -लेखनिका a painter's brush. -विचित्र a. 1 variously coloured, variegated. 2 multifarious. -विद्या the art of painting. -शाला a painter's studio. शिखिन् m. an epithet of the seven sages: -मरीचि, अंगिरस, अत्रि, पुलस्त्य, पुलह, क्रतु and वसिष्ठ. -जः an epithet of Brihaspati. -संस्थ a. painted. -हस्तः a particular position of the hands in fighting.

चित्रकः 1 A painter. 2 A tiger in general. 3 A small hunting leopard. 4 N. of a tree -कः A sectarian mark on the forehead.

चित्रलः A. Variegated, spotted. -लः The variegated colour.

चित्रा N. of the fourteenth lunar mansion consisting of one star; हिम-निर्मुक्तयेति चित्राचन्द्रमसोरिव R 1. 46. -COMP -अर्दिरः, -ईशा the moon.

चित्रिकः The month called Chaitra. चित्रिणी N. for a woman 'endowed with various talents and excellences', one of the four divisions into which writers on erotic science class women: -गन्दिनी, चित्रिणी, शिखिनी and हस्तिनी or करिणी. The Ratimanjari thus defines चित्रिणी: -भवति रतिरमसा नाति खर्वो न दीर्घा तिलकुसुममञ्जसा क्षिप्रनीलोत्पलाक्षी । घन-कटिनकुचाख्या सुंदरी चन्द्रशीला सकलपुण्यविचित्रा चित्रिणी चित्रवक्त्रा ॥ 5.

चित्रितः a. 1 Variegated, spotted. 2 Painted.

चित्रिन् a. (गी. f.) 1 Wonderful. 2 Variegated.

चित्रियते Den. A. 1 To cause wonder, to be an object of wonder; एवमुत्तरोत्तरमावशिष्यते जीवलोकः Mr. 5; Bk. 17 64; 18. 23. 2 To wonder.

चिन्त 10 U (चिन्तयिते, चिन्तित) 1 To think, consider, reflect, ponder over; तच्छ्रुत्वा भिन्नकश्चित्तयामास Pt. 1, चिन्तय तावदे-नापदेशेन पुनराश्रयपदं गच्छानः S. 2. 2 To think of, have an idea of, bring before the mind; तस्मादितत् (चिन्तं) न चिन्तयेत् H. 1; तस्मादस्य यथं राजा मनसापि न चिन्तयेत् Ms. 8. 381, 4, 259; Pt. 1. 135; Ch. P. 1. 3 To mind, take care of, look to; R. 1. 64. 4 To call to mind, remember. 5 To find out, devise, discover, think out; कोऽप्यप्रायश्चित्ततां H. 1. 6 To regard as, esteem. 7 To weigh, discriminate, 8 To discuss, treat of, consider. -WITH अद्भुतं to think over or about, call to mind,

ponder over; S. 2. 9; Bg. 8. 8. -परि 1 to think, consider, judge; त्वमेव तावत्परिचिन्तय स्वयं कदाचिदेति यदि योगमर्हतः Ku. 5. 67; Bg. 10. 17. 2 To think of, remember, bring before the mind. 3 To devise, find out. -चि 1 to think, consider. 2 To think of, ponder over, call to mind; S. 4. 1. 3 To take into consideration, have regard to, regard; अस्मान्मायु विचिन्तय संयमवनादुद्येः कुलं चात्मनः S. 4. 16. 4 To intend, fix upon, determine. 5 To devise, find out, discover. -सं 1 to think, consider, reflect, think over; Y. 1. 359; Ch. P. 32. 2 To weigh (in the mind), discriminate.

चिन्तनं, -ना 1 Thinking, thinking of, having an idea of; मनसा निश्चितं Ms. 12. 5. 2 Anxious thought.

चिन्ता 1 Thinking, thought. 2 Sad or sorrowful thought, care, anxiety; चिन्ताजडं दर्शनं S. 4. 5; so वीतचित्तः 12. 3 Reflection, consideration. 4 (In Rhet.) Anxiety, considered as one of the 33 subordinate feelings; ज्ञानं चिन्ता हितानामिः श्रुत्यतास्तपःपृक्तं S. D. 291. -COMP. -आकुल a. full of care, disturbed in mind, anxious. -कर्मन् n. anxiety. -पर a thoughtful, anxious. -मणिः a fabulous gem supposed to yield to its possessor all desires, the philosopher's stone; काच-सूत्रेण विक्रीतो ह्येत चिन्तामणिश्च Sānti. 1. 12; तदेकलब्धे हृदि मेवसति लब्धु चिन्ता न चिन्तामणि-मन्यन्तर्च N. 3. 81, 1. 145. -वेदमन् n. a council-hall.

चिन्तिडी The tamarind tree.

चिन्तितः a. 1 Thought, reflected. 2 Devised, found out.

चिन्तितः f. चिन्तिया Consideration, reflection, thought.

चिन्त्य put. p. 1 To be considered or thought over. 2 To be discovered, to be devised or found out. 3 Requiring consideration, doubtful, questionable; एवञ्च कचिदस्कुट लंकारत्वे उदा-हृतं (यः कौमारद्वयः &c.) एतच्चिन्त्यं S. D. 1.

चिन्मयः a. Consisting of pure intelligence, spiritual (as the supreme spirit). -च 1 Pure intelligence. 2 The Supreme spirit.

चिपटः a. Flat-nosed. -टः Rice or grain flattened.

चिपिटः a. See चिपट. -COMP. -शीव a. short-necked. -नास, -नासिक a. flat-nosed.

चिपिटकः, चिपुटः Flattened rice.

चिबु (बु) कं The chin; चिबुकं वृद्धाः सुशामि यावत् Bv. 2. 34; Y. 3. 98.

चिमिः A parrot.

चिर a. Long, lasting a long time, existing for a long time, old; चिर-विदः, चिरकालः, चिरदिने &c. -रं A long time. Note.—The singular of any of the oblique cases of चिर may be

used adverbially in the sense of 'long', 'for a long time', 'after a long time', 'long since', 'at last', 'finally', न चिरं पर्वते वसेत् Ms. 4. 60; ततः प्रजापतिं चिरमात्मना धृत्वा R. 3. 35, 62; Amaru. 79; कियच्चिरं पार्युषः प्रतिपत्तिं दास्यति S. 6; R. 5. 64; प्रीतास्मि न सौम्य चिराय जीव R. 14. 59; Ku. 5. 47; Amaru. 3; चिर-स्वस्पर्शरज्जता यवो R. 3. 26; 11. 63, 12. 67; चिरस्य वाच्यं न गतः प्रजापतिः S. 5. 15; चिरं कुर्वन्त Sat. Br. -COMP. -आयुस् a. long-lived. (-m.) a god. -आरोधः a protracted siege, blockade. -उत्थ a. existing for a long time. -कार, -कारिक, -कारिन्, -क्रिय a. acting slowly, delaying, tarrying, dilatory. -कालः a long time. -कालिक, -कालीन a. of long standing, old, long-continued, chronic (as a disease). -जल a. born long ago, old. -जीविन् a. long-lived. (-m.) an epithet of seven persons who are considered to be 'deathless'; अथथामा बलिष्यसि हनुमांश्च निशीषणः । कुरः परशुरामश्च सदैव चिरजीविनः ॥ -पाकिन् a ripening late. -पुष्पः the Bakula tree. -मित्रं an old friend. -मेदिन् m. an ass. -रात्रं a period of many nights, a long time. -उषित a. having lodged for a long time. -विमोषित a. long banished, a long sojourner. -दुता, -दुतिका a cow that has borne many calves. -सेवकः an old servant. -स्थ, -स्थायिन्, -स्थित a. lasting, long-enduring, continuing, durable.

चिरंजीव a. Long-lived. -वः An epithet of Kāna.

चिरदी, चिरिदी 1 A woman married or single who continues to reside after maturity in her father's house. 2 A young woman (in general).

चिरत्न a. (नी. f.) Of long standing, old, ancient.

चिरंजन a. (नी. f.) Of long standing, old, ancient; स्वहस्तस्य मुनिनासनं मुनिश्चैतन्नावाद्विभ्ययीविशत् Si. 1. 15; चिर-तनः वृद्ध &c.

चिरयति Den. P.; also चिरायते To delay, tarry: कथं चिरयति पांचाली Ve. 1; किं चिरायितं भवता; संकेतकं चिरयति प्रवरो विनोदः Mk. 3. 3.

चिरिः A parrot.

चिरुः The shoulder-joint.

चिरुंटी A sort of cucumber.

चिरु 6. P. (चिरुति) To put on clothes.

चिलमी (मि) लिका 1 A kind of necklace. 2 A fire-fly. 3 Light-ning.

चिल 1. P. (चिलति, चिलित) 1 To become loose, be slack or flacid. 2 To act wantonly, sport.

चिल्ला The (Bengal) kite. -COMP. -आभा a petty thief, a pick-pocket.

दूधिका 1 Grain fried and powdered. 2 A style of prose composition.

चूर्णित *a.* 1 Pounded, pulverized. 2 Crushed, bruised, smashed, shattered to pieces; Ku. 5. 24.

चूलः *Hair.* -**ल** 1 An upper room. 2 A crest. 3 The crest of a comet.

चुलिका 1 The crest or comb of a cock. 2 The root of an elephant's ear. 3 (In dramas). The hinting or indication of the occurrence of any event by characters behind the stage. अंतर्भविकादर्थः सूचनार्थस्य चुलिका S. D. 310. *e. g.* in the beginning of the 4th act of *Mv.*

चूर 1 P. (चूरति, चूपित) To drink, suck up or out.

चूषा 1 A leathern girth (for an elephant). 2 Sucking. 3 A girdle.

चूप्यं Any article of food to be sucked.

चूत् 1. 6. P. (चूति) 1 To hurt, kill. 2 To tie, bind or connect together -II. 1. P., 10. U. (चूर्ति चूर्ति-ने) To light, kindle.

चेक्रितानः 1 An epithet of Siva. 2 N. of a Yādava prince, who fought on the side of the Pāṇḍavas in the great war.

चेदः (-हः) 1 A servant. 2 A paramour.

चेदि (हि) का, **चेदि** (ही) *f.* A female slave or servant.

चेतन *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Animate, alive, living, sentient, feeling; चेतनाचेतनेषु Me. 5. animate and inanimate. 2 Visible. -नः 1 A sentient being, a man. 2 Soul, mind. 3 The supreme soul. -ना 1 Sense, consciousness; बुलुक्यति मदीया चेतनां चंचरकः R. G.; R. 12 14; चेतनां प्रतिपद्यते regains one's consciousness. 2 Understanding, intelligence; पश्चिमायामिनीयामात्रसाक्षिण चेतना R. 17. 1. 3 Life, vitality, animation; Bg. 13 6. 4 Wisdom, reflection.

चेतसः *n.* 1 Consciousness, sense. 2 Thinking soul, reasoning faculty. 3 The mind; heart, soul; चेतः प्रसादयति Bb. 2. 21; गच्छति पुरः शरीरं धावति पश्चाद-संसृतं चेतः S. 1. 34. -COMP. जन्मन्, -मयः, -सुः *m.* 1 love, passion. 2 the god of love. -विकारः disturbance of the mind, emotion, agitation.

चेतोमत् *a.* Living, sentient.

चेद् *ind.* If, provided that, although (never used at the beginning of a sentence); अथि चेत्पिस्त्रीकरोमि नो चेत्किमपि त्वा प्रतिवारिषि वदानः Bv. 1. 44; Ku. 4. 9; इति चेद् -न 'if it be urged that... (we reply) not so' (frequently used in controversial works); सविधान-मात्रेण राजप्रभृतीनां ह्ये कर्तव्यमिति चेन्न S. B.; अथ चेद् but if.

चेदि (*m. pl.*) N. of a country; तपरीक्षितारं चेदिनां भवोत्सवमस्त मा Si. 2. 96, 68. -COMP. -पतिः, -सूयत् *m.*, -राज *m.*,

-राजः N. of Sisupāla, son of Damaghosha and king of the Chedis; Si. 2. 96; see अक्षुपात.

चेष्ट *a.* 1 To be piled up. 2 To be gathered or collected.

चेष्ट 1. P. (चेष्टति) 1 To go, move. 2 To shake, be disturbed, tremble.

चेले 1 A garment; कुम्भकणं चारु चेले दधाना Jag. 2 (At the end of comp.) Bad, wicked, vile; मयचित्ते 'a bad wife' -COMP. -शस्त्रालकः a washerman.

चेलिका A bodice.

चेष्ट 1 A. (चेष्टते, चेष्टित) 1 To move about, stir, be active, show signs of life; यदा स द्वयो जागर्ति तदेतं चेष्टते जगत् Ms. 1. 52. 2 To make effort, endeavour, exert oneself, struggle. 3 To perform, do (anything). 4 To behave, act. -WITH -ति 1 to stir, move, be in motion, move about. 2 to act, behave.

चेष्टकः A particular mode of sexual enjoyment or coitus.

चेष्टनं 1 Motion. 2 Effort, exertion.

चेष्टा 1 Motion, movement; किमस्माकं स्वनिवेष्टानिरूपणेन H. 3. 2 Gesture, action; चेष्टया मायुषेण च नेत्रवक्त्रविकारिश्च लक्ष्यतेऽर्जुनं मनः Ms. 8. 26. 3 Effort, exertion. 4 Behaviour. -COMP. -नाशः loss or destruction of the world. -निरूपणं observing a person's movement.

चेष्टित *p. p.* Moved, stirred &c. -ते 1 Motion, gesture, act. 2 Doing, action, behaviour; कपोलपाटलादोन्ने वक्ष्य रघुचेष्टितं R. 4. 68; तत्कामस्य चेष्टितं Ms. 2. 4. doing or work.

चेतन्यं 1 Spirit, life, intelligence, vitality, sensation. 2 (In Vedānta phil.) The supreme spirit considered as the essence of all being and source of all sensation.

चेत्तिक *a.* Mental, intellectual.

चेत्तारस्य 1 A pile of stones forming a land-mark. 2 A monument, tomb-stone. 3 A sacrificial shed. 4 A place of religious worship, altar, sanctuary. 5 A temple. 6 A Buddha or Jaina temple. 7 A religious fig-tree or any tree growing by the side of streets; Me. 23 (रघुवत्सु Malli.) -COMP. -तरुः, -द्रुमः, -वृक्षः a fig-tree standing on a sacred spot. -गारुः the guardian of a sanctuary. -मुखः a hermit's water-pot.

चेष्ट 1 N. of a lunar month in which the full moon stands in the constellation Chitrā (corresponding to March-April). 2 A Buddhist mendicant. -तं A temple, monument for the dead. -COMP. -आवलिः *f.* the full-moon day of Chaitra. -सखः an epithet of the god of love.

चेष्टरथं (रथं) N. of the garden of Kubera; रथो यथो चेष्टरथवेष्टान् सीतारथस्थान-मेष्टिर्वाम् R. 6. 60. 50.

चैत्रिः, चैत्रिकः, चैत्रिन् *m.* The month called Chaitra.

चैत्री The day of full-moon in the month of Chaitra.

चेष्ट N. of Sisupāla; अक्षिपेयं नदिदत्त Si. 2. 1.

चैल A piece of cloth, garment. -COMP. -श्रावः a washerman.

चोक्ष *a.* 1 Pure, clean. 2 Honest. 3 Clever, dexterous, skilful. 4 Pleasing, agreeable, delightful.

चोच 1 A bark, rind. 2 Skin, hide. 3 The cocoa-nut.

चोटी A petticoat.

चोडः A bodice.

चोदना 1 Sending, directing, throwing. 2 Urging or driving onward. 3 Prompting, inciting, encouraging, inspiration. 4 A precept, sacred commandment, scriptural injunction. -COMP. -गुहः a ball for playing with.

चोदित *p. p.* 1 Sent, directed. 2 Urged on, driven. 3 Incited, Prompted, inspired. 4 Put forward as an argument.

चोद्यं 1 Objecting, asking a question. 2 An objection. 3 Wonder.

चो (चो) रः A thief, robber; सकलं चोर गतं त्वया गृहीतं V. 4. 16; इंदिवरुद्रमचोरं चतुः Bb. 3. 67.

चो (चो) रिका Theft, robbery.

चोरित *a.* Stolen, robbed.

चोरितकं 1 Petty theft, larceny. 2 Anything stolen.

चोरः (*m. pl.*) N. of a country in southern India, the modern Tanjore.

छः ली- A short jacket, a bodice.

चोलकः 1 breast-plate. 2 A bark-dress. 3 A bodice.

चोलकिन् *m.* 1 A soldier armed with a breast-plate. 2 The orange tree. 3 The wrist.

चोल (लोल) हुकः A fillet for the head, a turban, tiara or diadem.

चोषः 1 Sucking. 2 Inflammation (in medicine).

चोष्यं=चूष्य *q. v.*

चौड (दी *f.*) **चौल** (ली *f.*) *a.* 1 Crested. 2 Relating to tonsure. -ह-लं The ceremony of tonsure.

चौर्य 1 Theft, robbery. 2 Secrecy, concealment. -COMP. -रतं secret sexual enjoyment. -वृत्तिः *f.* the habit of robbery.

च्यवनं 1 Moving, motion. 2 Being deprived of, loss; deprivation. 3 Dying, perishing. 4 Flowing, trickling.

च्यु 1 A. (च्यवते, च्युत) 1 To fall or drop down, slip, sink (fig. also); S. 2. 8. 2 To come out of, flow or issue from, drop, trickle or stream forth from; स्वतश्च्युतं बह्मिनिवाद्भिरुदुः R. 3. 58; Bk. 9. 74. 3 To deviate or swerve from, fall off or away from, leave

(duty &c.); (with abl.); अस्माद्धर्माक्ष
क्षेत Ms. 7. 98, 12. 71-72. 4 To lose,
be deprived of; अच्योष्ट स्वान्नुपति: Bk.
3. 20, 7. 32. 5 To vanish, disappear,
perish, be an end; R. 8. 65; Ms. 12.
96. 6 To decrease. -WITH -परि 1
to go away or fly off from, to es-
cape. 2 to proceed from. 3 to swerve,
fall off from, leave. 4 to lose, be
deprived of. 5 to drop or fall down

&c. -प्र to fall off from, drop down
&c. (nearly the same as च्यु with परि).

च्युत् 1 P. (च्योति) 1 To drop flow;
ooze, trickle stream forth; इद् झञिन्-
मभ्यं संप्रसारिच्युत्तयो: Bk. 6. 28 2 To
drop or fall down, slip; इद् क्वचमच्योति
Bk. 6. 29. 3 To cause to drop or
stream forth.

च्युत् p. p. 1 Fallen down, slipped,
fallen. 2 Removed, expelled. 3

Strayed erred. 4 Lost. —Comp.
-अधिकार a. dismissed from office,
-आत्मन् a. of a depraved soul, evil-
minded; Ku 5. 81.

च्युति: f. 1 Falling down, a fall.
2 Deviation from. 3 Dropping,
oozing 4 Losing, deprivation;
वेच्युति कुर्वा Ku. 8. 10 5 Vanishing,
perishing. 6 The vulva. 7 The anus.
च्युत The mango-tree.

छ

छ: A part, fragment.

छग: (गी f.) A goat.

छगल: (ली f.) A goat. -लं A blue
cloth.

छगलक्ष: A goat.

छटा 1 Mass, lump, number, assem-
blage; सटाच्छटामिषधनेन Si. 1. 47. 2 A
collection of rays of light, lustre,
splendour, light; Si. 8. 38. 3 A con-
tinuous line, streak; छतितरुच्छटा
K. P. -Comp. -आभा lightening.
फल: the betel-nut tree.

छत्र: A mushroom. -ञ्च A parasol,
an umbrella; अदेवमासीत्यमेव सुपते: शशि-
र्मे छत्रमुच्यते चामरे R. 3. 16; Ms. 7. 96.
-Comp. -धर:, -धार: the bearer of
an umbrella. धारण 1 carrying or
bearing an umbrella; Ms. 2. 178.
2 carrying an umbrella as a type
of royal authority. -पति: 1 a king
over whom an umbrella is carried
as a mark of dignity, a sovereign,
emperor. 2 N. of an ancient king
in जंबुद्वीप: -भंग: 1 'destruction of
the royal parasol', loss of dominion,
deposition. 2 dependence. 3 wilful-
ness. 4 a forlorn condition, widow-
hood.

छत्रक: A temple in honour of Siva.
-कं A mushroom.

छत्रा छत्रक: A mushroom; Ms. 5.
19; Y. 1. 176.

छत्रिक: The bearer of an umbrella.

छत्रिन् a. (गी f.) Having or bear-
ing an umbrella. -म. A barber.

छत्रर: 1 A house. 2 A bower,
arbour.

छद् 1. 10. U. (छदति-ते, छादयति-ते, छव,
छादित) 1 to cover, cover over, veil;
हैमिच्छा Me. 76; चक्षु: सेदासलिलद्वयमि-
पक्षमिच्छादयन्ती Me. 90; छयोपात....काननादि:
18. 2 To spread anything (as a cover),
cover oneself. 3 To hide, conceal,
eclipse; (fig.); keep secret; ज्ञानपूर्व
कृतं कर्म छादयेते ह्यसाधव: Mb.; छद्मं दोषमुद्रा-
हन्ति Mk. 9. 4. -WITH अद् 1 to hide,
conceal, cover. -आ 1 to cover (in
general); नाच्छादयति कौपीनं Pt. 3. 97.
2 to hide, conceal; मानोराच्छादयन्ता
Mb. 3 to clothe, put on clothes; Ms.

3. 27; मन्त्रयाच्छादयति &c. उद् 1 to un-
cover, undress. -उप 1 to cover,
2 to hide, conceal. -परि 1 to cover,
clothe; इयंस्तं परिच्छाद्य Pt. 2; द्विचिर्म-
परिच्छाद्य (मर्दम:) H. 3. 9. 2 to hide,
conceal. -प्र 1 to cover, wrap up,
veil, envelope; (क्व) प्राच्छादयद्देयात्मा
नीहरेणैव चन्द्रमा: Mb. 2 to hide, conceal,
disguise; प्राच्छादय स्वात्तु गुणान् Bh. 2. 77;
प्रदानं प्रच्छादय 2. 64; Ms. 4. 198; 10. 40;
Ch. P. 4. 3 to clothe oneself, put on
clothes. 4 to stand in the way, be-
come an obstacle. -प्रति 1 to hide,
conceal. 2 to cover, wrap up. -सं
1 to hide. 2 to envelope, wrap up.

छद्म: छद्मन् 1 A covering, cover;
अलच्छद्म उत्तरच्छद्म &c. 2 A wing; छद्मेन
कचमिवालसन् N. 2. 69. 3 A leaf. 4 A
sheath, case.

छद्मि: f., छद्मिन् n. 1 The roof of a
carriage. 2 The roof or thatch of a
house.

छद्मन् n. 1 A deceptive dress, a
disguise. 2 A plea, pretext, guise;
मल्लच्छा सामर्थ्यसार: Mv. 2. 25; पलितछद्मना
जरा R. 12. 2; Si. 2. 21. 3 Fraud,
dishonesty, trick; छद्मना परिद्वामि इत्ये
U. 1. 45; Ms. 4. 199; 9. 72. -Comp.
सापस: a religious hypocrite, -रूपेण
ind. incognito, in disguise. -वेष्टिन्
m. a player, a cheat, dressed in dis-
guise

छद्मिन् a. (गी f.) 1 Fraudulent,
deceitful. 2 Disguised (at the end
of comp.); e. g. ब्राह्मणच्छद्मिन् disguis-
ed as a Brāhmana.

छन्च्छद् ind. An imitative sound,
expressive of the noise of falling
drops &c.; छन्च्छन्ति नाप्यकणा: पतन्ति
Amaru. 89.

छद् 10 U. (छदति-ते, छदित) 1 To
please, gratify. 2 To persuade, coax.
3 To cover. 4 To be delighted in. —
WITH उप 1 to flatter, coax, invite;
त्वयोपच्छदित उदकेन S. 5. coaxed to drink
water. 2 to request, beseech. 3 to
persuade one to do a thing. 4 to
give one something.

छद्म: 1 Wish, desire, fancy, liking,
will; विशिष्टतां देवि यत्ते छद्मं इति V. 3 just

as you like. 2 Free will, one's own
choice, whim, free or wilful conduct;
पद्मे काले त्वमपि दिवसस्यात्मनश्छद्मवर्ति V. 2. 1;
Git. 1; Y. 2. 195; त्वच्छद्मं according to
one's own free will, independently.
3 (Hence) subjection, control. 4
Meaning intention, purport. 5
Poison.

छन्दस् n. 1 Wish, desire, fancy,
will, pleasure; (पृष्टीयाद्) सूखं छन्दोऽनु-
वृत्तेन यथातथ्येन पठिते Chāṇ. 33. 2 Free
will, free or wilful conduct. 3
Meaning, intention. 4 Fraud, trick,
deceit. 5 The Vedas, the sacred
text of the Vedic hymns; स च कुलपति-
रायच्छन्दसां यः प्रयोक्ता U. 3. 48; बहुलं छन्दांसि
frequently used by Pāṇini; प्रणवच्छन्द-
साभि R. 1. 11; Y. 1. 143; Ms. 4. 95.
6 A metre; ऋच्छन्दसा आशास्ते S. 4;
गायत्री छन्दसाम् Bg. 10. 35; 13. 14. 7
Metrical science, prosody; (regard-
ed as one of the six Vedāṅgas or
auxiliaries to the Vedas, the other
five being शिक्षा, व्याकरण, कल्प, निरुक्त and
ज्योतिष). -Comp. -कृतं any metrical
part of the Vedas or other sacred
compositions यद्योदितेन विविना निर्यं छन्दस्कृतं
पठेत् Ms. 4. 100; -ग: (छन्दोग:) 1 a re-
citer in Metre. 2 a student or
chanter of the Sāmaveda; Ms. 3.
145; (छन्दोग: सामवेदाध्यायी) -भंग: a vio-
lation of the laws of metre -विचिन्ति:
f. 'examination of metres', N. of a
work on metres, sometimes ascribed
to Daṇḍin; छन्दोविचिन्ता सकलसत्त्वर्षयो
निर्वाहीत: Kāv. 1. 12.

छन् a. 1 Covered. 2 Hidden,
concealed, secret &c.; see छद्.

छन्मन्: An orphan.

छर्द् 10 U. (छदति, छर्दित) To vomit.
छर्द्म:, छर्द्मन्, छर्दि: f., छर्दिका, छर्दिश् f.
Vomiting, sickness.

छल: -लं 1 Fraud, trick, deceit,
deception; विच्छले शत पलायनच्छलानि R.
19. 31; छलमच न गृह्यते Mk. 9. 18; Y. 1.
61; Ms. 8. 49, 187; Amaru. 16; Si.
13. 11. 2 Roguery, knavery 3 A
plea, pretext, guise, semblance (often
used in this sense to denote an
unpleasant); परिज्ञापयच्छलं वान परां प्रवृत्तं

मेषरा N 2. 95; प्रत्यय पूजासुपदाच्छलन R. 7. 30. 54, 16. 28; Bk. 1. 1; Amaru 15; Mā 9. 1. 4 Intention. 5 Wick- edness. 6 A fallacy. 7 Design, device.

छलयति Den. P. To outwit, deceive, cheat; बलि छलयते Gt. 1; शैवाललोलाङ्ग- लयति मीनान् R. 16. 61; Bg. 10. 36; Amaru. 41.

छलिक A kind of drama or dancing, छलिकं वृष्ययोगसुदाहरति M. 2.

छलने, -ना Deceiving, cheating, out- witting.

छलिन m. A cheat, swindler, rogue.

छल्लि, -ली f. 1 Bark, rind. 2 A spreading creeper. 3 offspring, pro- geny, posterity.

छविः f. 1 Hue, colour of the skin, complexion; हिमकरोदयपादुमुल्लच्छविः R. 9. 38; छविः पादुरा S. 3. 10; Me. 33. 2 Colour in general. 3 Beauty, splendour, brilliance; छविकं मुखपूर्ण- सुश्रियः R. 9. 45. 4 Light, lustre. 5 Skin, hide.

छाग a. (गी f.) Relating to a goat or she-goat; Y. 1. 258. -गः (गी f.) 1 A goat; ब्राह्मणश्चागतो यथा (वंचितः) H. 4. 53; Ms. 3. 269. 2 The sign Aries of the zodiac. -नं The milk of a she-goat. -COMP. -भोजन m. a wolf. -शुलः an epithet of Kārtikeya. -रथा, बह्वहः an epithet of Agni, the god of fire.

छागणः A fire of dried cowdung.

छागल a. (-ली f.) Coming from or relating to a goat. -ल A goat.

छात a. 1 Cut, divided, 2 Feeble, thin, emaciated (p. p. of छे q. v.).

छात्रः A pupil, disciple. -न्त्रे A kind of honey. -COMP. -नंदः an in- different poetical scholar, knowing only the beginnings of stanzas. -दूर्शनं fresh butter prepared from milk one day old. -व्यसंकः a roguish or dull-witted pupil.

छादं A thatoh, roof.

छादन् 1 A cover, screen (fig. also); विनिर्मितं छादनमज्ञायाः Bh. 2. 7. 2 Concealing. 3 A leaf. 4 Clothing.

छादित a. see छात्र.

छादिकः A rogue; Ms. 4. 195.

छादस a. (सी f.) 1 Vedic, peculiar to the Vedas; as छादसः प्रयोगः. 2 Studying or familiar with the Vedas. 3 Metrical. -सः A Brāhmaṇa versed in the Vedas.

छाया 1 Shade, shadow (changed at the end of Tat. comp. into छां when बाहुल्य or thickness of shade is meant; e. g. इच्छायायिषादित्यः R. 4. 20; so 7. 4. 12. 50; Mu. 4. 21); छायायः- साद्रुतां निवेद्य Ku. 1. 5; 6. 46, अनुभवति हि स्वर्णं पादपत्तीत्रिभुजं क्षमयति परितः छायाया संक्षितायां S. 5 7; R. 1. 75. 2. 6. 3. 70; Me. 67. 2 A reflected image, a

reflection; छाया न युज्यति मलोपहतप्रसादे छद्रे तु दर्शयते छलमायकाया S. 7. 32. 3 Re-semblance, likeness. 4 A shadowy fancy, hallucination 5 blending of colours. 6 Lustre, light; छायायमंडल- लक्षणे R. 4. 5; रत्नच्छायायतिरः Me. 15, 35. 7 Colour; Mā. 6. 5. 8 Colour of the face, complexion; केवलं लावण्यमयी छाया त्वां न मुच्यति S. 3; मेघेतरितः प्रिये तव मुखच्छायानुकारी शशी S. D. 9 Beauty; क्षामच्छायं भवं Me. 80. 104. 10 Protection. 11 A row, line. 12 Dark- ness. 13 A bribe, 14 N. of Durgā. 15 N. of a wife of the sun (she was but a shadow or likeness of संज्ञा the wife of the sun; conse- quently when -संज्ञा went to her father's house, without the know- ledge of her husband, she put छाया in her own place. छाया bore to the sun three children:—two sons Sāvarni and Sani, and one daughter Tapant). -COMP. -अंकः the moon. -करः the bearer of an umbrella. -ग्रहः a mirror. -तनयः, -सुतः Saturn, son of छाया. -तटः a large umbrageous tree; Me. 1. -द्वितीय a. 'accompanied only by one's shadow', alone -पथः the atmosphere; R. 13. 2. -भूत m. the moon -मानः the moon. -नं measure of a shadow. -निर्जं a parasol. -सूचकः the moon. -यन्त्रं a sun-dial.

छायामय a. Reflected, shadowy.

छिः f. Abuse, reproach.

छिक्का Sneezing.

छित a. see छात.

छित्तिः f. Cutting, dividing.

छित्तर a. (सी f.) 1 Fit for cutting. 2 Hostile, fraudulent, roguish.

छिद् 7. U. (छिवति, छिदे, छिद्य) 1 To cut, cut or lop off, hew, mow, tear, pierce, break asunder, tend, split, divide; नैव छिदति क्षत्राणि Bg. 2. 23; R. 12. 80; Ms. 4. 61, 70; Y. 2. 302. 2 To disturb, interrupt (as sleep). 3 To remove, drive off, destroy, quell, annihilate; तृणं छिद्दि Bh. 2. 77; दन्त्ये संशयं छिद्दि यतिर्मै सप्रमुह्यति Mb.; राघवो रथम- ग्रावां तामाशां च हतद्विषां । अर्थवद्दुस्सैर्वापि छिच्छेद् कपलीमुखं ॥ R. 12. 96; Ku. 7. 16. -WITH. -अव to cut off, tear to pieces, sepa- rate, divide. 2 to distinguish, dis- criminate. 3 to modify, define, limit (frequently used in Nyāya in this sense), see अवच्छिन्न. -आ 1 to cut off or away, tear, out in pieces 2 to snatch away, tear from, take away; Ku. 2. 46; Mā. 5. 28. 3 to cut off, exclude; Ms. 4. 219. 4 to remove, pull off. 5 to draw or pull off, ex- tract, draw out. 6 to disregard, take no notice of. -उद् 1 to cut off, destroy, extirpate, eradicate; नोच्छिद्या- द्दामनो ब्रह्मं परमां चातिमुष्या Mb.; छिं वा रिपुस्तव हृदः स्वयमुच्छिन्नाचे R. 5. 71, 2. 23;

Pt. 1 47. 2 to interfere with, in- terrupt, stop; अर्थेन न विदीनस्य पुत्रवत्यात्मने- धसः । उच्छिद्यन्ते क्रियाः सवा शीघ्रं कुसरीनो यथा ॥ Pt. 2 84; Ms. 3 101. -परि 1 to tear, cut off, tear to pieces. 2 to wound, mutilate. 3 to separate, divide, part; ज्ञेतेन परिच्छिद्य Sk. 4 to fix accurately, set limits to, define, decide, dis- tinguish or discriminate; मध्यस्था भगवती नौ गुणदीपतः परिच्छेत्तुमर्हति M. 1; (न) यथाः परिच्छेत्तुमिववर्णाल R. 6. 77; 17. 59; Ku. 2. 58. -च 1 to cut off, cut to pieces. 2 to take away, withdraw. -वि 1 to cut off, break, tear asunder, divide; वर्षे विच्छिन्नं भवति कृतसंपादनमिव तत् S. 1. 9; R. 16. 20; Bh. 1. 96. 2 to interrupt, break off, terminate, end, destroy, make extinct (as a family); विच्छिद्य- मानेति कुले परस्य Bk. 3 52; Amaru. 74. -सं 1 to cut, cut off, divide 2 to drive off, clear, solve, remove (as a doubt &c.).

छिद् a. (At the end of comp.) Cutting, dividing, destroying, re- moving, splitting &c; अमच्छिद्दामात्म- पादयानां R. 5. 6; पक्षच्छिद्ः कलस्य M. 2. 8.

छिदकं 1 Indra's thunderbolt. 2 A diamond.

छिदा Cutting, dividing.

छिदिः f. 1 An axe. 2 Indra's thunderbolt.

छिदिरः 1 An axe. 2 A word. 3 Fire. 4 A rope, cord.

छिदुर a. 1 Cutting, dividing. 2 Easily breaking. 3 Broken, disorder- ed, deranged, संलक्ष्यते न छिदुरोऽपि हातः R. 16. 62. 4 Hostile. 5 Roguish, knavish.

छिद्र a. Pierced, containing holes. -द्रं 1 A hole, slit, cleft, fissure, rent, pit, opening, crack; नवच्छिद्राणि तान्येव प्राणस्यायतनानि तु Y. 3. 99; Ms. 8. 239; अयं पटश्छिद्रस्रोतरेल्लुकृतः Mk. 2. 9. so काष्ठं, सूतिं &c. 2 A defect, flaw, blemish; त्वं हि सर्वपमात्राणि परच्छिद्राणि पश्यसि । आत्मनो विस्वमात्राणि पश्यन्नापि न पश्यसि ॥ Mb. 3 A vulnerable or weak point, weak side, imperfection, foible; नास्य छिद्रं परो विद्या- द्दियाच्छिद्रं परस्य तु । हृदेतु कूर्मं इवांगानि रक्षेद्विर- मात्मनः ॥ Ms. 7. 105, 102; छिद्रं निरूप्य सद्यः प्रविशत्यश्वकः H. 1. 81 (where छिद्र means a hole also); Pt. 3 39. -COMP.

-अनुजीविन्, -अनुसंधाविन्, -अनुसारिन्, -अन्वेपिन् a. 1 looking out for faults or flaws. 2 seeking the weak points of another, picking holes, censori- ous; सर्पाणां दुर्जनानां च परिच्छिद्राऽनुजीविना Pt. 1. -अंतरः a cane, reed. -आरमन् a. one who exposes his weak points to the attack of others. -कर्ण a. having the ear pierced. -दूर्शन a. 1 exhibiting faults. 2 seeking the weak points.

छिद्रित a. 1 Having holes. 2 Bored, perforated.

छिन्न *p. p.* 1 Cut, divided, rent, chopped, riven, torn, broken. 2 Destroyed, removed; see छिद्. -**चा** A whore, bailot. -**Comp.** -**केश** *a.* shorn, shaven. -**दुमः** *a.* a riven tree. -**द्वेष्ट** *a.* whose doubt is dispelled. -**नासिक** *a.* noseless. -**भिक्ष** *a.* cut up through and through, mutilated, mangled, cut up. -**मस्त**, -**मस्तक** *a.* decapitated. -**मूल** *a.* cut up by the roots; R. 7. 43. -**श्वासः** *a.* kind of asthma. -**संशय** *a.* 'one whose doubt is dispelled', free from doubt, confirmed.

छुल्लुदरः (*रि. f.*) The musk-rat; Y. 3. 213; Ms. 12. 65.

छुर् *G. P.* (*छुपति*) To touch.

छुपः 1 Touch. 2 A shrub, bush. 3 Combat, war,

छुर *I. 1 P.* (*छोरति, छुरति*) 1 To cut, divide. 2 engrave. -**II.** 6. *P.* (*छुरति*) 1 To cover, smear, daub, inlay, coat, envelop. 2 To intermix. -**WITH** -**वि** to smear, anoint, cover, coat; **मनः** शिलाविच्छुरिता निषेधः Ku. 1. 55; Ch. P. 11; V. 4. 45.

छुरणं Smearing, anointing; ज्योत्स्ना-भस्मच्छुरणवदला रक्षिकपालिकीयं K. P. 10.

छुरा Lime.

छुरिका A knife.

छुरित *p. p.* 1 Set, inlaid. 2 Over-spread, coated, covered over with; अनेकपातुच्छुरितादमराशेः Si 3. 4. 7; इन्दुकि-णच्छुरितसुखी K. 10. 3 Blended, inter-mixed; परस्परं छुरितामलच्छवी Si. 1. 22.

छुरी, छुरिका, छुरी A knife.

छुद् *I. 1 P.*, 10. *U.* (*छर्दति, छर्दयति-ने*) To kindle. -**II.** 7. *U.* (*छणचि, छण*) 1 To play. 2 To shine. 3 To vomit.

छेक *a.* 1 Tame, domesticated (as a beast). 2 Citizen, townbred. 3 Shrewd, trained in the acuteness and vice of towns. -**Comp.** -**अनुमासः** one of the five kinds of अनुमास, 'the single alliteration,' which is a similarity occurring *once* (or singly) and in more than one way among a collection of consonants; e. g. आद्या वकुल-मंथानधीकुर्वन्वदे पदे भ्रमरात् । अव्यंभति मंदमंदं कावे-रीवारिपावनः पवनः ॥ S. D. 634. -**अपच्छुरितिः** *f.* a figure of speech; one of the varieties of अपच्छुरिति. The Chandrāloka thus defines and illustrates it:— छेकापच्छुरितिर्यस्य शंकातस्तस्य निहवे । प्रजल्पन्-त्यदे लग्नः कातः किं न हि युयुः 5. 27. उक्तिः *f.* insinuatory, insinuating, *double entendre*.

छेदः 1 Cutting, felling down, break-
ing down, dividing; अभिज्ञाच्छेदपातात् क्रियते चंदनद्रवाः Ku. 2. 41; छेदो दंशस्य वाहो वा M. 4. 4; R. 14. 1; Ms. 8. 270, 370; Y. 2. 223, 240. 2 Solving; removing, dissipating, clearing; as in दंशस्यच्छेद. 3 Destruction, interruption; निद्राच्छे-
दाभिताम्ना Mu. 3. 21. 4 Cessation, end, termination, disappearance as in चर्मच्छेद. 5 A piece, bit, cut, fragment, section; विसर्गितस्यच्छेदपाथेयवतः Ms. 11. 59; अभिनवकरिदंतच्छेदपातुः कपोलः Mā. 1. 22; Ku. 1. 4; S. 3. 7; R. 12. 100. 6 (in math.) A divisor, the denominator of a fraction.

छेदनं 1 Cutting, tearing, cutting off, splitting, dividing; Ms. 8. 280, 292, 322. 2 A section, portion, bit, part. 3 Destruction, removal.

छेदिः A carpenter.

छेदंडः An orphan.

छेलकः A goat.

छेदिकः A cane.

छो 4. *P.* (*छयति, छत, or छिन, caus.* छयति) To cut, cut asunder, mow, reap; Bk. 14. 101; 15. 40.

छोदिका Snapping the thumb and fore-finger together (Mar. चुटकी).

छोरणं Abandoning, leaving.

ज.

ज *a.* (At the end of comp.) Born from or in, produced or caused by, descended from, growing in, living or being at or in &c.; अनिनेत्रज, कुलज, जलज, क्षत्रियज, अंडज, उद्भिज्ज &c. -**जः** 1 A father. 2 Production, birth. 3 Poison. 4 An imp or विशाच. 5 A conqueror. 6 Lustre. 7 N. of Vishnu.

जकुदः 1 The Malaya mountain. 2 A dog.

जक्ष 2 *P.* (*जक्षति, जक्षित or जग्ध*) To eat, eat up, destroy, consume; Bk. 4. 39; 13. 28; 15. 46, 18. 19.

जक्षणं, जक्षिः Eating, consuming.

जगत् *a.* (*ती. f.*) Moving, moveable; सर्व आत्मा जयतस्तत्त्वध्वज Rv. 1. 115. 1; इदं विश्वं जगत्सर्वमजगच्चापि यद्वेत् Mb. -*m.* Wind, air. -*n.* The world; जगतः पितरी बंदे पार्ष्णीपत्न्येन्दो R. 1. 1. -**Comp.** -**अंब**, -**अंबिका** N. of Durgā. -**आत्मज** *m.* the supreme spirit. -**आदिजः** an epithet of Siva. -**आधारः** 1 time. 2 air, wind. -**आयुः**, -**आयुस्** *m.* wind. -**ईशानः**, -**पतिः** 'the lord of the universe', the supreme deity. -**उद्धारः** salvation of the world. -**कर्तुः**, -**धातु** *m.* the creator of the world. -**चक्षुस्** *m.* the sun. -**नाथः** the lord of the universe. -**निवासः** 1 the Supreme Being. 2 an epithet of Vishnu; जगन्निवासो बहुदेवस्यपि Si. 1. 1. 3 worldly existence. -**प्राणः**

-**बलः** wind. -**योगिः** 1 the Supreme Being. 2 an epithet of Vishnu. 3 of Siva. 4 of Brahmā. (-*निः f.*) the earth. -**बृहत्** the earth. -**साक्षिन्** *m.* 1 the supreme spirit. 2 the sun.

जगती 1 The earth; (समीहते) न्येन जेतुं जगतीं ह्युच्यते Ki. 1. 7; समतीत्य भाति जगती जगती 5. 20. 2 People, mankind. 3 A cow. 4 A kind of metre; (See App.). -**Comp.** -**अधीश्वरः**, -**ईश्वरः** a king; N. 2. 1. -**वृहत्** *m.* a tree.

जगत् (*सु.*) 1 Fire. 2 An insect. 3 An animal.

जगरः An armour.

जगल *a.* Roguish, tricky, knavish. -**लं** 1 Cowdung. 2 An armour 3 A kind of liquor (*m.* also in the last two senses).

जग्ध *a.* Eaten.

जग्धिः *f.* 1 Eating. 2 Food.

जग्मिः Wind.

जघनं 1 The hip and the loins, the buttocks; वटय जघने कांचीमं सजा कवरीमं Gt. 12. 2 The pudenda. 3 Rear-guard, the reserve of an army. -**Comp.** -**कूपको** (dual) the hollows of the loins of a handsome woman. -**चपला** an unchaste or libidinous woman; पशुर्विदेशगमने परमहंसं जघनचपलायाः Pt. 1. 173.

जघन्य *a.* 1 Hind-most, last; Bg. 14. 18; Ms. 8. 270. 2 Worst, vilest, base, lowest, censurable. 3 Of low origin or rank. -*न्यः* A Sūdra. -**Comp.** -**जः** 1 a younger brother. 2 a Sūdra.

जग्निः A weapon (offensive).

जच्छु *a.* Striking, killing.

जंगम *a.* Moving, living, moveable; चित्ताग्निरिव जंगमः R. 15. 16; शोकाग्निरिव जंगमः Mv. 5. 20; Ms. 1. 41. -**म** A moveable thing; R. 2. 44. -**Comp.** -**इतर** *a.* immoveable. -**कुडी** an umbrella.

जंगलं 1 A desert, dreary ground, waste land. 2 A thicket, forest. 3 A secluded or unfrequented place.

जंगालः A ridge of earth running along the edge of a field to collect water and to form a passage over it, landmark.

जंघुलं Poison, venom.

जंघा Leg from the ankle to the knee; the shank. -**Comp.** -**आरः**, -**कारिकः** a runner, courier, an express. -**त्राणं** an armour for the legs.

जंघाल *a.* Running swiftly, rapid. -**लः** 1 A courier. 2 A deer, an antelope.

जंघिल *a.* Running swiftly, rapid, quick,

जञ्, जञ् 1 P. (जन्ति or जन्ति) To fight.

जञ् 1 P. (जटति) To clot, become twisted or matted together (as hair).

जटा 1 The hair matted and twisted together, matted or clotted hair; असंयुजित शकुन्ती इति चितं विप्रजटा मंडल S. 7. 11; जटाश्च विप्रयुजित Ms. 6. 6; Mā. 1. 2. 2 A fibrous root. 3 A root in general. 4 A branch. 5 The शतावरी plant. -COMP. -वीरः, ईकः, -वीरः, -धरः epithets of Siva. -जूटः 1 a mass of twisted hair (in general). 2 the twisted hair of Siva; जटावृत्तं यो यदसि विनिवृत्ता इति गीता G. L. 14. -उज्जलः a lamp. -धर a. wearing matted hair.

जटायुः A son of Syent and Arupa, a semi-divine bird. [He was a great friend of Dasaratha. While Ravana was carrying away Sita, Jātāyu heard her cries in the chariot, and fought most desperately with the formidable giant to rescue her from his grasp. But he was mortally wounded, and remained in that state till Rāma passed by that place in the course of his search after Sita. The kind-hearted bird told Rāma that his wife had been carried away by Ravana and then breathed his last. His funeral rites were duly performed by Rāma and Lakshmana.]

जटाल a. 1 Wearing a coil of twisted hair. 2 Collected together (like matted hair); Bv. 1. 36. -लः The (Indian) fig-tree.

जटिः (टी) f. 1 The (Indian) fig-tree. 2 Clotted hair. 3 An assemblage, multitude.

जटिर a. (नी f.) Having twisted hair. -m. 1 An epithet of Siva. 2 The waved-leaf fig-tree (हुल).

जटिल a. 1 Wearing matted or twisted hair (as an ascetic); विवेक कश्चिजटिलस्तपोवनं Ku. 5. 30; (जटिल may be here a noun meaning 'an ascetic'). 2 Complicated, confused, intermixed, intermingled; विजानतोऽप्येते वयमिह विप्र-जालजटिला न संभ्रामः कामानहं गह्वरो मोह-महिमा Bh. 3. 21. 3 Dense, impervious. -लः 1 A lion. 2 A goat.

जठर a. Hard, stiff, firm. -रः, -रं 1 The stomach, belly; जठरं को न विमर्ति केवलं Pt. 1. 22. 2 The womb. 3 The interior of anything. -COMP. -जटिः the digestive fire of the stomach, the gastric fluid. -आसयः dropsy. -उज्जाला, -व्याधः belly-ache, colic, रज्ज्वर, -पातना pain endured by the child in the womb.

जड a. 1 Cold, frigid, chilly. 2 Dull, paralysed, motionless, benumbed; चित्ताजडं वृद्धं S. 4. 5; पराजडं हर्ष-जडं वारिणा R. 8. 68, 2. 42. 3 Dull, senseless, stupid, irrational, dull-witted; अज्ञानं परं पुरुषं G. L. 15, 10 जडवी, जडमति &c.; Y. 2. 25; Ms.

2. 110. 4 Dulled, made senseless or apathetic, devoid of appreciation or taste; वेदाभ्यासजडः कथं नु विषयव्यावृत्तकौतुहलः V. 1. 9. 5 Stunning, benumbing, stupefying, 6 Dumb, 7 Unable to learn the Vedas (Dāyabhāga). -ड 1 Water. 2 Lead. -COMP. -क्रिय a. slow, dilatory. -भरतः an idiot.

जडता, रं 1 Dulness, aversion to work, slothfulness, 2 Ignorance, stupidity. 3 (In Rhet.) Dulness, regarded as one of the 33 subordinate feelings; S. D. 175.

जडिमन् m. 1 Frigidity. 2 Stupidity. 3 Dulness, apathy. 4 Stupor, stupefaction.

जटु n. Lac. -COMP. -अश्मकं red arsenic. -पुत्रकः a man at chess. -रसः lac.

जटुकं Lac.

जटुका 1 Lac. 2 A bat.

जटुकी, जटुका A bat.

जटु n. The collar bone, the clavicle.

जन् 4 A. (जायते, जात; pass. जन्त्यते or जायते) 1 To be born or produced (with abl. of source of birth); अजनि ते ये पुत्रः Ait. Br.; Ms. 1. 9; 3. 39, 41; प्राणाद्वायुजायत Rv. 10. 90. 12; Ms. 10. 8; 3. 76; 1. 75. 2 To rise, spring up, grow (as a plant &c.). 3 To be, become, happen, take place, occur; अनिष्टादिद्वयमपि न गतिर्जायते सुभा H. 1. 6; रक्तेनोऽजनि क्षणात् Bk. 6. 32; Y. 3. 226; Ms. 1. 99. -Caus. (जनयति) To give birth, beget, cause to produce.

-WITH अज् 1 to be born after; पुत्रिकायां कृतायां तु यद्वि पुत्रोऽज्जायते Ms. 9. 134. 2 to be born similar to; असी कुमारस्त-मज्जाज्जातः R. 6. 78 (तस्माज्जातः Malli.). -अभिः 1 to be born or produced, arise, spring from; कामाक्षीयौऽभिजायते Bg. 2. 62; H. 1. 205. 2 to be, become. 3 to be turned into. 4 to be born of a high family. 5 to be born to or for; Bg. 16. 3. -उप 1 to be born or produced, arise, grow; ऊष्णश्चोपजायते Mā. 1. 45; संगलेपूपजायते Bg. 2. 62, 14. 11. 2 to be born again; Y. 3. 256; Bg. 14. 2. 3 to be, become. -प्र, -धि, -सं 1 to grow, arise, spring. 2 to be born or produced.

जनः 1 A creature, living being, man. 2 An individual or person (whether male or female); क्व वयं क्व परीक्षमन्मयो वृद्धाणिः समनेषिभ्यो जनः S. 2. 18; तत्तस्य किमपि द्रव्यं यो हि द्रव्य विद्यो जनः U. 2. 19; so सखीजनः a female friend; दास-जनः a slave, अवलाजनः &c. (In this sense जनः or अर्ध जनः is often used by the speaker-whether male or female-in the sing. or pl.-instead of the first personal pronoun to speak of himself in the third person); कथं जनः प्रहृष्टमासतोषे Ku. 5. 40. (म. 3); भगवन्मन्मानवः जनः प्रतिबुद्धाचारितं क्षमन्ने १.

8. 81 (female); पश्यामंगशरातुं जन्मिन् वानापि नो रक्षसि Nāg. 1. 1 (female and pl.). 2 Men collectively, the people, the world (in sing. or pl.); एवं जनेन युक्ताति M. 1; सतीमपि ज्ञातिकुलेकश्चर्यां जने-ज्यथा मनुमतीं विशङ्कते S. 5. 17. 3 Race, nation, tribe. 4 The world beyond Maharloka, the heaven of deified mortals. -COMP. -अतिन a. extraordinary, uncommon, superhuman. अधि-तः, अधिनाथः a king. -अंतः 1 a place removed from men, an uninhabited place. 2 a region. 3 an epithet of Yama.-अंतिकं secret communication, whispering or speaking aside (to another) (-ind.) aside (to another) (in dramas); the S. D. thus defines this stage-direction:—निपताकाकरेणान्या-नपवर्षितरा कथा। अन्योन्यामंत्रणं यत् स्याज्जातिं तज्जातिं ॥ 425. -अर्द्धः an epithet of Vishnu or Krishna. -अक्षयः a wolf. -आकीर्ण a. thronged or crowded with people. -आचारः a popular usage or custom. -आश्रयः an asylum for people, an inn, caravansary. -आश्रयः a pavilion. -ईशः, ईश्वरः, ईश्वरः a king. इष्ट a. desired or liked by the people. (-इष्टः) a kind of jasmine. -उदाहरणं glory, fame. -ओवः a concourse of people, crowd, mob. -कारिन् m. lac. -चक्षुर a. 'the people's eye', the sun. -ज्वा an umbrella, a parasol. -देवः a king. -पदः 1 a community, race, nation; Y. 1. 360. 2 a kingdom, an empire, an inhabited country; जनपदे न गदः पदमादधी R. 9. 4; दाक्षिण्ये जनपदे Pt. 1; Ms. 48. 3 the country (opp. the town घर, नगर); जनपदवृद्धोच्यते पीयमानः Me 16. 4 the people, subjects (opp. the sovereign), 5 mankind. -पदिन् m. the ruler of a country or commu-nity. -प्रवातः 1 rumour, report. 2 scandal, calumny. -प्रिच a. 1 philan-thropic. 2 liked by the people, popular. -सर्वाद् established custom. -रंजनं gratifying the people, courting popular favour. -रवः 1 rumour. 2 calumny, scandal. -लोकः one, i. e. the fifth, of the seven divisions of the universe situated above Mahar-loka.-वादः (also जनेवादः) 1 news, rumour. 2 a scandal. -व्यवहारः popular usage. -श्रुत a. well-known (among people, famous). -श्रुतिः f. rumour, report. -संघात a. densely crowded with people. -स्थानं N. of a part of the Daudakā forest; R. 12. 18; 18. 22. U. 1. 28, 2. 17.

जनक a. (निजा f.) Generating, producing, causing; हेतुजनक, दुःखजनक &c. -काः 1 A father, progenitor. 2 N. of a famous king Videha or Mithila, foster-father of Śītā. He was remarkable, for his great knowledge, good works, and holiness. After the

abandonment of Sītā, by Rāma he became anchorite—indifferent to pleasure or pain—and spent his time in philosophical discussions. The sage वाङ्मन्य was his priest and adviser.—Comp. आत्मजा, -सन्ध्या, -नंदिनी, -सुता epithets of Sītā, daughter of King Janaka.

जननम्: A Chāṇḍāla. जनता 1 Birth. 2 A number or assemblage of people, mankind, community; पश्यति स्म जनता दिनात्वे पार्वती इति वाक्ये R. 11. 82; 15. 67; Si. 9. 14.

जननम्: Producing, causing, &c. -नं 1 Birth, being born; वाचजन्यं नाम्न-रं Mha. 13. 2 Causing, production, creation; सोमाजन्यत् Ku. 1. 42. 3 Appearance, manifestation, rise. 4 Life, existence; यदेव पूर्वं जनने क्षीरे सा वक्ष्ये वास्तुती ससर्ज Ku. 1. 53; S. 5. 2. 5 Race, family, lineage.

जननिः f. 1 A mother. 2 Birth. जननी 1 A mother. 2 Mercy, tenderness, compassion. 3 A bat. 4. Lac. जनमेजयः N. of a celebrated king of Hastināpura, son of Parikshit, the grandson of Arjuna. [His father died, being bitten by a serpent; and Janamejaya, determined to avenge the injury, resolved to exterminate the whole serpent-race. He accordingly instituted a serpent sacrifice, and burnt down all serpents except Takshaka, who was saved only by the intercession of the sage Astika, at whose request the sacrifice was closed. It was to this king that Vaisampāyana related the Mahābhārata, and the king is said to have listened to it to expiate the sin of killing a Brahman'a].

जनयितुम्: (जी. f.) Producing, begetting, creator, —m. A father.

जनयित्री A mother.

जन्मम्: See जन 3.

जनिः, -जनिता, -जनी f. 1 Birth, creation, production. 2 A woman. 3 A mother. 4 A wife. 5 A daughter-in-law.

जनिता 1 Given birth to. 2 Produced, created, caused.

जनिता m. A father.

जनिता A mother.

जन्म (ज्) f. Birth, production.

जन्मम्: 1 Birth; विष्णुसंहिता जन्मः Bv. 1. 16. 2 Creation, production. 3 Life, existence; जन्म सर्वकार्यं जयति ललितोत्तमं यवतः Bv. 2. 55. —Comp. -जन्मार्थः blind from birth, born blind.

जन्तुः 1 A creature, a living being, man; S. 5. 2; Ms. 3. 71. 2 The (individual) soul. 3 An animal of the lowest organization. Comp. -कृन्तुः 1 a snail's shell. 2 a snail, -कलः the Udumbara tree.

जन्तुः the Udumbara tree.

जन्तुः Lac.

जन्तुः The earth.

जन्म Birth.

जन्मम्: 1 Birth; अजन्मन्, होलवत् प्रपेदे Ku. 1. 21 2 Origin, arise, production, creation; आकारे पञ्चगव्यं जन्म कावचम्: कुतः H. Pr. 44; Ku. 5: 60; (at the end of comp). arising or born from; हरलक्ष्मणसंभट्टजन्मा द्वाष्टिः Me. 53. 3 Life, existence; पूर्वजन्मि हि जन्मम् Ms. 9. 100; 5. 38; Bg. 4. 5. 4 Birth place. 5 Nativity. —Comp. -अधिपः 1 an epithet of Siva 2 the regent of a constellation under which a person is born (in astrology). -अन्तरं another life. -अन्तरीयम्: a. belonging to or done in another life. -अंधः a. born blind. -अष्टमि the eighth day of the dark fortnight of Śrāvana, the birthday of Krishna. -कीलः an epithet of Vishnu. -कुंडली a diagram in a horoscope in which the positions of different planets at the time of one's birth are marked. -कुलम्: m. a father. -कुलं birth-place. -सिद्धिः m. f. -विनं, -दिवसः birth-day. -दुः a father. -नक्षत्रं the natal star. -नामम्: n. the name received on the 12th day after birth. -पञ्च, -पञ्चिका a horoscope. -प्रसिद्धा 1 a birth-place. 2 a mother; S. 6. -भ्राज् m. a creature, living being; भ्राजतो जन्मभ्राजः सततं Mk. 10. 60. -भाषा a mother-tongue; यन् क्षीणमपि किमपरं जन्मभाषादेव प्रयासात् विलसति यवः संसृज्यं प्राकृतं च Vikr. 18. 6. -भूमिः f. birth-place, native country. -योगः a horoscope. -रोगिन् a. sickly from birth. -लक्ष्मी the sign of the zodiac under which a person is born. -वल्गुम्: n. the vulva -शोधनं discharging the obligations derived from birth. -सफलं attainment of the ends of existence, —स्थानं 1 birth-place, native country, home. 2 the womb.

जन्मिन् m. A creature, a living being

जन्मम्: 1 To be born or produced. 2 Born, produced. 3 (At the end of comp) Born from, occasioned by. 4 Belonging to a race or family. 5 Vulgar, common 6 National. -जन्मः 1 A father. 2 A friend, attendant or relative of a bridegroom. 3 A common man. 4 A report, rumour.

-जन्मः 1 Birth, production, creation. 2 That which is born or created, a created thing, an effect (opp. जनक) जन्मानं जनकः कालः Bhāṣā P. 45; जनकदेव स्वभावे हि जन्मे तिष्ठति निश्चितं Śabdak. 3 The body. 4 A portent occurring at birth. 5 A market, a fair. 6 War, battle; तत्र जन्मे सौमित्रं पार्ष्णीयैर्विशेषम् R. 4. 77. 7 Censure, abuse. -जन्मः 1 The friend of a mother. 2 The relation of a bride, a bride's maid; वाहिनि

जन्मानवकुमारं R. 6. 30. 3 Pleasure; happiness. 4 Affection.

जन्तुः 1 Birth. 2 A creature, living being 3 Fire. 4 The creator or Brahman.

जन्तुः 1 P. (जयति, जयित् or जह) 1 To utter in a low voice, repeat internally, mutter; जपन्मपि त्रिवेणालापमभाषां Gt. 5; इतिरिति इतिरिति जयति सकामं 4; N. 11. 26. 2 To mutter prayers or spells; Ms 11. 194, 251, 259. —With उप to whisper into the ears of, to win over to one's party by secretly suggesting anything in the ear, to instigate or rouse to rebellion; उपजन्तुपजन्तु Ms. 7. 197.

जपः 1 Muttering prayers, repeating prayers &c. in an under-tone. 2 Repeating passages of the Veda or names of deities &c.; Ms 3. 74; Y. 1. 22. 3 A muttered prayers. —Comp. -परावजः a. engaged in muttering prayers -माला a rosary of beads.

जपा The China rose (the plant or its flower); (संयं तेजः प्रतिपद्यजपापुष्पसंयं दधानः Me. 36.

जप्यः -त्वं A muttered prayer.

जपः, जन्म I. 1. P. (जमति, जंमति) To copulate; cf. यद्. —II. 1. A (जमते, जंमते) To yawn, gape.

जन्म I. P. (जमति) To eat.

जन्मद्विः A Brāhmaṇa and a descendant of Bhrigu and father of Parasurāma. [Jamadagni was the son of Richika and Satyawati. He was a pious sage, deeply engaged in study and said to have obtained entire possession of the Vedas. His wife was Revuka who bore him five sons. One day when she had gone out to bathe, she beheld a loving pair of Gandharvas (according to some Chitraratha and his queen) sporting and dallying in the water. The lovely sight made her feel envious of their pleasure, and she returned defiled by unworthy thoughts, 'wretted but not purified by the stream'. Her husband, who was anger incarnate, seeing her shorn of the lustre of her sanctity, furiously scolded her, and ordered his sons as they came in to cut off her head. But the first four sons shrank from that cruel deed. It was only Parasurama, the youngest, that with characteristic obedience to his father's command struck off her head with his axe. The deed pacified the father's anger and he desired Parasurama to ask a boon. The kind-hearted son begged that his mother might be restored to life which the father readily granted].

जन्म-जन्म q. v.

जन्मम्: m. du. Husband and wife; cf. दूयती and जायपती.

जन्मः 1 Mud, 2 Moss. 3 The Kataka plant.

जन्मलिनी A river.

जंजीरः The citron tree. -र A citron.

जंजु-रू. The rose apple and its fruit. -Comp. -खंडः द्वीपः N. of one of the seven continents surrounding the mountain Meru.

जंजु (जू) कः (की. f.) 1 A jackal. 2 A low man.

जंजूलः A kind of tree. (जंजू). -लं Jest or jesting compliments addressed to the bride and the bridegroom by the friends and female relatives of the bridegroom (or of the bride).

जंजुः 1 The jaws (usually in pl.) 2 A tooth. 3 Eating. 4 Biting asunder. 5 A part, portion. 6 A quiver. 7 The chin. 8 Yawning, gaping. 9 N. of a demon killed by Indra. 10 The citron tree. -Comp. -अरातिः, -द्विष्टः, -भेदिन्, -रिपुः epithet of Indra. -अतिः 1 fire. 2 Indra's thunderbolt. 3 Indra.

जंजुता, जंजु, जंजुता A yawn, gaping.

जंजु (जी) रः The lime or citron tree.

जयः 1 Conquest, triumph, victory; success, winning (in battle, game or a law-suit). 2 Restraint, curbing, conquest; as in इन्द्रियजय. 3 N. of the sun. 4 N. of Jayanta, son of Indra. 5 N. of Yudhishthira, the first Pāṇḍava prince. 6 N. of an attendant of Vishnu. 7 An epithet of Arjuna. -या 1 N. of Durgā. 2 N. of an attendant of the goddess Durgā. 3 A kind of banner. -Comp. -आवह a. conferring victory. -उज्जुर a. exulting in victory. -कोलाहलः 1 a shout of victory. 2 a kind of game with dice. -घोषः, -घोषणं -या a proclamation of victory. -दंका a kind of drum beaten as a sign of victory. -पत्रं a record of victory. -पालः 1 a king. 2 an epithet of Brahṁā. 3 an epithet of Vishnu. -पुत्रक a kind of dice. -मंगलः a royal elephant. 2 a remedy for fever. -वाहिनी an epithet of Sachi. -शब्दः 1 a shout of victory. 2 the exclamation 'jaya' (hail! glory!) uttered by bards &c. -स्तम्भः a trophy, a column erected to commemorate a victory, a triumphal column; निष्कान जयस्तम्भं मंगलातोऽस्तम्भं च R. 4. 36, 69.

जयन् 1. Conquering, subduing. 2 Armour for cavalry, elephants &c. -Comp. -युद्ध a. caparisoned. 2 victorious. -जयन्त 1 N. of the son of Indra; पौलोमीसंभवेन जयन्तं पुंवरः V. 5. 14; S. 7. 2, R. 3. 23, 6. 78. 2 N. of Siva. 3 The moon. -ती 1 A flag or banner. N. of daughter of Indra. 3 N. of Durgā. -Comp. -पञ्च (in law) 1

the written award of the judge in favour of either party. 2 the label on the forehead of a horse turned loose for the Asvamedha sacrifice.

जयद्रथः A king of Sindhu district and brother-in-law of Duryodhana, having married Duhsalā, daughter of Dhritarāshtra. [Once while out on hunting, he chanced to see Draupadī in the forest, and asked of her food for himself and his retinue. Draupadī, by virtue of her magical *stāḍali*, was able to supply him with materials sufficient for their break-fast. Jayadratha was so much struck with this act, as well as her personal charms, that he asked her to elope with him. She of course, indignantly refused but he succeeded in carrying her off, as her husband were out on hunting. When they returned they pursued and captured the ravisher and released Draupadī; and he himself was allowed to go after having been subjected to many humiliations. He took a leading part in compassing the death of Abhimanyu, and met his doom at the hands of Arjuna in the great war].

जयिन् a. 1 Conquering, vanquishing; विरुणास्य जयिर्वीरः सुवे वमलोचनाः Vb. 1. 2. 2 Successful, winning a law-suit; Y. 2. 79. 3 Fascinating, captivating, subduing the heart; जगति जयिस्ते ते भावा ज्येदुकलायः Māl. 1. 36. -म. A victor, a conqueror; पौरस्थावेवमाकार्यस्तस्मात्जनपदाञ्जयी R. 4. 34.

जय्य a. Conquerable, vulnerable, that can be conquered (opp. जय).

जरट a. 1 Hard, solid. 2 Old, aged; अयमतिजरटः प्रकामयुर्वीः परिणतविक्रिकस्तटीर्विभर्ति Si. 4. 29. (where जरट means 'hard' also). 3 Decayed, decrepit, infirm. 4 Full-grown, ripe, matured; जरटमल Si. 11. 14. 5 Hard-hearted, cruel. -रः N. of Paṇḍu, father of the five Pāṇḍavas.

जरण a. Old, decayed, infirm.

जरत् a. 1 Old, aged. 2 Infirm, decrepit. -Comp. -कारः N. of a great sage who married a sister of the serpent Vāsuki. [One day as he was fallen asleep on the lap of his wife, the sun was about to set. His wife, perceiving that the time of offering his evening prayers was passing away, gently roused him. But he became angry with her for having disturbed his sleep, and left her never to return. He however, told her, as he went, that she was pregnant and would give birth to a son who would be her support, and at the same time the saviour of the serpent-race. This son was Astika] -जराः an old ox; दारिद्र्यात् परा शूर्विन्मानद्विषात्परा । जरद्रवणः शूर्विस्तथापि परेश्वरः Pt. 2. 159.

जरती An old woman.

जरतः 1 An old man. 2 A buffalo. जरा (The word जरा is optionally

substituted for जरा before vowel terminations after acc. dual) 1 Old age; कैकेयीशुक्रवेवाह पलितच्छदना जरा R. 12. 2; तस्य धर्मतेरासीद् बुद्धत्वं जरा (जरा) विना 1. 23. 2 Decrepitude, infirmity, general debility consequent on old age. 3 Digestion. 4 N. of a female demon; see जरासंध below. -Comp. -अवस्था decrepitude. -जीर्ण a. old through age, debilitated, infirm; Bh. 3. 17. संधः N. of a celebrated king and warrior, son of Brihadratha. [According to a legend, he was born divided in two halves which were put together by a Rakshasi called Jara, whence the boy was called Jarasandha. He became king of Magadha and Chedi after his father's death. When he heard that Krishna, had slain his son-in-law Kamsa, he gathered a large army and besieged Mathura eighteen times but was as often repulsed. When Yudhishthira performed the great Rajasuya sacrifice, Krishna, Arjuna and Bhīma went to the capital of Jarasandha disguised as Brahmanas, chiefly with the object of slaying their enemy and liberating the kings imprisoned by him. He, however, refused to release the kings whereupon Bhīma challenged him to a single combat. The challenge was accepted; a hard fight ensued, but Jarasandha was at last overpowered and slain by Bhīma.].

जरायुः N. of Jarasandha.

जरायु a. The slough or cast-off skin of a serpent. 2 The outer skin of the embryo. 3 The uterus, womb. -Comp. -ज a. born from the womb, viviparous; Ms. 1. 43 and Malli. on Ku. 3. 42.

जरित a. 1 Old, aged. 2 Decayed, infirm.

जरिन् a. (णी. f.) Old, aged.

जरुश्च Flesh.

जरूर a. 1 Old, infirm, decayed. 2 Worn out, torn, shattered, broken to pieces, divided in parts, split up into thin particles; जराजर्जरितविषाण-कोटयो युगाः K. 21; गार्ध जराजर्जरितं विहाय Mv. 7. 18; विषयेन चराचरकुंडलितं वरणीं जर्जरकण U. 1. 29; Si 4. 23. 3 Wounded, hurt. 4 Dull, hollow (as the sound of a broken vessel). -र The banner of Indra.

जरर्जरित a. 1 Old, decayed, infirm. 2 Worn out, torn to pieces, shattered, splintered &c. 3 Completely overpowered, disabled; स्मरहारजर्जरितापि सा प्रमते Gīt. 8.

जरर्जरीक a. 1 Old, decayed. 2 Ragged, full of holes, perforated.

जर्जुः 1 The vulva. 2 An elephant.

जल a. Dull, cold, frigid जल q. v. -लं 1 Water; तातस्य ह्येवमिति ब्रह्मणः श्वरं जलं कायुराः विभंति । Pt. 1. 322. 2

A kind of fragrant medicinal plant or perfume (हंवर). 3 Frigidity. 4 The constellation called पूर्वाषाढा -Comp. -अचल 1 A spring. 2 a natural water course. 3 inoss. -अंजलिः 1 a handful of water. 2 a libation of water presented to the manes of a deceased person; कुपुनमसाय कुनो जल-जलिः Chān. ४५; मानसाय जलजलिः स-मन लोक र दो दया Amaru. ९७ (where जलजलि दा means 'to leave or give up') अदन a heron. -अदनी a leech -अंदकः a shark. -अवस्य autumn (हार). -अधिदेवतः -स an epithet of Varuṇa. (सं) the constellation called पूर्वाषाढा. -अधिप an epithet of Varuṇa. -अंधिका a well. -अर्कः the image of the sun reflected in water. अर्णवः 1 the rainy season. 2 the ocean of sweet water. अर्ध्व a. thirsty. अवतारः a landing-place at a river side. -अवली a large square pond. -अयुका a leech. -आकरः a spring, fountain, well. -आकाश, -काश, -काशिव m. an elephant. आलुः an otter. आलिका a leech. आधारः a pond, lake, reservoir of water. -आयुका a leech. -आर्द्र a. wet. (-द्र) wet garment or cloth. (द्रा) a fan wetted with water. -आलका a leech. -आवर्तः eddy, whirlpool. -आशयः 1 a pond, lake, reservoir. 2 a fish. 3 the ocean -आश्रयः 1 a pond. 2 a water-house. आहवः a lotus. -हंदाः 1 an epithet of Varuṇa. 2 the ocean. -हंघनः the submarine fire. -हमः a water-elephant. -हंसः -हंसरः 1 an epithet of Varuṇa 2 the ocean. उच्छ्वासः 1 a channel made for carrying off excess of water, drain (cf. परिहृ). 2 overflow of a river. -उद्दः dropsy. -उद्भव a. aquatic. उष्मा, -ओकम् m. ओकतः a leech. -ओदकः a crocodile. कपिः the Gangetic porpoise. -कपोतः a water-pigeon -करकः 1 a shell. 2 cocoa-nut. 3 a cloud. 4 a wave. 5 a lotus. -कलकः mud. -काकः the diverbird. -कातः the wind. -कातारः an epithet of Varuṇa. किराटः a shark. -कुक्षुदः a water-fowl. कुतलः, कोलः moss. -कुपी 1 a spring, well. 2 a pond 3 a whirlpool. कुर्मः the porpoise. -केलिः, m., or f. -कीर्त playing in water, splashing one another with water. किरा presenting libations of water to the manes of the deceased. -कुलमः 1 a tertic. 2 a quadrangular tank. 3 a whirlpool. -कर a. (also जलेश्वर) aquatic. -आजीवः जीवः a fisherman. -चारित्व m. 1 an aquatic animal. 2 a fish -ज a. born or produced in water. (-जः) 1 an aquatic animal. 2 a shell. 3 moss. 4 the moon. (-जः, जं) 1 a shell. 2 the conch-shell;

अयोट निविह दमौ जलजं कुमारः R. 7. 63, 11. 60. (-जं) a lotus. -आजीवः a fisherman. आसनः an epithet of Brahmā; वाचसतिकृवावेष्ट प्राजलिर्जलजसं Ku 2 30. -जंतुः 1 a fish. 2 any aquatic animal. -जंतुका a leech. -जन्मद a lotus. -जिह्वः a crocodile. -जीविन् m. a fisherman. -तरंगः 1 a wave. 2 a metal cup filled with water producing harmonic notes like a musical glass. -ताडनं (lit.) 'beating water'; (fig.) any useless occupation. -त्रा an umbrella. -त्रासः hydrophobia. -द्रः 1 a cloud; जयने विराज लोके जलदा ह्य सज्जनाः Pt. 1. 29. 2 camphor. -असनः the sala tree. -आमनः the rainy season. -कालः the rainy season श्रयः autumn. -दुहुरः a kind of musical instrument. -देवता a naiad, water-nymph. -दोनी a bucket. -धरः 1 a cloud. 2 the ocean. -धारा a stream of water. -धि 1 the ocean. 2 a hundred billions. 3 the number 'four.' नग a river. -जः the moon. जा Lakshmi, the goddess of wealth. रजना the earth. -वकुलः an otter. -नरः a merman. -निधिः 1 the ocean. 2 the number 'four'. -निर्गदः 1 a drain, water-course. 2 a water-fall, descent of a spring &c. into a river below. -नीलिः moss. -पटलः a cloud. -पतिः 1 the ocean. 2 an epithet of Varuṇa. -पथः a sea-voyage; R. 17. 81. -पारावतः a water-pigeon. -पित्तं fire. -पुष्पं an aquatic flower. -पूरः 1 a flood of water. 2 a full stream of water. -पूजना moss. -पूजानं presenting libations of water to the manes of the deceased. -पलवः destruction by water. -मांतः the bank of a river. -मार्गः a country abounding with water जलमयमूर्तं स्यात् Ak. -मिवः 1 the Chātaka bird. 2 a fish. -मुनः an otter. -द्वावः a deluge, an inundation. -मंजुः a fish. -मालका, -मालकः the Vindhya mountain. -मालिका lightning. -मेढालः an otter. -मिवा, -मं a bubble. -मिलवः 1 a (quadrangular) pond, lake. 2 a tortoise. 3 a crab. -मृ a. produced in water. -मृः m. 1 a cloud. 2 a place for holding water. 3 a kind of camphor. -मृत् m. 1 a cloud. 2 a jar. 3 camphor. -मसिका a water-insect. -मंजुकः a kind of musical instrument; (=जलमृत्). -मार्गः a drain, canal. -मृत् m. 1 a cloud; Me. 69. 2 a kind of camphor. -मृतिः an epithet of Siva. -मृत्तिका ball. -मंज 1 a machine for raising water. 2 a fountain. -मृदः, निकलनं, मंदिनः, a house erected in the midst of water (a summerhouse) or one supplied with artificial fountains; कविप्रियं जलमंदिनं R. 1. 2. -मार्गा a voyage. -मार्गः a ship. -मृदुः a kind of gallinule.

-मंदः, -मंदः 1 a whirl-pool. 2 drop of water, drizzle, thin sprinkling. 3 a snake. -मसः sea-salt. -मसिः the ocean. -मृदः, -मं a lotus. -मृदः a crocodile. -लता a wave, billow. -मयलः a diverbird. -मसः residence in water. -महः a cloud. -महनी an aqueduct. -मिषुवं the autumnal equinox. -मुक्षिका a prawn. -म्यालः a water-snake. -मयः, -मयनः, -मयिन् m. an epithet of Vishnu. -मृकः moss. -मृकरः a crocodile. -मृकः drought. -मृपिणी a leech. -मृचिः f. 1 the Gangetic porpoise. 2 a kind of fish. 3 a crow. 4 a leech. -मयानं, -मयारः a pond, lake, reservoir. -मं a small water-house (rather summerhouse) furnished with artificial fountains. -मृस्तिन् m. a water-elephant. -मृपिणी a drain. -मृसः 1 foam. 2 cuttlefish-bone considered as the foam of the sea.

जलघनः A chāṇḍāla.

जलमसिः 1 A cloud. 2 Camphor (a variety of it).

जलाका, जलालका, जलिका, जलुका, जलुका A leech.

जलेजं, जलेजातं A lotus.

जलेजायः 1 A fish. 2 N. of Vishnu.

जल्व 1. P. (जलनि, जलित) 1 To speak, talk, speak or converse (with another); अविरलितकणोल जलतोरक्रमण U. 1. ११; रंजन जलमयमयार Pt. 1. 116; Rh. 1. 82. 2 To murmur, speak inarticulately. 3 To chatter, prattle, babble. -With -अभि to talk, talk with. -न 1 to speak, say, talk; Ku. 1. 45. 2 to call. -सं to talk, converse.

जल्पः 1 Talk, speech. 2 Discourse, conversation. 3 Babble, prattling, gossip. 4 Debate, wrangling discussion.

जल्पक a. (ल्लिपका f.) जल्पाक a. Talkative, garrulous.

जव a. Swift, expeditious. -वः 1 (a) speed, swiftness, quickness, rapidity; जवो हि सते परमं विद्युत् Bh. 3. 121; S. 1. 8. (b) Haste, hurry; जवेन पीडादुःखिन्धुनः Si. 1. 12. 2 Velocity. -Comp. -अधिकः a fleet horse, a courser. -अनिला a strong wind, hurricane.

जवम a. (नी f.) Quick, swift, fleet; R. 9. 56. -नः A courser, a swift horse. -ने Speed, quickness, velocity.

जवनिका, जवनी 1 A screen of cloth surrounding a tent. 2 A curtain, screen in general; नरः वसराते विज्ञति यवानी जवनिका Bh. 3. 112.

जवसः Pasture-grass.

जवा The China rose; see जवा.

जर् 1. U. (जर्तिने) To injure, hurt, kill.

जर् 1. A. P. (जर्तात) To release, release. -II. 1. 10. P. (जर्ति, जर्ताति) 1 To hurt, injure, strike. 2 To disregard, slight. -With. -जर्

to kill; निजौजसौजासियतुं जगद्गो Si 1. 37; Bk. 6. 120.

जहकः 1 Time. 2 A child. 3 The slough of a snake.

जहत् *a.* (ती *f.*) Leaving, abandoning. —COMP. —लक्षण, —स्वार्थ a kind of लक्षण (also called लक्षणलक्षण) in which a word loses its primary sense, but is used in one which is in some way connected with the primary sense; e.g. in the familiar instance कान्ता घोषः 'a hamlet on the Ganges,' गंगा loses its primary sense and means गंगाट; cf. अजहत्स्वार्थ also.

जहानकः Total destruction of the world.

जहुः A young animal.

जन्तुः N. of an ancient king, son of Suhotra, who adopted the river Gangā as his daughter. [The river Gangā when brought down from heaven by the austerities of Bhagiratha, was forced to flow over earth to follow him to the lower regions. In its course it inundated the sacrificial ground of king Jahnū, who being angry drank up its waters. But the gods and sages, and particularly Bhagiratha, appeased his anger, and he consented to discharge those waters from his ears. The river is therefore regarded as his daughter, and is styled जाह्नवी. जन्तुनवा, —कन्या, —सुता, नदीति &c.; cf. R. 6. 85, 8 95].

जागरः 1 Wakefulness, waking, keeping awake; रजिजागरयो दिवाज्ञः R. 9. 34. 2 A vision in a waking state. 3 An armour, mail.

जागरणं 1 Waking, wakefulness. 2 Watchfulness, vigilance.

जागरा See जागरण

जागरित *a.* One who has been long awake —तं Waking.

जागरितु *a.* (ती *f.*). जागरक *a.* 1 Wakeful, waking, sleepless; स्वपतो जागरकस्य याथावर्थं वेदं कतव्यं R. 10. 24. 2 Watchful, vigilant; वर्णाश्रमावेक्षणजागरकः R. 14. 15; Si. 20. 36.

जागर्ति, जागर्ता, जाग्रिया Wakefulness, keeping awake.

जाग्रुः Saffron.

जाग्रु 2. P. (जागर्ति, जागरित) 1 To be awake, be watchful or attentive (fig. also); सीपसर्पत्रेजगात् यथाकाले स्वपति R. 17. 51; वृत्तौ वाद्यगुणवर्णनायामर्थं चादे च जाग्रति Mu. 7. 13; to sit up during the night; या निशा सर्वध्यानो नम्या जागर्ति सयसी Bg. 2. 69. 2 To be roused from sleep, awake. To foresee, be provident.

जाग्रतो 1 A tail. 2 The thigh.

जाग्रत *a.* (ती *f.*) 1 Rural, picturesque. 2 Wild. 3 Savage, barbarous. 4 Arid, desert. —लः The francoline partridge. —लः Flesh of deer &c.

जह्मं Poison, venom

जायुलिः जायुलिकः A snake-doctor, a dealer in antidotes (विषवेद्य).

जायिकः 1 A courier, an express. 2 A camel

जाजिन् *m.* A warrior, combatant; मजौजोजाजिजिजाजी Si. 19. 3.

जाडर *a.* (ती *f.*) Belonging to or being in the stomach, stomachic, abdominal. —रः The digestive faculty, gastric fluid.

जाड्यं 1 Coldness, frigidity. 2 Apathy, sluggishness, inactivity. 3 Dulness of intellect, folly, stupidity; तन्मात्रं बहुधाधिरस्य Bk. 2. 15; जाड्यं विद्ये हति 2. 23; जाड्यं हीनति गच्छते 54. 4 Tastelessness of the tongue.

जात *p. p.* 1 Brought into existence, engendered, produced. 2 Grown, arisen. 3 Caused, occasioned. 5 Felt, affected by; oft. in comp; see जद्. —नः A son, male offspring (in dramas often used as a term of endearment; अवि जात कथयितव्यं कथय U. 4. 'dear boy' 'oh my darling &c.'). —तं 1 A creature, living being. 2 Production, origin. 3 Kind, sort, class, species. 4 A collection of things forming a class; निःशेषविभाणितकौजानं R. 5. 1. all that goes to form wealth i. e. every kind of property; so कर्मजातं the whole aggregate of actions; ह्यत् everything included under the name of ह्यत् or pleasure. 5 A child, a young one.

—COMP. —अपराया a mother. —अनर्ष *a.* vexed, enraged. —अश्रु *a.* shedding tears. —हृदि *f.* a sacrifice performed at the birth of a child. —जङ्ग *a.* young bullock. —कर्मन् *n.* a ceremony performed at the birth of a child; R. 3.

18. —कलाप *a.* having a tail (as a peacock). —काम *a.* enamoured. —रक्ष *a.* having wings; अजातपक्ष unfledged. —वाञ्छ *a.* fettered. —व्यवह *a.* inspired with confidence. —वन्धन *a.* fallen in love. —मात्र *a.* just born. —रूप *a.* beautiful, brilliant. (—वं) gold; अन्ध-कर्मसुखा भविजातिरसंस्कृता। जातलोप कल्याणि न हि मयोगमर्हन्ति M 5. 18; N. 1. 129.

—वेदस् *m.* an epithet of fire; Ku 2. 46. Si. 2. 51; R. 12. 104, 15. 72.

जातक *a.* Born, produced. —कः 1 A new-born infant. 2 A mendicant. —कं 1 ceremony performed after the birth of a child (जातकर्मन्). 2 Astrological calculation of a nativity. 3 An aggregate of similar things.

जातिः *f.* 1 Birth, production; Ms. 2. 148. 2 The form of existence fixed by birth. 3 Race, family, lineage. 4 A caste, tribe or class (of men); अरे ब्रह्म जातार वेदव्योम्बं दया सा जातिः पारिवर्त्ता Ve. 3; (the primary castes of the Hindus are only four: ब्राह्मण, क्षत्रिय, वैश्य and शूद्र). 5 A class, genus, kind, species; वज्रजातिः, पुष्पजातिः &c. 6 The

properties which are peculiar to a class and distinguish it from all others, the essential characteristics of a species; अ३ गोत्र अग्र्यं of cows, horses &c.; see गुण, क्रिया and द्रव्य; Si. 2. 47 and cf. K. P. 2. 7 A fire-place. 8 Nutmeg. 9 The Jasmine plant or its flower; पुष्पाणां प्रकारः स्मृतेन रचितो नो ब्रह्म-जन्मादिभिः Amaru. 40. (written also as जाती in these two senses). 10 (In Nyāya) Futile answer. 11 (In music) The seven primary notes of the Indian gamut. 12 A class of metres; see App —COMP. —अंध *a.* born blind; Bk. 1. 90. —कोशः, —नः —नूत *a.* nutmeg. —कोशी, —वी the outer skin of the nutmeg. —धर्मः 1 the duties of a caste. 2 a generic property. —ध्वंसः loss of caste or its privileges. —पको the outer skin of the nutmeg. —ब्राह्मणः a Brāhmana only by birth, but not by knowledge or religious austerities, an ignorant Brāhmana; (ततः श्रुतं च योनिश्च नयं ब्राह्मण्यकारणं। ततः श्रुतायां यो हीनो जातिब्राह्मण एव सः ॥ श्रद्धाश्चिन्तामणि).

—अंशः loss of caste; Ms. 9. 67. —ब्रह्म *a.* outcast. —मात्रं 1 'mere birth', position in life obtained by mere birth. 2 caste only (but not the performance of duties pertaining to it); Ms. 8. 20; 12. 114. —लक्षणं generic distinction, a characteristic of a class. —वाचक *a.* expressing a genus, generic (as a word); गौरवः पुरुषो हस्ती. —वेरं instinctive hostility. —वेरिन् *m.* a born enemy. —शब्दः a name conveying the idea of a genus, a generic word, common noun; गौः, अश्वः, पुरुषः, हस्ती &c. —संकरः admixture of caste, mixed blood. —संपन्न *a.* belonging to a noble family. —सारां nutmeg. —स्मर *a.* remembering one's condition in a former life; जातिस्मरो ह्यनिरासि जाया K. 355. —स्वभावः generic character or nature. —हीन *a.* of low birth, outcast. जातिमत् *a.* Nobly born, of high rank.

जातु *ind.* A particle meaning:—1 At all, over, at any time, possibly; किं तेन जातु जातेन मातृवर्षिणद्वाराणि Pt. 1. 26; न जातु कामः कामानाह्वययोगेन शान्तिः Ms. 2. 94; Ku. 5. 55. 2 Perhaps, sometimes; R. 19. 7. 3 Once, once upon a time, sometime, at some day 4 Used with the potential mood जातु has the sense of 'not allowing or putting forth'; जातु तन्मन्त्रान्तरं आजन्मन्त्रावकाशान् (अ नय-यति) Sk. 5 Used with present indicative it denotes censure (गर्ह); जातु तन्मन्त्रान् द्रुपदं राजयति *ibid.*

जातुधानः A demon, imp.

जातुच *a.* (ती *f.*) 1 Made of, or covered with, lac. 2 Sticky, adhesive.

जातृ *a.* 1 Of the same family, related. 2 Noble, well-born, sprouting

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from a noble family; जात्यस्तेनाभिजातेन शूरः शौर्यवता कुशः R. 17. 4. 3 Lovely, beautiful, pleasing.

जानकी N. of Sītā, wife of Rāma. जानपदः 1 An inhabitant of the country, a rustic, boor, peasant (opp. शूर). 2 A country. 3 A subject. -वा A popular expression.

जानि A substitute for जाय at the end of Bah. comp.

जाहु n. The knee; जाहुन्यामवधि गत्वा kneeling (or falling on one's knees) on the ground. -Comp. -वृक्ष a. reaching to, as high as, the knees, knee-deep. -कलक, -मंडल the knee-pan. -संधि: the knee-joint.

जापः 1 Muttering prayers, whispering, murmuring. 2 A muttered prayer.

जामातुः A goat-herd.

जम्बवन्त N. of Parasurāma q. v.

जामा 1 A daughter. 2 A daughter-in-law.

जामातृ m. 1 A son-in-law; जामातृयेन वयं निष्कृताः U. 1. 11; जामाता वसुधो यः Sribhāsh. 2 A lord, master. 3 The sun-flower.

जामिः f. 1 A sister. 2 A daughter. 3 A daughter-in-law. 4 A near female relative (सन्निहितसर्पिंसि Kull.); Ms. 8. 57-58. 5 A virtuous and respectable woman.

जामित्रः The seventh zodiacal sign from the natal sign (लग्न); तिस्रै च जामित्रगुणान्वितायां Ku. 7. 1 (जामित्रं लग्नस्त्वमं स्थानं Malli.). Note—Some derive the word from जाया, because in astrology, the जामित्र sign indicates the future good-luck of one's wife (जामात्रि?); but the word is obviously connected with the Greek *diametron*.

जामित्रः A sister's son.

जाम्बवं 1 Gold. 2 The fruit of the Jambu tree.

जामवत् m. N. of a king of bears who was of signal service to Rāma at the siege of Lankā. He was also noted for his medical skill. [This same Jāmbavat appears to have lived up to the time of Krishna, or perhaps he was another being of that time; for there was a fight between Krishna and Jāmbavat for the *Syamanikā* jewel which the latter had got from Prasena, brother of Satrājī. Krishna vanquished Jāmbavat, who placed the jewel, along with his daughter Jāmbavati, at his entire disposal.]

जाम्बवन्तः (हं) A citron.

जाम्बवन्तः 1 Gold; R. 18. 44. 2 A golden ornament; कृतवचनं जाम्बवन्तः Si. 4. 66. 3 The Dhattāra plant.

जाम्बा A wife. (The word is thus derived: -पतिर्भायां संप्रसार्य गर्भो ह्युत्पद्यते। जम्बाप्रासद्धि जायते यस्यां जायते पुनः Ms. 9. 8; see also Malli. on R. 2. 1.) An

last member of Bah. comp. जाया is changed to जानि; सीताजानि: 'one who has Sītā for his wife'; so पुत्रजानि: जायापुत्रजानि: -Comp. -अङ्गजीविन् m., -आजनिः 1 an actor, a dancer. 2 the husband of a harlot. 3 a needy man, pauper. -पत्नी (dual) husband and wife. (The other forms of the comp. are द्वैपत्नी and जंपत्नी q. v.).

जानियन् a. (नी f.) Conquering, subduing. -m. The burden of a song (in music.)

जायुः 1 Medicine. 2 A physician.

जारः 1 A paramour, gallant, lover; रथकारः स्वकां भार्यां सजारां शिरसावहत् Pt. 4. 54. -Comp. -जः, जन्मजः, -जातः a bastard. -भारा an adulteress.

जानिनी An adulteress.

जालः 1 A net, snare. 2 A web, cob-web. 3 A coat of mail, a helmet made of wire. 4 An eye-hole, lattice, window; जालांतरप्रेषितदृष्टित्या R. 7. 9; ध्रुवजालविनिःसृतेष्वेकमयः संधिव्यापारावनाः V. 3. 2; Ku. 7. 60. 5 A collection, an assemblage, number, mass; चिंतासंतति-तंतुजालविनिःसृत्येव Māl. 5. 10; Ku. 7. 89; Si. 4. 56; Amaru. 58. 6 Magic. 7 Illusion, deception. 8 An unblown flower. -Comp. -अक्षः a loop-hole, window. -कर्मन् n. the occupation of catching fish, fishing. कारकः 1 a net-maker. 2 a spider. -गोषिका a kind of churning vessel. -पाद्, -पादः a goose. -माया mail, armour.

जालकः 1 A net. 2 A multitude, collection बद्धं कर्षयिष्यते वि वदने चर्माभसां जालकं S. 1. 30; R. 9. 68. 3 A lattice, window. 4 A bud, an unblown flower; अभिनवैर्जालकैर्मातीयां Me; 98; so वृक्षिकाजालकानि 26. 5 A kind of ornament (worn in the hair); तिलकजालकजालकमौक्तिकैः R. 9. 44 (आभरणविशेषः) 6 A nest. 7 Illusion, deception. -Comp. -मालिन् a. veiled.

जालकिन् m. A cloud.

जालकिनी A ewe.

जालिकः 1 A fisherman. 2 A fowler, bird-catcher. 3 A spider. 4 The governor or chief ruler of a province 5 A rogue, cheat. -जाल 1 A net. 2 A chain-armour. 3 A spider. 4 A leech. 5 A widow. 6 Iron. 7 A veil, woollen cloth.

जालिनी A room ornamented with pictures.

जालम् a. (हनी f.) 1 Cruel, severe, harsh. 2 Rash, inconsiderate. -स्वः (हनी f.) 1 A rogue, rascal, villain, wretch, miscreant; अपि ज्ञायते कतमेन दिग्भागेन गतः स जालम् इति V. 1. 2 A poor man, a low or degraded man.

जालम्क a. (लिकम्क f.) Despised, low, mean, contemptible.

जालम्बं 1 Speed, swiftness. 2 Haste, hurry.

जाहं A termination added to nouns expressive of the parts of the body in the sense of 'the root of'; कर्णजाहं the root of the ear; so अक्षि, ओष्ठ &c.

जाह्वी An epithet of the river Ganges.

जि 1 P. (Atm. when preceded by परा and वि) (जयति, जित) 1 To conquer, defeat, overcome, vanquish, subjugate; जयति तुलामभिरुजो मास्वानपि जलवपटलानि Pt. 1. 330; Bk. 15. 76, 13. 2. 2 To surpass, excel; गजिगानतरीं वृष्टिं सौमन्वेन जिवाय सा Ku. 2. 53; R. 3. 34; Ghaṭ. 22; Si. 1. 19. 3 To win (by conquest or in gambling), 'acquire by conquest; प्रागजितं घृणा ततो नदी R. 11. 65 (where जि means 'to conquer' also); Ms. 7. 96 4 To curb, restrain, control, conquer (as passions.). 5 To be victorious, be supreme or pre-eminent (generally used in benedictory stanzas or salutations); जयतु जयतु महाराजः (in dramas); स जयति परिष्कृतः शक्तिभिः शक्तिनाथः Māl. 5. 1; निरनुद्वयपतिरा नमः सुतम्या Ratn. 1. 4; Bh. 2. 2; Git. 1. 1. -Caus (जाययति) To cause to win or conquer. -Desid. (जिष्यति) To wish to win, acquire or excel, to vie with, emulate. -With

अधि to conquer, defeat, vanquish; Bh. 19. 2. -निष् 1 to conquer, defeat; R. 3. 51; Bk. 2. 52; 7. 94; Y 3. 292. 2 to win, acquire by conquest; Ms. 8. 154. -परा (Atm.) 1 to defeat, conquer, overcome, subdue; व पराजयते घृणा Y. 2. 75; Bk. 8. 9. 2 to lose, be deprived of. 3 to be conquered or overcome by, find (something) unbearable; अथवापराजयते Sk. finds it unbearable or difficult to study; Bk. 8. 71. -वि (Atm.) 1 to conquer, defeat, overcome, subdue; व्यजेत वदुर्गं Bk. 1. 2; प्राक्स्वप्नुस्त्व-सेवया विजयते विश्वं स पुष्पायुषः Git. 10; Bk. 2. 39; 15. 39 2 to surpass, excel; चक्षुर्भेषकमैरुजं विजयते Vb. 1. 33. 3 to win, acquire by conquest; घृजविजित-निमान R. 12. 104; 1. 59; Śānti. 2. 13. 4 to be victorious, be supreme or pre-eminent; विजयतां देवः S. 5.

जिः A demon (विज्ञाप).

जिगम्सुः Breath, life.

जिगीषा 1 Desire of conquering, subduing or overcoming; यानं सस्वार कौशेयं वैवस्वतजिगीषया R. 15. 45. 2 Emulation, rivalry. 3 Eminence. 4 Exertion, profession, habit of life.

जिगीषु a. Desirous of conquering. जिघ्रस्सा 1 Desire of eating, hunger. 2 striving for. 3 Contending with.

जिघ्रस्तु a. Hungry.

जिघांसा Desire of killing; R. 15. 19.

जिघांसु a. Desirous of killing, murderous. -दुः An enemy.

जिघृक्षा Desire of taking or obtaining.

जिज्ञासा 1 Smelling. 2 Conjecturing, guessing, observing; e. g. मनोजिज्ञासा: सप्तलीजनाः S. D.

जिज्ञासा Desire of knowing, curiosity, inquisitiveness.

जिज्ञासु a. 1 Desirous of knowing, inquisitive, curious; Bg. 6. 44. 2 Desirous of getting absolution (मुमुक्षु).

जित् a. (At the end of comp.) Conquering, defeating, winning &c.; ताकजित्, कंसजित्, सहजजित् &c.

जित् p. p. 1 Conquered, subdued, curbed, restrained (as enemies, passions &c.). 2 Won, got, obtained (by conquest). 3 Surpassed, excelled. 4 Subject to, enslaved or influenced by; कामजित्, क्षीजित् &c. -COMP-अक्षर a. reading well or readily. -अभिज् a. one who has conquered his foes, triumphant, victorious. -अरि a. one who has conquered his enemies. (-रिः) an epithet of Buddha. -आत्मन् a. self subdued, void of passion. -अहम् a. victorious. -इन्द्रिय a. one who has conquered his passions or subdued the senses (रूप, रस, गंध, स्पर्श & शब्द); श्रुत्वा स्पृश्याद्यद्दृष्टं च ह्युक्त्वा प्राप्त्वा च यो नरः । न हृष्यति न्यायति वा स विजितो जितेन्द्रियः Ms. 2. 98. -आक्षिप् a. appearing victorious, proud of victory, assuming the airs of a victor; चाणक्योऽपि जिताक्षितवा Mm. 2; जितकाशी राजसेवकः ibid. -कोप, क्रोध a. imperturbable, not excitable. -वेतिः a staff made of the Asvatha tree. -अस a. inured to fatigue, hardy. -स्वर्गः one who has won heaven.

जित् f. Victory, conquest.

जितुषः, जितुषः Gemini, the 3rd sign of the zodiac (a word of Greek origin).

जितर a. (री f.) Victorious, conquering, triumphant; राजाजितुषांसत् जितराणि Bk. 1. 16; कर्लीकृतश्यालो अतृभिजित्-रिदित् Si. 2. 9.

जित् a. 1 Victorious, triumphant. 2 Very old. -नः 1 A generic term applied to a chief, Buddha or Jaina saint. 2 N. applied to the Arhats of the Jinas. 3 An epithet of Vishnu -COMP-इन्द्र, इन्द्रः 1 a chief Buddha saint. 2 an Arhat of the Jinas. -संज्ञ n. a Jaina temple or monastery.

जिज्ञासिः The Chakora bird

जिज्यु a. 1 Victorious, triumphant; R. 4. 85; 10. 18. 2 Winning, gaining. 3 (At the end of comp.) Conquering, excelling; अलिनीजिज्युः कपालां च Bk. 1. 6; Si. 13. 21. -स्युः 1 The sun. 2 N. of Indra. 3 N. of Vishnu. 4 N. of Arjuna.

जिह्व a. 1 Sloping, athwart, oblique. 2 Crooked, awry, squint; R. 1. 12. 3 Tortuous, curved, going irre-

gularly. 4 Morally crooked, deceitful, dishonest, wicked, unfair; धृते-तिरप्यधृतिः दमतिः Ki. 6. 24; मुमुक्षुमीदिनम-जिह्वया Si. 9. 62. 5 Dim, dark, pale-coloured; विविचमन्दिदोमहीतिंसंहार-जिह्वे Ki. 1. 46. 6 Slow, lazy. -छे Dishonesty, falsehood. -COMP-अक्ष a. crooked-eyed, squinting. -वाः a snake. -वति a. meandering, going tortuously; R. 1. 13. -ब्रेह्मः a frog. -बोधित् a. fighting unfairly. -खदिरः the Khadira tree.

जिह्वः The tongue.

जिह्वल a. Voracious, greedy.

जिह्वा 1 The tongue. 2 The tongue of fire; i. e. a flame. -COMP-आश्वादाः licking, lapping -उल्लेखनी, उल्लेख-निका, निल्लेखनं a tongue-scraper. -पा 1 a dog. 2 a cat. 3 a tiger. 4 a leopard. 5 a bear. -मूलं the root of the tongue. -मूलीय a. a term particularly applied to the Visarga before ऋ and ॠ and also to ॡ, ल and the guttural class of consonants (in gram). -रक्षः a bird. -रिह m. a dog. -लोल्य greediness. -खदिरः the Khadira tree.

जीन a. Old, aged, decayed. -नः A leather bag; जीनकामुक्कवस्तावीन् वृष्य द्याद्विमुक्षये Ms. 11. 139.

जीमूतः 1 A cloud; जीमूतेन स्वकुसुलमयं हारिण्यन् ववृत्तिं Ms. 4. 2 An epithet of Indra. -COMP-कुलः a mountain.

-गहनः 1 N. of Indra. 2 N. of a king of Vidyādhara, hero of the play called Nāgānanda; (mentioned also in कथासरित्सागर) [He was the son of Jimtaketa and renowned for his benevolent and charitable disposition. When his father's kingdom was invaded by his kinsmen, he scorned the idea of fighting with them and induced his father to leave it to those who sought for it and to repair with him to the Malaya mountain to lead a holy life. It is related that there he one day took the place of a young serpent who was by virtue of an agreement, to be offered to Garuda as his daily meal, and induced, by his generous and touching behaviour, the enemy of serpents to give up his practice of devouring them. The story is very pathetically told in the play]. -वाहिन् m. smoke.

जीरः 1 A sword. 2 Cumin-seed.

जीरकः, जीरकः Cumin-seed.

जीर्ण a. 1 Old, ancient. 2 Worn out, ruined, wasted, decayed, tattered (as clothes); वासापि जीर्णानि यथा विहाय Bg. 2. 22. 3 Digested; वृजिर्मनसं हविष-क्षुणः हतः H. 1. 22. -र्षः 1 An old man. 2 A tree. -र्षी 1 Benzoin, 2 Old age, decrepitude. -COMP-उद्धारः 'renewing the old', repairs, especially of a temple or any charitable or religious institution. -उद्धारं ruined or

neglected garden. -उवरः a lingering fever. -वर्षः the Kadamba tree. -वाटिका a ruined house. -वज्रं a particular gem.

जीर्णक a. Almost dried up or withered.

जीर्णः f. 1 Old age, decrepitude, decay, infirmity. 2 Digestion.

जीव् 1 P. (जीवति, जीवति) 1 To live, be alive; यस्मिन् जीवति जीवति बहवः सोऽत्र जीवति Pt. 1. 23; ना जीवन् यः परावज्ञादुःख-न्त्योपि जीवति Si. 2. 45; Ms. 2. 235. 2 To revive, come to life. 3 To live by, subsist on, make a livelihood by (with instr.); सत्यावृत्तं तु बाणिज्यं तेन वैवापि जीवत्ये Ms. 4. 6; विप्रेण च जीवतः 3. 152, 162; 11. 26; sometimes used with a cognate accusative in this sense; अजिज्ञानशरां युद्धां जीवेद् ब्राम्हणजीविकां Ms. 4. 11. 4 (Fig.) To live or prey upon, depend upon as one's source of existence (with loc.); चौराः वनं जीवन्ति व्यापितेषु विकल्पाः । वनदाः कामयानेषु वनमपि यथाकाः ॥ राजा विवदयानेषु नित्यं मूलेषु रहिताः ॥ Mb. -Cause. 1 To restore to life. 2 To nourish, nurture, bring up. -WITH अति 1 to survive. 2 to surpass in the mode of living (live more splendidly &c.); अथ जीवद्मराल-केवले R. 19. 15. -अनु 1 to hang on, live by or upon, serve; स तु तस्याः पाणिग्रहकमनु जीवत्यति Dk. 122. 2 to see without envy; या तां शिवमद्वयामः पुरा दृष्टुं युधिष्ठिरे । अथ तामनुजीवामः Mb. 3 to live for any one. 4 to follow in living; R. 19. 15. vi., (अन्वजीवन् or अनुजीवन्). 5 to survive. -उद् to revive, return to life; उद्जीवन् हविषाक्षः Bk. 17. 95. -उप 1 to live upon, subsist, derive livelihood from; या वृत्ति-ह्वरजीवयायः; संवाहकवृत्तिह्वरजीवानि Mk. 2; शेषात्समुपजीवयुष्यैव पितरं तथा Ms. 9. 105; Y. 2. 301. 2 to serve, depend on; Si. 9. 32.

जीव a. Living, existing. -नः 1 The principle of life, the vital breath, life, soul; गतजीव, जीवस्थान, जीवात्मा &c.; 2 The individual or personal soul enshrined in the human body and imparting to it life, motion and sensation (called जीवात्मन् as opposed to परमात्मन् the Supreme soul); Y. 3. 131; Ms. 12. 22-23. 3 Life, existence. 4 A creature, living being. 5 Livehood, profession. 6 N. of Karpā. 7 N. of one of the Maruts. 8 The constellation पुष्य. -COMP-अंतकः 1 a birdcatcher, fowler. 2 a murderer, slayer. -आत्मन् m. the individual soul enshrined in the human body. (as opposed to परमात्मन् 'the Supreme soul'). -आदानं abstracting healthy blood, bleeding (in medic.). -आधानं preservation of life. -आघारः the heart. -इंधनं glowing fire-wood,

burning wood. -उत्सर्गः 'casting off life', voluntary death, suicide -उष्णी the wool of a living animal. -ग्रहः, -जन्दि 'the abode of the soul'; the body. -ब्राह्मः a prisoner taken alive -जीवः (also जीवजीवः) the Chakora bird. -हृः 1 a physician. 2 an enemy -क्षया mortal existence. -धनं 'living wealth', property in the shape of living creature, livestock. -धामी the earth. -पतिः *f.* -पत्नी a woman whose husband is alive. -पुत्रा, -वत्सा a woman whose son is living. -मातुका the seven mothers or female divinities; (कुमारी धनदा नंदा विमला मंगला बला । पद्म वेदि च विख्याताः सर्वेता जीवमातुकाः । -रक्तं menstrual blood. लोकः 1 the world of living beings, the world of mortals, the world or worldly existence; स्वर्गयनि ज्ञानलोकः सर्वती जीवलोकः Mā. 9 37; जीवलोकलोकः प्रलीकः 21. 80 स्वर्गजालमहाः सतु जीवलोकः Sānti. 2; 2; Bg. 11 7; U. 4. 17. 2 living beings, mankind; दिवस इवाभ्रममस्वरायं जीवलोकस्य S. 3. 12; or आन्तरिकमस्वरायं जीवलोकः R. 5. 55 -वृत्तिः *f.* breeding or keeping cattle. -शेष *a.* one to whom only life is left, escaping only with life and nothing more. -संक्रमणं transmigration of soul. -साधनं grain, corn. -साफल्यं realization or attainment of the chief end of human existence. -सुः 'the mother of living beings', a woman whose children are living. -स्वानं a joint, an articulation.

जीविकः 1 A living being. 2 A servant. 3 A Buddhist mendicant, any mendicant who lives by begging. 4 A usurer. 5 A snake-catcher. 6 A tree.

जीवत् *a.* (नी *f.*) Living, alive. -Comp. लोका a woman whose children are living. -पतिः *f.* -पत्नी *f.* a woman whose husband is living -मुक्त *a.* 'liberated while living', a man who being purified by a true knowledge of the Supreme spirit is freed from the future birth and all ceremonial rites while yet living. -मुक्तिः *f.* final liberation in the present state of life. मृत *a.* 'dead while alive'; one who, though alive, is as good as dead and useless to the world (said of a mad man or one whose character is lost)

जीव्यः 1 Life, existence. 2 A tortoise. 3 A peacock. 4 A cloud.

जीवन् *a.* (नी *f.*) Enlivening, animating, giving life. -नः 1 A living being. 2 Wind. 3 A son. -न 1 Life, existence; (fig. also); त्वमसि नम युष्मन् त्वमसि मम जीवन् Git. 10. 2 The principle of life, vital energy. Bg. 7. 9. 3 Water; बीजाणां मम नमोऽस्तु जीवन् R. 18. 39; or जीवन् जीवन् (life)

होनि प्राणान् हति जमीरणः Udb. 4 Livelihood, profession, means of existence. (fig. also); Ma 11. 76; H. 3. 33. 5 Butter made from milk one day old. 6 Marrow. -Comp. -अंतः death. -आयतं poison. -आवासः 1 'residing in water', epithet of Varuna, the regent of water. 2 the body -उपायः livelihood. -ओषधे 1 elixir vite. 2 a life-giving medicine.

जीवनकं Food. जीवनीयं 1 Water. 2 Fresh milk. जीवतः 1 Life, existence 2 A drug, medicament.

जीवत्तिकः A fowler. जीवा 1 Water. 2 The earth. 3 A bow-string; मुहूर्त्तवाचैर्बधिरवति Mv. 6. 30. 4 The chord of an arc. 5 Means of living. 6 The tinkling of metallic ornaments. 7 N. of a plant (चूचा).

जीवानु *m., n.* 1 Food. 2 Life, existence. 3 Restoration to life, revival; र हस्त दक्षिण मृतस्य सिद्धोर्द्विजस्य जीवानु विभुजं मुद्रयते कृपाण U. 2. 10. 4 A medicine for restoring life.

जीविका Means of living, livelihood. जीवित *a.* 1 Living, existent, 'live'; R. 12. 75. 2 Returned to life. 3 Animated, enlivened. 4 Lived through (as a period). -त 1 Life, existence; त्वं जीवितं त्वमसि मे हृदयं द्वितीयं U. 3 26; कल्पेयं कुलजीवित Ku. 6. 63; Me. 83; नाभिर्देवता मरणं नाभिर्देवता जीवितं Ms. 6 45; 7. 111. 2 Duration of life. 3 Livelihood. 4 A living being. -Comp. अंतकः an epithet of Siva. -आशा hope of life, love of life. -ईशः 1 a lover, husband. 2 an epithet of Yama; जीविनेष्वसति जयाम सा R. 11. 20 (where the word is used in sense 1 also) 3 the sun. 4 the moon -कालः duration of life. -ज्ञा an artery. -व्यय. sacrifice of life. -संशयः risk of life; jeopardy, danger to life; स आतुरो जीवितसंशये वनेते 'he is dangerously ill'; Bv. 2. 20.

जीवित् *a.* (नी *f.*) (generally at the end of comp.) 1 Living, alive, existing; R. 1. 63. 2 Living upon or by; दास्यन्तिविद् आयुर्जीविन् &c. *m.* A living being.

जीव्या Means of livelihood.

जुष्टनं, जुष्टता 1 Censure, reproach. 2 Dislike, aversion, disgust, abhorrence. 3 (in Rhet.) Disgust considered as the feeling which gives rise to the Bībhatsa sentiment, thus defined.—दोषेष्टमादि-लेपेष्टा जुष्टता विषयोऽयम् S. D. 207.

जुष्ट 1. 6. A. (जुष्ट-जुष्ट) 1 To be pleased or satisfied. 2 To be favourable or propitious. 3 To like, be fond of, take pleasure or delight in, enjoy; इष्टं जुष्टाणस्य मया ददितं Bhāg. 4 T. devote or attach oneself

to, practise, undergo, suffer; गौल्लो-जुष्टं जुष्टं विषयजुष्टः Bk. 17. 112. 3 To frequent, visit, inhabit; जुष्टे पर्वत-श्रेष्ठद्वयः पर्वतविष्ट Mb. 6 To enter, seat oneself, resort to; रथं च जुष्टे जुष्टं Bk. 14. 95. 7 To choose.—H. 1 P., 10 U. (जोयति, जोयति-ने.) 1 To reason, think. 2 To investigate, examine. 3 To hurt. 4 To be satisfied.

जुष्ट *a.* (At the end of comp.) 1 Liking, enjoying, taking delight in; Bh. 3. 103. 2 Visiting, approaching, going to, taking, assuming, resorting to &c; परजुष्टं जुष्टा R. 8. 85; रजो-जुष्टे जम्बानि K. 1.

जुष्ट *p. p.* 1 Pleased, gratified. 2 Practised, resorted to, visited, suffered &c; Bg. 2 2. 3 Furnished or endowed with, possessed of.

जुष्टः *f.* A crescent-shaped wooden ladle used for pouring the sacrificial butter into the fire.

जुष्टोक्तिः A technical name for those sacrificial ceremonies to which the verb जुष्टेति is applied as distinguished from those to which यजति is applied; सूरति सर्वो वेदिक्यो जुष्टोक्तिरुक्तिः Ms. 2. 84 (See Medhātithi and other commentators; सर्वज्ञानायन shortly renders जुष्टेति by उपवेष्टोम and यजति by तिष्ठोम. See. Asvalāyana 1. 2. 5 also).

जुष्टः *f.* 1 Speed. 2 Atmosphere. 3 A female demon. 4 An epithet of Sarasvatī.

जुष्टः The sign Libra of the zodiac (a word of Greek origin).

जुष्टः The mass of twisted or matted hair; मृतेसस्य धर्मजस्यजुष्टस्यजुष्टजुष्टा जडाः Mā. 1. 2.

जुष्टकं Matted hair.

जुष्टिः *f.* Speed, velocity.

जुष्ट 4 A. (जुष्टे, जुष्टं) 1 To hurt, injure, kill. 2 To be angry with (with dat.). 3 मर्म नयेत्यर्थः चिरं जुष्टे Bk. 11. 8 3 To grow old.

जुष्टिः *f.* Fever.

जुष्ट 1 P. (जुष्टि) 1 To make low or humiliate. 2 To excel.

जुष्ट. जुष्ट 1 A. (जुष्टे, जुष्टं) 1 To open, expand, burst open (as a flower &c.); परजुष्टेतिमुक्तं पदं जुष्टं Bk. 3. 22. 3 To increase, spread or extend everywhere; जुष्टां जुष्टानाम-प्रतिहतसरः कोययतिः Vc. 1; जुष्टं, जुष्टं (Paras. is irregular) Bh. 3 5; ओगः कोपि स एव एव परतो दिशोदिशो जुष्टे 3. 80. 4 To appear, rise show oneself, become visible or manifest; जुष्टं योनेः भिन्नानुवृत्तमात्रमोपायं मनुजुष्टे Ku. 3. 24. 5 To be a ease. 6 To recoil or fly back (as a bow). -Caus. To cause to yawn or expand. -With उद् to appear, rise, spring up; N. 2. 108. -ने 1 to yawn, gape, open the

mouth; व्यजुंभित्त कारे Bk. 15. 108; विजुंभित्तवातिरिक्तेण Mk. 5. 2 to open, expand (as a flower). 3 to spread everywhere, pervade, fill; हस्तश्च ममलतुयिः स्वना... न केवलं सद्यं मागवीपनेः पथं व्यजुंभत दिवोत्सामपि R. 3. 18. 12. 72; रजोकारस्य विजुंभितस्य 7. 42. 4 to rise, appear. -समुद्भूत to attempt, strive, endeavour; व्याले बालवृत्तानेतुभिरसा रोद्धुं मद्रजुंभते Bh. 2. 6.

जुंभा, -भ, जुंभणं, जुंभा, जुंभिका 1 Yawning, gaping. 2 Opening, blossoming, expanding; कलिकाश्रयी जुंभा भवति K. 257; जुंभारंभविततदलोपांजाल-प्रविष्टे Ve. 2. 7; मालनी शिरसजुंभणोद्धली Bh. 1 25. 3 Stretching (the limbs); (अंगानि) सुदुर्लभजुंभणतस्तानि Rs. 6. 10.

जु. 1. 4. 9. P., 10. U. (जरति, जीयति, जृणानि, जायति-ते, जर्णं or जारि) 1 To grow old, wear out, wither, decay; जीयते जीयतः केशा दृता जीयति जीयतः। जीयतश्च्युती ओत्रे तृणेषा तक्षयते Pt. 5. 83; Bk. 9. 41. 2 To perish, be consumed (fig. also); अजारीदिव च प्रजा दत्त शोकात्तयाः जयत् Bk. 6. 30; जरुताशा दशास्तस्य 14. 112. 3 To be dissolved or digested; जीर्णमन्नं प्रसोषिषात् Chāṇ. 79; उदरे चाजरकस्य Bk. 15. 50.

जेतु m. 1 A conqueror, victor. 2 An epithet of Vishnu.

जेताकः A heated chamber for inducing perspiration, a dry hot bath.

जेमनं 1 Eating. 2 Food.

जेत्र a. (त्री. f.) 1 Victorious, successful, leading to victory; इन्द्रिह मदनस्य जेममन्नं विफलश्रुणातिशये भविष्यतीति Mā. 2. 5; वसुजेत्र वसुदेवी R. 4. 66. 16. 72. 2 Superior. -त्रः 1 A victor, conqueror. 2 Quick-silver. -त्रे 1 Victory, triumph. 2 Superiority.

जेनः A Jaina, a follower of Jaina doctrines.

जेमिनिः N. of a celebrated sage and philosopher, founder of the Mīmāṃsā school of philosophy (properly सूत्रिनीमाता); मीमासाकृतमुन्मथाय सहसा हस्ती सुविं जेमिनि Pt. 2. 31.

जेवातुकः a. (की. f.) 1 Long-lived, one for whom long life is desired; जेवातुकं ननु श्रूयते पतिरस्यः Dk. 2 Thin, lean. -कः 1 The moon; राजानं जनयिष्वन् सहसा जेवातुकं त्वा तु यः Bv. 2. 78. 2 Camphor. 3 A son. 4 A drug, medicament. 5 A peasant.

जेवः An epithet of Kaśha, son of Brihaspati.

जेव्यः Crookedness, deceit, falsehood.

जोगदः The longings of a pregnant woman (दोषद)

जोतिगः An epithet of Siva.

जोषः 1 Satisfaction, enjoyment, happiness, pleasure. 2 Silence. -इ ind. 1 According to one's wish,

with ease. 2 Silently; किमिति जोष-मास्त्ये S. 5; Bv. 2. 17.

जोषा, जोषिच् f. A woman; cf. योषा, योषिच्.

जोषिका 1 A cluster of young buds. 2 A woman.

ज्ञ a. (At the end of comp.) 1 knowing, familiar with; कार्यज्ञ, विमि-चज्ञ, शास्त्रज्ञ, सर्वज्ञ &c. 2 Wise; as in ज्ञमन्य thinking oneself to be wise. -ज्ञः 1 A wise and learned man. 2 The sentient soul. 3 The planet Mercury. 4 The planet Mars. 5 An epithet of Brahmā.

ज्ञपित, ज्ञत a. Made known, in- formed, expounded, taught.

ज्ञप्तिः f. 1 Understanding 2 Intel- lect. 3 Promulgating.

ज्ञा 9 U. (जानाति, ज्ञानेति, ज्ञात) 1 To know (in all senses), to learn, be- come acquainted with; यद्वा ज्ञासीत्स्वं सुखी रामो यदकर्षितस्य रक्षसा Bk. 15. 9. 2 To know, be aware of, be familiar or conversant with; ज्ञानं तपसो वीर्यं S. 3. 1; जानन्नपि हि मेवावी जङ्गवह्नीक आचरेत् Ms. 2. 110, 123; 7. 148. 3 To find out, ascertain, investigate; ज्ञानतां- का कः कार्यार्थीति Mk. 9. 4. To comprehend, apprehend, understand, feel, ex- perience; as in दुःखज्ञ, सुखज्ञ &c. 5 To test, try, know the true character of; आपस्तु भिन्नं जानीयात् H. 1. 72; Chāṇ. 21. 6 To recognise; न त्वं दुष्टा न पुनर- लका ज्ञास्यसे कामचारि Ms. 63. 7 To re- gard, consider, know to be; जानामि त्वा प्रकृतिपुरुषं कामरूः भयोनः Ms. 6. 3 To act, engage in (with gen. of the instrument), सर्पिणां जानति Sk. 'he engages in sacrifice with clarified butter (सर्पिणां = सर्पिषाः)', -Caus. (ज्ञाप- यति, ज्ञापयति) 1 To announce, inform, make acquainted with, make known, notify. 2 To request, ask (Atm.). -Desid. (जिज्ञासते) To desire to know, investigate, ascertain; R. 2. 26; Bk. 8. 33; 4. 91. -WITH अजु 1 to per- mit, allow, assent, or consent to, agree to, sanction; अजुजानीहि मा गमनाय U. 3. 2 to betroth, alliance, promise (in marriage); मां जतमावा वन- भिक्षान्नेभ्यजानाद्व्यायं मे पितरं Dk. 50. 3 to excuse, forgive. 4 To request. 5 to own -अप to conceal, hide, disown, deny (Atm.); शतमपजानीति Sk.; आस्ता- नमपजानातः शतमानोऽनवहिनं Bk. 8. 26.

-अभि 1 to recognise; नाम्यजानात्स्वं दूरं Mb. 2 to know, understand, be ac- quainted with, be aware of; Bg. 4. 14, 7. 13, 18. 55. 3 to regard, con- sider, know to be. 4 to admit, ac- knowledge. -अव to slight, despise, disregard, neglect; अवजानासि मां वस्मात् R. 1. 77; Bk. 3. 8; Bg. 9. 11. -आ to know, understand, find out, as- certain. (-Caus.) 1 to order. com-

mand, direct. 2 to assure 3 to dismiss, give leave to go. -परि 1 to be aware of, know, be acquainted with; वृषभोज्यमिति परिज्ञाय Pt. 1; Ms. 8. 126. 2 to find out, ascertain; सम्यक् परिज्ञाय Pt. 1. 3 to recognise; नमस्विभिः केन्द्रिपरिज्ञातोऽस्मि S. 2. -प्रति (Atm.) 1 to promise हत्वापरोपणेन कन्वादान प्रति- जानीति P. R. 4, Bk. 8. 26, 64; Ms. 9. 91. 2 to confirm. 3 to state, affirm, assert -दि 1 to know, be aware of; Bn. 3. 21. 2 to learn, comprehend, understand. 3 to ascertain, find out. 4 to regard, know to be, consider (-Caus.) 1 to request, beg (opp. आज्ञापयति); आर्यदुर्न अस्ति मे विज्ञातः (रामः) नम्राज्ञाय U. 1; R. 5. 20. 2 to commu- nicate, inform 3 to say, speak in general. -स्तं (Atm.) 1 to know, understand, be aware of. 2 to recognise. 3 to live in harmony, agree together (with acc. or instr.); पित्रा पितरं वा संजानीति Sk. 4 to watch, be on the alert; Bk. 8. 27. 5 to accede to, agree with. 6 (Paras.) to re- member, think of; मातुः मातरं वा संजानीति Sk. (-Caus.) to inform.

ज्ञात a. Known, ascertained, under- stood, learnt, comprehended &c; see ज्ञा above. Cqm. -सिद्धांतः a man com- pletely versed in any Śāstra

ज्ञातिः 1 A Paternal relation, a father, brother &c; agnate relatives collectively. 2 A kinsman or kindred in general. 3 A father. -Comp. -भ्रातृः kin, relationship. -भेदः dissension among relatives. -विद् a. one who makes near relatives.

ज्ञातेरं Relationship.

ज्ञातु m. 1 A wise man. 2 An ac- quaintance. 3 A bail, surety.

ज्ञानं 1 Knowing, understanding, becoming acquainted with, profici- ency; साध्यस्य योगस्य न ज्ञानं Mā. 1. 7. 2 Knowledge, learning; सुविज्ञानेन जुषामि Ms. 5. 109; ज्ञाने वीर्यं क्षमा सुवीर्यं R. 1. 22. 3 Consciousness, cognizance; know- ledge; ज्ञानतोऽज्ञानतो वापि Ms. 8. 288 knowingly or unknowingly, con- sciously or unconsciously. 4 Sacred knowledge; especially, knowledge derived from meditation on the higher truths of religion and philo- sophy which teaches man how to understand his own nature and how he may be reunited to the Supreme spirit (opp. कर्मन्); cf. ज्ञानयोग and कर्मयोग in Bg. 3. 3. 5 The organ of in- telligence, sense, intellect. -Comp. -अज्ञेयाद्ः ignorance, folly. -आत्मन् a. all-wise. -इन्द्रियं an organ of per- ception; (these are five ज्ञन्, रसन, चक्षुस्, कर्णं and घ्राण the skin, tongue, eyes, ear and nose; see सुहृदिदं under इन्द्रिय) -कर्मन् that inner or esoteric portion of the Veda which refers to

true spiritual knowledge, or knowledge of the Supreme spirit, as distinguished from the knowledge of ceremonial rites (opp. कर्मकांड). -**कृत** *a.* done knowingly or intentionally. -**दृश्य** *a.* attainable by the understanding. -**चक्षुः** *n.* the eye of intelligence, the mind's eye, intellectual vision (opp. चर्मचक्षुः); एवं तु समवेक्ष्येद् विविक्तं ज्ञानपुत्रम् Ms. 2. 8; 4. 24. (-*m.*) a wise and learned man. -**तत्त्व** true knowledge, knowledge of god. -**तपस्** *n.* penance consisting in the acquisition of true knowledge. -**दा** a preceptor. -**दा** an epithet of Sarasvatī. -**दुर्धरा** *a.* wanting in knowledge. -**निश्चयः** certainty, ascertainment. -**निष्ठ** *a.* intent on acquiring true (spiritual) knowledge. -**यज्ञः** a man possessed of true or spiritual knowledge, philosopher. -**योगः** contemplation is the principal means of attaining the Supreme spirit or acquiring true or spiritual knowledge. -**शास्त्रं** the science of fortune-telling. -**साधनं** 1 a means of acquiring true or spiritual knowledge. 2 an organ of perception.

ज्ञानतः *ind.* Consciously, knowingly, intentionally.

ज्ञानमयं *a.* 1 Consisting of knowledge, spiritual; इत्येते द्वेन स्वकर्मणा यद्वे ज्ञानमेव वदन्ति R. 8. 20. 2 Containing knowledge. -**यः** 1 The Supreme spirit. 2-An epithet of Siva.

ज्ञानिन् *a.* (जी. f.) Intelligent, wise. -**म.** 1 An astrologer, a fortune-teller. 2 A sage, one possessing true or spiritual knowledge.

ज्ञापक *a.* Making known, teaching, informing, indicating &c. -**कः** 1 A teacher. 2 A commander, a master. -**कं** (In phil.) A significant expression, a suggestive rule or precept, said of such rules as imply something more than what is actually expressed by the words of those rules themselves.

ज्ञापय Making known, informing, teaching, announcing, indicating.

अज्ञपित *a.* Made known, informed, announced, declared.

ज्ञीप्सा The desire of knowing.

जरा 1 A bow-string; विश्रामं लमतामिदं च शिथिलज्यायामनमस्तदुः S. 2. 6; R. 3. 59, 11. 15; 12. 104. 2 The chord of an arc. 3 The earth. 4 A mother.

उज्ज्वलः 1 Old age, decay. 2 Quitting, abandoning. 3 A river, stream.

उज्जाग्र *a.* (जी. f.; compar. of प्रज्ञस्, वृद्ध) 1 Elder, senior; वसवकर्मणः स किल उज्जाग्र U. 6. 2 Superior, more excellent or worthy; Ms. 4. 8, 3. 137; Bg. 3. 1, 8. 3 Larger, greater. 4 (In law) One not a minor; i. e. come of age, and responsible for his own actions.

ज्येष्ठ *a.* (Superl. of प्रज्ञस् or वृद्ध) 1 Elder, most senior. 2 Most excellent, best. 3 Pre-eminent, first, chief, highest. -**भ्रा** 1 An elder brother; R. 12. 19, 35. 2 N. of a lunar month (ज्येष्ठ q. v.). -**भ्रा** 1 An eldest sister. 2 N. of the thirteenth lunar mansion (consisting of three stars). 3 The middle finger. 4 A small house-lizard. 5 An epithet of the Ganges. -**COMP.** -**भ्रा** 1 the eldest brother's share. 2 the right of the eldest brother to a larger share of the paternal property. 3 the best share. -**भ्रा** 1 water in which grain has been washed. 2 the scum of boiled rice. -**आश्रम** 1 the highest or most excellent order in the religious life of a Brāhmana; i. e. that of a householder. 2 a householder. -**पिता** a father's eldest brother. -**वर्णः** 1 the highest caste (that of Brāhmanas). -**वृत्तिः** the duties of seniority. -**वधूः** f. a wife's eldest sister.

ज्येष्ठ N. of a lunar month in which the full moon stands in the constellation ज्येष्ठा (corresponding to May-June). -**ही** 1 The full-moon day in the month of ज्येष्ठ. 2 A small house-lizard.

ज्येष्ठ 1 Precedence, priority of birth, primogeniture, seniority. 2 Pre-eminence, sovereignty.

ज्यो 1 *A.* (ज्यवते) 1 To advise, instruct. 2 To observe any religious obligation (such as a vow).

ज्योतिर्मय *a.* Consisting of stars, starry; R. 15. 59; Ku. 6. 3.

ज्योतिष *a.* (जी. f.) 1 Astronomical or astrological. -**वः** 1 An astronomer or astrologer. 2 One of the six Vedāṅgas (being a short tract on astronomy). -**COMP.** -**विद्या** astronomical or astrological science.

ज्योतिषी, **ज्योतिषकः** A planet, star, luminary.

ज्योतिष्मत् *a.* 1 Luminous, bright, shining, possessed of luminous bodies; नक्षत्रनारायणसंज्ञकालि ज्योतिष्मती चंद्रनक्षत्रे राशिः R. 6. 22. 2 Celestial. -**m.** The sun. -**नी** 1 The night (as illuminated by the stars). 2 (In phil.) A state of mind pervaded by tranquillity i. e. a tranquil state of mind.

ज्योतिष् *n.* 1 Light, lustre, brightness, flash; ज्योतिषं जगाम S. 5. 30; R. 2. 75; Ms. 5. 2 Light of Brahman, light regarded as the Supreme spirit; Bg. 5. 24, 13. 17. 3 Lightning. 4 A heavenly body, a luminary (planet, star &c.); ज्योतिषिण्यद्विदितं विद्या Ku. 7. 21. Bg. 10. 21; H. 1. 21. 5 The faculty of seeing. 6 The celestial world. -**m.** 1 The sun. 2 Fire. -**COMP.** -**हृन्**, -**हृणः** the fire-fly. -**कणः** a spark of fire. -**गणः** the heavenly bodies collectively. -**चक्रं** the zodiac. -**ज्ञः** an astronomer or astrologer. -**जगत्** the stellar sphere.

-**द्यः** (ज्योतिर्वः) the polar star. -**विद्** *m.* an astronomer or astrologer. -**विद्या**, **ज्ञाज्ञं** (ज्योतिषज्ञाज्ञं) astronomy or astrology. -**स्वेषः** (ज्योतिषेयः) a Soma sacrifice considered as the type of a whole class of sacrificial ceremonies.

उज्ज्वल 1 Moonlight; स्फुटस्फारज्योत्स्नावलितनक्षत्रे कालि पुलिने Bh. 3. 42; ज्योत्स्नावती विविधिति प्रज्ञानम् R. 6. 34. 2 Light (in general). -**COMP.** -**हृन्**: the moon. -**मिषः** the Chakora bird. -**द्वयः** a lamp-stand, a candle-stick.

ज्योत्स्नी A moonlight-night.

ज्योः The planet Jupiter; (a word connected with Greek Zeus).

ज्योतिषिकः An astronomer or astrologer.

ज्योत्स्नः The bright half of a month.

ज्वर 1 P (उत्पत्ति, दुर्ध) 1 To be hot with fever or passion, be feverish. 2 To be diseased.

ज्वरः 1 Fever, feverish heat (in medicine); स्वेद्यमानज्वरं पातः का असौ परिचिचि Si. 2. 54; also used fig.; दण्डज्वरः, मदनज्वरः, मदज्वरः &c. 2 Fever of the soul, mental pain, affliction, distress, grief, sorrow; येतु ते मनसो ज्वरः J'ām.; मनसस्तदुपस्थिते ज्वरे R. 8. 84; Bg. 3. 30. -**COMP.** -**अग्निः** the paroxysm of fever. -**अंकुशः** a febrifuge. -**प्रतीकारः** cure of fever, febrifuge.

ज्वरित्, **ज्वरित्** *a.* (जी. f.) Attacked with fever.

ज्वल 1 P. (ज्वलति, ज्वलित) 1 To burn brightly, blaze, glow, shine; ज्वलति चलिनेवयोधिः S. 6. 30; Ku. 5. 30. 2 To be burnt up, be consumed or afflicted (as by fire); अयुनमधुप्रवृत्तवचनेन ज्वलति न सा मलयजयवनेन Git. 7. 3 To be ardent; जज्वाल लोकस्थितं स राजा Bh. 1. 4. -**Caus.** (ज्वलयति-ने, ज्वालयति-ने) 1 To set on fire, light kindle. 2 To irradiate, illuminate, brighten. -**WITH** उद् (Caus.) 1 to kindle, light; 2 to irradiate, illumine, light up; कटुनां हृत्तानि सहस्रज्ज्वलयन् Si. 9. 42; तदधुप्रवृत्तलोकस्थितं जज्वाल ज्ज्वलय. विप्लोचने Git. 12. -**य** to burn brightly, blaze up; रणंगानि प्रज्ज्वलुः Bk. 14. 98. (-**Caus.**) 1 to kindle, light. 2 to brighten, illumine.

ज्वलन् *a.* 1 Flaming, shining, 2 Combustible. -**नः** 1 Fire. तद्वत् ज्वलन् मर्षितं स्वर्गद्वेषिणवाताग्निः Ku. 4. 36, 32; Bg. 11. 29. 2 The number three. -**ज्व** Burning, blazing, shining. -**COMP.** -**अश्मन्** *m.* the sunstone.

ज्वलित *a.* 1 Burnt, kindled, illuminated. 2 Flaming, blazing.

ज्वालः 1 Light, flame. 2 A torch.

ज्वाला A blaze, flame, illumination; R. 15. 16; Bh. 1. 95. -**COMP.**

जिह्वः, **ज्वजः** fire. -**हृन्** a volcano. -**वधूः** an epithet of Siva.

ज्वालित् *m.* An epithet of Siva

अ.

अः 1 Beating time. 2 Jingling, clanking or any similar sound. 3 Wind accompanied by rain. 4 N. of Bīhaaspati.

अग्न्याग्नयति Den, P. To flash, sparkle.

अग्न (नि) ति ind. Quickly, at once; साम्यन्तरा अग्नित्वासीत्तुपाकुललोचना Mb.

अंकारः, अंकरं A low murmuring sound, as the buzzing of bees; (अं) दिग्गतागने नमुपकुलअंकारभरितात् Bv. 1. 33, 4. 29; Bh. 1. 9; Amaru. 48; Pt. 5. 53.

अंकारिणी The river Ganges.

अंकुतिः f. A clanking or jingling sound as of metal ornaments.

अंजनं 1 Jingling and clanking of metal ornaments. 2 A rattling or ringing sound.

अंश 1 The noise of the wind or of falling rain. 2 Wind and rain, hurricane, gale. 3 A clanking sound, jingling. -Comp. -अनिलः -भरतः, -वातः wind with rain, a storm, squall, stormy gale; अंशावातः सवृष्टिकः Ak. हिमांशुअंशानिलविह्वलस्य (पयस्य) Bv. 2. 69; Amaru. 48; Māl. 9. 17

अदिति ind. Quickly, at once; युक्ता-जालमिव प्रगति अदिति अस्मद्दशोऽदृशना Bh. 1. 96, 70.

अग्न्यग्नं, -ग्न Jingling sound.

अग्न्याग्नयति a. Tinkling, jingling, making a tinkling sound; U. 5. 5.

अग्न (न) त्कारः Jingling, tinkling or clinking, as of metallic ornaments अग्नत्कारकुरकणितखणखंजहृत्तुधृतप्रेमा बाहुः U. 5. 26; उद्रेजवति वरिम् परमुद्रागणनखणत्कारः Udb.

अंगः, अंग्पा A spring, jump, leap; Mv. 5. 63.

अंपाकः, अंपाकः, अंप्ति m. A monkey, an ape.

अरः, अरा, अरी A cascade, spring, fountain, stream; प्रत्यक्षतजहरीनिवृत्त-पावः Mv. 6. 14; Bv. 4. 37.

अर्धरः 1 A sort of drum. 2 The Kali age. 3 A cane staff. 4 A cymbal. -रा A whore, harlot.

अर्धरिन् m. An epithet of Siva.

अलज्जला The noise of falling drops or of the flapping of an elephant's ears.

अला 1 A girl, daughter. 2 Sunshine, glittering light, splendour.

अलः 1 A prize fighter. 2 N. of one of the degraded classes; Ms. 10. 22, 12. 45. -ली A kind of drum.

अलकं -की Cymbal.

अलकंठः A pigeon.

अलरी A cymbal.

अल्लिका 1 Dirt rubbed off the body

by the application of perfumes. 2 Light, lustre, splendour.

अलः 1 I fish in general; अलानां मकर-अस्ति Bg. 10. 31; cf. words like अल-केतन below. 2 A large fish. 3 The sign Pisces of the zodiac. 4 Heat, warmth. -अ A desert, dreary forest. -Comp. -अंकः, -केतनः, -केतुः, -अवजः N. of the god of love; श्रीसुता-अवकेतनस्य Pt. 4. 34. -अलानः a porpoise. -उदरी an epithet of Satya-vati, mother of Vyāsa.

आंकुतं 1 A tinkling ornament worn round the feet. 2 A splashing sound (as of falling cascades); स्थाने स्थाने मुक्ककुनो आंकुतेपिङ्गराणां U. 2. 14.

आरः 1 An arbour, bower. 2 A wood, thicket.

अरितिः f. A kind of shrub.

अरिका A cricket.

अरिणीः f. 1 cricket. 2 A kind of musical instrument.

अरिणिका 1 Oriole. 2 The light of sunshine; splendour.

अरिणिः f. 1 A cricket. 2 The wick of a lamp. 3 Light, lustre. -Comp. -कंठः a domestic pigeon.

अरिका A cricket.

अरुः 1 A tree. 2 A shrub, bush.

अरुहः The betel-nut tree.

उ.

उक् 10 U. (उक्यति-त्त, उकित) 1 To bind, tie, fasten. 2 To cover. -WITH उक् 1 to scrape, scratch. 2 to bore out, pierce through.

उकः, -क 1 A hatchet, an axe; a stone-cutter's chisel; उकैर्मनःशिलोरेव विचार्यमाणः Mk. 1. 20; R. 12. 80. 2 A sword. 3 The sheath of sword. 4 A peak shaped like the edge of a hatchet; the slope or declivity of a hill; Bk. 1. 9. 5 Anger. 6 Pride. 7 The leg. -कार The leg.

उककः A stamped coin, especially of silver. -Comp. पतिः a mint-master -शाखा a mint

उकणं (नं) Borax. -णः (ना) 1 A species of horse. 2 N. of a people.

-Comp. -आरः borax. उकारः 1 The twang of a bowstring. 2 A howl, cry, shout.

उकारिन् a. (जी f.) Twanging, making a hissing or twanging sound; उकारिणापमयुलकासारक्षनजपकावलीवितसारः Asv. 1.

उकिका. A hatchet; Vikr. 1. 15.

उकः, -क A spade, hoe, hatchet.

उकणः -ण Borax.

उका The leg.

उकरी 1 A kind of musical instrument. 2 A joke, jest.

उकाकारः A clang, twang.

उक् 1 A. (उकते) To go, move.

उकि (कि) षः (जी f.) A kind of bird; उकिष्य उकिषा वादावासे अगम्यारितः

Pt. 1. 314; Ms. 6. 11; Y. 1. 172; also उकिष्य.

उकिषणी (नी) A gloss, a comment, sometimes used in the sense of 'a gloss on a gloss,' as Kaiyaṣa's commentary on the Mahābhāṣya, or Nāgajibhaṭṭa's gloss on Kaiyaṣa's gloss.

उक् 1 A. (उकते) To move, go, resort to; कारयणः कृतमालमुद्रतत्वं कीरति-कश्चित् Māl. 9. 7. -WITH आ to go, move, go about; आदीकृतंज करिवोदीयति जुषि वादीयति क्षितिपुत्रां Asv. 5.

उका A commentary, gloss; कान्त-प्रकाशस्य कृतो योरे उका तथाप्येव तथैव कुर्वन्तः

उदुक् a. 1 Small, little. 2 Vile, cruel. 3 Harsh.

उ.

उः An imitative sound, as of a metallic jar rolling down steps; रामाभिषेके मधुविह्वलायाः कक्षाच्युतो हेमचटस्त-
कृपाः । सीपानमार्गे प्रकरोति शब्दं उठं उ ठ उठं

उठं उः Subhāsh.

उक्कुरः 1 An idol, a deity. 2 An honorific title added to the name of

a distinguished person; (e. g. गोविन्द-
कुर the author of the Kāvya-pradīpa).

उल्लिनी A girdle.

ड.

डमः A despised and mixed caste. (Dom).

डमरः 1 Riot, tumult, affray. 2 Terrifying an enemy by shouts and gestures. -रं Running away through fear, rout.

डमरुः A sort of small drum, shaped like an hour-glass and generally used by Kāpālikas; (sometimes regarded as n. also).

डं 10 U. (डंयति-ते) 1 To throw, send. 2 To order. 3 To behold. -WITH वि 1 to imitate, copy, resemble; (त) ऋतुविडंबयामास न पुनः प्राप तच्छिवं R. 4. 17; वपुःकर्मण विडंबितेश्वरः 3. 12, 13. 29, 16. 11; Ki. 5. 46, 12. 38; Si. 1. 6; 12. 5. 2 to ridicule, deride, mock; संमोहयति मद्यति विडम्बयति निर्भययति रमयति विषादयति Bh. 1. 22; यथा न विडम्ब्यसे जनेः K. 109. 3 to cheat, deceive; एवमात्मा-भिषासंभविनेष्टजनचिन्तनः प्रार्थयिता विडम्ब्यते S. 2. 4 to afflict, pain.

डंवरः a. Famous, renowned. -रः 1 An assemblage, collection, mass; Māl. 9. 16. 2 Show, pomp. 3 Resemblance, likeness, appearance. 4 Pride, arrogance.

डं 10 U. (डंयति-ते) To collect. डयनं 1 Flight. 2 A litter carried upon men's shoulders, palanquin.

डविरथः A wooden antelope.

डाकिनी A kind of female imp, a female goblin.

डांकुतिः f The clang of a bell, ding-dong &c.

डामरः a. 1 Terrific, dreadful, awful; कर्षीतं मयि रमणीयडामरसं संपद्ये गुणनल-प्रवाणवेगः Māl. 5. 3. 2 Riotous, tumultuous. 3 Resembling, having the appearance (i. e. lovely, beautiful). रतिमलिते ललिते कुसुमानि शिखंडकडामरे (चिह्नरे) Git. 12. -रः 1 An uproar, rout, affray, riot. 2 The bustle and confusion of festivity or strife.

डालिमः=दाडिम q. v.

डाहलः (pl.) N. of a people and their country; कीर्तिः समाश्रित्यति डाहलोर्वी Vikr. 1. 103.

डिनरः 1. A servant. 2 A knave, cheat, rogue. 3 A depraved or low man.

डिंडिमः A kind of small drum (fig. also); इति घोषयतीच डिंडिमः H. 2. 86; युक्तामप्य यशोनवडिंडिमं N. 4. 53; Amaru. 28; चंडि रणितरुनारुणडिंडिममिसर सरसमलज्जे Git. 11; आर्यपालचरितप्रस्तावनाडिंडिमः Mv. 1. 54.

डिंडी (डि) रः 1 Cuttle-fish-bone considered as the foam of the sea. 2 Foam (in general); उड्डानेन डिंडीरे पिडंपकिरुष्यत Vikr. 4. 64, 2. 4.

डिमः One of the ten kinds of dramas; मय्येद्रजालसंगमकोपाद्राताविबेहितः । उपरागश्च द्रुविडो डिमः व्यातोर्जितद्रुमः ॥ S. D 517.

डिंवः 1 Affray, riot. 2 Sound or noise occasioned by terror. 3 A young child or animal. 4 An egg. 5 A globe or ball. -COMPR. -आहवा, -उद्धं petty warfare, an affray without weapons, skirmish, sham-fight; Ms. 5. 95.

डिंविका 1 A libidinous woman. 2 A bubble.

डिंभः 1 A young child. 2 Any young animal such as a cub; जुंभस्व रे डिंभ देतास्ते वणविष्णानि S. 7. 3 A fool, a block-head.

डिंभकः (डिंभकः f) 1 A young child. 2 Any young animal.

डी 1. 4. A. (डयते, डीयते, डीन) 1 To fly, pass through the air. 2 To go. -WITH उड् to fly in the air, fly up; संरुड्डीयता H 1 (डंते) उड्डीयत वैकृताःहर-ग्रहादस्य विकस्वरस्वरैः N. 2. 5. -प्र to fly up; डंतेः प्रडीनेतिव Mk. 5. 5. -प्रोड् to fly up; प्रोड्डीयेव बलाकया सरभसं सोलंकडालिङ्गितः 23.

डीन p. p. Flown up. -नं The flight of a bird. The varieties of the flight of birds are said to be 101, the word prefixed to डीन showing the particular mode of flight; e. g. अवडीनं, उडुडीनं, प्रडीनं, अभिडीनं, विडीनं, परिडीनं, पराडीनं, &c.

डुंडुमः A kind of snakes, not poisonous. (निर्विषाः डुंडुमाः स्वताः).

डुलिः f. A small turtle.

डोमः A man of a very low caste.

ड.

डक्का A large or double drum, न त डुडुक्कन न सोपि डक्का न मवल्लैः सापि न तेजसि डक्का ॥ N. 15. 17.

डामरा A goose.

डालं A shield.

डालिन् m. A warrior armed with a shield

डुडिः An epithet of Gajesa.

डौलः A large drum or tabor.

डौक 1 A. (१२ स्ते, डौकित) To go, approach; सतं को राभिचरी डुडौक Bk. 2. 23: 14 71, 15. 79. -Caus. (डौकयति-

न) 1 To bring near, cause to approach; त-नांश्च वेव गोमायोस्तेः सुणादाह डौकितं Mb.; Bk. 17. 103. 2 To present, offer. -WITH ज्य to present, offer.

डौकनं 1 Offering. 2 A present, bribe.

ण.

[There are hardly any words in Sanskrit beginning with ण. Many roots which, in the Dhātupāṭha are

written with an initial ण really begin with न. They are so written to show that the न is liable to be

changed to ण when preceded by prepositions. like न, परि, अन्तर् &c.]

त.

तकिल a. Fraudulent, crafty, rogue.

तकं Buttermilk. -COMP. -अटः a churning stick. -सारं fresh butter.

तच्छ 1. 5. P. (तक्षति, तक्षणीति, तद्ध) 1 To chop, cut off, pare, chisel, slice, split; आत्मानं तक्षति शेषं वनं परशुना यथा Mb; निधाय तक्षते यत्र काष्ठे काष्ठं स उद्धनः Ak. 2 To fashion, shape, form (out of wood &c.). 3 To make, create in general. 4 To wound, hurt. 5 To invent, form in the mind. -WITH निस् to slice out of. -सं 1 to pare off, chisel, chop. 2 to wound, hurt, strike; निक्षिपाम्यां सुतीक्ष्णाम्यामभ्यन्तं संततस्तु Mb.; Bri S. 42. 29.

तक्षकः 1 A carpenter, woodcutter (whether by caste or profession). 2 The chief actor in the prelude of a drama (i. e. the हृष्यार). 3 N. of the architect of the gods. 4 N. of one of the principal Nāgas or serpents of the Pātāla, son of Kasyapa and Kadru; (saved at the intercession of the sage Astika from being burnt down in the serpent-sacrifice performed by king Janamejaya, in which many others of his race were burnt down to ashes).

तक्षणं Paring, cutting; दारवाणां च तक्षणं Ms. 5. 115; Y. 1. 186.

तक्षन् m. 1 A carpenter, woodcutter (whether by caste or profession); अतश्चा तक्षा K. P. 'one not a तक्षन् by caste is called तक्षन् when he acts like or follows the profession of a तक्षन् (carpenter)'; Si. 12. 25. 2 N. of the architect of the gods.

तक्षरः A kind of plant.

तक्षः 1 P. (तक्षति, तक्षित) 1 To endure, bear. 2 To laugh. 3 To live in distress.

तक्षः 1 Living in distress, a miserable life. 2 Grief produced by separation from a beloved object. 3 Fear, terror. 4 A stone-cutter's chisel.

तक्षन् Living in distress, miserable living.

तक्ष् 1 P. (तक्षति, तक्षित) 1 To go, move. 2 To shake, tremble. 3 To stumble.

तच्छ 7 P. (तन्कि, तन्चित) To contract, shrink; तन्किम्योम विस्तृतं Bk 6. 38.

तद्ध 1 A slope, declivity, precipice.

2 The sky or horizon. -टः टा, टी, टे 1 The shore or bank, declivity, slope;

शीलं शैलतटायतनुं Bh. 2. 39; श्रेष्ठगर्भितातटी Bh. 3. 45; सिधेस्तटावीथ इव प्रवृद्धः Ku. 3.

6; उच्चारणात्पक्षिणास्तटीस्तं Si. 4. 18. 2 A term applied to certain parts of

the body which have, as it were, sloping sides; पञ्चापशेषतटीपरिमल्य Gīt. 1; नो ह्येषं सखि चंदनं स्नानते S. Tit. 7; 80

जवनतट, कटिनट, ओषीतट, कुचतट, कंटतट, ललाटतट &c. -ट्ट A field. -COMP. -आघातः

butting, striking against a bank or declivity; अभ्यसंति तटाघातं निर्जितैरावता

गजाः Ku. 2. 50. -स्थ a. (lit.) 1 situated on a bank or declivity. 2

(fig.) standing aloof, neutral, indifferent, alien, passive; तटस्थः स्वा-

नर्थान् वदयति च मौनं च भजते Māl. 1. 14; तटस्थं नेराध्यात् U. 3. 13; मया तटस्थस्व-

मुपद्रुतांति N. 3. 55 (where तटस्थ has sense 1 also).

तटाकः -क A pond (deep enough for the lotus and other aquatic plants); see तटाय.

तटिनी A river; कदा रात्र्याममरतटिनी-रोपसि वसन् Ph. 3. 123; Bv. 1. 23.

तट् 10 U. (ताडयति-ने, ताडित) 1 To beat, strike (in general), dash

against; गाहेतां मरिचा निपातललं सुगैर्मुह-स्ताडितं S. 2. 5; (नैः) ताडिता मारुतेषा

Rām.; R. 3. 61; Ku. 5. 24; Bh. 1. 50. 2 To beat, strike, punish by

beating, hit; लालयेत्पंचवर्षाणि दक्षवर्षाणि ताडयेत् Chāp 11, 12; न ताडयेत्पुनरापि Ms.

4. 169; पक्षेन वस्ताड्यते Amaru. 52. 3 To strike, beat (as a drum); ताड्यमा-

नाह भेरिषु Mb.; अताडयन् हृदयम् Bk. 17. 7; Ve. 1. 22. 4 To play on, strike the

wires of (a musical instrument); श्रोत्रिणं शीवि ताड्यमाना Ku. 1. 45. 5 To shine. 6 To speak.

तटायः See तटाय.

तटागाः A pond, a deep pool, tank; स्फुटकमलोद्गरोलितसंजनयुग्मिभ्य शरदि तटागं Gīt. 11; Ms. 4. 203; Y. 3. 237.

तटाघातः See तटाघात; (उच्चैः करिकण्ठेण तटाघातं विवृणुषाः Subdak.)

तडित f. Lightning; वनं वनति तडितां श्येतिव Si. 1. 7; Me. 76; R. 6. 65.

-COMP. -गर्भः a cloud. -लता forked lightning. -लेखा a streak of lightning.

तडित्वत् a. Containing or having lightning; अवरोहति शैलाग्रं तडित्वातिव तोयदः

V. 1. 14; Ki. 5. 4. -m. A cloud; Si. 1. 12.

तडिन्मय a. Consisting of lightning; Ku. 5. 25.

तट् 1 A. (तंडते, तंडित) To strike.

तंडकः The संजन bird.

तंडुलः Grain after threshing, unhusking, and winnowing; (especially rice); (शस्य, धान्य, तंडुल and अन्न

are thus distinguished from one another:—शस्यं क्षेत्रगतं प्रोक्तं सतुषं धान्यमुच्यते।

विस्तुषः तंडुलः प्रोक्तः स्विन्नमन्नमुदाहृतं ॥).

तत p. p. Spread, extended, covered over &c.; (see तत्); स तर्मा तमोभिरभिमग्न्य

ततां Si. 9. 23, 6. 50; Ki. 5. 11. —स् Any stringed musical instrument.

ततस् (ततः) ind. 1 From that (person or place &c.), thence; न च

निष्पादिष हृदयं निवर्तते मे ततो हृदयं S. 3. 1; Māl. 2. 10; Ms. 6. 7; 12. 85. 2

There, thither. 3 Then, thereupon, afterwards; ततः कतिपयादिवसापमे K. 110.

Amaru. 66; Ki. 1. 27; Ms. 2. 93, 7. 59. 4 Therefore, consequently, for

that reason. 5 Then, in that case (as a corr. of यदि); यदि गृहीतमिदं ततः

किं K. 120; अत्रोच्यमर्थं यदि मन्यसे प्रमो ततः समाधे &c. R. 3. 65. 6 Beyond that

(in place), further, further more, moreover; ततः परतो विमर्शुषमप्यं K. 121.

7. Than that, other than that; ये ह्यन्वा चापरं लाभं मन्यते नाधिकं ततः Bg. 6. 22, 2.

36. 8 Sometimes used for the ablative forms of तद् such as तस्माद्, तस्यः;

ततोऽप्यत्रापि दृश्यते Sk. यतः ततः means (a) where-there; यतः कृष्णस्ततः सर्वे यतः

कृष्णस्ततो जयः Mb.; Ms. 7. 188. (b) since-therefore यतो यतः -ततस्ततः

wherever-there; यतोयतः पदचरणोभिवर्तते ततस्ततः प्रेरितवामलोचना S. 1. 23. ततः किं

'what then,' 'of what use is it,' 'what avails it'; प्राताः शिवः सकलकाम-

दुवास्ततः किं Bh. 3. 73, 74; Sānti. 4. 2; ततस्ततः (a) 'here and there,' 'to and fro'; ततो दिव्यानि मात्यानि प्रादुरासंस्ततस्ततः

Mb. (b) 'what, next,' 'what further,' 'well-proceed' (occurring in dramas);

ततः प्रभृति thence-forward, (corr. of

यतः प्रभृति); तृष्णा ततः प्रभृति मे द्विगुणत्वमेति
Amaru 68; Ms. 9. 68.

ततस्त्य a Coming or proceeding
from thence; Ki. 1. 27.

तति *pron. a.* (Declined only in plural, nom. and acc. तति) So many; e. g. तति पुरुषाः नति &c. -ति: *f.* 1 A series, row, line; विश्वं किंवा ब्राह्मणमिष्टं साक्षात्: पल्ले S. 2. 5. बलाहकतं Si. 4. 54; 1. 5 2 A number, troop, group. 3 A sacrificial act.

तत्त्वं (Sometimes written as तत्त्व) 1 True state or condition, fact; वयं तत्त्वाविद्यामनुकर हतास्वं खलु कृती S. 1. 24. 3 A true or essential nature; सन्धासत्त्व-महाब्रह्मो तत्त्वमिच्छति वेदितुं Bg. 18. 1, 5. 28; Ms. 1. 3, 3. 96, 5. 42. 4 The real nature of the human soul or the material world as being identical with the Supreme spirit pervading the universe. 5 A true or first principle. 6 An element, a primary substance. 7 The mind. 8 Sum and substance. 9 Slow time in music. 10 A kind of dance. -COMP. -अभि-
दोषः a positive charge or declaration. -अर्थः truth, reality, the exact truth, real nature. -ज्ञा-विद् a. 1 a philosopher. 2 knowing the true nature of Brahman. -न्यासः N. of a ceremony performed in honour of Viṣṇu consisting in the application of mystical letters or other marks to different parts of the body while certain prayers are repeated.

तत्त्वतः ind. Truly, really, accurately; तत्त्वत एनामुपलक्ष्ये S. 1¹; Ms. 7. 10.

तत्र *ind.* 1 In that place, there, yonder, thither. 2 On that occasion, under those circumstances, then, in that case. 3 For that, in that; नितियः यन्मर्त्याः प्रजास्तत्र देवदेवत्वमन्यन्ते R. 1. 63. 4. *Opt.* used for the loc. case of तद्, Ms. 2. 112, 3. 60; 4. 186; Y. 1. 263. तत्रापि 'even then' 'nevertheless'; (corr. of. यत्रपि). तत्रतत्र 'in various places or cases, 'here and there,' 'to every place'; अथस्नानविधानुष्ठात् तत्रतत्र विप्रक्षितः Ms. 7. 81. -*Comp.* -सम्बन्त् *a.* (ती *f.*) his honour, his reverence, revered, respectable, worthy, a respectful title given in dramas to persons not near the speaker; (पूज्ये तत्रमवानम्रमवाञ्छं भवन्वाप्ति); आदिशोभितं तत्रमवता काश्यपेन S. 4; तत्रमवात् काश्यपः S. 1 &c. -*स्थ* *a.* standing or being there, belonging to that place.

सञ्चत्य a. Born or produced there,
belonging to that place.

तथा ind. 1 So, thus, in that manner; तथा मां वंचयित्वा S. 5; सुतस्तथा करोति V. 1. 2 And also, so also, as well as; अनावृतविधाता च प्रत्युत्पन्नमतिस्तथा Pt. 1.

315; R. 3. 21. 3 True, just so, exactly so; यदात्य राजन्सकुमार तत्तथा R. 3. 48; Ms. 1. 42 4 (In forms of adjuration) As surely as (preceded by यथा; see यथा. (For some of the meanings of तथा as a correlative of यथा; see under यथा). तथापि (oft. corr. of श्वपि) 'even then,' 'still,' 'yet,' 'never-the-less'; प्रथितं कुयंतस्य पठितं तथापिदे न लक्ष्ये S. 5; वरं महात्मात्रिये तथान्मया तथापि नान्यस्य करोत्युपासनं Chât. 2. 6; बह्विप्रकर्षार्जजयद्रुं रबुस्तथापि नीचेर्विनयाद-
बुद्धत R. 3. 34, 62. तथेति shows 'assent' or 'promise'; तथेति शेषामिव भूत-
राज्ञामादाय सुधर्मा ममनः प्रतस्थे Ku. 3. 22; R. 1. 92, 3. 67; तथेति निष्क्रान्तः (in dramas) तथैव 'even so,' 'just so,' 'exactly so' तथैव च 'in like manner'; तथा च 'and also,' 'and like wise,' 'in like manner' 'so it has been said'; तथाहि 'for so' 'as for instance,' for this it has been said.); तं वेदा विदे नूनं महात्तुतसमा-
विना । तथाहि सर्वं तत्प्राप्तं परार्थकफला शुणः ॥ R. 1. 29; S. 1. 31. —COMP. —कृत a. thus done. —यत् a. 1 being in such a state or condition; त्रयगतयां परिहासपूर्वं R. 6. 82. 2 of such quality. (—तः) 1 Buddha; कलि मितं वाक्पुसुदकपयं तथागतस्त्वैव जनः सुचेताः Si. 20. 81. 2 a Jina. —शुण a. endowed with such qualities or nature. 2 so circumstanced, in that condition; तथास्तुता ददा नृपसदसि पांशुतनयां Ve. 1. 11. —राजः an epithet of Buddha. —रूप, रूपिच a. thus shaped, looking thus. —विध a. of such a sort, of such qualities or nature; तथापिचस्तादशेषमस्तु सः Ku. 5. 82, R. 3. 4. —विचं ind. 1 thus, in this manner. 2 likewise, equally.

तथात्वं 1 Such a state, being so.
2 True state or nature, truth.

तथ्य *a.* True, real, genuine; प्रियमपि
तथ्यमाह प्रियंवदा *S.* 1. —थ्यं Truth, reality;
सा तथ्यमेवाभिहिता भवेन *Ku.* 3. 63; *Mu.* 8.
274.

तद् *pron. a.* (Nom. sing. सः *m.*, सा *f.*, तत् *n.*) 1 That, referring to something not present; (तदिति परोक्षे विज्ञानीयात्). 2 He, she, it; (oft as corr. of यद्); यस्य बुद्धिरलं तस्य Pt. 1. 3 That, i. e. well-known; सा ख्या नगरी महान्न नृपतिः सामन्तकं च तत् Bh. 3. 37; Ku. 5. 71. 4 That (referring to something seen or experienced before, अनुपूर्वार्थः); उत्कण्ठिनी मयपरिचलितानुक्रांता ते लोचने प्रतिदिशं विदुः क्षितिं K. P. 7; Bv. 2. 5. 5 The same, identical, that, very; usually with एव; तन्मिदियाणि सकलाणि तदेव नाम Bh. 2. 40. Sometimes the forms of तद् are used with the first and second personal pronouns, as well as with demonstratives and relatives, for the sake of emphasis; (often translatable by 'therefore'; 'then'); सोऽभिज्याविदुःश्लाभा R. 1. 68; 'I that

very person, 'I therefore'; (I who am so and so); स त्वं निवर्तस्व विहाय लज्जां 2. 40 'thou, therefore, shouldst return,' &c. When repeated तद् has the sense of 'several' 'various'; तेषु तेषु स्थानेषु K. 369; Bg. 7. 20; Māl. 1. 36. तेन the instr. of तद् is often used with an adverbial force in the sense of 'therefore' 'on that account' 'in that case', 'for that reason'. तेन हि if so, well then —*ind* 1 there, thither. 2 Then, in that case, at that time. 3 For that reason, therefore, consequently; तदेहि विमर्शनां भूमिमतत्तारः U. 5; Me. 7. 110; R. 3. 46. 4 Then (corr. of यदि); तथापि यदि महत्सुदुर्लभं तत्कथयामि K. 136; Bg. 1. 45. —*Comp.* —अनंतरं *ind.* immediately after that, thereupon. —अनु *ind.* after that, afterwards; परोक्षं मे तदनु जलदं शोष्यति श्रोत्रेण Me. 13; R. 16. 87; Māl. 9. 26. —अंत *a.* perishing in that, ending thus. —अर्थ, —अर्थाय *a.* 1 intended for that. 2 having that meaning. —अर्थं *a.* meriting that. —अवधि *ind.* 1 so far, up to that period, till then; तदवधि कुसली युष्मन्नाशस्थितशतचक्रविचारजो विषयः Bv. 2. 14. 2 from that time, since then; आसौ दर्शितद्वयं मुखे पांडिता Bv. 2. 69. —एकचित्तं *a.* having the mind solely fixed on that. —कालः the current moment, present time. —क्षी *a.* having presence of mind. —कालं *ind.* instantly, immediately. —क्षणः 1 time present, time being, present or current moment; R. 1. 51. —क्षणं, —क्षणत् *ind.* immediately, directly, instantly; R. 3. 14; Si. 9. 5; Y. 2. 14; Amaru. 83. —क्रिय *a.* working without wages. —गत *a.* gone or directed to that, intent on, devoted to that, belonging to that. —गुणः a figure of speech (in Rhetoric); स्वसुखस्य गुणं योगादसुखजन्यस्य यत् । नस्तु तदगुणमेति भण्यते स तु तद्गुणः K. P. 10; see Chandr. 5. 141. —ज *a.* immediate, instantaneous. —ज्ञः a knowing or intelligent man, wise man, philosopher. —तृतीय *a.* doing that for the third time. —धन *a.* miserly, niggardly. —पर *a.* 1 following that, coming after that, inferior. 7 having that as the highest object, closely intent on, exclusively devoted to, eagerly engaged in (usually in comp.); समादृ समादानदत्तसुत R. 2. 5, 1. 66; Me. 10; Y. 1. 83, Ms. 3. 262. —परायण *a.* solely devoted or attached to anything. —पुरुषः 1 the original or Supreme spirit. 2 N. of a class of compounds in which the first member determines the sense of the other member, or in which the last member is defined or qualified by the first without losing its original

independence; as तदुद्भवः; तदुद्भव कर्मवा-
र्य येनाहं स्यां बहुव्रीहिः Udb. -पूर्व *a.* hap-
pening or occurring for the first
time; अकारि तदुद्भवनिर्द्धया तदा Ku. 5. 10.
7. 30; R. 2. 42, 14. 38. 2 prior, for-
mer. -प्रथम *a.* doing that for the
first time. -चलः a kind of arrow.
-भातः becoming that. -मात्रं 1 merely
that, only a trifle, a very small
quantity. 2 (in phil.) a subtle
and primary element (such as शब्द,
रस, रसो, रूप and गंध). -वाचक *a.* de-
noting or signifying that. -विद् *a.* 1
knowing that. 2 knowing the truth.
-विध *a.* of the kind or sort; R. 2.
22. Ku. 5. 73; Ms. 2. 112. -हित *a.*
good for that. (-तः) an affix added
to primary bases to form derivative
or secondary bases from them.

तदा *ind.* 1 Then, at the time. 2
Then, in that case; (corr. of यदा);
Bg. 2. 52-53; Ms. 1. 52, 54-56; यदा
यदा-तदा तदा 'when-ever'; तदाभ्यति
'since then', 'thenceforward'; Ku.
1. 53. -Comp. -सुख *a.* begun, com-
menced. (-सं) beginning.

तदात्तं The time being, present
time.

तदानीं *ind.* Then, at that time.
तदानीं तन *a.* Belonging to that
time, contemporary of that time;
एवमित्यकार्यवशादायोपि कस्तदानीं तन संवत् U. 1.

तदीय *a.* Belonging to that, his,
hers, its, theirs; R. 1 81, 2. 28; 3
8, 25.

तद्ग *a.* Containing or possessed of
that; as in तद्गानपेहः K. P. 2. -*ind.*
1 Like that, in that manner. 2
Equally, in like manner, so also.

तत् 1. 8 U. (तनोति, तद्वते, तन; *pass.*
तन्वते, तावते; *deside*; तित्तं सति, तित्त-
निश्चि 1) 1 To stretch, extend, lengthen,
lengthen out; बाहोः सकरयोस्तयोः Ak. 2
To spread, shed, diffuse; Bk. 2. 3, 10.
32, 15. 91. 3 To cover, fill; स तन्वी
तनोमिभिगम्य तता Si. 9. 23; Ki. 5. 11.
4 To cause, produce, form, give,
grant, bestow; त्वयि विमुक्तये मयि सपदि सुधा-
विधिरपि तदुते तदुदाहं Git. 4; तित्तुर्दं तेन ततान
सोऽर्धकः R. 3. 25; 7. 7; यो दुर्जनं वशयितुं
तदुते मनीषां Bv. 1. 95, 10. 5 To perform,
do, accomplish (as a sacrifice); इति
क्षितिशी नवति नवाधिका महाक्रन्ता महनीय-
शासनः समाकुरुर्दिवमायुषःसुये ततान सोपान-
परंपराभिः R. 3. 69; Ms. 4. 205. 6
To compose, write (as a work, &c.);
as in नाशं मालां तनोम्यहं or तदुते टीका 7 To
stretch or bend (as a bow). 8. To
spin out, weave. 9. To propagate,
or be propagated. 10 To continue,
last. -WITH अव 1 to cover, spread.
2 to descend. -अ 1 to extend, stretch
over, cover, overspread; Ki. 16. 15.
2 to spread, diffuse. 3 to cause,
produce, create, make; Ki. 6. 18.

4 to stretch (as a bow or bowstring);
मौर्वी धनुषि चातता R. 1 19; 11. 45.—
उद् to stretch up. -अ 1 to spread,
diffuse; स्वातस्त्वं विभवेयं शांति कवयो दिवसु
प्रतन्वन्ति नः Bh. 3. 24. 2 to cover. 3
to cause, produce, create. 4 to
show, display, exhibit; तदुरीकृत्य कृति-
मिर्वाचसत्यं प्रतायते Si. 2. 30. 5 to
perform, do (as a sacrifice). -वि 1
to spread, stretch; स्फुरितविततजिह्वः Mk.
9. 12. 2 to cover, fill; प्रस्वेद्विदुर्विनतं
वदनं वियायाः Ch. P. 9; यो वितत्य स्थितः सं
Me. 58 3 to form, make; श्रेणीवधा-
द्विनन्दिरस्तेषां तोरणमजं R. 1. 41. 4 to
stretch (as a bow); धनुर्विनत्य किरितोः
शरात् U. 6. 1; Bk. 3. 47. 5 to cause,
produce, create, give, bestow. 6
to write or compose (as a work);
विराटपर्वप्रद्योती भावदीपो वितन्वते. 7 to do,
perform (as a sacrifice or any other
rite); Ku. 2. 46. 8 to show,
exhibit. -सं to continue.—II. 1 P.,
10 U. (तनति, तानयति-ने) 1 To confide,
trust, place confidence in. 2 To
help, assist, aid. -3 To pain or
afflict with disease. 4 To be harm-
less.

तनयः 1 A son, 2 A male descendant.
-या A daughter; गिरि, कलिम् &c.
तनिमन् *m.* Thinness, slenderness,
minuteness.

तनु *a.* (तु, त्नी *f.*) 1 Thin, lean,
emaciated. 2 Delicate, slender,
slim (as limbs, as a mark of beauty);
R. 6. 32; cf. तन्मयी. 3 Fine, delicate
(as cloth); Rd. 1. 7. 4 Small, little,
tiny, scanty, few, limited; तनुवायि-
मनोऽपि सन् R. 1. 9. 3. 2; तनुस्वागोबहुग्रहः
H. 2. 91. giving little. 5 Trifling,
unimportant, little; Amaru. 27.
6 Shallow (as a river). -*f.* 1 The
body, the person. 2 (Outward)
form, manifestation; प्रत्यक्षाभिः प्रकल्प-
सुमितवतु वस्ताभिरध्यामिरिकाः S. 1. 1; M. 1.
1; Ms. 19. 3 Nature, form or
character of anything. 4 Skin.—
Comp. -अंग *a.* having slender
limbs, delicate. (-गी) a delicate
woman. -कूपः a pore of the skin.
-ऊदः an armour; R. 9. 51; 12. 86.
-जः a son. -जा a daughter. -रथज
a. 1 risking one's life. 2 giving
up one's person, dying. -रथान *a.*
spending little, sparing, niggardly.
-श्रे, -त्राणं an armour. -भवः a son.
(-या) a daughter. -भ्रजा the nose.
-भृत् *m.* any being furnished with a
body, a living being; particularly a
human being; कस्य स्थितं तदुत्तमं तदु-
भिस्ततः किं Bh. 3. 73. -मध्य *a.* having
a slender waist. -रसः perspiration.
-रहः, -रहं the hair of the body.
-वारं an armour. -वयः a pimple.
-संचारिणी a young woman, a girl
ten years old. -सरः perspiration.
-वदः the anus.

तनुल *a.* Spread, expanded.

तनुस् *n.* The body.

तनु *f.* The body.—Comp. -ऊद्भवः
-जः a son. -ऊद्भवा, -जा a daughter.
-नपं clarified butter, ghee. तपात् *m.*
fire; तदुनपाद्भवावितानमाधितेः Si. 1. 62;
अथःकृतस्यापि तदुनपातो नाथः शिखा याति कदा-
चिदिव H. 2. 67. -रहं 1 the hair of
the body (*m.* also). 2 the wing of
a bird, a feather. (-हः) a son.

तन्तिः *f.* 1 A cord, line, string. 2
A row, series. —Comp. -पालः 1 a
guardian of (the rows of) cows. 2
N. assumed by Sahadeva when
living at the house of Virāta.

तनुः 1 A thread, cord, wire, string,
line; चित्तासनं तनुं Mā. 5. 10; Me. 70.
2 A cob-web; R. 16. 20. 3 A fila-
ment; विषतंतुगुणस्य करिर्न Ku. 4. 29. 4
Offspring, issue, race. 5 A shark.
6 The Supreme Being. —Comp.
काष्ठं a piece of wood or brush used
by weavers for cleaning threads.
-कीटः a silk-worm. -नागः a (large)
shark. -निर्यासः the palmyra tree.
-नायः a spider. -भः 1 the mustard
seed. 2 a calf. वाद्यं any stringed
musical instrument. -वानं weaving.
-वापः 1 a weaver. 2 a loom. 3
weaving. -विग्रहा a plaitain. -शाला
a weaver's workshop. -संतत *a.*
women, sewn. -सरः the betel-nut
tree.

तनुकः The mustard seed.

तनुनः-गः A shark.

तनुर्-लं The fibrous root of a lotus.

तन् 10 U. (तन्वति-ने, तन्वित) 1 To
rule, control, govern; प्रजाः प्रजाः स्वा
इव तन्वति S. 5. 5. 2 (A) To
support, maintain (as a family).

तन्त्रं 1 A loom. 2 A thread. 3
The warp or threads extended
lengthwise in a loom. 4 Posterity.
5 An uninterrupted series. 6 The
regular order of ceremonies and
rites, system, framework, ritual;
कर्मणां युगपद्भावस्तन्त्रं Kāty. 7 Main point.
8 Principal doctrine, rule, theory,
science; जितमनसि जन्तवचिचरं Git. 2. 9
Subservience, dependence; as in
स्वतन्त्र, एतन्त्र; देवतन्त्रं दुःखं Dk. 5. 10 A
scientific work. 11 A chapter,
section, as of a work; तन्त्रेः पंचभिरनेचका
ज्ञाज्ञं Pt. 1. 12 A religious treatise
teaching magical and mystical
formularies for the worship of the
deities or the attainment of super-
human power. 13 The cause of
more than one effect.—14 A spell.
15 A chief remedy or charm. 16
A drug, medicament. 17 An oath,
oath. 18 Raiment. 19 The right
way of doing anything. 20 Royal
retinue, train, court. 21 A realm,
country, authority. 22 Govern-

ment, ruling, administration; लोक-
तंत्राधिकारः S. 5. 23 An army. 24 A
heap, multitude. 25 A house. 26
Decorative. 27 Wealth. 28 Happi-
ness. —COMP. —काष्ठं=तुकाष्ट q. v.
काष्ठः 1 weaving. 2 a loom. —वायः
1 a spider. 2 a weaver.

तंत्रकः A new garment (unbleached
cloth).

तंत्रणं Maintenance of order, disci-
pline, Government.

तन्त्रिः —त्री f. 1 A string, cord; Ms.
4. 38. 2 A bow-string. 3 The
wire of a lute; तन्त्रीमात्रां नयनसलिलैः सार-
थिरा कथंचित् Me. 86. 4 A sinew. 5
A tail.

तन्द्रा 1 Lassitude, weariness, fati-
gue, exhaustion. 2 Sleepiness,
sluggishness; तन्द्रालम्पविषजनं Y. 3. 158;
Mv. 7. 42; R. 1. 34.

तन्द्रालु a. 1 Tired, exhausted. 2
Sleepy, slothful.

तन्त्रीः, —त्री f. Sleepiness, drowsi-
ness.

तन्मय a. (त्री f.) Made up of that.
2 Wholly absorbed in that; Māl. 1.
41; S. 6. 21. 3 Identical with
that, become one with that.

तन्वी A delicate or slender woman;
इयमविक्रमनोवा तन्वीत्यपि तन्वी S. 1. 20;
तव तन्वि कुचवर्तनो निवर्त चक्रवर्तिनी Udb.

तप 1 P. rarely A. (तपति, तप). 1
(Intransitively used) (a) To shine,
blaze (as fire or sun); तपस्तपति घनशो-
कधमादिर्विषयि S. 5. 14; R. 5. 13; U.
6 14; Bg. 9. 19. (b) To be hot or
warm, give out heat. (c) To suffer
pain; तपति न सा किसलयशयनेन Git. 7.
(d) To mortify the body undergo
penance (with तपन्); अगणितनवृत्तार्प
तपसा तपांसि अगौरवः U. 1. 23. 2 (Transi-
tively used) (a) To make hot, heat,
warm; Bk. 9. 2; Bg. 11. 19. (b)
To inflame, burn, consume by heat;
तपति तपुषाभिः मदनस्वामिनां सां पुनर्दहत्येव
S. 3. 17. और्गन्गतः 3. 7. (c) To
hurt, injure, damage, spoil; वासन्
इतस्तप्यति सां समस्तं Bk. 1. 23; Ms. 7. 6.
(d) To pain, distress. —Pass. तप्यते
(regarded by some as a root of the
4th conjugation). 1 To be heated,
suffer pain. 2 To undergo severe
penance (oft. with तपस्). —Caus.
(तापयति, तापित) 1 To heat, make
warm; गगनं तापितायितसिलक्ष्म Si. 20.
75; न हि तापयितुं शक्यं सागरात्मस्य शूलकया H.
1. 86. 2 To torment, pain, disease;
यदां तापिनः कंदर्पेण Git. 11; Bk. 8. 13. —
WITH अद् 1 to rue, be sorry, grieve.
2 To repent. —उद् 1 To warm,
make hot, scorch, melt (as gold)
(Atm. when used intransitively in
the sense of 'to shine', or when it
has a limb of the body for its
object); उद्गतिं स्वर्गं स्वर्गकारः Mbh.;

but उद्गमन आतपः Bk. 8. 1; Si. 20. 40;
उत्तपने पापी Mbh. 2 To consume,
torment; pain, torture by heat; Si.
9. 67. —उद् 1 to heat warm. 2 to
pain, distress; Si. 9. 65. —निस् 1 to
heat. 2 to purify. 3 to burnish.
—परि 1 to heat, burn, consume. 2
to inflame, set on fire. —पश्चात् to
repent, be sorry for. —वि 1 to shine
(Atm. like उद् q. v.); रविर्वितपतेऽर्थ
Bh. 8. 14. 2 to warm, heat. —सं 1
to heat, warm; संतप्यार्थिक Bk. 3. 3;
संतपायसि संस्थितस्य पयसा नामापि न ज्ञाते Bh.
2. 67. 2 to be distressed, suffer
pain, be sorry; संतपानां त्वमसि शरणं Me.
7 of the afflicted; दिवापि मयि निष्कान्ते
मनस्येन गुरुम Mb. Bh. 2. 87. 3 to
repent.

तप a. 1 Burning, warming, con-
suming by heat. 2 Causing pain or
trouble, distressing. —एः 1 Heat,
fire, warmth. 2 The sun. 3 The
hot season; Si. 1. 66. 4 Penance,
religious austerities. —COMP. —अत्ययः,
—अंतः the end of the hot season and
the beginning of the rainy season;
रविर्पतिजला तपात्यये पुनरोद्येन हि युज्येन नदी Ku.
4. 44; 5. 23.

तपती The river Tapti.

तपनः 1 The sun; प्रतापतपनो यथा R.
4. 12; ललाटतपस्तपति तपनः U. 6; Māl.
1. 2 The hot season. 3 The sun-
stone. 4 N. of a hell. 5 An
epithet of Siva. 6 The Arka plant.
—COMP. आत्मजः —तनयः an epithet
(1) of Yama (2) of Karna. (3) of
Sugriva. —आत्मजा, —तनया an epithet
of the Yamunā and of the Godāvari.
—इष्टं copper. —उपलः, —भाणिः the sun-
stone. —उद्गः the sun-flower.

तपनी The river Godāvari or the
river Tapti

तपनीयं Gold; especially gold
purified with fire; तपनीयाश्लोकः M 3;
तपनीयोपाययुगलमयः प्रसादीकरोतु Mv. 4;
असंयुक्तौ तपनीयपीठौ R. 13. 41.

तपस् n. 1 Warmth, heat, fire. 2
Pain, suffering. 3 Penance, reli-
gious austerity, mortification; तपः
क्रिष्टे तद्वात्सिल्यं Ku. 5. 64. 4 Medi-
tation connected with the practice of
personal self-denial or bodily morti-
fication. 5 Moral virtue, merit. 6
Special duty or observance of any
particular caste. 7 One of the seven
worlds; i. e. the region above the
world called जनम्. —m. The month
of Māgha; तपति मङ्गलशिरसीपुमान् Si. 6.
63. —m., —n. 1 The cold season;
(शिशिर). 2 The winter (हेमन्त). 3
The hot season (शीत). COMP. —अनु-
भावः the influence of religious pen-
ance. —अवतः the Brahmāvarta
country. —केशः the pain of religious
austerity. —करणं, —वर्षा the practice

of penance. —तक्षः an epithet of
Indra. —धनः 'rich in penance,' an
ascetic, devotee; रम्यस्तपोयानां क्रिया
S. 1. 13; शमवधनेषु तपोवनेषु 2. 6; 4. 1;
Si. 1. 23; R. 14. 19; Ms. 11. 242.
—निधिः an eminently pious man, an
ascetic; R. 1. 56. —प्रभावः, —बलं the
power acquired by religious austeri-
ties; efficacy or potency of devo-
tion. —राशिः an ascetic. —लोकः the
region above the world called जनम्.
—वनं a penance-grove, a sacred grove
in which ascetics practice penance;
कृतं तपोपवनं तपोवनमिति प्रेक्षे S. 1; R. 1;
90, 2. 18; 3. 8. —बुद्ध्वा a. very ascetic
—विशेषः excellence of devotion, pre-
eminent religious austerities. —स्थली
1 a seat of religious austerity. 2 N.
of Benares.

तपसः 1 The sun. 2 The moon.
3 A bird.

तपस्यः 1 The month of Phālguna.
2 An epithet of Arjuna. —स्वा Religious
austerity, penance.

तपस्यति Den. P. To practise pen-
ance; सुरासुरः सोऽत्र सपत्नीकस्तपस्यति S.
7. 9, 12; R. 13. 41; 15 49; Bk. 18
21.

तपसिन् a. 1 Practising penance,
devout. 2 Poor, miserable, helpless,
pitiable; सा तपसिनी विवृता भवतु S. 4;
Māl 3; N. 1. 135. —m. An ascetic;
तपसिन्नामात्मनवेक्षणया R. 14. 67. —COMP.
—पद्मं the sun flower.

तप p. p. 1 Heated, burnt. 2 Red-
hot, hot. 3 Melted, fused. 4 Dis-
tressed, pained, afflicted. 5 Practised
(as penance). —COMP. —कांचनं
gold purified with fire. —कुचं a kind
of penance. —रूपकं purified silver.

तप 4 P. (ताप्यति, तांत) 1 To choke,
be suffocated. 2 To be exhausted
or fatigued; ललितशिरसिपुण्ड्रनैरपि ताप्यति
य् Māl. 5. 31. 3 To be distressed
(in body or mind), be uneasy or
pained, pain, waste away; प्रविसति मुहुः
कुनं पुनस्तुदुर्बु ताप्यति Git. 5; गाढाकंठा
ललितलुलितरंगकैस्ताम्यतीति Māl. 1. 15, 9.
33; Amaru. 7. —WITH उद् to be im-
patient; हृदयं किमेवमुत्ताप्यति S. 1.

तमं 1 Darkness. 2 The tip of the
foot. —नः 1 An epithet of Rāhu.
2 The Tamāla tree.

तमस् n. Darkness; किं वाग्मविषयदृष्ट-
स्ममसा विधेया तं चेतसहस्रकिरणो धुरि नाकारित्य्
S. 7. 4; V. 1. 7; Me. 37. 2 The
gloom or darkness of hell; Ms. 4.
242. 3 Mental darkness, illusion,
error; मुनिमुत्तापयस्यतिरोविना मम च मुक्-
तिदं तमसा मनः S. 6. 6. 4 (In Sān-
phil.) Darkness or ignorance, as one
of the three qualities or constituents
of every thing in nature (the other
two being सत् and रजः); Ku. 6. 61;
Ms. 12. 24. 5 Grief, sorrow. 6 Sin,

-m. n. An epithet of Rāhu. -COMP. -अपह a. removing darkness or ignorance, illuminating, enlightening; Ki. 5. 22. (-हः) 1 the sun. 2 the moon. 3 fire. -कांडः -हं great or spreading darkness. -गुणः see तमस above (4). -ज्ञः 1 the sun. 2 the moon. 3 fire. 4 Vishnu. 5 Siva. 6 knowledge. 7 a Buddha. -ज्योतिस् m. a fire-fly. -ततिः spreading darkness. -उद्गः m. 1 a shining body. 2 the sun. 3 the moon. 4 fire. 5 a lamp, light. -उद्गः i the sun 2 moon-भिद्, -नभिः a fire-fly. -विकारः sickness, disease. -हृद्, -हर a. dispersing darkness. (-m.) 1 the sun. 2 the moon.

तमसः 1 Darkness. 2 A well.

तमसिनी, तमा A night.

तमालः 1 N. of a tree with a very dark bark; तमालतमालफलवहलोकमन्दुबराः Māl. 9. 19; R. 13. 15, 49; Git 11. 2 A sectarian mark of sandal upon the forehead. 3 A sword, scimitar. -COMP. -पञ्च a sectarian mark upon the forehead. 2 a Tamāla leaf.

तमिः, -मी f. 1 Night, especially a dark night; स तमीं तमोभिरभिगम्य ततां Si. 9. 23. 2 A swoon, faint. 3 Turmeric.

तमिन्ना a. Dark. -सं 1 Darkness; एतमालद्वन्द्वलतमं तमिन्नां Git. 11; कर्चणो-रसि मणिगणधूपणकिण्विभिन्नतमिन्नां 2; Ki. 5. 2. 2 Mental darkness, illusion. 3 Anger, wrath. -COMP. पञ्चः the dark fortnight (of a lunar month); R. 6. 34.

तमिन्ना 1 A (dark) night; ह्ये तमन्वावराय दृष्टेः कर्मल लोकस्य कथं तमिन्ना R. 5. 13; Si. 6. 43. 2 Extensive darkness.

तमोभवः N. of Rāhu.

तमा, तमिका A cow.

तद् 1 A. (तयने) 1 To go, move; अधुना तद् तयं ग्राह्य Bk. 14. 75, 908. 2 To guard, protect.

तरः 1 Passing over, crossing, passage; Bk. 7. 55. 2 Freight; वीणाभिनि यथादिशं यथाकालं तरो मयेत् Ms. 8. 406. 3 A road. 4 A ferry-boat. -COMP. -पण्यं freight. -स्थानं a landing-place, wharf.

तरक्षः, -शुः A hyena.

तरङ्गः 1 A wave; U. 3. 47; Bh. 1. 81; R. 13. 63; S. 3. 7. 2 A section or part of a work (as of the कथासिंहासने). 3 A leap, jump, gallop, jumping motion (as of a horse). 4 Cloth or clothes.

तरङ्गिणी A river.

तरङ्गित u. 1 Wavy, tossing with waves. 2 Overflowing. 3 Tremulous. -तं Waving; अर्वाचनसंगितामि वाचाः Git. 3.

तरणः 1 A boat, raft. 2 Svarga or heaven. -णं 1 Crossing over. 2 Conquering, overcoming. 3 An oar.

तरणिः 1 The sun. 2 A ray of light. -णिः, -णी f. A raft, float, boat. -COMP. -रत्नं a ruby.

तरङ्गः, -हं 1 A boat in general. 2 A raft or float made of bamboos tied together and floated on jars or inverted hollow gourds. 3 An oar. -COMP. -पादा a kind of boat.

तरङ्गी, तरङ्ग f., तरङ्गी A boat, raft, float.

तरतः 1 The ocean. 2 A hard shower. 3 A frog. 4 A demon or Rākshasa.

तरल a. 1 Trembling, waving, shaking, tremulous; तापयतिसरलविय-द्विवाप्रदं R. 13. 76; वन इव तरलवन्नाके Git. 5; Si. 10. 40; S. 1. 26. 2 Fickle, unsteady, transient; वयवितार-सरला स्वयं मस्तसिनिः परे Si. 2. 115; Amara. 27. 3 Splendid, sparkling, glittering. 4 Liquid. 5 Libidinous, wanton. -लः 1 The central gem of a necklace; मुक्तामयान्तरलमभ्यः Vās. 35; or हारांस्तारं सरलशुद्धिकान् (Mallī. considers this as an interpolation in Meghadūta). 2 A necklace. 3 A level surface. 4 Bottom, depth. 5 A diamond. 6 Iron. -लः Gravel.

तरुयति Den. P To, cause to shake, to wave, move to and fro; Amaru. 87.

तरलायते Den. A. To tremble, shake, move to and fro.

तरलयित A large wave, surf.

तरलित a. Shaking, tremulous, undulating; तुयतरं Git. 11; हार 7.

तरवारिः A sword.

तरस u. 1 Speed, velocity. 2 Vigour, strength, energy; केलासनाथं तरसा जिगीवुः R. 5. 28, 11. 77; Si. 9. 72. 3 A bank, a place of crossing. 4 A float, raft.

तरसे Meat, flesh.

तरसानः A boat.

तरसिन्ना a (नी f.) 1 Swift, quick. 2 Strong, powerful, courageous; mighty; R. 9. 23, 11. 89; 16. 77. -m. 1 A courier, an express. 2 A hero. 3 Air, wind. 4 An epithet of Garuda.

तराङ्गु, -तराङ्गुः A large flat-bottomed boat.

तरीः -री f. 1 A boat; त्रीणां तरीः मरिद-तीव गभीरतीरा Udb.; Si. 3. 76. 2 A box for clothes. 3 The end or hem of a garment. -COMP. -रारः an oar.

तरिका, -तरिकिन् m. A ferry-man तरिका, -तरिकं, -तरिकी, -तरिणी A boat, ship.

तरीषः 1 A raft, boat. 2 The ocean. 3 A fit or competent person. 4 Heaven. 5 Work, business, practice, profession.

तर्कः A tree; तर्करोहणमिच्छितस्तर्कवि मुकरः समुद्रतु M. 1. 8. -COMP. -खंडः हं, -बंडः -हं an assemblage or clump of trees. -जीवनं the root of a tree. -तलं the ground about the foot of a tree, foot of tree. -नखः a thorn. -मुगः a monkey. -रामः 1 a bud or blossom. 2 a young shoot, sprout. -राजः the Tāla tree. -रुद्रः a parasitical plant. -विलासिनी the Nava-mallikā creeper. -जायिन् m. a bird.

तर्कण a. 1 Young, youthful, juvenile, (as a man). 2 (a) Young, newly born or produced, tender, soft; Bh. 3. 49 (b) Newly risen, not high in the sky (as the sun); Ku. 3. 54. 3 New, fresh; तर्कणं द्वि चक्ष्णा. 64; तर्कणं सर्पश्चाक नवादनं पिच्छलानि च द्विचिनि । अल्पव्ययं मुदिरि चाप्यजनो मित्रमश्नाति ॥ Chaud. M. 1. 4. 4 Lively, vivid. -णः A young man, youth; Pt. 1. 11; Bv. 2. 62. -णी A young or youthful woman; इदं तर्कणी द्वि चक्ष्णा. 98. -COMP. -ज्वरः fever lasting for a week. -द्वि u. coagulated milk five days old. -पीतिका red arsenic.

तर्कण a. Full of or abounding in trees.

तर्क 10 U. (तर्कयति-ते, तर्किन) 1 To suppose, guess, suspect, believe, conjecture, infer; त्वं तावत्कतमां तर्कयसि S. 6; Me. 96. 2 To reason, speculate about, reflect. 3 To consider or regard as (with two acc.) 4 To think of, intend, mean, have in view (पातुं) त्वं चेद्व्यस्तिकविशदं तर्कयसिच्योः Me. 51. 5 To ascertain. 6 To bibe. 7 To speak. -WITH प्र 1 to reason, reflect 2 to think, believe, consider, suppose; Bk. 2. 9. -वि I to guess, conjecture. 2 To think, suppose, believe. 3 to reflect, reason.

तर्कः 1 Supposition, conjecture, guess प्रसक्तसे तर्कः V. 2. 2 Reasoning, speculation, discussion, abstract reasoning. कुतः पुनरस्मिन्मन्त्रादिरे आममार्थे तर्क-विमिन्नस्याक्षेपस्यावकाशः; इदानीं तर्कनिमित्त आक्षेपः परिहृयेते S. B.; तर्कोऽतिष्ठः स्तुतयो पञ्चभक्ता Mb.; Ms. 12. 106. 3 Doubt. 4 Logic the science of logic; यत्काम्यं मनुष्यं विधिं तपसस्तर्कं च व्योक्तव्यः N. 22. 155; तर्कज्ञानं तर्कवीरिका. 5 (In logic) Reduction to absurdity, a conclusion opposed to the premises, a *reductio ad absurdum*. 6 Wish, desire. 7 Cause, motive -COMP. -विद्या logic.

तर्ककः 1 A suitor, an inquirer, a petitioner. 2 A logician.

तर्कः m. f. A spindle, an iron pin upon which cotton is first drawn out तर्कः कर्तनसाधनं. -COMP. -पिंडः, -पीडा a ball at the lower end of a spindle.

तर्कः A hyena.

तर्कः Nitre, saltpetre.

तर्ज-1-P. 10 A. (often P. also) (तर्जति, तर्जयति-ने, तर्जित) 1 To threaten, menace, terrify; मन्वीमंयुत्वा तर्जयति S. 1; अहितागनिभ्योद्धतस्तर्जयन्निव केतुभिः R. 4. 28, 11. 78, 12. 41; Bk. 14. 80. 2 To scold, revile, censure, blame; Bk. 6. 3, 8. 101, 17. 108. 3 To mock, deride.

तर्जनं-ना 1 Threatening, frightening. 2 Censuring; R. 19. 17; Ku. 6. 45.

तर्जनी The fore-finger.

तर्णः, तर्णकः A calf; Si. 12. 41.

तर्णिः 1 A raft. 2 The sun.

तर्ज 1 P. (नर्दि) 1 To injure, hurt. 2 To kill, cut through; Bk. 14. 108; see तृ also.

तर्पणं 1 Pleasing, satisfying. 2 Satisfaction, pleasure. 3 One of the five daily Yajñas (performed by men), presenting libations of water to the manes of the deceased ancestors (पितृयज्ञ). 4 Fuel for the sacred fire. -Comp. -इच्छुः an epithet of Bhishma.

तर्मन् n. The top of the sacrificial post.

तर्ष 1 Thirst. 2 Wish, desire. 3 The ocean. 4 A boat. 5 The sun.

तर्षणं Thirst.

तर्षित, तर्षुल a. 1 Thirsty. 2 Wishing, desiring.

तर्हि ind. 1 At that time, then. 2 In that case; यदा-तर्हि 'when then'; यदि तर्हि 'if-then'; कथं-तर्हि 'how then.'

तलः-लं 1 A surface; युवस्तलमिव योषा कृषीन् ध्योमेव सूतं R. 4. 29; sometimes used at the end of comp. without much alteration of meaning; महीतले 'surface of the earth; i. e. earth itself; शुद्धे तु द्वांगतले मूलभावकाशा S. 7. 32; नमस्तले &c. 2 The palm of the hand; R. 6. 18. 3 The sole of the foot. 4 The fore-arm. 5 A slap with the hand. 6 Lowness, inferiority of position. 7 A lower part, part underneath, base, foot, bottom; रत्नारोपसि वेनसीनरुतले चेतः समरुण्डते K. P. 1. 8 (Hence) The ground under a tree or any other object, shelter afforded by anything; कपी मयूरस्य तले निषीदति Rs. 1. 13. 9 A hole, pit -लः 1 The hilt of a sword. 2 The palmyra tree. -लं 1 A pond. 2 A forest, wood. 3 Cause, origin, motive 4 A leathern fence worn round the left arm (तडा also in this sense). -Comp. -अंगुलिः f. a toe. -अत्रलं the fourth of the seven divisions of hell. -ईक्षणः a hog. -जहा a river. -यातः a slap with the palm of the hand. -तालः a kind of musical instrument. -जं, -जानं, -जानुं a leathern glove of an archer. -जहातः a slap with the hand. -तारकं a martingale.

तलकः A large pond.

तलतः ind. From the bottom.

तलाची A mat.

तलिका A martingale.

तलितं Fried meat.

तलिनं a. 1 Thin, meagre, spare.

2 Small, little. 3 Clear, clean. 4 Situated under or beneath. 5 Separate. -नं A bed, couch.

तलिनं 1 Paved ground, a pavement. 2 A bed, cot, couch. 3 An awning. 4 A large sword or knife.

तलुनः Wind.

तलुकं A forest.

तलपः-लपे 1 A couch, bed, sofa; उपदि विगतनिद्रस्तलपसुजाचकार R. 5. 751 'left the bed', rose. 2 (Fig.) A wife (as in मुकुतलप q. v.) 3 The seat of a carriage. 4 An upper story, a turret, tower.

तलपकः One whose business it is to make or prepare beds (as a servant)

तल्लजः 1 Excellence, superiority, happiness. 2 (At the end of comp.) Excellent (in this sense the word is always masculine whatever be the gender of the first member of the compound); मोतल्लजः 'an excellent cow'; so कुमारितल्लजः 'an excellent maiden'.

तल्लिका A key.

तल्ली A youthful woman.

तल्ल a. 1 Hewn, cut, chiseled, split.

2 Fashioned; see तल्ल.

तल्ल म. 1 A carpenter in general. 2 The architect of gods (विश्वकर्मा).

तल्लकरः 1 A thief, robber, मा संचर मनः पांशु तत्रालं स्मृतल्लकरः Bh. 1. 86; Ms. 4. 135, 8. 67. 2 (At the end of comp.) Anything bad or contemptible. -री A passionate woman.

तल्लु a. Stationary, immovable, stable.

तल्लण्यः, तल्लणः The son of a carpenter.

तल्लण्डोलिकः N. of an affix used to denote a particular inclination, tendency, or habit.

तल्लकः An ornament for the ear, a large ear-ring.

तल्लस्त्व 1 Proximity. 2 Indifference, disregard, neutrality; see तल्लस्.

तल्लः 1 A blow, knock, thump. 2 Noise. 3 A sheaf. 4 A mountain.

तल्लका N. of a female fiend, daughter of Suketu, wife of Sunda and mother of Mārīcha. [She was changed into a fiend by the sage Agastya whose devotions she had disturbed. She was killed by Rama when she began to disturb the sacrificial rites of Visvamitra. Rama was first unwilling to bend his bow against a woman, but the sage overcame his scruples; see R. 11. 14-20].

तल्लकेयः An epithet of the demon Mārīcha, son of Tādakā.

तल्लकः, तल्लक्यं see तल्लक.

ताडनं Beating, whipping, flogging; लालने बहावो दोषास्ताडने बहावो छणाः Chāṇ. 12; अवतंसोत्पलताडनानि वा Ku. 4. 8; S. Tii. 9. -नी A whip.

ताडिः-डी f. 1 A kind of palm. 2 A kind of ornament.

ताड्यमान a. Being beaten or struck. -नः A musical instrument struck with a stick &c. (as a drum).

ताडनः-ने 1 Dancing in general; मन्दाडनोत्पत्तिः U. 3. 18. 2 Particularly the frantic or violent dance of Siva; श्येकानेदि वस्ताडनं देवि भुयादभीष्टये च इष्टये च नः Māl. 5. 23, 1. 1. 3 The art of dancing. 4 A sort of grass. -Comp. -विद्यः N. of Siva.

तातः 1 A father; वृष्यतु लवस्य बालिशतं तातपादाः U. 6; हा तातिति कदितमाकर्ष्य विष्णुः R. 9. 75. 2 A term of affection, endearment, or pity, applied to any person, but usually to inferiors or juniors, pupils, children &c.; तात चंद्रपारि K. 106; रत्नरा मक्षितस्ततः तव तातो वनांतं Mb. 3 A term of respect applied to elders or other venerable personages; चंपिना हि बहवो नरेष्वपस्तेन तात भुवशा यदुभूतः R. 11. 40; तस्मान्मुच्यं यथा तात संविदां तथार्हसि 1. 72. -Comp. -सु a. agreeable to a father. (-सुः) a paternal uncle.

तातनः The Khanjana or wagtail.

तातलः 1 A disease. 2 An iron club or spike. 3 Cooking, maturing. 4 Heat.

ताततिः Offspring. -तिः f. Continuity, succession, as in अरिहताति or शिवताति q. v.

तातकालिक a. (की f.) 1 Simultaneous. 2 Immediate.

तातपर्यं 1 Purport, meaning, scope, अनेद तातपर्यं &c. 2 Purport of propositions; K. P. 2. 3 Aim, object intended, reference to any object, purpose, intention (with loc.); इह यथार्थकथने तातपर्यं P. II 3. 43 Com. 4 The object or intention of the speaker (in using particular words in a sentence); वक्तुमिच्छा तु तातपर्यं परिहर्तुं Bhaṣā P. 84; तातपर्यं दुष्पानेतः 82.

तातविक a. True, real, essential; किं चासीद्वस्तुस्य भेदाविममः साविस्मिन्ते तातविकः Bv. 2. 81; तातविकः संबन्धः &c.

तादात्म्यं Sameness of nature, identity, unity; नयनयोस्तादात्म्यमर्थोद्ग Bv. 2. 81; भगवत्प्राप्तनस्तादात्म्यं &c.

तादृश a. (की f.) तादृश a. तादृश a. (की f.) Such-like, like him, her or it, like that; तादृशगुणा Ms. 9. 22. 32; Amaru. 46; यादृशस्तादृशः any body, whoever, common or ordinary man; उपदेशो न दातव्यो यादृशो तादृशो जने Pt. 1. 390.

तातः 1 A thread, fibre. 2 (In music) A protracted tone, a key-

note; कदा तानं विना रागः Bv. 1. 119; तानप्रदायित्वमिषोपगन्तुं Ku. 1. 8. -न 1 Expanse, extension. 2 An object of sense.

तानवं Thinness, smallness; हास्यभा तानवमासदा Vikr. 1. 106.

तानुरः A whirlpool.

तान्ता a. 1 Wearied, languid, fatigued. 2 Troubled, afflicted. 3 Faded, withered; see तम्.

तानवं 1 Spinning, weaving. 2 A web 3 A woven cloth.

तान्त्रिक a. (की. f.) 1 Well-versed in any science or doctrine. 2 Relating to the Tantras. 3 Taught or contained in them. -कः A follower of Tantra doctrines.

तारः 1 Heat, glow; अर्कमयुक्ततारः S. 4. 10; Māl. 1. 13; Ms. 12. 76; Ku. 7. 84. 2 Torment, pain, affliction, misery, agony; इतरतापशतानि तवेच्छया बितर तानि सिंह चतुरानन Udb.; समस्तापः कार्यं मयिजिज्ञासाप्रसयोः S. 3. 9; Bh. 1. 16. 3 Sorrow, distress. -Comp. -त्रयं the three kinds of miseries which human beings have to suffer in this world; i.e., अध्यात्मिक, आधिदैविक and आधिभौतिक. -हर a. cooling.

तारपत्रः 1 The sun. 2 The hot season. 3 The sun-stone. 4 N. of one of the arrows of Cupid. -जं 1 Burning 2 Distressing. 3 Chanting.

तारपत्र a. (सी. f.) 1 Relating to religious penance or to an ascetic. 2 Devout. -सः (सी. f.) A hermit, devotee, an ascetic. -Comp. -इष्टा a grapo. -तकः, -दुमः the tree of ascetics, also called इष्टी.

तारस्य Asceticism.

तारिच्छः The Tamāla tree or its flower (n) प्रकुलतारिच्छनिर्मलपुष्पिः Si. 1. 22; मोक्षस्तारिच्छच्छायादिमिरिष तमविलु-रीनिर्मले Māl. 5. 6 (तारिज used in the same sense).

तारी 1 N. of the river Tapti which joins the sea near Surat. 2 The river Yamunā.

तारः 1 An object of terror. 2 A fault, defect. 3 Anxiety, distress. 4 Desire.

ताररं 1 Water. 2 Charified butter. ताररसं 1 The red lotus; Pt. 1. 94; R. 6. 37, 9. 12, 37; Amaru. 70, 88. 2 Gold. Copper. -सी A lotus-pond.

तारम a. (सी. f.) 1 Dark. 2 Affected by or relating to तम or the quality of darkness (the third of the three qualities of nature); Bg. 7. 12, 17. 2; M. 1. 1; Ms. 12. 33-34. 3 Ignorant. 4 Vicious. -सः 1 A malignant person, an incendiary, villain. 2 A snake. 3 An owl. -सं 1 Darkness. -सी 1 Night, a dark night. 2 Sleep. 3 An epithet of Durgā.

तारमसेक a. (की. f.) 1 Dark. 2 Belonging to, derived from, or connected with, तमसः.

तारमसः A division of hell.

तारुलं 1 The areca-nut. 2 The leaf of piper-betel, which together with the areca-nut, catechu, chewed after meals; तारुलमनहोऽयं महं जल्पति मानवः K. P. 7; रागो न स्खलितस्तवापहृते तारुलसंब-धितः S. Til. 7. -Comp. -करकः, -पेदिका a betel-box; (Mar. पानदान, पानपुडा). -दः -परः -वाहकः a servant attached to men of rank to carry the betel-box and to provide them with तारुल whenever necessary. -वल्ली the betel-plant; R. 6. 64.

तारुलिकः A seller of betel.

तारुली The betel-plant; तारुलीयां क्ले-स्तव रचितपापानुभवः R. 4. 42.

तारु a. Of a coppery red colour, red; उदेति सविता तारुस्तार एवास्तमेति व. -कं Copper. -Comp. -अक्रः 1 a crow. 2 the (Indian) cuckoo. -अर्कः bell-metal. -अश्मन् m. a kind of jewel (पद्मराग). -उपजीविन् m. a copper-smith. -ओष्ठः (forming तारोष्ठ or तारोष्ठ) a red or chorry lip; Ku. 1. 44. -कारः कुडः a brazier, copper-smith. -कृतिः a kind of red insect (इंरीष). -यर्षं sulphate of copper. -यूकः a cock.

-ब्रह्मं brass. -वृजः the red sandal-wood. -पट्टः, -पत्रं a copper-plate on which grants of land were frequently inscribed; Y. 1. 319. -पर्णी N. of a river rising in Malaya celebrated for its pearls; R. 4. 52. -पल्लवः the Asoka tree. -लिप्तः N. of a country. (-सः pl.) its people or rulers. -वृक्षः a species of sandal.

तारुिक a. (की. f.) Made of copper, coppery. -कः A brazier, copper-smith.

तारु 1 A. (तारते, तारित) 1 To spend, extend, proceed in a continuous line. 2 To protect, preserve. -Wit- ति to spread, create; Bk. 16. 105.

तार a 1 High (as a note). 2 Loud shrill (as a sound); Māl. 5. 20. 3 Shining, radiant, clear; हारास्तारलंघनिका (regarded as an interpolation in Mā. M. Māl.).; उरसि विहितस्तारो हारः Amaru. 28. 4 Good, excellent, well-flavoured. -रः 1 The bank of a river. 2 The clearness of a pearl. 3 A beautiful or big pearl; हास्यमलतारारुसि दूषतं Git. 11. 4 A high tone or note. -रः, -री 1 A star or planet. 2 Camphor. -रं 1 Silver. 2 The pupil of the eye; (said to be m. also). 3 A pearl (said to be f. also). -Comp. -अमरः camphor. -अरिः a pyritic ore of iron. -पतनं the falling of a star or meteor. -दुष्पः the Kunda or Jasmine creeper. -सदः loud-sounding wind, a whistling breeze. -सुदिकरं

lead. -स्वर a. having a loud or shrill sound. -हारः 1 a necklace of big or beautiful pearls. 2 a shining necklace.

तारक a. (रिका. f.) 1 Carrying over. 2 Protecting, preserving, rescuing. -कः 1 A pilot, helmsman. 2 A deliverer, saviour. 3 N. of a demon killed by Kārtikeya. [He was the son of Vajranga and Varangi. He propitiated the god Brahmadeva by means of his penance on the Pāriyatra mountain, and asked as a boon that he should not be killed by any one except a child seven days old. On the strength of this boon he began to oppress the gods who were obliged to go to Brahma and ask his assistance in the destruction of the demon; (see Ku. 2). But they were told that the offspring of Siva could alone vanquish him. Afterwards Kārtikeya was born and he slew the demon on the seventh day of his birth]. -कः, -क A float, raft. -क 1 The pupil of the eye. 2 The eye. -Comp. -अरिः, -जित् m. an epithet of Kārtikeya.

तारका 1 A star. 2 A meteor, falling star. 3 The pupil of the eye; सन्देहोऽस्य तारका R. 11. 69; Ch. P. 5; Bh. 1. 11.

तारकिणी A starry night, night during which stars are visible.

तारकित a. Starry, star-spangled, studded with stars.

तारयः A boat, float. -जं 1 Crossing. 2 Rescuing, delivering, liberating. तारयिः, -णी f. A float, raft.

तारतम्यं 1 Gradation, proportion, relative importance, comparative value. 2 Difference, distinction: निर्धनं निवर्तयेत्तयोर्द्वयोस्तारतम्यविधिकेन तं। बोधनाय विधिना विनिर्दिता रफ एव जयंते त्वयित्का Udb.

तारलः A libidinous man, a lecher, libertine.

तारा 1 A star or planet in general; हंसश्रेणीषु तारासु R. 4. 19; Bh. 1. 15. 2 A fixed star; R. 6. 22. 3 The pupil of the eye, the eye-ball; कृतान्तमनोऽक्ष-वपिरसि मद्भ्रातारारुहः M. 9. 30; विस्मयतेति 1. 28, Ku. 3. 47. 4 A pearl. 5 N. of (a) the wife of Vāli, king of the monkeys and mother of Angada. She in vain tried to dissuade her husband Vāli from fighting with Rāma and Sugriva, and married Sugriva after Vāli had been killed by Rāma. (b) N. of the wife of Brihaspati, the preceptor of the gods. She was on one occasion carried off by Soma (the moon) who refused to deliver her up to her husband when demanded. A fierce contest then ensued and Brahmā had at last to compel Soma to restore her to her husband. Tāra gave birth

son named Budha who became the ancestor of the Lunar race of kings. (c) N. of the wife of Harischandra and mother of Rohidāsa (also called Tāramati). -Comp. -अधिपः, -आसीदः, -पतिः the moon: R. 13. 76; Ku. 7. 48; Bh. 1. 71. -वयः the atmosphere, firmament. -वमाणं sidereal measure, sidereal time. -सुषार the night. -संदलं 1 the starry region, the zodiac. 2 the pupil of the eye. -द्वयः the constellation सुगन्धिर.

संस्कृत Pure, freight.

संस्कृत 1 Youth, youthfulness. 2 Freshness (fig.).

संस्कृत 1 The planet Mercury. 2 An epithet of Angada, son of Vāli. -संस्कृतः 1 A dialectician, a logician. 2 A philosopher.

संस्कृत 1 An epithet of Garuda; श्वेतं तावत्संस्कृतं कालिनेय R. 6. 49. 2 N. of Garuda's elder brother Arjuna. 3 A car. 4 A horse. 5 A snake. 6 A bird in general. -Comp. -ह्वयः an epithet of Vishnu. -नायकः an epithet of Garuda.

संस्कृत a. The third.

संस्कृत a. The third; संस्कृतकृतया विना यममनस्य प्रवेष्टे N. 3. 136; संस्कृतीष्टं पुरस्तरिष्यन् मदनमोक्षं स्नेहं च Māl. 1 v. 1.

संस्कृत 1 the palmyra tree; Bh. 2. 90; R. 15. 23. 2 A banner formed of the palm. 3 Slapping or clapping the hands together. 4 Flapping in general. 5 Flapping of the eus of an elephant. 6 Beating time (in music); कदम्बसल्लवनादङ्गुल्या नयनान् U. 3. 19; Me. 79. 7 A musical instrument made of bell-metal; R. 9. 71. 8 The palm of the hand. 9 A lock, bolt. 10 The hilt of a sword. -लं 1 The nut of the palmyra tree. 2 Yellow orpiment. -Comp. -अङ्गः 1 N. of Balarāma. 2 the palm-leaf used for writing. 3 a book. 4 a saw.

-अवचरः a dancer, an actor. -केतुः an epithet of Bhīṣma. -शिरकः, -धर्मः the exudation of the palm. -ह्वयः, -ह्वय m. an epithet of Balarāma. -पत्रं 1 the palm-leaf used for writing. 2 a kind of ear-ornament (hollow cylinder of gold thrust through the lobe of the ear). -पदः, -पद a. measured, rhythmical, regulated by musical time. -मर्दलः a kind of musical instrument, a cymbal. -पत्रं a kind of surgical instrument. -पत्र-पङ्कः a dancer, an actor. -लक्षणः an epithet of Balarāma. -वृक्षः a grove of trees. -वृक्षः a fan; S. 3. 21, Ku. 2. 35.

संस्कृत 1 Yellow orpiment. 2 A bolt, latch. -Comp. -आय a. green. (-यः) the green colour. -संस्कृतः A kind of ear-ornament (संस्कृत q. v.).

संस्कृत a. Relating to the palate, palatal. -Comp. -वर्णः a palatal letter; i. e. इ, ई, उ, ए, ऊ, ऋ, ॠ, and य. -ह्वयः a palatal vowel; i. e., इ and ई.

संस्कृत 1 The open palm of the hand. 2 Clapping the hands (संस्कृत also); यथेन न हस्तेन संस्कृतं संवचनं Pt. 2. 128; उवाच नयः कदाचित्कदा श्रुत्वा विद्वान् मन्त्रिभिर्यः N. 3. 7.

संस्कृत 1 Coloured cloth. 2 A string; tie.

संस्कृत 1 A species of the mountain-palm, palm-tree. 2 The common Toddy (tādi). 3 Fragrant earth. 4 A sort of key. -Comp. -वृक्षः a grove of palm trees; R. 4. 34, 6. 87.

संस्कृत n. The palate; दूता मन्त्रा परिष्कृत-तालवः R. 1. 11. -Comp. -सिंहः a crocodile. -स्वयं a. palatal. (-यः) the palate.

संस्कृत A whirlpool, an eddy.

संस्कृत The palate

संस्कृत a. (की f.). संस्कृत a. Thy, thine; तवः क वस्ते क च दादक वयः Ku. 5. 4; Ki. 3. 12; Bv. 1. 36. 96.

संस्कृत a. (Correlative of यत् q. v.) 1 So much, that much, so many; ते तु वचनं वचनो तावत्संस्कृतं स ते R. 12. 45; H. 4. 72; Ku. 2. 33. 2 So great, so large, of this extent; यावन्ति संस्कृतं कृदित्तावन्ति दातुमर्हन्ति Me. 8. 155, 9. 249; Rg. 2. 46. 3 All (expressing totality); यावन्ति तावत्संस्कृतं G. M.—ind. 1 First (before doing anything else); अथैवं संस्कृतं संस्कृतं S. 1; आह्वय-यत् तावत्संस्कृतं संस्कृतं V. 5. 11; Me. 13. 2 On one a part, in the meanwhile; सत्वे विद्यमानं संस्कृतं अथ । अहं तावत् स्वयमेव विद्यमानं संस्कृतं संस्कृतं S. 2; R. 7. 33. 3 Just now; नवत् तावत्. 4 Indeed, (to emphasize an expression); सत्वे तावत्संस्कृतं संस्कृतं संस्कृतं Ku. 5. 67. 5 Truly, really (to express assent); इत्येतद्वत् H. 1. 6 As for, with respect to; विद्यमानं तावत्संस्कृतं H. 3; नवत् कृते नव तावत्संस्कृतं विना शास्त्रात् संस्कृतं Pt. 1. 7 Completely; तावत्संस्कृतं विना शास्त्रं R. 7. 4 (तावत्संस्कृतं=तावत्संस्कृतं शास्त्रं Māl.). 8 Surprise (oh! what a wonder). (For the senses of तावत् see यत् q. v.). -Comp. -ह्वय m. ind. so many times. -वयं just so much. -वयं a. so many years old.

संस्कृत a., संस्कृत a., Dought for so much, worth so much, of so much value.

संस्कृत The sign Taurus of the zodiac, (a word borrowed from the Greek *Taurus*). -संस्कृत a. 1 Bitter, pungent (as one of the six flavours or *Rasas*); Me. 20. 2 Fragrant; Me. 33. -वयः 1 A bitter taste; (see under वयः). 2

The Kutaja tree. 3 Pungency. 4 Fragrance. -Comp. -वयः mustard. -धातुः bile. -फलः, -मरिचः the clearing-nut plant. -सारः the Khadira tree.

संस्कृत a. 1 Sharp, pointed (as a weapon) 2 Violent. 3 Hot, scorching. 4 Pungent, acrid. 5 Fiery, passionate. -वयं 1 Heat. 2 Pungency. -Comp. -अङ्गुः 1 the sun; विद्यमानं वयः Gīt. 5. 2 fire. 3 N. of Śiva -करः, -दीधितिः -ह्वयः the sun.

संस्कृत 1. 1 A. (Strictly desid. of विद्य) (नितिकेन, नितिकेन) 1 To endure, bear; to put up with, suffer patiently or with courage; नितिकेन विद्यते विद्यते M. 1. 17; नास्तितिकेन भारत Bg. 2. 14; Mv. 2. 12; Ki. 13. 68; Ma. 6. 47; -H. 10 U. or Cuus. (तेजयति-ते, तेजित) 1 To sharpen, whet; कुतुबवापतेजय-ह्वयः R. 9. 39. 2 To stir up, excite, instigate

संस्कृत A sieve. -n. A parasol. -संस्कृत Endurance, patience, resignation, forbearance.

संस्कृत a. Patient, forbearing, enduring.

संस्कृत 1 A fire fly. 2 A kind of insect (इंद्रोप).

संस्कृत, संस्कृत The francoline partridge.

संस्कृतः 1 The francoline partridge. 2 N. of a sage said to be the first teacher of the Krishna Yajurveda.

संस्कृत 1 Fire. 2 Love. 3 Time. 4 The rainy season or autumn.

संस्कृत m. or f. 1 A lunar day; विद्यते तावत्संस्कृतं Mu. 5; Ku. 6. 93, 7. 1. 2 The number '15'. -Comp.

-वयः 1 the day of new moon. 2 the day which a *tithi* begins and ends without one sunrise or between two sunrises -पत्री an almanac. वयः the moon. -वयः the day in which a *tithi* is completed under two suns (one which comprises two sunrises).

संस्कृत A particular tree; दास्य-सिनिधः सिनिधः कोटवति स्तुतिं निलीय स्थितं Māl. 9. 7.

संस्कृत, -ही, संस्कृतिका, संस्कृतिका The tamarind tree.

संस्कृत, संस्कृत, संस्कृत N. of a tree. संस्कृत 1 P. (देवति, सिनिध) To make wet or damp, moisten.

संस्कृत 1 The ocean. 2 A kind of whale or fish of an enormous size; R. 13. 10. -Comp. -कोटः the ocean. -वयः N. of a demon killed by Indra with the assistance of Dasaratha. (It was in the fight with this demon that Kaikeyi saved the life of Dasaratha while in a swooning

fit, and got from him two boons which she afterwards used to send Rāma into exile.

तिमिगल *a.* A kind of fish which swallows a *tingi*; Bv 1. 55. 'अशन'; 'मिलः' *n* large fish swallows even a *timingila*; तिमिगलमिलोऽयस्ति तद्विरोऽयस्ति रावचः ।

तिमित *a.* Motionless, steady, unshaken. 2 Wet, moist, damp.

तिमिर *a.* Dark; विम्यश्यती दशा तिमिरे पथे Git. 5; बहुदुहितमिरा दिशः Mb. -रः -रः Darkness; नक्षत्रं तिमिरमपाकरोति चंद्रः S. G. 29; Ku. 4. 11; Si. 4. 57. 2 Blindness. 3 Iron-rust. --Comp. अरिः, -द्वयं *m*, -रिपुः the sun

तिरश्ची The female of any animal, beast or bird.

तिरश्चीन *a.* 1 Oblique, sideways, awry; गतं तिरश्चीनमनुकसारयः Si. 1. 2; यथा तिरश्चीनमलानशाल्यं U. 3. 35. 2 Irregular.

तिरस् *ind.* 1 Crookedly, obliquely, awry; स तिरस् यस्तिरोऽयति Ak. 2 Without; apart from. 3 Secretly, covertly, invisibly. [In classical literature *तिरस्* is rarely used by itself, but chiefly occurs in composition with (a) कृ to cover, despise, excel; (R. 3. 8, 16. 20; Ms. 4. 49; Amaru. 81; Bk. 9. 62; H. 3. 8). (b) धा to cover, conceal, overpower, disappear; (R. 10. 48. 11. 91), and (c) हृ to disappear; (R. 16. 20; Bk. 6. 71, 11. 44]. --Comp. -करिणी, -कारिणी 1 a curtain, veil; तिरस्करिणी जलदा भवति Ku. 1 14; M. 2. 1. 2 an outer tent, screen of cloth. -कारः, -क्रिया 1 concealment, disappearance. 2 abuse, censure, reproach. 3 contempt, disdain. -कृतः *a.* 1 disregarded, despised, abused. 2 condemned. 3 concealed, covered. -दानं 1 disappearance, removal; अथ खलु तिरोगदानविषां G. L. 18. 2 a covering, veil sheath. -भावः disappearance. -हित *a.* 1 vanished, disappeared. 2 covered, concealed, hidden.

तिरयति Den. P. 1 To conceal, keep concealed or secret. 2 To hinder, stop, obstruct, obscure; तिरयति करणानां श्रावकं प्रवेष्टः Māl. 1. 40; बर्तयति तिरयति द्यौश्चक्षुर्न वाचस्प. 35. 3 To conquer.

तिर्यक् *ind.* Obliquely, crookedly, in a shanting or oblique direction; विलोकयति तिर्यक् K. P. 10; Ms. 51; Ku. 5. 74.

तिर्यक् *a.* (तिरश्ची *f.*, rarely तिर्यक्) 1 Oblique, transverse, horizontal, awry. 2 Crooked, curved. --*m*, --*n*. An animal (going horizontally, as distinguished from man who walks erect); & lower or irrational animal;

बैराव दिव्ये न निरश्चि कश्चिन् पात्रादिरासादेनपरेणः रान् N. 3. 20; Ku. 1. 48. --Comp. -अंतरं intermediate space measured across, breadth. -अयनं the annual revolution of the sun. -ईक्ष *a.* looking obliquely. -आतिः *f.* the brute kind (opp. man). --प्रमाणं breadth. -प्रेक्षणं a side-look. -यानिः *f.* animal creation or race; तिर्यगे नो च ज्ञायते Ms. 4. 200. -जोतस् *m*. the animal world.

तिलः 1 The sesamum plant; नासा-भ्योनि तिलप्रयूनपद्वी Git. 10. 2 The seed of this plant; गन्धस्माच्छादितलोभाता विक्रीणाति तिलेरितलान्। दुष्पिनामितीर्येन कार्यमन भविष्यति Pt. 2. 55. 3 A mole, spot. 4 A small particle, as much as a sesamum seed. --Comp. --अंबु, -उर्कं water with sesamum seed offered to the dead as a libation; S. 3; Ms. 3. 223. -उत्तमा N. of an Apsaras. -ओदनः, नं a dish of milk, rice and sesamum. -कल्कः dough made of ground sesamum. -जः oil-cake made of the sediment of ground sesamum. -कालूकः a mole, a dark spot under the skin. -कितं, -कालिः *f.*, -खली, or -चूर्णं the caky sediment of sesamum after the oil is extracted. -तंबुलकं an embrace (so called because in it the two bodies are united together like rice mixed up with sesamum-seed). -तेलं sesamum oil. -पर्णः turpentine. (-र्चं) sandal-wood. -पर्णी 1 the sandal tree. 2 frank-incense. 3 turpentine. -रसः sesamum oil. -स्नेहः sesamum oil. -होमः a burnt offering of sesamum.

तिलतुदः An oil-man.

तिलशः *ind.* In pieces as or all as sesamum seed, in very small quantities.

तिलवः The Lodhra tree.

तिलकः 1 A species of tree with beautiful flowers; आकाशा तिलकक्रियाति तिलकलीनिहारेकान्तः M. 3. 5; न खलु शोभयति स वनस्थली न हि कस्तिलकः प्रमथानिव R. 9. 41 2 A freckle or natural mark under the skin. -कः -कं 1 A mark made with sandal wood or unguents &c.; दुले गमुधीस्तिलकं प्रकाश Ku. 3. 30; कस्तुरिकास्तिलकालि विषयं शयं Bv. 2. 4; 1. 121. 2 The ornament of anything (used at the end of comp. in the sense of 'best', 'chief' or 'distinguished'). -का A kind of necklace. -कं 1 The bladder. 2 The lungs. 3 A kind of salt. --Comp. --आमयः the forehead.

तिलित्सः A large snake.

तिष्ठु *ind.* At the time when cows stand to be milked (i.e., after an hour or an hour and a half after

evening; आतिष्ठु उपरु संख्या Bk. 4. 14 (तिष्ठु=रात्रिः प्रथमरात्रिः)).

तिथ्यः 1 The eighth of the 27 constellations, also called पुष्य. 2 The lunar month Pausha. -द्वयं The Kali yuga.

तीक्ष्ण 1 A. (तीक्ष्णे) To go, move; of. टीक्ष्.

तीक्ष्ण *a.* 1 Sharp (in all senses), pungent; Si 2. 109. 2 Hot, warm (as rays); Rs 1. 18. 3 Fiery, passionate. 4 Hard, forcible, strong (as उपान). 5 Rude, cross. 6 Severe, harsh, rough, strict; Ms. 7. 140. 7 Injurious, noxious, inauspicious. 8 Keen. 9 Intelligent, clever. 10 Zealous, vehement, energetic. 11 Devoted, self-abandoning. -द्वयः 1 Nitre. 2 Long pepper. 3 Black pepper. 4 Black mustard. -द्वयं 1 Iron. 2 Steel. 3 Heat, pungency. 4 War, battle. 5 Poison. 6 Death. 7 A weapon. 8 Sea salt. 9 Haste. --Comp. --अंबुः 1 the sun. 2 fire. --आयसं steel. --उपायः a forcible means, strong measure. -कदः the onion. -कर्मन् *a.* active, zealous, energetic. -दंष्ट्रः a tiger. -धारः a sword. -पुष्पं cloves. -पुष्पा 1 the clove tree. 2 the Kotaka plant. -बुद्धिः *a.* sharp-witted, acute, clever, shrewd. -राक्षसः the sun. -रसः 1 salt-petre. 2 any poisonous liquid, a poison; शत्रुप्रयुक्तानां तीक्ष्णममृतमिमां Ma 1. 2. -लौहं steel. -लूकः barley

तीक्ष्ण 4 P. (तीक्ष्णि) To be wet or moist.

तीर 1 A shore, bank; नदीतीर, सागर-तीर, &c. 2 Margin, brim, edge. --*r* 1 A sort of an arrow. 2 Lead 3 Tin.

तीरित *a.* Settled, adjusted, decided according to evidence. † Completion of any affair.

तीर्य *a.* 1 Crossed, passed over 2 Spread, expanded. 3 Surpassed excelled.

तीर्थ 1 A passage, road, way, ford. 2 A descent into a river, the stairs of a landing place; (Mar. वाट); विष-नोपि विषाक्षते नयः कृततीर्थः पप्रसादिविशयः Ki. 2. 3. (where तीर्थ means 'a remedy or means' also); तीर्थ सर्वविधावताराणां K. 44. 3 A place of water. 4 A holy place, place of pilgrimage, a shrine &c. dedicated to some holy object (especially on or near the bank of a sacred river &c.); क्षुधि मेना ययति तीर्थेन हि Bh. 2. 55; R. 1 85 5 A channel, medium, means; तद्वत्न तीर्थेन वदेत &c. Māl. 1. 6 A remedy, expedient. 7 A sacred or hol personage, worthy person, object of veneration, fit recipient; स प्रसादात्पुनः तीर्थेन साधोः क्षयः U. 1; Ma. 3 103.

8 A sacred preceptor, a teacher; मया तीर्थदामिनयविद्या शिक्षिता M. 1. 9 Source, origin. 10 A sacrifice. 11 A minister. 12 Advice, instruction. 13 Right place or moment. 14 The Right or usual manner. 15 Certain parts of the hand sacred to deities, manes &c. 16 A school of philosophy. 17 Pudendum muliebre. 18 Menstrual courses of a woman. 19 A Brāhmaṇa. 20 Fire. -र्यः An honorary affix added to the names of ascetics, saints &c.; e. g. आनन्दीर्य. -COMP. -उदकं holy water; तीर्थोदकं च बह्विधं नाम्नः सुद्धिमर्दः U. 1. 13. -रः 1 a Jaina Arhat, sanctified teacher or saint of the Jainas; (also तीर्थर in this sense). 2 an ascetic. 3 the founder of a new religious or philosophical school. 4 N. of Viṣṇu. -काकः, -ध्वंशः, -वायसः 'a crow at a sacred bathing-place', i. e. a very greedy person; (लोभ्य). -युत a. sacred, holy. -यात्रा a visit to a holy place, a pilgrimage. -राजः N. of Prayāga. -राजा, -जी f. an epithet of Benares. -बाकः the hair of the head. -विधिः rites observed at a place of pilgrimage, such as शेर). -सेवित्र a. a pilgrim. (-म) a crane. सार्थिकः A pilgrim, an ascetic Brāhmaṇa (visiting holy places). तीवरः 1 The ocean. 2 A hunter. 3 The adulterine offspring of a Rājaputri by a Kshatriya (one of the mixed tribes). तीव्र a. 1 Severe, intense, sharp, acute, violent, poignant, pungent, impetuous; विल्विताशोरलतीव्रताः R. 5. 48. strong or violent efforts; U. 3. 35. 2 Hot, warm. 3 Flashing. 4 Per- vading. 5 Endless, unlimited. 6 Horrible, dreadful. -त 1 Heat, pungency. 2 A shore. 3 Iron, steel. 4 Tin. -त ind. Violently, sharply, excessively. -COMP. -आनन्दः an epithet of Śiva. -गति a. quick, swift. -वीर्यं 1 daring heroism. 2 heroism. (in general). -संवेग a. 1 of strong impulse, resolute. 2 very poignant or sharp. तु ind. (Never used at the beginning of a sentence, but usually after the first word). 1 An adversative particle meaning 'but', 'on the contrary', 'on the otherhand', 'nevertheless'; स सर्वथा सुखानामर्तं ययौ । एकं तु हतसुखद्वयं न लेभे K. 59; विपरीते तु पितृ- रस्याः समीपनयनमवस्थितमेव S. 5; (in this sense तु is often added to किं, and ए, and किं and अर्हं are, unlike तु, always used at the beginning of a sentence). 2 And now, on one's part, and; एवम् तु प्रदीक्ष्य सप्तपञ्चानाम् K. 8; राजा तु तामर्षी कुलाजर्षी 12. 3 As to, as regards,

as for; प्रवर्त्यतां ब्राह्मणानुदित्य पाकः । चंदो- रायं प्रति तु केनापि विप्रलम्ब्यासि Mu 1. 4 It sometimes marks a difference (वेद) or superior quality; सुहं पयो सुहंरं तु सुहं G. M. 6 Sometimes it is used as an emphatic particle; भीमस्तु पांडवानां सेनः G. M. 6 And sometimes it is used as a mere expletive; निर्यकं तुहीत्यादि पूजैकः प्रयोजनं Chandr. 2. 6. तुक्कारः, तुक्कारः, तुक्कारः N. of a people inhabiting the Vindhya moun- tain; cf. Vikr. 18. 93. तुंग a. 1 High, elevated, tall, lofty, prominent; जलनिधिमिव विधुमंडलवर्धननरलि- ततुंगतरंगं Gft. 11: तुंगं नगोरसगमिवाकरोह R. 6. 3, 4. 70; Si. 2. 48; Me. 12, 64. 2 Long. 3 Vaulted. 4 Chief, principal. 5 Strong, passionate. -गः 1 A height, elevation. 2 A mountain. 3 Top, summit. 4 The planet Mer- cury. 5 A rhinoceros. 6 The cocoa- nut tree. -COMP. -बीजः quicksilver. -भद्रः a restive elephant, an elephant in rut. -भद्रा N. of a river flowing into the Kṛishṇā. -वेणु N. of a river. -सेकरः a mountain. तुनी 1 Night. 2 Turmeric. -COMP. -ईशः 1 the moon. 2 the sun. 3 an epithet of Śiva. 4 an epithet of Kṛishṇa. -वतिः the moon. तुच्छ a. 1 Empty, void, vain, light. 2 Small, little, trifling. 3 Abandoned, deserted. 4 Low, mean, insignifi- cant, contemptible, worthless. 5 Poor, miserable, wretched. -च्छं Chaff. -COMP. -तृः the castor-oil tree. -धान्यः, -धान्यकः straw, chaff. तुजः Indra's thunderbolt. तुडुमः A mouse or rat. तुण्ड 6. P. (तुण्टि) 1 To curve, make crooked, bend. 2 To act fraudulently, deceive. तुड 1 Mouth, face, beak, snout (of a hog); तुडैराताम्रकुटिलैः (छकाः) Kāv. 2. 9. 2 The trunk of an elephant. 3 The point of an instrument. तुडिः 1 Face, mouth. 2 A beak. -हिः f. The navel. तुडिन् m. N. of the bull of Śiva. तुडिन् see तुडिन्. तुडिल a. 1 Talkative, loquacious. 2 Having a prominent navel. 3 Talk- ing severely; cf. तुडिल. तुट्यः 1 Fire. 2 A stone. -र्यं Sul- phate of copper usually applied to the eyes as a sort of collyrium or medical ointment. -र्या 1 Small car- damoms. 2 The indigo plant. -COMP. -अंजनं blue vitriol applied to the eyes as medical ointment. तुट् 6. P. (तुट्ति, तुट्) 1 To strike, wound, hit; तुटोद् गदया चारि Bk. 14. 81; 15. 37; Si. 20. 77. 2 To prick, goad. 3 To bruise, hurt. 4 To pain, vex, torment, afflict; तुट्ति-

पाततनोयसायकैस्तुदति चेतः प्रसभं प्रवालिनां Re. 2. 4, 6. 28. -WITH आ to strike, beat; Ms. 4. 68. -श्च to strike, hurt, wound. (-Caus.) to urge on, drive forward; (fig.) to press, urge repea- tedly (to do a thing); प्रविश गृहमिति प्रतीयमाना न चलति आग्यकृतां द्वाभामेव Mk. 1. 56. तुदं The belly, a corpulent or pro- tuberant belly. -COMP. -कूपिका, -कूपी the cavity of the navel. -परिनाशः, -परिपुत्रः, -पुत्र a. lazy, sluggish. तुदपत् a. Corpulent, fat. तुदिकः, तुदित्, तुदित्, तुदिल a. 1 Having a protuberant belly 2 Cor- pulent 3 Filled or laden with; मकरंदतुदिलानामर्षिदानामयं महानाम् Bv. 1. 6. तुज a. 1 Struck, hurt, wounded. 2 Tormented. -COMP. -तजः a tailor; Ms. 4. 214. तुज 4. 9. P. (तुजति, तुजति) To hurt, injure, strike, Bk. 17. 79, 90. तुडुल a. Tumultuous, noisy, Bg. 1. 13, 19. 2 Pierce, raging; R. 3. 57. 3 Excited. 4 Perplexed, confused; R. 5. 49. -म, -न. 1 An uproar, tumult. 2 A confused combat, mêlée. तुवः A kind of gourd. तुवरः N. of a Gandharva; see तुवः. -र A kind of musical instrument. तुवा 1 A kind of long gourd. 2 A milch cow. तुविः, जी f. A sort of gourd; न हि तुवीकञ्चिकलो वीणादङ्कः प्रवाति महिमानं Bv. 1. 80. तुव (तु) रुः N. of a Gandharva. तुवः 1 A horse; तुवातुहस्तस्तथा हि रेवः S. 1. 31; R. 1. 42, 3. 51. 2 The mind, thought. -गी A mare. -COMP. -आरोहः a horseman. -उप- चारकः a groom. -मियः -यं barley. -ब्रह्मचर्यं forced or compulsory celibacy, leading a life of celibacy simply in consequence of the absence of the female society. तुवरिन् m. A horseman. तुवः A horse; भाद्रपदकृत्युतुवः एव S. 5. 5; R. 3. 38, 13. 3. -न The mind, thought. -गी A mare. -COMP. -अरिः A buffalo. -हिचनी a she-buffalo. -मियः -यं barley. -वेधः a horse-sacrifice; R. 13. 61. -यायिन्, -सायिन् m. a horseman. -वज्रः, -वज्रः a Kinnara. -शाला, -स्थानं a horse-stable -रक्षकः a troops of horses. तुवः A horse; R. 3. 63, 9. 72. तुवायणं 1 Non attachment to any object or pursuit (असंभ). 2 A kind of sacrifice. तुवासाह m. (Nom. sing. तुवासाह र) N. of Indra; Ku. 2. 1; R. 15. 40. हुरी 1 The fibrous stick used by weavers to clear and separate the

threads of the woof. 2 A shuttle: तद्गच्छावुत्तुरी N. 1. 12. 3 A painter's brush.

सुरीय *a.* The fourth. —**च** 1 A quarter, a fourth part, fourth. (In Vedānta phil.). 2 The fourth state of the soul in which it becomes one with Brahman or the Supreme spirit. —**Comp.** —**सुरीयः** a man of the fourth caste, a Śūdra.

सुरयकः (pl.) N. of the Turks.

सुर *a.* Fourth; N. 4. 123. —**च** 1 A quarter, a fourth part. 2 (In Vedānta phil.) The fourth state of the soul in which it becomes one with Brahman.

सुर 1 P., 10 U. (सोलाते, सोलयति त, also सोलयति-ते which some suppose to be a denominative from सोल). 1 To weigh, measure. 2 To weigh in the mind, ponder, consider. 3 To raise, lift up; केलसं तुलिते Mv 5. 37; पौलस्त्यतिलस्यद्विराधान इव त्रियं R. 4. 80, 12. 89; Si. 15. 30 4 To bear up, hold up, support; ग्रन्थितलं तुलितधुसुदुष्यं Si. 15. 30, 61. 5 To compare, liken (with instr.); सुखं श्लेष्मागारं तदपि च शशाकेन तुलितं Bh. 3. 20; Si. 8. 12. 6 To match, be equal to (with acc.); प्रसादास्त्वं तुल्यिदमलं यत्र तैस्तेर्विशेषैः Me. 64. 7 To make light of, condemn, despise; अंतःसारं च तुल्यितुं नालिनः रुद्वयति स्म Me. 20 (where तु also means 'to bear up or carry away'); Si. 15. 30. 8 To suspect, examine with distrust; कः भद्रास्यति भुतार्थं सर्वो मां तुल्यिष्यति Mk. 3. 24, 5. 43 (where some editions read तुल्यिष्यति for तुल्यिष्यति). 9 To try, put to the test, reduce to a wretched state; हा अवस्थे तुल्यसि Mk. 1. (तुल्यसि). —With उद् to bear up, support, poise.

तुलनं 1 Weight. 2 Lifting. 3 Comparing, likening, &c. —**मा** 1 Comparison. 2 Weighing. 3 Lifting, raising. 4 Rating, assessing, estimating. 5 Examining.

तुलसी The holy basil held in veneration by the Hindus, especially by the worshippers of Vishnu. —**Comp.** —**पत्रं** (lit.) a Tulasi leaf; (fig.) a very small gift. —**विवाहः** the marriage of an image of Bala-krishna with the holy basil performed on the 12th day of the bright half of Kārtika.

तुला 1 A balance or the beam of a balance; तुलया वृ to hold in a balance, to weigh. 2 A measure, weight. 3 Weighing. 4 Resemblance, likeness, equality, similarity (with gen., instr. or in comp.); किं धूर्जटेति तुलाद्युपाति संख्ये Vc. 3. 8; तुलां यथारोहति रूपासना Ku. 5. 84; R. 8. 15 सद्यः परस्पर-तुलानपिरोहता द्वे R. 5. 68, 19. 8, 50. 5

Libra, the seventh sign of the zodiac; जयति तुलामयिरोहो मत्स्यमपि जलकट-रूपे Pt. 1. 326. 6 A sloping beam or timber in the roof of a house. 7 A measure of gold or silver equal to 100 *palas*. —**Comp.** —**सुरः** a false weight. —**कोटिः**, —**दो** an ornament (an anklet or *sur*) worn on the feet by women; लीलाचलली-भरणारुणोपलस्सलनला-कोटिनिनादकोमलः Si. 12. 44. —**कोशः**, —**वा** ordeal by weighing. —**दानं** the gift to a Brāhmaṇa of as much gold or silver as equals the weight of one's body. —**घटः** the scale of a balance. —**घरः** 1 a trader, merchant. 2 the sign Libra of the zodiac. —**घारः** a dealer, trader or merchant. —**परीक्षा** ordeal by the balance. —**सुरयः** gold, jewels or other valuable things equal to a man's weight (given to a Brāhmaṇa as a gift); cf. तुलदान. —**प्रसाहः**, —**प्रसाहः** the string or beam of a balance. —**चानं**, —**चतिः** the beam of a balance. —**कोजं** the berry of the Gunjā plant. —**सुखं** the string of a balance.

तुलित *p. p.* 1 Weighed, counterpoised. 2 Compared, likened, equalled; Bh. 3. 36; see तुल.

तुल्य *a.* 1 Of the same kind or class, well-matched, similar, like, resembling (with gen. or instr. or in comp.); Ms. 4. 86; Y. 2. 77; R. 2. 35, 12. 80, 18, 38. 2 Fit for. 3 Identical, same. 4 Indifferent. —**Comp.** —**दर्शन** *a.* regarding with the same or indifferent eyes. —**पानं** drinking together, computation. —**योगिता** (in Rhet.) a figure of speech, a combination of several objects having the same attribute, the objects being either all relevant or all irrelevant; नियतानां सकृद्धर्मैः सा पुनस्तुल्ययोगिता K. P. 10 cf. Chandr. 5. 41. —**रूप** *a.* like, similar, analogous.

तुवर *a.* 1 Astringent. 2 Beardless; also तुवर.

तुव 4 P. (तुप्यति, तुह) To be pleased or satisfied, be contented or delighted with anything (usually with instr.) रत्नैर्गहैस्तुतुवने देवाः Bh. 2. 80, Ms. 3. 207; Bg. 2. 55; Bk. 2. 13, 15 8; R. 3. 62. —**Comp.** (सोपयति-ते) To please, gratify, satisfy. —**With वरि** to be satisfied, be delighted or contented; यस्मिन् परितुह सख्येस्त्वं च रुद्वया Bh. 3. 50; अस्मद्वदे च परितुप्यति वाचिद्वया 2. 2. —**सं** to be pleased, satisfied or contented; संतुहो मायंवा मतां मर्त्यां तथैव च Ms. 3. 60; Bh. 3. 5; Bg. 3. 17.

तुवः The husk or chaff of grain; अज्ञानतार्थं तस्यैव (अप्ययने) तुवाणां कंठनं यथा; Ms. 4. 78. —**Comp.** —**अग्निः**, —**अनलः** fire of the chaff or husk of corn. —**अंघ्रि** *n.*, —**उदकं** sour rice-gruel or barley-gruel. —**ग्रहः**, —**सारः** fire.

तुवार *a.* Cold, frigid, frosty or dewy; Si. 9. 7; अपां हि तुवारं न वारिचरा स्वादुः सुगंधिः स्वदने तुवारा N. 3. 93. —**रः** 1 Frost, cold. 2 Ice, snow; Ku. 1. 6; Rs. 4. 1. 3 Dew; R. 14 84; S. 5. 19. 4 Mist, thin rain, spray, especially of cold water; पृक्तुवारे-मितिनिमृगाणां R. 2. 13; 9. 66. 5 A kind of camphor. —**Comp.** —**अग्निः**, —**गिरिः**, —**पर्वतः** the Himālaya mountain; तुवाराद्रिवाताः Ms. 107. —**कणः** a dew-drop, an icicle, hoar-frost. —**कालः** winter. —**किरणः**, —**रश्मिः** the moon; Amaru. 49; Si. 9. 27. —**गौरः** *a.* 1 white as snow. 2 white with snow. (—**रः**) camphor.

तुषिताः (pl.) A class of subordinate deities, said to be 12 or 36 in number.

तुष्ट *p. p.* 1 Pleased, satisfied, delighted, gratified, contented. 2 Contented with what one possesses and indifferent to everything else.

तुष्टिः *f.* 1 Satisfaction, gratification, pleasure, contentment. 2 (In Sān. phil.) Acquiescence, indifference to everything except that which is possessed.

तुहुः A jewel worn in the ear.

तुस—**तुष** *v.*

तुहिन *a.* Cold, frigid. —**नं** 1 Snow, ice. 2 Dew or frost; तुवागलेस्तुहिनैः वनदिः Rs. 4. 7, 3. 15. 3 Moonlight. 4 Camphor. —**Comp.** —**अंघ्रिः**, —**करः**, —**किरणः**, —**द्युतिः**, —**रश्मिः** 1 the moon; Si. 9. 30. 2 Camphor. —**अचलः**, —**अग्निः**, —**गैलः** the Himālaya mountain; R. 8. 54. —**कणः** a dew-drop; Amaru. 54. —**शर्करा** ice.

तुव 1. 10 U. (तुपयति-ते) To contract. —**II.** 10 A. (तुपयते) To fill, fill up.

तुवः A quiver; मिलितशिलां तुवपाटलि-पलकृतस्वरतुवाविासे Git. 1; R. 7. 57. —**Comp.** —**घारः** an archer.

तुणी, **तुणीर**, A quiver; R. 9. 56.

तुवरः 1 A beardless man. 2 A bull without horns. 3 Astringent flavour. 4 A eunuch.

तुव 4 A (तुवेते, तुवं) 1 To go quickly, make haste. 2 To hurt, kill.

तुव A kind of musical instrument.

तुवे *a.* Quick, rapid, expeditious. 2 Fleet. —**जैः** Rapidity, quickness. —**जै ind. Quickly, speedily; तुवेमानी-यतां तुवं पूर्णचंद्रमिमानने Subhāsh.**

तुवैः —**जै** A kind of musical instrument; Ms. 7. 225; Ku. 7. 10. —**Comp.** ओचः a band of instrument.

तुवः —**ल** Cotton. —**लं** 1 The atmosphere, sky, air. 2 A tuft of grass. 3 The mulberry. —**छा** 1 The cotton tree. 2 The wick of a lamp. —**ली** 1 Cotton. 2 The wick of

lamp. 3 A weaver's fibrous stick or brush. 4 A painter's brush. 5 The indigo plant. -COMP. -कारुणिक, -धनुः *n.* a cotton-bow; *i.e.* a bow used for cleaning cotton. -विशुः cotton. -सर्करा a seed of the cotton plant.

तुलक Cotton.

तुलिः *f.* A painter's brush.

तुलिका 1 A painter's brush, a pencil; उन्मूलित तुलिकयेव चिन् Ku. 1. 32. 2 A wick of cotton either for a lamp or for applying unguents. 3 A mattress filled with cotton, a down or cotton bed. 4 A boaring instrument, probing-rod.

तुलीक *a.* Silent, taciturn.

तुली *ind* In silence, silently, quietly, without speaking or noise; किं नवास्तुलीमास्ते V. 2; न योत्स्य इति गोविन्द-सुधना तुलीं बध्न ह Bg. 2. 9. -COMP. -भावः silence, taciturnity. -शीलः *a.* silent, taciturn

तुल 1 Matted hair. 2 Dust. 3 Sin 4 An atom, any minute particle.

तुह 6 P. (तुहति) To kill, hurt; see तुह.

तुष 1 Grass in general; किं जीर्णं तुषमपि नानमहताम्रेनरः केसरी Bh. 2. 29. 2 A blade of grass, reed, straw. 3 Anything made of straw (as a mat for sitting); often used as a symbol of worthlessness; तुषमिव लघुलक्ष्मीर्नैव तान्तरुण्यं Bh. 2. 17; see तुषीक also. -COMP. -अग्निः 1 a fire of chaff or straw; Ms. 3. 168. 2 fire quickly extinguished. -अञ्जनः a chameleon. -अवधी a forest abounding in grass. -आवर्तः a whirlwind. -अवृक्ष *n.* -कुङ्कुमं, -गौरं a variety of perfume.

-द्वयः the palmyra tree. -उल्का a torch of hay, a fire brand made of straw. -ओक *n.* a hut of straw. -काङ्कः, -कं a heap of grass, -कुटी, -कुटीरकं a hut of straw. -केतुः the palmyra tree. -गोषा a kind of chameleon. -ग्राहिन् *m.* sapphire.

-हरः a kind of gem (यौवेद).

-जलायुका, -जलुका a caterpillar.

-द्रुमः 1 the palm tree. 2 Coconut tree. 3 the bebelnut tree. 4 the Kutaka-tree. 5 the date-tree. -धानं grain growing wild or without cultivation. -ध्वजः 1 the palmyra tree, 2 a bamboo. -दीर्घं hand-to-hand fighting. -दुली a mat, seat made of reeds. -द्वय *a.* worth a straw, worthless, insignificant.

-निवृः *N.* of a sage; R. 8. 79.

-मणिः a sort of gem (amber).

-मसृजः a bail or surety (perhaps wrong reading for मसृज).

-रजः 1 the cocoa-nut tree. 2 the bamboo. 3 the sugarcane. 4 the palmyra

tree. -वृक्षः 1 the palm tree. 2 the date-tree. 3 the cocoa-nut tree. 4 the areca-nut tree. -शीतं a kind of fragrant grass. -सारा the plantain tree. -सिंहः an axe. -हर्म्यः a house of straw.

तुष्या A heap of grass or straw.

तुतीय *a.* The third. -वं A third part. -COMP. -प्रकृतिः *m.* or *f.* a eunuch.

तुतीयक *a.* Recurring every third day, tertian (as a fever).

तुतीया 1 The third day of a lunar fortnight. 2 (In gram.) The instrumental case or its terminations.

-COMP. -कृत *a.* thrice ploughed (as a field). -तत्पुरुषः the instrumental Tatpuruṣa. -प्रकृतिः *m.* *f.* a eunuch.

तुतीचिन् *a.* entitled to a third portion (of inheritance, &c.).

तुत् 1 P, 7 U. (तुदति, तुपति; तुवे, तुष्) 1 To cleave, split, pierce. 2 To kill, destroy, annihilate; Bk. 6. 38, 14. 33, 108; 15. 36, 44. 3 To set free. 4 To disregard.

तुत् 1. 4. 5. 6. P. तुपति, तुपोति, तुपति, तुत् 1 To become satisfied, be pleased or contented; अद्य तत्पति मांसाः Bk 16. 29; प्राचीनं चातुपत् क्रूरः 15. 29; (usually with instr.); but sometimes with gen. or loc. also; को न तुपति विनेन H. 2. 174; तुस्तपिस्त्रितेन Bh. 2. 34; नास्ति तुपति काष्ठानां नापमानं महोदधिः । नाहः सर्वयुतानां न पुंसां वायुलोचनाः । Pt. 1. 137; तस्मिन्नि तत्पुर्वैरास्ते यजे Mb. 2 To please, gratify, -Caus. To gratify, please. -Desid. तितुप्सति, तितुप्सति. -II. 1 P., 10 U., (तपति, तप्यति) 1 To light up, kindle, 2 (Atm.) To be satisfied.

तुत् *a.* Satiated, satisfied, contented.

तुत्ति *f.* Satisfaction, contentment; R. 2. 39, 73; 3. 3; Ms. 3. 271; Bg. 10. 18. 2 Satiety, disgust. 3 Pleasure, gratification.

तुत् 4. P. (तुपति, तुपित) 1 To be thirsty; Bk. 7. 106, 14. 30; 15. 51. 2 To wish, wish excessively, be eager or greedy.

तुत् *f.* (nom. sing. तुत्) 1 thirst; तुत् तुष्यास्ते पिति सलिलं स्वादु हरति Bh. 3. 92; Ra. 1. 11. 2 strong desire, eagerness.

तुत् See तुत् -COMP. -अर्त *a.* suffering from thirst, thirsty. -जं water.

तुत्ति *p. p.* 1 Thirsty; Ghat. 9; Ra. 1. 18. 2 Greedy, thirsting for, desirous of gain.

तुत्त *a.* Covetous, greedy, thirsting.

तुत्ता 1 Thirst (lit. and fig.); तुत्ता क्षिप्तामनः H. 1 171; Ra. 1. 15. 2 Desire, strong desire, greed, avi-

dity, desire of gain; तुत्ता लङ्घि Bh. 2. 77, 3. 5; R. 8. 2. -COMP. -क्षयः cessation of desire, tranquility of mind, contentment.

तुत्ता *a.* Very thirsty.

तुत् 7 P., 10 U. (तुदति, तद्वपति-ने, तुद desid. तितुप्सति, तितुप्सति) To injure, hurt, kill, strike; न तुप्सति लोकोऽयं विद्धि मां निधनार्थं Bk. 6. 39; (तानि) तुदतु रामः सह लङ्घनेन 1. 19.

तुत् 1 P. (तरति, तीर्थं) 1 To cross over, cross; केनोद्वेगं परलोकमर्त्तां तरिष्ये Mk. 8. 23; स तीर्थं कपिशां R. 4. 38; Ms. 4. 77. 2 To cross over, traverse (as a way); Ku. 7. 48; Me. 18. 3 To float, swim; सिन्धु तरिष्यस्युर्दके न पर्ण Bk. 12. 77. 4 To get over, surmount, overcome, overpower; धीरा हि नास्यापद् K. 175; कृच्छ्र महतीर्णः R. 14. 6; Bg. 18. 58; Ms. 11. 34. 5 To go to the end of, master completely; R. 3. 30. 6 To fulfil, accomplish, perform (as a promise); देवातीर्थप्रतिज्ञाः Mu. 4. 12. 7 To be saved or rescued, escape from; मां वा कर्ममातीर्णं वचं तीर्त्वा महाप्रयात् Hariv. -Pass. (तीर्थे) To be crossed &c. -Caus. (तरयति-ने) 1 To carry or lead over. 2 To cause to arrive at. 3 To save, rescue, liberate. -Desid. (तितुप्सति) To wish to cross &c.; सेष्यं तितुप्सति तद्वपतीर्णं K. P. 10. -WITH अति 1 to cross over, 2 to surmount, overcome; Bg. 13. 25; H. 4. -अव 1 to descend, alight; रथाद्वत-तार च R. 1. 54, 13. 68; Me. 50. 2 to flow or run into; सागरं वज्रिष्ठा कुचं वा महानयनव्रति S. 3. 3 to enter, enter into, come to; M. 1. 22; Si. 9. 32. 4 to get over, subdue, overcome. 5 to descend (as a deity) into the world of mortals in the form of a mortal; cf. अवतार (-Caus.) to bring or fetch down, set down, R. 1. 34. -उत् 1 to pass out of (water), disembark, to rise from; R. 2. 17; Si. 8. 63 2 to pass or cross over; उत्तरातिपु-रं भवि Bk. 15. 33; 10; R. 12. 71. 16. 33; Me. 47. 3 to subdue, overcome, get over; व्यसनमहार्णवात्पुर्णं Mk. 10. 49; सु रोगातीर्णं. -निष् 1 to cross over; Bh. 3. 4. 2 to fulfil, accomplish, attain. 3 to pass or get over, surmount, overcome; R. 3. 7. 4 to complete, go to the end; R. 14. 21. -न to cross over. (-Caus.) to cheat, deceive; मां तथा प्रताये S. 5; किरिषं कविभिः प्रतारितयनास्त्रं विज्ञानमपि Bh. 1 78. -वि 1 to cross or pass over, go beyond; R. 6. 77. 2 to give, grant, impart, confer or bestow on, vouchsafe, favour with; अमरात् मारिचस्ते वृद्धिं वि-रति S. 7; नेतस्ति द्रुः प्राज्ञे विद्यां यजेत तथा जडे U. 2 4; निवासहेतोस्तदं विदितः B. 14 81; Māi 1. 3. 3 to cause, produce, अवोत्पन्नान्नामि विनामि इत्यर्थे Ki. 5. 31;

Git. 1. 4 to carry over. -**त्यति** to cross, get over, overcome. -**सं** 1 to cross over. 2 to swim, float. 3 to get over, overcome, go to the end of.

तेजः 1 A bamboo. 2 Sharpening, whetting. 3 Kindling. 4 Rendering bright. 5 Polishing. 6 A reed. 7 The point of an arrow, the edge of a weapon.

तेजलः The francoline partridge.

तेजस् n. 1 sharpness. 2 The sharp edge (of a knife &c.) 3 The point or top of a flame. 4 Heat, glow, glare. 5 Lustre, light, brilliance, splendour; R. 4. 1; Bg. 7. 2; 10. 30. 6 Heat or light considered as the third of the five elements of creation (the other four being; पृथिवी, अग्नि, वायु and आकाश). 7 The bright appearance of the human body, beauty; R. 3. 15. 8 Fire of energy; S. 2. 14, U. 6. 14. 9 Might, prowess, strength, courage, valour, martial or heroic lustre; तेजस्तेजसि शायन् U. 5. 10 One possessed of heroic lustre; तेजसा हि न वयः समीक्षते R. 11. 1. 11 Spirit, energy. 12 Strength of character, not bearing insult or ill-treatment with impunity. 13 Majestic lustre, majesty, dignity, authority, consequence; तेजोविशेषानुभवा (राजलक्ष्मी) दयानः R. 2. 7. 14 Semen, seed, semen virile; स्वादृश्यीयं यदि मे न तेजः R. 14. 65; R. 2. 75; दुष्प्रवृत्तादिनं तेजो दयानां ध्रुवे ह्यः S. 4. 1. 15 The essential nature of anything. 16 Essence, quintessence. 17 Spiritual, moral, or magical power. 18 Fire. 19 Marrow. 20 Bile. 21 The speed of a horse. 22 Fresh butter. 23 Gold. -**Comp.** -**कर** a. 1 illuminating. 2 granting vital power or strength. -**भंग** 1 disgrace, destruction of dignity. 2 depression, discouragement. -**मंडलं** a halo of light. -**सुतिः** the sun. -**स्वः** the Supreme Spirit, Brahman.

तेजस्वत्, **तेजोवत्** a. 1 Bright, brilliant, splendid. 2 Sharp, pungent. 3 Brave, heroic. 4 Energetic.

तेजस्विन् a. (नी. f.) 1 brilliant, bright. 2 Powerful, heroic, strong; Ki. 16. 16. 3 Dignified, noble. 4 Famous, illustrious. 5 Violent. 6 Haughty. 7 Lawful.

तेजित् a. 1 Sharpened, whetted. 2 Excited, stimulated, prompted. **तेजोमय** a. 1 Glorious. 2 Bright, brilliant, luminous; Bg. 11. 47.

तेजः becoming wet or moist, moisture.

तेजनं 1 Wetting, moistening, 2 Moisture. 3 Sauce, condiment.

तेजनं 1 Play, pastime. 2 A pleasure garden, play-ground.

तेजस्त a. (नी. f.) 1 Bright, splendid, luminous. 2 Made up of something

of light; तेजस्तस्य धनुषः प्रवृत्तये R. 11. 43.

3 Metallic. 4 Passionate. 5 Vigorous, energetic. 6 Powerful, intense. -**सं** Ghee, Comr. -**आवर्तनी** a crucible.

तेतिक्ष्ण a. (नी. f.) Patient, enduring. **तेतिरः** A partridge.

तेतिलः 1 A rhinoceros. 2 A god. / **तेतिरः** 1 A partridge. 2 A rhinoceros. -**सं** A flock of partridge. 5.

तेतिरीय m. pl. The followers of the Taittiriya school of the Yajurveda. -**यः** the Taittiriya branch of the Yajurveda (कृष्णयजुर्वेद).

तेमिरः A disease of the eyes (dimness).

तेमिकः a. Sacred, holy. -**कः** 1 An ascetic. 2 One who propounds a new religious or philosophical doctrine. -**क** Holy water (such as that brought from a sacred bathing place).

तेलं 1 Oil; लभत हित्वातु तैलमपि यत्नतः कीदृग् Bh. 2. 5; Y. 1. 283; R. 8. 38.

2 Benzoin. -**Comp.** -**अडी** a wasp. -**अम्यं** anointing the body with oil.

-**ककजः** oil-cake. -**पर्णिका**, -**पर्णी** 1 sandal. 2 incense. 3 turpentine.

-**पिजः** the white sesamum. -**पिपिलिका** the small red ant. -**कलः** the Ingudi tree. -**मरिचिनी** Jasmine. -**माली** the wick of a lamp. -**चक्रं** an oil-mill.

-**रुद्रिकः** a kind of gem.

तेलंगः N. of a country, the modern Carnatic. -**याः** (pl.) The people of this country.

तेलिकः, **तेलिच्** m. An oilman, an oil-grinder or manufacturer.

तेलिनी The wick of a lamp. **तेलीनं** A field of sesamum.

तेवः N. of the lunar month Pausa. **तेक** An offspring, a child.

तेककः The Chātaka bird. **तेकनं** 1 Splitting, dividing. 2 Teasing. 3 Hurting, injuring.

तेखं A goad for driving cattle or elephants.

तेखः Pain, anguish, torture. **तेखनं** 1 Pain, anguish. 2 A goad.

3 Face, mouth (तुङ).

तेमरः, -**रं** 1 An iron club. 2 A javelin. -**Comp.** -**यरः** fire (considered as a deity).

तेयं Water; S. 7. 12. -**Comp.** -**अभिवातिनी** trumpet-flower. -**आधारः**

-**आक्षयः** a lake, well, any reservoir of water; तोगवारपयाम् पल्लवसिन्धुविन्दरे-
कादिताः S. 1. 14. -**आलयः** the ocean, sea. -**ईशः** an epithet of Varuṇa. (—**सं**) the constellation called एकापादा.

-**उत्सर्गः** discharge of water, raining; Ms. 37. -**कर्मन्** n. 1 ablutions of various parts of the body performed with water. 2 libations of water to the deceased. -**कुप्यः**, -**प्युः** a kind of penance, drinking nothing but water for a fixed period. -**क्रीडा**

sporting in water; Ms. 53. -**वर्गः** the

cocoa-nut. -**चरः** an aquatic animal. -**दिक्**, -**यः** hail. -**दः** a cloud; R. 6.

65; V. 1. 14. -**अव्ययः** the autumn. -**घरः** a cloud. -**धिः**, -**निधिः** the ocean.

-**नीति** the earth. -**प्रसादनं** the clearing-nut tree, or its nut; see अनु-
सादन, कतक. -**सलं** seafoam. -**सुच्छं** m.

a cloud. -**चक्र** 1 a water clock. 2 an artificial jet or fountain of water.

-**राजः**, -**राशिः** the ocean. -**वेला** the edge of water, shore. -**व्यतिकारः**

confluence (as of rivers); R. 8. 95. -**मुक्तिका** an oyster. -**सर्पिका**, -**सर्पकः**

a frog.

तोरणः, -**जं** 1 An arched doorway, a portal. 2 An outer door or gate-
way; गणो नृपाणामथ तोरणद्वारिः Si. 12. 1.

3 Any temporary and ornamental arch; Ku. 7. 3; R. 1. 41, 7. 4, 11. 5. 4 An elevated place near a bathing-place.

-**जं** The neck throat.

तेलः, -**सं** 1 Weight or quantity measured by the balance. 2 A weight of gold or silver equal to 12 *Māṣas*

or a *tolā*.

तेवः Satisfaction, contentment, pleasure, delight.

तेवजं Satisfaction, contentment. 2 Anything that gives satisfaction, gratification.

तेवलं A club (मुसल).

तेलिकः The sign Sagittarius of the zodiac (a word borrowed from Greek).

तेलिकः The pearl oyster. -**क** A pearl.

तेर्यं The sound of musical instruments. -**Comp.** -**त्रिकं** the union of song, dance, or instrumental music, triple symphony; तेर्यत्रिकं बुधाद्यत्र च कामजो द्युतांग गगः Ms. 7. 47; U. 4.

तेलं A balance.

तेलिकः, **तेलिकिकः** A painter.

त्यक् p. p. 1 Abandoned, forsaken, left, quitted. 2 Resigned, sur-
rendered. 3 Shunned, avoided; see तज्.

-**Comp.** -**अग्निः** a Brahmana who has given up household fire.

-**जिवित**, -**यान** a. ready to abandon life, willing to run any risk; नर्त्यं त्यक्जिविताः Bg. 1. 9. -**लज्ज** a. shameless.

त्यज् 1. P. (त्यजति, त्यक्त) 1 To leave (in all senses); abandon, quit, go away from; 2 भागोत्सृज्यते Ms. 39;

Ms. 6. 77, 9. 177; S. 5. 26. 2 To let go, dismiss, discharge; Bk. 6. 122. 3 To give up, renounce, resign, surrender; Bh. 3. 16; Ms. 2. 95, 6. 33; Bg. 6. 24, 16. 21. 4 To shun, avoid. 5 To get rid of, free oneself from; Bg. 2. 3. 6 To set aside, disregard; 7 तेजोव्यतिताः युद्धे प्राणोत्सृज्यतां यवानि च Bg. 1. 53. 7 To except. 8 To distribute, give

away; कृत् (संचयं) आभयुते खज् Y. 3. 47; Ms. 6. 15. -Caus. To cause to give up, &c. -Desid. (निवृत्तानि) To wish to leave, &c. -WITH परि 1 to leave, quit, abandon. 2 to resign, give up, discard, renounce; प्रविश्युत्तमयना न परिश्रयजि Mu. 9 17. 3 to except; तुल्यमप्यपि न सन्तुते. -सं 1 to abandon; जायामदोषास्तु न संत्यजामि R. 14. 34. 2 to avoid, shun; Bh. 1. 81. 3 to give up, renounce; Ms. 4. 181. 4 to except; e. g. सत्यम् विक्रमादिवैषम्यम् दुर्जनं B&J. T. 3. 343.

त्यागः 1 Leaving, forsaking, abandoning, deserting, separation; न माता न पिता न स्त्री न पुत्रस्त्यागमर्हति Ms. 8. 319, 9. 78. 2 Giving up, resigning, renouncing; Ms. 1. 112; Bg. 12. 41. 3 Gift, donation, giving away as charity; करे श्लाघ्यस्त्यागः Bh. 2. 65; H. 1. 154; त्यागाय संन्यासीनां K. 1. 17. 4 Liberality, generosity; K. 1. 23. 5 Secretion, excretion. -COMP. -दुत, -शील a. liberal, generous, munificent.

रत्नान्ति a. 1 Leaving, abandoning, giving up, &c. 2 Giving away, donor. 3 Heroic, brave. 4 One who does not look to any reward or result from the performance of ceremonial rites; यस्तु कर्मफलत्यागी सत्याशीत्यभिधीयते Bg. 18. 11.

अप 1. A (वपने, वपिनि) To be ashamed or abashed, be embarrassed; वपते तीर्थानि ररितविह वस्तोद्धृतिविधौ G. L. 28. -WITH अप to turn away or retire through shame; तस्माद्भलेत्येवे Bk. 14. 54; वेना. पवपते साधुसाधुस्तेन तुष्यति Mb.

त्रपा 1 Bashfulness, modesty; मन्द-पापर Git. 12. 2 Shame (in a good or bad sense). 3 A libidinous or unchaste woman. 4 Fame, celebrity. -COMP. निरस्त, हीन a. shameless, impudent. -रंदा a harlot.

सुपिष्ट a. (Superl. of तुष) Highly satisfied.

त्रयीय a. (स्त्री f.) (Compar. of तुष) More satisfied.

त्रयु n. Tin; यदि मणिचयुगे ग्रन्थयते Pt. 1. 75.

त्रयुलं, -व, -त्रयुत् n., -सं Tin.

त्रय्ये Diluted curds.

त्रय a. (स्त्री f.) Triple, three-fold, divided into three parts of three kinds; त्रयी वै विद्या त्रये वसुभिः समानि Sat. Br.; Ms. 1. 23. -त्रं A triad, a group or collection of three; अदेय-माशिलमयेव ध्रुवते शशियमं छत्रयमेव च चामरे R. 3. 16; लोकत्रयं Bg. 11. 20, 43; Ms. 2. 76.

त्रयस्र (Nom. pl. m. of त्रि, entering into comp. with some numerals) Three. -COMP. -चत्वारिंश a. forty-third. -चत्वारिंशत् a. or f. forty-three. -त्रिंश a. thirty-third. -त्रिंशत् a. or f. thirty-three. -द्वय a. 1 thirteenth. 2

having thirteen added; त्रयोदशं सतं 'one hundred and thirteen'. -द्वय a. pl. thirteen. -द्वयम् a. thirteenth. -द्वयी the thirteenth day of a lunar fortnight. -अवतिः f. ninety-three. -पञ्चाशत् f. fifty-three. -विंश a. 1 twenty-third. 2 consisting of twenty-three. -विंशतिः f. twenty-three. -षष्टिः f. sixty-three. -सप्ततिः f. seventy-three.

त्रयी 1 The three Vedas taken collectively (ऋग्यजुः सामानि); त्रयीमयाव विदुः गान्धर्वः नमः K. 1. ती त्रयीवर्जितरा विद्याः परिगणितौ U. 2; Ms. 4. 125. 2 A triad, triplet; त्रयोविंशतः समावेद्यामसौ नरसिंहित्री Si. 2. 3. 3 A matron or married woman whose husband and children are living. 4 Intellect, understanding. -COMP. -तनुः 1 an epithet of the sun; so त्रयीनयः. 2 an epithet of Siva. -वर्गः the duty enjoined by the three Vedas; Bg. 9. 21. -दुःखः a Brāhmaṇa.

त्रस 1. 1 4. P. (त्रसति, त्रसति, त्रसत) 1 To quake, tremble, shako, start with fear. 2 To fear, dread, be afraid of (with abl., sometimes with gen. or instr.); प्रमदनात्त्रसति K. 255; कपेत्त्रासिष्ठानांदात् Bk. 9. 11. 5. 75, 14. 48, 15. 58; Si. 8. 24; Ki. 8. 7. -Caus. To frighten, terrify. -WITH त्रि to be frightened or terrified; त्रिस्तुष्टवहृत्त्रिणीन्द्रोः कटाक्षेः Bh. 1. 9. -सं to fear, be afraid or terrified; Bk. 14. 39. II. 10 U. (त्रसयति न) 1 To go, move. 2 To hold. 3 To take, seize. 4 To oppose, prevent.

त्रस a. Moveable, locomotive. -सः The heart. -सं 1 A wood, forest. 2 Animals. -COMP. -रेणुः an atom, the mote or atom of dust which is seen moving in a sunbeam; cf. जालतरण्ये भावी सूर्ये यद्दृश्यते रजः । त्रयम् तत्त्वमात्राणां त्रसरेणुं प्रचक्षते ॥ Ms. 8. 132; also Y. 1. 361. -अश्रुः A shuttle.

त्रस्तु a. Fearful, trembling, timid; अत्रस्तुभिर्मुक्तुर्न तुरीः R. 14. 47; शीतं सौमिनिजा त्रस्तं सत्रीर्षीं त्रस्तुमेकिकां Bk. 6. 7.

त्रस्त p. p. 1 Frightened, terrified, alarmed; त्रस्तोऽक्षयनकुपयिषोऽलोलुप्तेः Mā. 4. 8. 2 Timid, fearful. 3 Quick, rolling.

त्राण p. p. Protected, guarded, preserved, saved. -त्रं 1 Protection, defence, preservation; आर्तत्राणाय वः शब्दं न प्रहृष्टमपसि S. 1. 11. R. 15. 3. 2 Shelter, help, refuge; Bk. 3. 70.

त्रात p. p. 1 Preserved, saved, protected (p. of त्रै q. v.).

त्रायुष a. (स्त्री f.) Made of tin.

त्रास a. 1 Moveable, moving. 2 Frightening. -सः 1 Fear, terror, alarm; अतः कञ्जकिङ्कणस्य त्रिजालि त्रासादयं नमः Ratn. 2. 3; R. 2. 38, 9. 58. 2 Alarming, frightening. 3 A flaw or defect in a jewel.

त्रासन a. Terrifying, frightening, alarming. -नं The act of frightening or causing alarm.

त्रासित a. Frightened, alarmed, terrified.

त्रि num. a. (declined in pl. only; nom. त्रयः m., तिस्रः f., त्रीणि n.) Three; त एव हि त्रयो लोकास्त एव त्रय आश्रमाः &c. Ms. 2. 299; त्रियतमाभिरुतौ त्रिभुविर्भौ R. 9. 18; श्रीनि वर्णाशुक्षेत्र कुमार्तुमती सती Ms. 9 90. -COMP. -अंशः 1 a three-fold share. 2 a third part. -अक्षः -अक्षकः an epithet of Siva. -अक्षरः 1 the mystic syllable ओम् consisting of three letters; see under अ. 2 a match-maker or बटुक (that word consisting of three syllables). -अंशदं, -अंशदं 1 three strings suspended to either end of a pole for carrying burdens. 2 a sort of collyrium. -अंजलं, -लि three handfuls taken collectively. अधि-ष्ठानः the soul. -अध्वरा, -सार्गणा, -वर्त्मना epithets of the river Ganges (flowing through the three worlds).

-अंशकः (also त्रिवंशक in the same sense, though rarely used in classical literature) 'having three eyes'; N. of Siva; त्रिवंशकं संगमिनं दृष्टुं Ku. 3. 44; जडीकृतस्यैवकवीश्वरेण R. 2. 42, 3. 49. -संज्ञः an epithet of Kubera. -अंशकः an epithet of Pārvaṭi. -अब्द a. three years old. (-ब्दं) three years taken collectively. -अष्टीति a. eighty-third. -अष्टीतिः f. eighty-three. -अष्टय a. twenty-four. -अश्व, -अश्व triangular. (-त्रं) a triangle. -अश्वः a period of three days. -आहितः a. 1 performed or produced in three days. 2 recurring after the third day, tertian (as fever). -अश्वं (तुषं) also three Riks taken collectively; Ms. 8. 106. -ककुह m. 1 N. of the mountain Trikūṭa. 2 N. of Vishṇu or Kṛishṇa. -कर्मन् m. the chief three duties of a Brāhmaṇa, i.e., -sacrifice, study of the Vedas, and making gifts or charity. (-मः) one who engages in these three duties (as a Brāhmaṇa). -कायः N of Buddha. -कालं 1 the three times, i.e., the past, present, and future, or morning, noon and evening. 2 the three tenses (the past, present and future) of a verb. -ज्ञः, -ज्ञः a. omniscient. -कूटः N. of a mountain in Ceylon on the top of which was situated Lankā, the capital of Rāvaṇa; Si. 2. 5. -कुर्वकं a knife with three edges. -कोण a. triangular, forming a triangle. (-त्रः) 1 a triangle. 2 the vulva. -कुर्वकं, -कुर्वकं three bedsteads taken collectively. -वर्णा an aggregate of the three objects of worldly existence; i.e., धर्म, अर्थ and काम; व

बावतेऽस्य विगणः परस्परं Ki. 1. 11; see
त्रिवर्ग below. —गत *a.* 1 tripled. 2
done in three days. —गर्ताः (pl.) 1
N. of a country, also called जलेश्वर in
the north-west of India. 2 the
people or rulers of that country.
—गर्ता *a.* 1 a lascivious woman, a wanton.
—गुण *a.* 1 consisting of threads;
इत्याय मीनं विष्णुं वमार वा Ku. 5. 10. 2
three-times repeated, thrice, treble,
three-fold, triple; सप्त त्र्यंशुविष्णुनाति
तस्य (दिनानि) li. 2. 25. 3 containing
the three Gūpas सन्, रजस् and तमस्.
(—ज) the Pradhāna (in Sān. phil.).
(—जा) 1 Māyā or illusion (in
Vedānta phil.). 2 an epithet of
Durgā. —चक्षुस् *m.* an epithet of
Siva. —चतुर *a.* (pl.) three or four;
गत्वा जयति चतुर्गणि पदानि सीता B. R. 6. 34.
—चत्वारिंश *a.* forty-third. —चत्वारिंशत्
f. forty-three. —जगत् *n.* —जगती the
three worlds, (1) the heaven, atmos-
phere, and the earth; or (2) the
heaven, the earth, and the lower
world. —जटः an epithet of Siva.
—जटा N. of a female demon, one of
the Rākshasa attendants kept by
Rāvana to watch over Sītā, when she
was retained as a captive in the
Asokā-vanikā. She acted very
kindly towards Sītā and induced
her companions to do the same.
—जीवा, —ज्वा the sine of three
signs or 90°, a radius. —जुता
a bow. —जव, —जवन् *a.* pl. three
times nine, *i. e.* 27. —तर्क, —तर्की three
carpenters taken collectively. —दंडं
1 the three staves of a Sannyāsin
(who has resigned the world) tied
together so as to form one. 2 the
triple subjection of thought, word,
and deed. (—त्रः) the state of a reli-
gious ascetic. —द्वित्रि *m.* a religious
mendicant or Sannyāsin who has
renounced all worldly attachments
and who carries three long staves
tied together so as to form one in his
right hand. 2 one who has obtain-
ed command over his mind, speech,
and body (or thought, word, and
deed); cf. बावडोऽथ मनोद्वयः कायदेहस्तथैव
च। यस्मैति निहिता हस्ता निदोति स उच्यते ||
Me. 12. 10. —त्रिंशः (pl.) 1 thirty
2 the thirty-three gods. (—त्रः) a
god, an immortal; Ku. 3. 1. —अंशुकाः
आयुधं Indra's thunderbolt, R. 9.
54. —अधिपः, ईश्वरः, पतिः epithets of
Indra. —अयस्कः an epithet of Vishnu.
—अरिः a demon. —आचार्यः an epithet
of Brihaspati. —आलयः, —आवासः 1
heaven, 2 the Mountain Meru,
—आहारः 'the food of Gods'. —असुः an
epithet of Brihaspati. —भोवः a kind
of insect; (cf. इक्षोवः); अहो विदुःशोप-
माये क्रावत्किमिव कृष्णवर्जं R. 11. 42.

—मंजरी the holy basil. —वधू, —वनिता
An Apsaras or heavenly damsel;
कलासस्य विदुःशवनिताद्वयंम्यातिथिः स्वाः Me.
58. —वर्मेन् the sky. —दिनं three days
collectively. —दिवं 1 the heaven;
विमलेष्वेव विदिवस्य मार्गः Ku. 1. 28; S. 7. 3.
2 sky, atmosphere. 3 happiness.
—अधीशः; ईशः 1 an epithet of Indra.
2 a god. —उज्ज्वर the Ganges. —ओकास्
m. a god. —दुष् *m.* an epithet of Siva.
—दोषं vitiation or derangement of the
three humours of the body; *i. e.* वात,
पित्त and कफ. —धारा the Ganges. —गवन्
(नयनः), —नेत्रः, —लोचनः epithets of
Siva; R. 3. 66; Ku. 3. 66, 5. 72.
—नवत *a.* ninety-third. —नवतिः *f.*
ninety-three. —पंच *a.* three-fold five,
i. e. fifteen. —पंचाश *a.* fifty-third.
—पंचाशत् *f.* fifty-three. —पटुः glass
(काच). —पताकः 1 the hand with three
fingers stretched out or erect. 2 the
forehead marked naturally with
three horizontal lines. —पत्रकं the
Palāsa tree. —पथं 1 the three paths
taken collectively; *i. e.* the sky,
atmosphere, and the earth, or the
sky, earth and the lower world. 2 a
place where three roads meet. —गङ्गा
an epithet of the Ganges; धृतसप्तविंशतिपथ-
मभितः स तमसरोहं पुरुषतुल्यः Ki. 6. 1;
Amaru. 99. —पद्मे, —पद्मिका a tripod.
—पद्मी 1 the girth of an elephant;
नायसकरिणां त्रैवं त्रिपदीच्छेदिनामि R. 4. 48.
2 the Gāyatri metre. 3 a tripod. 4
the plant गोधापधी. —पर्णः the Kimsuka
tree. —पाद् *a.* 1 having three feet. 2
consisting of three parts, having
three-fourths; R. 15. 96. 3 trinomial.
(—*m.*) an epithet of Vishnu in his
dwarf incarnation. —पुट *a.* triangular
(—टः) 1 an arrow. 2 the palm of the
hand. 3 a cubit. 4 a bank or shore.
—पुटकः a triangle. पुटान् an epithet of
Durgā. —पुंङ्क, पुंङ्कः a mark on the
forehead consisting of three lines
made with cowdung, ashes, sandal &c.
—पुरं 1 a collection of three cities. 2
the three cities of gold, silver, and
iron in the sky, air and earth built
for demons by Maya; (these cities
were burnt down, along with the
demons inhabiting them, by Siva at
the request of the gods); Ku. 7. 48;
Amaru. 2; Me. 56; Bh. 2. 123; (—रः)
N. of a demon or demons presiding
over these cities. —अंशुकः, अरिः, इन्द्रः,
दुहन्, द्विर् *m.* इन्द्रः &c. epithets of
Siva; Bh. 2. 123; R. 17. 14. —दाहः
burning of the three cities; Ki. 5. 14
(—रि) 1 N. of a place near Jabbalpura
formerly capital of the kings of
Chedi. 2 N. of a country. —पौरव *a.*
belonging to, or extending over,
three generations of men. —पशुन् an
elephant in rut. —फला the three

myrubalans taken collectively (Mar.
हिरडा, बहडा and आंवळकडी). —बलिः, —बली,
—बलिः, —बली *f.* the three folds of
skin above the navel of a woman
(regarded as a mark of beauty);
शामोदरोपरिलसन्निधिललितानां Bh. 1. 93, 81;
cf. Ku. 1. 39. —भङ्गं copulation, sexual
union, cohabitation. —भुजं a triangle.
—भुवनं the three worlds; पुण्यं यथाश्रियुवन-
शरायाम् चंडीश्वरस्य Me. 33; Bh. 1. 99.
—भूतः a palace with three floors.
—नार्गी the Ganges; Ku. 1. 28. —सुकुटः
the Trikūta mountain. —सुखः an
epithet of Buddha. —मूर्तिः the united
form of Brahma, Vishnu, and
Mahesa, the Hindu triad; Ku. 2. 4.
—यष्टिः a necklace of three strings.
—यामा night (consisting of 3 watches
or praharas, the first and last half
prahara being excluded); संक्षिप्तं क्षण
इव कथं दीर्घतया विद्याम Me. 108. Ku. 7.
21, 26; R. 9 70 V. 3. 22. —योनिः a
law-suit (in which a person engages
from anger, covetousness, or in-
fatuation). रात्रं a period of three
nights. —रेखः a conch-shell. —त्रिंश *a.*
having three genders, *i. e.* an
adjective. (—यः) the country called
Telanga. (—गी) the three genders
taken collectively. —लोकं the three
worlds. —ईशः the sun. —नाथः 'lord of
the three worlds', an epithet of 1
Indra; R. 3. 45. 2 of Siva; Ku. 5. 77.
(—की) the three worlds taken col-
lectively, the universe; सत्यमेव त्रिलोकी-
चरिति हरश्चिन्मूर्तिर्निच्छिद्यतां Bh. 3. 95;
Sānti. 4. 22. —वर्गः 1 the three objects
of worldly existence; *i. e.* धर्म, अर्थ,
and काम; Ku. 5. 38. 2 the three states
of loss, stability, and increase; क्षयः
स्थानं च बुद्धिश्च त्रिवर्गो नीतिवेदिनां Ak. —वर्णकं
the first three of the four castes of
Hindus taken collectively. —वारं *ind.*
three times, thrice. —विक्रमः Vishnu
in his fifth or dwarf incarnation.
—विद्यः a Brāhmana versed in the three
Vedas. —विध *a.* of three kinds, three-
fold. —विष्टयः, —विष्टयं the world of Indra,
heaven; विष्टयस्त्वेव पतिं जयंतः R. 6. 78.
—सह *m.* a god. —वेदिः, —वर्ग *f.* the place
near Prayāga where the Ganges
joins the Yamunā and receives under
ground the Sarasvatī. —वेदः a
Brāhmana versed in the three Vedas.
—संकुः 1 N. of a celebrated king of
the Solar race, king of Ayodhyā and
father of Harisenaandra. [He was
a wise, pious and just king, but his
chief fault was that he loved his person
to an inordinate degree. Desiring to
celebrate a sacrifice by virtue of which
he could go up to heaven in his mortal
body, he requested his family-priest
Vasishtha to officiate for him; but being
refused he next requested his hundred
sons who also rejected his absurd pro-

posal. He, therefore, called them cowardly and impotent, and was in return for these insults cursed and degraded by them to be a *Chandala*. While he was in this wretched condition, Visvāmītra, whose family Trisanku had in times of famine laid under deep obligations, undertook to celebrate the sacrifice, and invited all the gods to be present. They, however, declined; whereupon the enraged Visvāmītra by his own power lifted up Trisanku to the skies with his cherished mortal body. He began to soar higher till his head struck against the vault of of the heaven, when he was hurled down headforemost by Indra and the other gods. The mighty Visvāmītra, however arrested him in his downward course, saying 'Stay Trisanku,' and the unfortunate monarch remained suspended with his head towards the earth as a constellation in the southern hemisphere. Hence the well known proverb; त्रिशङ्कु-वानरा विह S. 2] 2 the Chātaka bird. 3 a cat. 4 a grass-hopper. 5 a fire-fly 'जः' an epithet of Harischandra. 'सवित्र' m. an epithet of Visvāmītra. -सत a. three hundred. (-तं) one hundred and three. 2 three hundred -शिखं 1 a trident. 2 a crown or crest (with three points). -शिरस् m. N. of a demon killed by Īlāma. -शूलं a trident. -शंकः, शरिन् m. an epithet of Śiva. -शूलिन् m. an epithet of Śiva. -शृंगः the Trikuta mountain. -षष्टिः f. sixty-three. -संख्ये, -संख्यी the three periods of the day; i. e. dawn, noon, and sunset. -संख्ये ind. at the time of the three Sandhyās. -सप्त a. seventy third. -सप्ततिः seventy-three. सप्त-सप्त a. pl. three times 7, i. e. 27. -साम्ये equilibrium of the three (qualities). -स्थली the three sacred places, काशी, गया and गया. -स्रोतस् f. an epithet of the Ganges; त्रिस्रोतस् वहनि शो यमनप्रतिष्ठा S. 7. 6; R. 10. 63; Ku. 7. 15. -सीध, -हल्य a. ploughed thrice (as a field). -हायण a. three years old.

त्रिंश a. (श्री) Thirtieth. 2 Joined with thirty; e. g. त्रिंशं सत one hundred and thirty. 3 Consisting of thirty.

त्रिंशक a. 1 Consisting of thirty. 2 Bought for or worth thirty.

त्रिंशत् f. Thirty. -Comp. -पत्रं a lotus opening at moonrise.

त्रिंशत्क An aggregate of thirty.

त्रिंशतिः f. Thirty.

त्रिक a. 1 Triple, three-fold. 2 Forming a triad. 3 Three per cent. -क 1 A triad. 2 A place where three roads meet. 3 The lower part of the spine, the part about the hips; त्रिके श्युनता Pt. 1. 190. कश्चिद्विषुवदभिन्नहारा R. 6. 16. 4 The part between the shoulderblades. 5 The three spices. का A contrivance for raising water

(like a wheel) over which passes the rope of the bucket.

त्रितय a. (त्री f.) Consisting of three parts, three-fold. -य A triad, a group of three; अद्वाविं विधिं त्रितयं तत्समायतं S. 7. 29; R. 8. 78; Y. 3. 266.

त्रिधा ind. In three ways or in three parts; Ku. 7. 44; Rg. 18. 19.

त्रिस् ind. Thrice, three times.

वृद्ध 4. 6. P. (वृद्धि, वृद्धि, वृद्धि) To tear, break, fall asunder, snap, be alipt (fig. also); गृद्धगल्लुद्धदिल्लिगल्लरं Bh. 3. 8; 1. 96; अय ते बाणोवस्वदित इव मुक्तामणिसरः U. 1. 29.

वृद्धिः, -वी f. 1 Cutting, breaking, tearing. 2 A small part, an atom. 3 A very minute space of time equal to $\frac{1}{3}$ of a *Kṣhāṇa* or $\frac{1}{3}$ of a *Lava*. 4 Doubt, uncertainty. 5 Loss, destruction. 6 Small cardamoms (the plant).

त्रेता 1 A triad, triplet. 2 The three sacred fires taken collectively; Ms. 2. 231; R. 13. 57. 3 A particular throw at dice, a cast of three or trey; त्रेताहृतसर्वस्वः Mk. 2. 8. 4 The second of the four Yugas of the Hindus; see युग.

त्रेधा ind. Trebly, in three ways or parts; त्रेके सत्वेवाख्यायत Sat. Br. (नमः) तुभ्यं त्रेधा स्थितास्मि R. 10. 16.

त्रे 1 A. (त्राते, त्रात or त्राण) To protect, preserve, rescue or save from, defend from (usually with 'abl. '); कृतादिभ्यः त्रायत इत्युदात्तः सुत्रस्य शब्दो युवनेषु च R. 2. 53; Bg. 2. 40; Ms. 9. 138; Bk. 5. 54; 15. 120. -WITH परि to save &c.; परित्रायस्व, परित्रायस्व (in dramas).

त्रैकालिक a. (त्री f.) Relating to the three times; i. e. past, present, and future.

त्रैकाल्ये The three times-past, present and future.

त्रैगुणिक a. Triple, three-fold.

त्रैगुण्ये 1 The state of consisting of three threads, qualities &c. 2 Triplidity. 3 The three Gunas or properties (सत्, रज्ज् and तमस्) taken collectively; त्रैगुण्योद्धवमन लोचनं नानासं इत्यने M. 1. 4.

त्रैपुरः 1 The Tripura country. 2 A ruler or inhabitant of that country.

त्रैमातुरः An epithet of Lakṣmaṇa.

त्रैमासिक a. (त्री f.) 1 Three months old. 2 Lasting for or occurring every three months. 3 Quarterly.

त्रैमासिकं The rule of three (in math.).

त्रैलोक्ये The three worlds taken collectively; R. 10. 53.

त्रैवर्णिक a. (त्री f.) Relating to the first three castes.

त्रैविक्रम a. Belonging to Trivikrama or Viṣṇu; R. 7. 35.

त्रैविद्यं 1 The three Vedas. 2 The study of the three Vedas. 3 The

three sciences. -द्यः A Brāhmaṇa versed in the three Vedas; Rg. 9. 20, त्रैविद्यः, त्रैविद्येयः A god.

त्रैशंकवः An epithet of Harischandra, son of Trisanku.

त्रोटकं A species of drama;—नवाष्टन-पञ्चाके दिव्यमनुसंधयः । त्रोटकं नाम त्र्याहुः त्रयकं सविद्यकं S. D. 540; e. g. Kālī-dāsa's Vikramorvasiyam.

त्रोदिः f. A bill, beak. -Comp. -हस्तः a bird.

त्रोचं A goad.

त्वक्ष् 1. P. (त्वक्षति, त्वष्ट) To pare, hew, peel.

त्वक्कारः Addressing disrespectfully with a 'thou', theeing and thouing.

त्वग 1. P. (त्वगति) 1 To go, move. 2 To jump, gallop. 3 To tremble.

त्वच् f. 1 Skin (of men, serpents &c.) 2 Hide (as of a cow, deer &c.) R. 3. 31. 3 Bark, rind; Ku. 1. 7; R. 2. 37, 17. 12. 4 Any cover or coating. 5 The sense of touch. -Comp.

-अंकुरः horripilation. -इन्द्रियं the organ of touch. -कंदुरः a sore. -गंधः the orange. -छेदः a skin-wound, scratch, bruise. -जं 1 blood. 2 hair (on the body). -तरंगकः a wrinkle.

-त्रं an armour; त्वक्त्रं वाचकत्रे वरं Bk. 14. 94. -दोषः disease of the skin, leprosy. -पारुष्यं roughness of the skin.

-पुष्यः horripilation. -सारः (त्वक्षि-सारः) a bamboo; त्वक्षसारप्रपरिपूरणलक्ष्मणीति Si. 4. 61. -सुगंधः an orange.

त्वक्त्र see त्वच्.

त्वदीय a. Thy, thine, your, yours; R. 3. 50.

त्वद् A form of the second personal pronoun occurring as the first member of some compounds; e. g. त्वद्भीन, त्वन्मादृश्यं &c.

त्वद्विध a. Like thee or you.

त्वर 1 A. (त्वरत, त्वरित) To hurry, make haste, move with speed, do anything quickly; भवान्मुद्वर्ध त्वरा M. 2; नानुनेतुमन्ताः स त्वरे R. 19. 38.

-Caus. (त्वरयति) To cause to hasten, expediate, urge forward.

त्वर, त्वरिः f. Haste, hurry, speed; श्रेयस्मेन कृतत्वा सहभवा व्यावर्तमाना हिवा Ratn. 1. 2.

त्वरित a. quick, swift, speedy. -तं Despatch, haste. -ind. Quickly, fast, speedily, hastily.

त्वष्टृ m. 1 A carpenter, builder, workman. 2 Viśvakarman, the architect of the gods. [Twashtri is the Vulcan of the Hindu mythology. He had a son named Trisiras and a daughter called संज्ञा, who was given in marriage to the sun. But she was unable to bear the severe light of her husband, and therefore Twashtri mounted the sun upon his lathe and carefully skinned off a part of his bright disc; (cf. R. 6. 32; आनय चक्रमभिमुखं ते तारुण्यं यन्मोहिनिने

विमाति). The part trimmed off is said to have been used by him in forming the discus of Vishnu, the Trisula of Siva, and some other weapons of the gods.

स्वाङ्ग, स्वाङ्ग (स्त्री f.) a. Similar to thee or you, of thy kind; Me. 69.

स्वि 1 U. (स्विति-ते) To shine,

glitter, sparkle, blaze.

स्वि f. 1 Light, lustre, splendour, brillianee; चण्डिकास्त्रियवर्णितं पुरा Si. 1. 3, 9. 13; R. 4. 76; Ratn. 1. 18 2 Beauty. 3 Authority, weight. 4 Wish, desire. 5 Custom, practice. 6 Violence. 7 Speech. Comp. -ईशः,

also त्रिधापतिः the sun.

स्विः A ray of light.

स्वः 1 Any creeping animal. 2 The hilt or handle of a sword or any other weapon; मृगयामि मलयकोतस्तस्मात् सद्यगेन Ve. 3; स्वरूपदेशाद्वार्जितांगः Ki. 17. 58; R. 18. 48.

य.

यः A mountain. -यं 1 Protection, preservation. 2 Terror, fear. 3 Auspiciousness.

यु 6. P. (युति) 1 To cover, screen. 2 To hide or conceal.

युक्ने Covering, wrapping up.

युक्तरः The sound युत् made in spitting.

युर् 1 P. (युति) To hurt, injure.

युक्तरः, युक्तरः The sound युत् made in spitting.

ये ये ind. The imitative sound of a musical instrument.

द.

द a. (At the end of comp.), Giving, granting, producing, causing, cutting off, destroying, removing; as धनद, अन्नद, गद, तोयद, अन्नलद &c. -दः 1 A gift, donation. 2 A mountain. -द्वे A wife. -दा 1 Heat. 2 Repentance.

दंष्ट्र 1 P. (दंष्ट्रति, दष्टि, दिष्टि) To bite, sting; Bk. 15. 4, 16. 19; मृगालिका अदंष्ट्र K. 32 ate, browsed. -WITH उप to eat anything as a condiment; मूलकनोपदंष्ट्र अंके Sk. -सं 1 to bite, sting; संदंष्ट्रपरप्लवतः Amaru. 32. 2 to stick or adhere closely, cling; उरसा संदंष्ट्रपरप्लवतः S. 7. 11, 3. 18; संदंष्ट्रवस्त्रेण बलानिर्वेषु R. 16. 65, 48.

दंष्ट्रा 1 Biting, stinging; मृगं विदेहि मयि निदंष्ट्रं वंशं Git. 10. 2 The sting of a snake. 3 A bite, the spot bitten; उरो दंष्ट्रस्य दाहो वा M. 4. 4. 4 Cutting, tearing. 5 A gad-fly; R. 2. 5; Ms. 1. 40; Y. 3. 215. 6 A flaw, fault, defect (in a jewel). 7 A tooth. 8 Pungency. 9 An armour. 10 A joint, limb. -COMP. -भीरुः a buffalo.

दंष्ट्रकः 1 A dog. 2 A gadfly. 3 A fly.

दंष्ट्रान् 1 The act of biting or stinging; c. g. दंष्ट्रा दंष्ट्रैः कांतं दासं कुर्वति नैषिपिः S. D. 2 An armour, mail; Si. 17. 21.

दंष्ट्रित a. 1 Bitten. 2 Mailed, furnished with an armour.

दंष्ट्रित m. See दंष्ट्रक.

दंष्ट्री A small gadfly.

दंष्ट्रा A large tooth, tusk, fang; प्रसह मणिमूलेन्यकरवक्त्रं दंष्ट्रां कुरात् Bk. 2. 4; R. 2. 46; दंष्ट्राभ्यां सुगन्धामपिपत्य इव व्यक्तमावालेषा । नक्षत्राभ्यां संहते शुचर नृपतयस्त्राशः सार्वभौमाः ॥ Mu. 3. 22. -COMP. -अक्षः, -आक्षुधः a wild boar. -कराल a.

having terrible tusks. -विषः a kind of snake.

दंष्ट्राल a. Having large tusks.

दंष्ट्रिका-दंष्ट्रा q. v.

दंष्ट्रित m. 1 A wild boar. 2 A snake. 3 A hyena.

दक्ष a. 1 Able, competent, expert, clever, skilful; नात्रे च दक्षा वयं Ratn. 1. 6; तेन स्थिते दोग्धरि दोहदक्षे Ku. 1. 72; R. 12. 11. 2 Fit, suitable. 3 Ready, careful, attentive, prompt; Y. 1. 76. 4 Upright, honest -ज्ञः 1 N. of a celebrated Prajāpati. [He was one of the ten sons of Brahma, being born from his right thumb, and was the chief of the patriarchs of mankind. He is said to have had many daughters, 27 of whom became the wives of the moon, thus forming the 27 lunar mansions, and 13 the wives of Kasyapa. At one time Daksha celebrated a great sacrifice, but did not invite his daughter Sati nor husband Siva—the chief of the gods. Sati, however, went to the sacrifice, but being greatly insulted threw herself into fire and perished; cf. Ku. 1. 21. When Siva heard this, he was very much provoked, and, according to one account, himself went to the sacrifice, completely destroyed it and pursued Daksha, who assumed the form of a deer, and at last decapitated him. But Siva is said to have afterwards restored him to life, and he thenceforward acknowledged the god's supremacy. According to another account, Siva, when provoked, tore off a hair from his matted hair and dashed it with great force against the ground, when lo! a powerful demon started up and awaited his orders. He was told to go and destroy Daksha's sacrifice; whereupon the mighty demon attended by several demigods

went to the sacrifice, routed the gods and priests, and, according to one account, behended Daksha himself.] 2 A cock. 3 Fire. 4 The bull of Siva. 5 A lover attached to many mistresses. 6 An epithet of Siva. 7 Mental power, ability, capacity. -COMP. -अक्षरध्वंसकः, -कतुध्वंसिन् m. epithets of Siva. -कन्या, -जा, -समवा 1 an epithet of Durgā. 2 a lunar mansion. -सुतः a god.

दक्षीणः 1 A vulture. 2 An epithet of Garuda.

दक्षिण a. 1-Able, skilful, dexterous, competent, clever. 2 Right (opp. वाम). 3 Situated on the right side. 4 South, southern; as in दक्षिणवारः, दक्षिणदिक्. 5 Situated to the south. 6 Sincere, straight-forward, honest, impartial. 7 Pleasing, amiable. 8 Courteous, civil. 9 Compliant, submissive. 10 Dependent. -जः 1 The right hand or arm. 2 A civil or courteous person, applied in poetic composition to a lover who professes attachment to one mistress, while his heart has been entirely taken up by another. 2 An epithet of Siva or Vishnu. -COMP. -अग्निः the southern fire, the sacred fire placed southwards; also called अग्निहोत्रपवन q. v. -अक्ष a. pointing to the south. -अक्षलः the southern mountain; i. e. Malaya. -अभिमुख a. facing the south, directed towards the south. -अयने the sun's progress south of the equator, the half year in which the sun moves from the north to the south, the winter solstice. -अयः 1 the right hand. 2 the right or southern side. -आचार a. 1 honest, well-behaved. 2 a worshipper of Sakti according to

the right hand (or purer) ritual. -आज्ञा the south. 'पतिः an epithet of Yama. -दक्षर *a.* 1 left (as hand or foot); Ku. 4. 19. 2 northern. (-रा) the north. -उत्तर *a.* turned or lying to the south and the north. 'वृत्ते the meridian line.' -पश्चात् *ind.* to the south-west. -पश्चिम *a.* south-western. (-मर) the south-west. -पूर्व-पश्चिम *a.* south-east. -पूर्व, -पश्चिम the south-eastern quarter. -समुद्रः the southern ocean. -रथः *m.* charioteer.

दक्षिणतः *ind.* 1 From the right or south. 2 To the right hand. 3 To the south or southward (with gen.).

दक्षिणा *ind.* 1 On the right or south of 2 In the southern direction (with abl.). -णा 1 A present or gift to Brāhmanas (at the completion of a religious rite, such as a sacrifice). 2 Dakṣiṇā regarded as a daughter of Prajāpati and as the wife of Sacrifice personified; पत्नी सुदक्षिणेत्यासी-द्वारसेव दक्षिणा R. 1. 31. 3 A gift, offering or donation in general, fee, remuneration; प्राणदक्षिणा, गुरुदक्षिणा &c. 4 A good milchcow, prolific cow. 5 The south. 6 The southern country, the Deccan -Comp. -अर्ह *a.* deserving or worthy of a gift. -आवर्त *a.* 1 curved to the right. 2 turned towards the south. -कालः the time of receiving Dakṣiṇā. -पयः the southern part of India, the south or Deccan; असि दक्षिणापथे विदर्भे पञ्चपुरं नाम नगं Mā. 1. -प्रण *a.* inclining to the south.

दक्षिणाह *ind.* 1 Far on the right. 2 Far in the south, to the south of (with abl.); दक्षिणाहि ग्रामात् Sk.

दक्षिणीय, दक्षिण्य *a.* Worthy of or deserving a sacrificial gift, such as a Brāhmaṇa.

दक्षिणे *ind.* On the right side of (with acc. or gen.); दक्षिणेन वृक्षवाटिका-मालाय इव अयत्ते S. 1 दक्षिणेन ग्रामस्य &c.

दग्ध *p. p.* 1 Burnt, consumed by fire. 2 (Fig.) Consumed by grief, tormented, distressed. 3 Famished. 4 Inauspicious. 5 Dry, tasteless, insipid. 6 Wretched, accursed, vile (used as a term of abuse before a word); नाद्यापि मे दग्धदेहः पतति U. 4; अस्य दग्धोदरस्यार्थे कः कुर्वीत्यतर्कं मत् H. 1. 68; 80 दग्धजठरस्यार्थे Bh. 3. 8.

दग्धिका Scorched rice.

द्वय *a.* (स्त्री *f.*) A termination added to nouns in the sense of 'reaching to', 'as high or deep as'; ऊरुदन्तेन पयोदीर्घे K. 310; कीलालव्यतिकरयुक्तद्वयपङ्कः (मार्गः) Mā. 3. 17, 5. 14, Y. 2. 108.

दंड 10 U. (दंडति-ने, दंडित) To punish, fine, chastise; (this is one of the 16 roots that govern two accusatives); तान सवर्णं च दंडयेत् Ms.

9. 234, 8. 123; Y. 2. 269; स्थिते दंड-यता दंडवान् R. 1. 25.

दंडः-डं 1 A stick, staff, rod, mace, club, cudgel; पन्तु शिरस्यकोटं यमदंड इवैव भुजः Mā. 5. 31; काष्ठदंडः 2 The sceptre of a king, the rod as a symbol of authority and punishment; आज्ञादंड S. 5. 8. 3 The staff given to a twice-born man at the time of investiture with the sacred thread; cf. Ms. 2. 45-47. 4 The staff of a संन्यासिन् or ascetic. 5 The trunk of an elephant. 6 The stem or stalk: as of a lotus; tree &c.; the handle as of an umbrella; ब्रह्मांडदंडः &c. Dk. 1 (opening verse); राज्यं स्वहस्तपूतदंडमिवात्मनः S. 5. 6; Ku. 7. 89; so कमलदंड &c. 7 The oar of a boat. 8 A churning stick. 9 Fine; Ms. 8. 341, 9. 229; Y. 2. 237. 10 Chastisement, corporal punishment, punishment in general; यथापराधदंडानां R. 1. 6; एवं राजापथ्यकारिषु तीक्ष्णदंडो राजा Mu. 1; दंडं दंडेषु पातयन् Ms. 8. 126; कुतदंडः स्वयं राजा लेभे शूद्रः सर्वा गतिं R. 15. 53. 11 Imprisonment. 12 Attack, assault, violence, punishment, the last of the four expedients; see उपपत्ति; Ms. 7. 109; Si. 2. 54. 13 An army; तस्य दंडवतो दंडः स्वदेहाय व्यभिच्यत R. 17. 62; Ms. 7. 65, 9. 294; Ki. 2. 12. 14 A form of military array. 15 Subjection, control, restraint; बाण्डोऽथ मनोदंडः कायदंडस्यैव च । यस्मिन्नेतिहा वृद्धौ विंशतिं स उच्यते Ms. 12. 10. 16 A measure of length equal to 4 Hastas. 17 The penis. 18 Pride. 19 The body. 20 An epithet of Yama. 21 N. of Vishnu. 22 N. of Siva. 23 An attendant on the sun. 24 A horse; (said to be *m.* only in the last five senses). -Comp. -अविनं 1 staff and hide (as outer badges of devotion). 2 (fig.) hypocrisy, deceit. -अधिपः a chief magistrate. -अनीकः a detachment or division of an army; तव हतवतो दंडानि किं विदुर्मरणेः श्रियं M. 5. 2. -अपुन्याय see under न्याय. -अर्ह *a.* fit to be chastised, deserving punishment. -अलसिका cholera. -आज्ञा judicial sentence. -आहार्त butter-milk -कर्म्मन् *n.* infliction of punishment, chastisement. -काकः a raven. -काष्ठः a wooden club or staff. -ग्रहणं assumption of the staff of an ascetic or pilgrim, becoming a mendicant. -छद्वन् a room in which utensils of various kinds are kept. -दक्का a kind of drum. -दासः one who has become a slave from non-payment of a debt. -देवकुलं a court of justice. -धर, -धार *a.* 1 carrying a staff, staff-bearer. 2 punishing, chastising; U. 2. 10 (-रः) 1 a king; अमरुदं मरुदं चरान्वयं R. 9. 3. 2 N. of Yama. 3 the judge, supreme magistrate. -नायकः a judge,

a head police officer, a magistrate. 2 the leader of an army, a general. -नीतिः *f.* 1 administration of justice, judicature. 2 the system of civil and military administration, the science of politics, polity; R. 13. 46. -नेतु *m.* a king. -पातः 1 falling of a stick. 2 infliction of punishment. -पः a king. -पाञ्चलः a porter, door-keeper. -पाणिः an epithet of Yama. -पातनं infliction of punishment, chastisement. -पारुष्यं 1 assault, violence. 2 hard or cruel infliction of punishment. -पालः, -पालकः 1 a head magistrate. 2 a door-keeper, porter. -पोषः a strainer furnished with a handle. -प्रणामः 1 bowing without bending the body, (keeping it erect like a stick). 2 falling flat or prostrate on the ground. -बालयिः an elephant. -भंगः non-execution of a sentence. -भुत् *m.* 1 a potter. 2 an epithet of Yama. -भ्राण (न) वः 1 a staff-bearer. 2 an ascetic bearing a staff. -मार्गः a principal road, highway. -यात्रा 1 a solemn procession (particularly bridal). 2 warlike expedition, conquest (of a region). -यामः 1 an epithet of Yama. 2 of Agastya. 3 a day. -वादिन्, -वासिन् a door-keeper, warder. -वाहिन् *m.* a police officer. -विधिः 1 rule of punishment. 2 criminal law. -विप्लवः the post to which the string of a churning stick is fastened. -व्यूहः a particular form of arranging troops, arranging them in columns. -सार्धं the science of inflicting punishment; criminal law. -हरतः 1 a door-keeper, warder, porter. 2 an epithet of Yama.

दंडकः 1 A stick, staff &c. 2 A line, row. 3 N. of a metre; see App. -कः, -का, -कं N. of a celebrated district in the Deccan situated between the rivers Narmadā and Godāvarī, (it was a vast region, said to be tenantless in the time of Rāma); प्राप्ताणि दुःस्वामिनि दंडके R. 14. 25; किं नाम दंडकेयं U. 2; कयोध्यायः पुनरुपगमो दंडकायां वने वः U. 2. 13, 14, 15.

दंडने Punishing, chastising, fining. दंडादंडि *ind.* 'Stick against stick', fighting with sticks and slaves, cudgelling.

दंडारः 1 A carriage. 2 A potter's wheel. 3 A raft, boat. 4 An elephant in rut.

दंडिकः A staff-bearer, a mace-bearer.

दंडिका 1 A stick. 2 A row, line, series. 3 A string of pearls, a necklace. 4 A rope.

दंडिन् *m.* 1 A Brāhmaṇa of the fourth order, a Sannyāsin. 2 A

doorkeeper, porter. 3 An oarsman. 4 A Jaina ascetic. 5 An epithet of Yama. 6 A king. 7 N. of a poet, author of Kāvyaḍarsa, and Dasakumāracharita; जति जगति बाल्मीके कवि-रित्यभिधासभवत् । कवी इति ततो व्यासे कवयस्त्वयि इति ॥ Udb.

दन् *m.* A tooth (A word optionally substituted for दंत in all the case-forms after the acc. dual. It has no form; for the first five inflections). -COMP. -छदः (दच्छदः) a lip.

दन्त *p. p.* 1 Given, given away, presented. 2 Made over, delivered, assigned. 3 Placed, stretched forth; see दन्तः. 4 One of the twelve kinds of sons in Hindu law; (also called दत्तिम); माता पिता वा द्यातां यमद्विः पुत्रमापदि । सदा प्रीतिसमुक्तं स ज्ञेयो दत्तिमः पुत्रः ॥ Ms. 9. 168. 2 A title added to the names of Vaisyas; cf. the quotation under दन्तः. 3 N. of a son of Atri and Anasūyā; see दत्तात्रेय below. -तं Gift, donation. -COMP. -अनपकमन्, अपद-लिक non-delivery or resumption of gifts, one of the 18 titles of Hindu law. -अवधान *a.* attentive. -आत्रेयः N. of a sage, son of Atri and Anasūyā, considered as an incarnation of Brahmā, Vishnu and Mahesha. आदर *a.* 1 showing respect, respectful, 2 treated with respect -शुल्का a bride for whom a dowry has been paid. -हस्त *a.* having a hand given for support, supported by the hand of; शम्भवा दत्तहस्ता Ms. 60. leaning on Sambhus arm; स कामरूपेभ्यश्च दत्तहस्तः R. 7. 17; (fig.) being given a helping hand, supported, aided, assisted; देवेनेत्येव दत्तहस्ता-बलेन Ratn. 1. 8; बाया लेदं कृशम्याः अचि-रमवधेदेव दत्तहस्ता करोति Ve. 2. 21.

दत्तकः An adopted son; Y. 2. 130; see दत्त above.

दत् 1 A (दत्ते) To give, offer.

दद *a.* Giving, offering.

ददन् Gift, donation.

दध् 1 A (दधते) 1 To hold. 2 To retain, possess. 3 To give, present.

दधि *n.* 1 Coagulated milk, thick sour milk; क्षीरं दधिमवेन परिणमते S. B; दधोदन् &c. 2 Turpentine. 3 A garment. -COMP. -अजं, अजदन् boiled rice mixed with दधि. -उत्तरं, उत्तरकं -ग the skim of curdled milk, whey. -उदः, उदकः the ocean of coagulated milk. -कू-श्चिका mixture of boiled and coagulated milk. -चारा a churning stick. -जं fresh butter. -कलः the wood-apple (कपिल). -मेधः, वारि *n.* whey. -मघनं churning coagulated milk. -मोणः a monkey. -सक्तु *m. pl.* barley-meal mixed with coagulated milk. -सारः, सनेहः fresh butter. -स्वेदः butter-milk. दधित्यः The wood-apple (कपिल).

दधीचः N. of a celebrated sage, who became ready to die and offered his bones to the gods; with these bones the architect of the gods made a thunderbolt with which Indra defeated Vritra and other demons. -COMP. अस्त्रि *n.* 1 the thunderbolt of Indra. 2 a diamond.

दधुः *f.* N. of one of the daughters of Dakṣa given in marriage to Kasyapa and mother of the Dānavas.

-COMP. -जः, -पुत्रः, -सम्भवः, -सुतः a demon. -अरिः, -द्वि *m.* a god.

दंतः 1 A tooth, tusk, fang (as of serpents, beasts &c.); दन्तस्य यदि किंचि-दपि दंतलविकौमुदी इति द्रनिमिरमनिबेरं Git. 10; सर्वदंतः बराहो &c. 2 An elephant's tusk, ivory; पांचालिका Māl. 10.5. 3 The point of an arrow. 4 The peak of a mountain 5 A bower, an harbour (कुंज). -COMP. -अग्रं the point of a tooth. -अंतरं the space between the teeth. -उद्देदः dentition. -उल्लुखलिकः. -खलिन *m.* one who uses his teeth for a mortar, (grinding grain to be eaten between his teeth), an anchorite; cf. Ms. 6. 17. -कर्षणः a lime or citron tree. -कारः an artist who works in ivory. -काष्ठं a piece of stick or twig used as a toothbrush. -कुरः fight.

-ग्रहिन *a.* injuring the teeth, causing them to decay. -घर्षः chattering or grinding the teeth. -चालः looseness of the teeth. -छदः a lip; बर्वाखदरद्वी-कृतकृती दंतच्छदम् पीडयन् Bh. 1. 43; Ra. 4. 12. -जात *a.* (a child) that is teething. -जाह the root of a tooth.

-धावनं 1 cleaning or washing the teeth 2 a tooth-brush. (-नः) 1 the Bakula tree. 2 the Khadira tree. -पद्मं a sort of ear-ornament; R. 6. 17; Ku. 7. 23 (often used in Kādambari).

-पद्मकं 1 an ear-ornament. 2 a Kunda flower. -पत्रिका 1 an ear-ornament; Si. 1. 60. 2 Kunda. -पवन 1 a tooth-brush. 2 cleaning or washing the teeth. -पातः falling out of the teeth. -पाली 1 the point of tooth. 2 gum.

-पुष्पं 1 the Kunda flower. 2 fruit of the clearingnut plant (कतकफल). प्रक्षालनं washing the teeth. -भागः the fore part of an elephant's head (where the tusks appear). -सहं the tartar of the teeth. -मांसं, मूलं, बलकं gums. -मूलीयाः pl the dental letters viz: ल, व, श, द, ध, ण, र, ल and स्. रोमः tooth-ache. -वर्षं, वाहन *n.* the lip; तुला यदारीहति दंतवाहन Ku. 5. 34; Si. 10. 86. -बीजः, बीजः, बीजकः, बीजकः the pomegranate tree -बीजा 1 a kind of musical instrument or harp. 2 chattering of the teeth; देवनीषां बीजयन् Pt. 1. -वैदर्भः loosening of the teeth through external injury. -व्यसनं fracture of the teeth. -जड *a.* sour,

acid. (-ठः) the citron tree. -शर्करा tartar of the teeth. -ज्ञाणः a kind of tooth-powder, dentifrice, झूलः. -हन् tooth ache. -शोधनिः *f.* a tooth-pick. -शोकः swelling of the gums. -संघर्षः gnashing or rubbing together the teeth. -हर्षः morbid sensitiveness of the teeth (as when they are set on edge). -हर्षकः the citron tree.

दंतकः 1 A peak, summit. 2 A pin or shelf projecting from a wall, bracket.

दंतादंति *ind.* 'Tooth against tooth', biting one another.

दंतावलः, दंतिन् *m.* An elephant; Bv. 1. 60; तुण्युण्यवमपक्षेभ्यश्चेति मन्तदंतिनः H. 1. 35; R. 1. 71; Ku. 16. 2.

दंतुर *a.* 1 Having long or projecting teeth; शूकरे निहते चैव दंतुरो जायते नः Tv.; Si. 6. 54. 2 Jagged, dentated, serrated, serrated, uneven (fig. also); असर्वगर्वमित्तदंतुरेण Vikr. 1. 50. 3 Undulatory. 4 Rising, bristling (as hair) -COMP. -छदः the lime-tree.

दंतुरित *a.* 1 Having long or projecting teeth. 2 Notched, serrated, bristling; केनकिदंतुरिताशे Git. 1; पुलकमर 11; K. 286.

दंत्य *a.* Dental.-रयः (*i. e.* वर्णः) A letter of the dental class; see दंत्यलीय above.

दंद्वाः A tooth.

दंद्वाक *a.* 1 Biting, venomous. 2 Mischievous. -कः 1 A serpent, snake. 2 A reptile in general. 3 A demon, Rākshasa; इधुमति रकुम्हि दंद्वाकाजिवासी Bk. 1. 26.

दध्, दध्. I. 1. 5. P. (दमति or दम्नोति; दध्, desid. विमति, धीमति, दिदमिषति) 1 To injure, hurt. 2 To deceive, cheat. 3 To go. -II. 10 U. (दमयति-ते) To impel, propel, drive on-ward.

दध् *a.* Little, small; अदध्दर्भमपिशय स स्थली Ki. 1. 38; see अदध्. -अः The ocean. -अं *ind.* A little, slightly, to some extent.

दध् 4 P. (दायति, दमति, दातः, Caus. दमयति) 1 To be tamed. 2 To be calm or tranquil; Ms. 4. 35, 6. 8, 7. 141. 3 To tame, subdue, conquer, restrain; यमो दामयति राक्षसान् Bk. 18. 20; दमिष्वारि-संचालय 9. 42, 19; 15. 37. 4 To pacify.

दध् 1 Taming, subduing. 2 Self-command, subduing or curbing the passions, self-restraint; Bg. 10. 4; (विग्रहो वाद्यस्त्रीनां दध् इत्यभिधीयते). 3 Drawing the mind away from evil deeds or curbing its evil propensities; (कुर्वितस्तस्मै यो विप्र यच्च चित्तनिवारणं स कीर्तितं दध्) 4 Firmness of mind. 5 Punishment, fine; Ms. 9. 284, 290; Y. 2. 4. 6 Mire, mud.

दमयः, धुः 1 Subduing or curbing the passions, self-restraint. 2 Punishment.

दमन *a.* (*नी. f.*) Taming, subduing, overpowering, conquering, defeating, जामदग्न्यस्य दमने नैव निर्वक्तुमर्हसि U. 5. 32; Bh. 3. 89; so सर्वदमन, उरिदमन &c. 2 Tranquil, passionless. —ने 1 Taming, subjugation, curbing, restraint. 2 Punishing, chastising; दुर्दातानां दमनविषयः क्षत्रियेष्वप्यवर्तते Mv. 3. 34. 3 Self-restraint.

दमयन्ती *N.* of the daughter of Bhīma, king of the Vidarbhas. [She was so called because by her matchless beauty she subdued the pride of all lovely women; cf. N. 2. 1 8:—*सुवनमयमुडुवामसो दमयन्ती कमनीयतामहे । उदियाय यतस्तनुश्रिया दमयन्तीति ततोऽभिधायो द्यौः ॥* A golden swan first described to her the beauty and virtues of king Nala, and through him she communicated her love to Nala. Afterwards at a Svayamvara she chose Nala for her husband from out of a host of competitors among whom were the four gods Indra, Agni, Yama and Varuna themselves, and the lovely pair spent some years very happily. But their happiness was not destined to last long. Kali-envious of the good fortune of Nala entered his body and induced him to play at dice with his brother Pushkara. In the heat of the play the infatuated monarch staked and lost everything except himself and his wife. Nala and Damayanti were therefore driven out of the kingdom, 'clad in a single garment.' While wandering through the wilderness, Damayanti had to pass through several trying adventures, but her devotion to her husband remained entirely unshaken. One day while she was asleep, Nala in the frenzy of despair abandoned her, and she was obliged to go to her father's house. After some time she was united with her husband, and they passed the rest of their lives in the undisturbed enjoyment of happiness. See Nala and Rituparna also].

दमयितु *a.* 1 Taming, subduing. 2 A punisher, chastiser. 3 An epithet of Viṣṇu.

दमित *a.* 1 Tamed, calmed, tranquillised. 2 Conquered, curbed, subdued, defeated.

दह (*सु*) *n.* Fire.

द्वेषती *m. du.* (*comp.* of जाय पति) Husband and wife; R. 1. 35, 2. 70; Ms. 3. 116.

द्वेषः 1 Deceit, fraud, trickery. 2 Religious hypocrisy; Bg. 16. 4. 3 Arrogance, pride, ostentation. 4 Sin, wickedness. 5 The thunderbolt of Indra.

द्वेषन Cheating, deceiving, deceit.

द्वेषित *m.* A hypocrite, an impostor; Y. 1. 130; Bg. 13. 1.

द्वेषोल्ल Indra's thunderbolt.

द्वेष्य *a.* 1 To be tamed or tamed. 2 Punishable, —स्यः 1 A young bullock

(requiring training and experience); नाहति तातः प्रेम्बधरितायां दुरि दुष्मं नियोजयितुं V. 5; दुर्वीं दुरं यो भुवनस्य पिना धुर्यं दुष्मः सद्यो विमर्ति R. 6. 78; Mu. 3. 3. 2 A steer that has to be tamed.

द्वय 1 *A.* (*द्वये*, *द्वये*) 1 To feel pity or compassion for, pity, sympathise with (with gen.); रामस्य दयमानोऽसावधेति तव लक्ष्मणः Bk. 8. 119; तेषां द्वये न कस्माद् 1. 33, 15. 63. 2 To love, like, be fond of; दयमानाः प्रमदाः S. 1. 3; Bk. 10. 9. 3 To protect; नयज्ञं न यज्ञा दयिता दयिताः Bk. 10. 9. 4 To go, move. 5 To grant, give, divide or allot. 6 To hurt.

द्वया Pity, tenderness, compassion, mercy, sympathy; निर्दुष्पेक्षपि सत्वेन द्वयां कुर्वति साधवः H. 1. 60; R. 2. 11; so द्युतदया. —*COMP.* —*कृत्*, *कृच* epithets of Buddha. —*वीर* (in Rhet.) the sentiment of heroic compassion; the sentiment of heroism arising out of compassion. *e. g.* Jīmītavāhana's remark to Garuḍa in Nāg:—*शिरमुल्लैः स्वेदत एव रक्तमद्यापि देहे मम मांसमस्ति । तृषि न पश्यामि तवापि तावत् किं भक्षणान्धं विरतो मरुत्तम् ॥* cf. also R. G. under दयावीर.

द्वयालु *a.* Kind, tender, merciful, compassionate; यज्ञः क्षीरैर् मय मे दयालुः R. 2. 52, 3.

द्वयित *p. p.* Beloved, desired, liked; Bk. 10. 9. —*तः* A husband, lover, a beloved person; V. 3-5; Bv. 2. 182. —*ता* A wife, one's beloved woman; दयिताजीवितालंबनार्थं Me, 4; R. 2. 3; Bv. 2. 182; Ki 6. 13; द्वयिताजितः a henpecked husband.

द्वर *a.* Tearing, rending &c. (at the end of comp.). —*रः*, *रं* 1 A cave, cavity, hole. 2 A conchshell. —*रः* 1 Fear, terror, dread; सा दरं घृणा नित्ये हीयमाना रसादूरं Si. 19. 23; न जातहर्देन न विदिषादरं Ki. 1. 33. —*रं* *ind.* A little, slightly (in comp.); इमीलनयना निरीक्षते Bv. 2. 182, 7; दयितलितमहीयति चंचलराग &c. Gt. 1; so दयितलित-विकसित U. 4; Māl. 3. —*COMP.* —*सिन्धिर* the darkness of fear; हरति दयितभिरसिन्धिरं Gt. 10.

द्वरण Breaking, splitting.

द्वरणि *m. f.*, **द्वरणी** 1 An eddy. 2 A current. 3 Surf.

द्वरङ्ग 1 The heart. 2 Terror, fear.

द्वर 3 A mountain. 4 A precipice. 5 A bank or mound.

द्वरद्वार *m. pl.* A country bordering on Kāshmir. —*द्वः* Fear, terror.

—*द्वः* Red lead.

द्वरि —*वी. f.* A cave, cavern, valley; दरीयुह Ku. 1. 10; एका भागो हृदये वा दरी वा Bk. 3. 120.

द्वरिद्रा 2 *P.* (*द्वरिद्राति*, *द्वरिद्रित*; *Caus.* *द्वरिद्रयति*; *Desid.* *द्वरिद्रिष्यति*, *द्वरिद्रिष्यति*) 1 To be poor or needy; अद्योऽयः पश्यतः कस्य भविष्या नोपजायते । उपर्युपरि पश्यतः सर्वे एव द्वरिद्रयन्ति H. 2. 2; Bk. 18. 31. 2 To

be in distress; युक्तं ममैव किं वक्तुं द्वरिद्राति यथा हरिः Bk. 5. 86. 3 To become thin or sparse; द्वरिद्रति विद्यद्दन्ते कुमुदकांतवः स्तारकाः Vikr. 11. 74.

द्वरिद्र *a.* Poor, needy, indigent, in distressed circumstances; स तु मयतु द्रिद्रो यस्य तुष्णा विशाला । मनसि च परितुष्टे कोऽर्थवान् को द्रिद्रः Bk. 2. 50. —*ता* Poverty; शोकनीया हि लोकं दस्मिन्निधत्ताः प द्रिद्रता Mk. 3. 24.

द्वरोद्वरः 1 A gamester. 2 A stake at play. —*रं* 1 Gambling. 2 A die, dice; see द्वरोद्वर.

द्वरु 1 A mountain. 2 A jar slightly broken.

द्वरुकि 1 A frog. 2 A cloud. 3 A kind of musical instrument. —*क* A musical instrument in general.

द्वरु 1 A frog; पंकजिह्वमुखाः पिपेति सलिले भागवता द्वरुः Mk. 5. 14. 2 A cloud. 3 A kind of musical instrument such as a flute. 4 A mountain. 5 *N.* of a mountain in the south (associated with Malaya); सत्नाविधं दिशस्तस्याः शैलेः मलयद्वरुः l. 4. 51.

द्वरु (*द्वु*) A kind of leprosy.

द्वरु 1 Pride, arrogance, insolence, haughtiness; Ms. 8. 213; Bg. 16. 4. 2 Rashness. 3 Vanity, conceit. 4 Sullenness, sulkeness. 5 Heat. 6 Musk. —*COMP.* —*आधमात* *a.* inflated or puffed up with pride. —*छिद्र*, —*हर* *a.* humbling, humiliating.

द्वरुक *N.* of Kāmadeva, the god of love.

द्वरुष A looking-glass, mirror; लोचनार्थो विहीनस्य द्वरुषः किं करिष्यति Chāp. 109; Ku. 7. 26; R. 10. 10; 16. 37. —*जं* 1 The eye. 2 Kindling, inflaming.

द्वरित, **द्वरिन्** *a.* (*गी. f.*) Proud, arrogant, haughty.

द्वरु A kind of sacred grass (Kusa grass) used at sacrificial ceremonies &c.; S. 1. 7; R. 11. 31; Ms. 2. 43; 3. 208, 4. 36. —*COMP.* —*अंकुरः* a pointed blade of *darbha* grass; S. 2. 12. —*अनूपः* a watery place full of *darbha* grass. —*आश्रयः* the Munja grass.

द्वरुर्ध A private apartment, a retired room.

द्वरु 1 A mischievous or harmful person (*हिंस*). 2 A demon, goblin. 3 A ladle.

द्वरुध 1 A village-constable, a police-officer. 2 A door-keeper.

द्वरुकि 1 An epithet of Indra. 2 A kind of musical instrument. 3 Air, wind.

द्वरिका A ladle, spoon.

द्वरी (*वि.*) *f.* A ladle, spoon. 2 The expanded hood of a snake, *S.* 20. 42. —*COMP.* —*हर* a snake, serpent.

दशः 1 Sight, view, appearance (usually in comp.); दृशः, विदशः. 2 The day of the new moon (अमावास्या). 3 The half monthly sacrifice, a sacrificial rite performed on the day of the new moon. -**Comp.** -**रा** a god. -**रात्रि** the night of the new moon. **विषद्** m. the moon.

दशक a. 1 Seeing, observing; &c. 2 Showing, pointing out; Ku. 6 52. -**ज्ञः** 1 One who shows or exhibits. 2 A doorkeeper, warder. 3 A skillful man, one proficient in any art or science.

दर्शनं Looking at, seeing, observing; R. 3. 4. 2 Knowing, understanding, perceiving, foreseeing; R. 8. 72. 3 Sight, vision, चिन्तादर्शनं S. 4. 5. 4 The eye. 5 Inspection, examination. 6 Showing, displaying, exhibition. 7 Becoming visible. 8 Visiting, paying a visit, a visit; दशदर्शनं. 9 (hence) Going into the presence of, audience; मन्त्रि-चक्षते दर्शनं विवरति S. 7; राजदर्शनं मे काश्य &c. 10 Colour, aspect, appearance; Bg. 11. 10; R. 3. 57. 11 Appearance, producing; (in court); Ms. 8. 158, 160. 12 A vision, dream. 13 Discernment, understanding, intellect. 14 Judgment, apprehension. 15 Religious knowledge. 16 A doctrine or theory prescribed in a system. 17 A system of philosophy; as in सर्वदर्शनसंग्रह. 18 A mirror. 19 Virtue, moral merit. 20 A sacrifice. -**Comp.** **ईप्सु** a. anxious to see. -**पथ** the range of sight or vision, horizon. -**प्रतिभुः** a bail or surety for appearance.

दर्शनीय a. 1 Visible, observable, perceptible. 2 Fit to be seen, good-looking, handsome, beautiful. 3 To be produced in a court of justice.

दर्शयितु m. 1 Warder, an usher, door-keeper. 2 A guide (in general).

दर्शित a. 1 Shown, displayed, manifested, exhibited. 2 Seen, understood. 3 Explained, proved. 4 Apparent.

दशि a. (नी. f.) (At the end of comp.) Seeing, perceiving, observing, knowing, understanding, showing, exhibiting &c.

दक्ष 1 P. (दलति, दलित) 1 To burst open, split, cleave, crack; दलति हृदयं शक्रोद्भिः द्विधा तु न भिद्यते U. 3. 31; अपि आवा रोदित्यपि दलति वज्रस्य हृदयं 1. 28; Māl. 9. 12. 20; दलति न सा हृदि विरहभरणे Git. 7; Amaru. 38. 2 To expand, bloom, open (as a flower). दलक्ष्मणीलोचल U. 1; स्वच्छंदं तलद्वारिदं ते मरुदं विदितं विदयतुं छिजितं सिद्धिदाः Bv. 1. 15; Si. 6. 23; Ki. 10. 39. -**Caus.** (द-वा-ल्यति) 1 To cause to burst, tear asunder. 2 To cut, divide, split. With उद् **caus.** to tear

up. -**वि** 1 to break, split, crack; तद्विभुमिच्छदलित्यदसावपि N. 4. 88. 2 to dig up.

दलः -**लं** 1 A piece, portion, part, fragment; Si. 4. 44. 2 A degree. 3 A half, the half. 4 A sheath, scabbard. 5 A small shoot or blade, a petal, leaf; R. 4. 42; S. 3. 21, 22. 6 The blade of any weapon. 7 A clump, heap, quantity. 8 A detachment, a body of troops. -**Comp.** **आहकः** 1 foam. 2 a cuttle-fish bone. 3 a ditch, moat. 4 a hurricane, high wind. 5 red chalk. -**कोषः** the Kunda creeper. -**निर्माकः** the Bhūrja tree. -**गुणा** the Ketaka plant. -**सुखिः**, -**जी** f. a thorn. -**स्तम्भा** the fibre or vein of a leaf.

दलनं Burating, breaking, cutting, dividing, crushing, grinding, splitting; मन्त्रेभ्यः दलने भुवि संति श्रुताः Bb. 1. 59.

दलनी, **दलिः** m. f. A clod of earth.

दलपः 1 A weapon. 2 Gold. 3 Sāstra.

दलशः ind. By pieces, in fragments.

दलित p. p. 1 Broken, torn, rent, burst, split. 2 Opened, expanded.

दलभः 1 A wheel. 2 Fraud, dishonesty. 3 Sin.

दवः 1 A wood, forest. 2 Wild fire, forest-conflagration; वितर वारिद वारि दवान्ते Subhāsh. 3 Fire, heat. 5 Fever, pain. -**Comp.** -**अग्निः**, -**दहनः** a forest-conflagration; यस्य न सविधे दधिता दवदहनस्तु हिनदीधितिस्तस्य ॥ K. P. 9; Bv. 1. 36; Ms. 53; शत्रुताम दृष्ट्वापि विना दवाग्निः R. 2. 14.

दव्युः 1 Fire, heat. 2 Pain, anxiety, distress. 3 Inflammation of the eye.

दविट a. (Superl. of दूर) 1 Most distant &c.

दवीयम् a. (Compar. of दूर) 1 More distant or remote. 2 Far beyond or removed from; विद्यावता सकलमेव गिरां दवीयः Bv. 1. 69.

दशक a. Consisting of ten, tenfold; कालजो दशमो गणः Ms. 7. 47. -**कं** A group of ten.

दशवृ, **दशति** f. A group of ten, decad.

दशान् num. a. (pl.) Ten; स धूमि विद्यते दशान्पतिदशशङ्खलं Bv. 10. 90. 1. -**Comp.**

-**अङ्गुल** a. ten fingers long. -**अर्ध** a. five. (-**धे**) an epithet of Buddha.

-**अवताराः** m. pl. the ten incarnations of Vishnu; see under अवतार.

-**अश्वः** the moon. -**आननः**, -**आरपः**

epithets of Rāvaṇa; R. 10. 75. -**आमयः** an epithet of Rudra. -**ईशः** a superintendent of 10 villages. -**एकादशिक** a.

who lends 10 and receives 11 in return; i. e. who lends money at ten per cent. -**कंठः**, -**कंधारः** epithets of Rāvaṇa; सप्तजोकेकवीरस्य दशकं वकुलद्विषः U. 4. 27. -**जरिः**, -**जित्** m. रिपुः epithets of Rāma; R. 8. 29. -**गुण** a. ten-fold,

ten times larger. -**ग्रासित** m., -**पः** a

superintendent of ten villages.

-**श्रीवः**=दशकं q. v. -**पारामिताधरः** 'possessing the ten perfections,' an epithet of Buddha. -**पुरः** N. of an ancient city, capital of king Rantideva; Me. 47. -**बलः**, -**धूमिगः** epithets of Buddha. -**मालिकाः** pl. 1 N. of a country. 2 the people or rulers of this country. -**सास्य** a. 1 ten months old. 2 ten months in the womb (as a child before birth).

-**सुखः** an epithet of Rāvaṇa. -**रिपुः** an epithet of Rāma; R. 14. 87.

-**रथः** N. of a celebrated king of Ayodhyā, son of Aja, and father of Rāma and his three brothers. [He had three wives Kausalya, Sumitra,

and Kaikeyi, but was for several years without issue. He was therefore recommended by Varishta to perform a sacrifice

which he successfully did with the assistance of Rishyasringa. On the completion of this sacrifice, Kausalya bore

to him Rama, Sumitra Lakṣmāna and Satrugṇa, and Kaikeyi Bharata.

Dasaratha was extremely fond of his sons, but Rama was his greatest favourite—'his life,—his very soul'.

Thus when Kaikeyi at the instigation of Manthara demanded the fulfilment of

the two boons he had previously promised to her, the king tried to dissuade

her mind from her wicked resolve by threats, and, failing these, by the most

servile supplications. But Kaikeyi remained inexorable, and the poor

monarch was obliged to send his beloved son into exile. He soon afterwards died

of a broken heart. j. -**रश्मिशतः** the sun; R. 8. 29. -**रात्रं** a period of ten nights.

(-**त्रः**) a particular sacrifice lasting for ten days. -**रूपभृत्** m. an epithet

of Vishnu. -**सर्वज्ञः**, -**वदनः** see दशदक्ष.

-**बाजिन** m. the moon. -**वार्षिक** a. happening after or lasting for ten

years. -**विध** a. of ten kinds. -**शतं** 1 a thousand. 2 one hundred and ten.

-**रश्मिः** the sun. -**शती** a thousand. -**साहस्रं** ten thousands. -**हरा** 1 an

epithet of the Ganges. 2 a festival in honour of the Ganges held on

the 10th day of Jyeshtha. 3 a festival in honour of Durgā held on the

tenth of Āshvina.

दशतय a. (सी. f.) Consisting of ten parts, ten-fold.

दशधा ind. 1 In ten ways. 2 In ten parts.

दशनः -**नं** 1 A tooth; सुदुर्बुद्धशनचिन्तितोदया Si. 17. 2; शिखरिदशन Me. 90; Bg. 10. 27. 2 Biting. -**नः** The peak

of a mountain. -**नं** An armour. -**Comp.** -**अङ्गु** brightness of the teeth; Ku. 6. 25. -**अङ्कः** a tooth-mark, bite.

-**चक्षिष्ठः** 1 a lip. 2 a kiss. 3 a sigh. -**उक्षः**, -**वासस्** n. 1 a lip. 2 a kiss. -**पक्षः**

दाक्षिण *a.* (जी *f.*) 1 Relating to a sacrificial gift or to a gift in general. 2 Relating to the south. —*ज* A collection of sacrificial gifts.

दाक्षिणात्य *a.* Belonging to or living in the south, southern; अस्ति दाक्षिणात्ये जनपदे नहिलारोत्यं नाम नगरे Pt. 1. —*त्य*: A southerner, a native of the Deccan; आरंभशराः खलु दाक्षिणात्याः 2 The cocoa-nut.

दाक्षिणिक *a.* (की *f.*) Connected with a sacrificial gift.

दाक्षिण्यं 1 (*a*) Politeness, civility, courtesy; तस्य दाक्षिण्यरुदेन नाम्नः सगवन्शजा R. 1. 34. (*b*) Kindness; V. 1. 2; Bh. 2. 23; Māl. 1. 8. 2 Insincere or overcourteous conduct of a lover (towards his beloved); S. 6. 5. 3 The state of relating to or coming from the south; ज्ञेयदाक्षिण्ययोर्योगात् कामवि प्रतिभाति मे V. 2. 4. (where the word has sense 1 or 2 also). 4 Concord, harmony, agreement. 5 Talent, cleverness.

दाक्षी 1 A daughter of दक्ष. 2 N. of the mother of Pāṇini. —*COMP.* —*पुत्र*: N. of Pāṇini.

दाक्ष्यः A metronymic of Pāṇini.

दाक्ष्यं 1 Cleverness, skill, fitness, dexterity, ability; Bg. 18. 43. 2 Probity, integrity, honesty.

दाक्ष्यः Burning.

दाहकः A tooth, tusk.

दाहिक (लि) *n.* —*मा* 1 The pomegranate tree; पाकारणसुदितदाहिकानि वक्त्रं Māl. 9. 31, Amaru. 13. 3 Small cardamoms. —*मे* The fruit of the pomegranate tree. —*COMP.* —*त्रिय*, —*भक्षण*: a parrot.

दाहिकः The pomegranate tree.

दाहा 1 A large tooth or tusk. 2 A multitude. 3 Wish, desire.

दाहिका The beard; Ms. 8. 283 (Kull. इमंश्च).

दाहाजिनिक *a.* (की *f.*) Carrying a staff and hide (as mere outward signs of religious devotion). —*क*: A cheat, hypocrite, impostor.

दाहिकः A chastiser, punisher.

दाह *a.* Divided, cut. 2 Washed, purified. 3 Reaped.

दातिः *f.* 1 Giving. 2 Cutting, destroying. 3 Distribution.

दातु *a.* (त्री *f.*) 1 Giving, granting. 2 Liberal. —*m.* (ता) 1 A giver (in general); Ku. 6. 1. 2 A donor; Bv. 1. 66. 3 A lender, creditor. 4 A teacher.

दात्यूहः 1 The gallinule; दात्यूहेतिनिश्वस्य कोटरवति स्फुंषे निडीय स्थितं Māl. 9. 7. 2 The Chātaka bird. 3 A cloud. 4 A watercrow (written also दात्यूह).

दात्रं An instrument of cutting, a sort of sickle or knife.

दायः A gift, donation. —*COMP.* —*द*: a donor.

दाय *a.* 1 U. (दानति ते) To cut, divide. —*Desid.* (दायंति ते) To make straight (*desid.* inform, but not in sense).

दायं 1 Giving, granting, teaching &c. (in general). 2 Delivering, handing over. 3 A gift, donation, present; Ms. 2. 158; Bg. 17. 20; Y. 3. 274. 4 Liberality, charity, giving away as charity, munificence; R. 1. 69; Bh. 9. 43. 5 Ichor or the juice that exudes from the temples of an elephant in rut; सदान्तयेन विद्याणि नामः Si. 4. 63; Ki. 5. 9; v. 4. 25; Pt. 2. 70 (where the word has sense 4 also); R. 2. 7. 4. 45. 5. 43. 6 Bribery, as one of the four Upāyas or expedients of overcoming one's enemy; see उपाय. 7 Cutting, dividing. 8 Purification, cleaning. 9 Protection. 10 Posture. —*COMP.* —*कुत्स्य* the flow of rut from an elephant's temples. —*घनः*: alms-giving, charity. —*पति*: 1 an exceedingly liberal man. 2 Akṛūra, a friend of Krishna. —*पत्र*: a deed of gifts. —*पात्रं* 'a worthy recipient,' a Brāhmaṇa fit to receive gifts. —*प्रातिभार्य* security for payment of a debt. भिक्ष *a.* made hostile by bribes. —*वीर*: 1 a very liberal man. 2 (In Rhet.) the sentiment of heroism arising out of liberality, the sentiment of chivalrous liberality; e. g. Parasurāma who gave away the earth with its seven continents: cf. the instance given in R. G. under दानवीरः —*क्रियविद* मन्त्रिकं मे यद्विज्जायार्थं विवेकचक्रमणीयं कुडके चार्थं यामि । अकरुणमवकुल्य द्राक्षुपाणेन निर्वृद्धहल-

स्विरचारं मौलिमवेदयामि ॥ —*शील*, —*शूर* —*सौह* *a.* exceedingly liberal or munificent.

दानकं A mean gift.

दानवः A demon, Rākshasa; निदिब-उद्धतदानवकटं S. 7. 3. —*COMP.* —*अरि*: 1 a god. 2 an epithet of Viṣṇu. —*सुक्र*: an epithet of Sukra.

दानवेयः —*दानव* q. v.

दांत *p. p.* 1 Tamed, subdued, curbed, restrained, bridled; see दम्. 2 Tame, mild. 3 Resigned. 4 Liberal. —*त*: 1 A tamed ox. 2 A donor. 3 N. of a tree (दन्तक).

दांतिः *f.* Self-restraint, subjection, control.

दांतिक *a.* Made of ivory.

दापित *a.* 1 Caused to be given. 2 Condemned to pay fine, fined. 3 Adjudged. 4 Assigned, awarded.

दामन् *n.* 1 A string, thread, fillet, rope. 2 A chaplet, a garland in general; आये बद्धा विरहद्वेषे या शिला दाम हिला Me. 92; कनकचंपकदामगीर्णं Ch. P. 1; Si. 4. 50. 2 A line, streak (as of lightning); विजयदाम हेमराजीव विजं M.

3. 20; Me. 27. 4 A large bandage. —*COMP.* —*अच्छल*, —*अञ्जन* a foot-ropes for horses, &c; Si. 5. 61. —*उद्धर*: an epithet of Krishna.

दाननी A foot-ropes.

दामिनी Lightning.

दांपत्यं Matrimony, the matrimonial relation.

दांभिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Deceitful, hypocritical. 2 Proud, imperious. 3 Ostentatious, sanctimonious.

दायः 1 A gift, present, donation; रहसि रमते शीत्या दायं ददायुववर्ते Māl. 3. 2; प्रीतिदायः Māl. 4; M. 8. 199. 2 A nuptial present (given to the bride or the bride-groom). 3 Share, portion, inheritance, patrimony; अनपत्यस्य पुत्रस्य माता दायमवाप्नुयात् Ms. 9. 217, 77, 164, 203. 4 A part or share in general. 5 Delivering, handing over. 6 Dividing, distributing. 7 Loss, destruction. 8 Irony. 9 Site, place. —*COMP.* —*अपवर्तनं* forfeiture of inheritance; Ms. 9. 79. —*अर्ह* *a.* claiming inheritance. —*आद*: 1 one entitled to a share of patrimony, an heir; पुनान्दा-यादोज्ञायादा की N'r.; Y. 2. 118; Ms. 8. 160. 2 a son. 3 a relative, kinsman, near or remote, a distant descendant. 4 a claimant or pretender in general; न्यां गोष्ठ वा दायकः Sk. —*आदा*, —*दी* 1 an heiress. 2 a daughter. —*आद्य* 1 inheritance. 2 the state of being an inheritor. —*काल*: the time of the partition of an inheritance. —*संयु*: 1 a partner in the inheritance. 2 a brother. —*भाग*: division of property among heirs, partition (of inheritance).

दायक *a.* (विका *f.*) Giving, granting, bestowing &c. (at the end of comp.); उत्तरं, विद्ं &c.

दारः 1 A rent, gap, cleft, hole. 2 A ploughed field. —*रा*: (pl.) A wife; एते वयमभी दाराः कन्येयं कुलजीवितं Ku. 6. 63; दशरथदाराण्यिष्ठाय बलिष्ठः प्राप्तः U. 4; Pt. 1. 100; Ms. 1. 112, 2. 217; S. 4. 16, 5. 29 —*COMP.* —*अधीन* *a.* dependent on a wife. —*उपसंग्रहः*, —*ग्रह*, —*परिग्रह*, —*ग्रहणं* marriage. नरे दारपरिग्रहे U. 1. 19. —*कर्मच* *n.*, —*क्रिया* marriage; R. 5. 40. —*दारक* *a.* (रिक् *f.*) Breaking, tearing, splitting; दारिका इदं दारिका पितुः —*क*: 1 A boy, a son. 2 A child, infant. 3 Any young animal. 4 A village.

दारणं Splitting, tearing, rending, opening, cleaving.

दारुदः 1 Quicksilver. 2 The ocean.

द्व, —*द्व* Vermillion.

दारिका 1 A daughter. 2 A harlot.

दारित *a.* Torn, divided, split, rent.

दारिद्र्यं Poverty, indigence; दारि-द्रादोषो क्षणशिक्षाशी Subhāsh.

द्वारी 1 A cleft. 2 A kind of disease.

a bite, tooth-mark; दशनपदं मयद्वयगतं मम जनवति चेतसि खेदं Git. 8. -नीजः the pomegranate tree.

दशम *u.* (नी. *f.*) Tenth.

दशमिन् *u.* (नी. *f.*) Very old.

दशमी 1 The tenth day of a lunar fortnight. 2 The tenth decad of the human life. 3 The last ten years of a century. -Comp. -स्थ, दशमीगत above ninety years old.

दृष्ट *a.* Bitten, stung; see दृष्ट.

दृष्टा 1 The threads at the end of a piece of woven cloth, the fringe of a garment, the skirt, edge or hem of a garment; रक्ताशुभ्रं पवनलीलदृष्टं वहती Mk. 1. 20; हेना इवावरदृष्टं दृष्टाः पति 5. 4. 2 The wick of a lamp; Bh. 3. 129; Ku. 4. 30. 3 Age or condition of life; see दृष्टात below. 4 A period or stage of life; as बाल्य, यौवन &c.; R. 5. 40. 5 A period in general. 6 State, condition, circumstances; नीचैर्गच्छत्यपरि च दृष्टा चक्रदक्षिणं Me. 109; विषमं हि दृष्टां प्राप्य दयं गह्वरे नरः H. 4. 3. 7 State or condition of mind. 8 The result of actions. fate. 9 The aspect or position of planets (at birth). 10 The mind, understanding. Comp. -अंतः 1 the end of a wick. 2 the end of life; निर्विश्वविषयस्तेहः स दृष्टांत-मुपयिवत् R. 12. 1 (where the word is used in both senses). -इंधनः a lamp. -कर्षः 1 the end of a garment. 2 a lamp. -याकः, -विषाकः 1 the fulfilment of fate. 2 a changed condition of life.

दृष्टार्णः pl. 1 N. of a country; संपत्त्यंते कतिपयदिनस्याहिंसा दृष्टार्णः Me. 23. 2 The people of this country.

दृष्टिन् *a.* (नी. *f.*) Having ten. -*uu.* A superintendent of ten villages.

दृष्टोर *a.* Biting, mischievous, injurious, hurtful -*r.* A mischievous or venomous animal.

दृष्टे (से) रक्तः A young camel.

दृष्टुः 1 N. of a class of evil-beings or demons, enemies of gods and men and slain by Indra, (mostly Vedic in this sense). 2 An outcast, a Hindu who has become an outcast by neglect of the essential rites; cf. Ms. 5. 131, 10. 45. 3 A thief, robber, bandit; पानीकृतो दृष्टुरिवसि येन S. 5. 20; R. 9. 53; Ms. 7. 143. 4 A villain, miscreant; Māl. 5. 28. 5 A desperado, violator, oppressor.

दृष्ट *a.* Savage, fierce, destructive. -*नी* (*m. du.*) The two Asvins, the physicians of the gods. -*नी* 1 An ass. 2 The lunar mansion Asvini. -*नी* *f.* wife of the sun and mother of the Asvins, सहा 9. v.

दृष्ट 1 P. (दृष्टि, दय; desid. दिशति) 1 To burn, scorch (fig. also); दृष्टं विश्वं दहनकर्मैर्नोदितं द्वादशकाः Ve. 3. 6, 5, 20;

सद्यदि मदनानलो दहति मम मानसं देहि मुक्तकमल-मधुपान Git. 10; S. 3. 17. 2 To consume, destroy completely. 3 To pain, torment, afflict, distress; इत्य-मात्सङ्गतमपतिह्वं चापले दहति S. 5. तत्सविषमिव शल्यं दहति मां 6. 8; एतत् मां दहति यद् गृहम-स्मदांश्च क्षाणार्थमित्यतिथयः परिवर्जयति Mk. 1. 12; li. 8. 86. 4 To cauterize (in medicine). -*With* निह् 1 to burn, consume. 2 to torment, distress, pain. -*परि* to burn, scorch; क्षिप्ति क्षिप्ति परिक्षिप्ता धूमयः पावकेन Ra. 1. 24; Bg. 1. 30. -*प्र* 1 to burn. 2 to burn completely. 3 to pain, torment. 4 to trouble, tease. -*स्त* to burn; अभिजनः संदृष्टानां वह्निना Bh. 2. 39.

दृष्ट *a.* (नी. *f.*) 1 Burning, consuming by fire; Bh. 1. 71. 2 Destructive, injurious. -*नः* 1 Fire 2 A pigeon. 3 The number 'three'. 4 A bad man. 5 The महतक; laot. -*नं* 1 Burning, consuming by fire (fig. also); R. 8. 20. 2 Cauterizing. -*Comp.* -अरातिः water. -उपलः the sun-stone. -उल्लूका a fire-brand. -केतनः smoke. -विषा Srābhā, wife of Agni. -सारथिः wind.

दृष्ट *a.* 1 Small, subtle, fine, thin. 2 Young in age. -*रः* 1 A child, an infant. 2 Any young animal. 3 A younger brother. 4 The cavity of the heart or the heart itself. 5 A mouse or rat.

दृष्टः 1 Fire. 2 A forest-conflagration.

दा 1. 1 P. (दच्छति, दत्त) To give, grant -*With* प्रति to exchange; तिलंभ्यः प्रतिपच्छति माषात् Sk. -II. 2 P. (दाति) To cut: दत्तं दत्तं द्विषं धृति इति दत्तद्विषयिनां K. R. -III. 3 U. (दक्षति, दत्त, दत्त; but with आ the *p. p.* is आत्; with उप, उपात्; with नि, निदत्त or नीत् and with प्र, प्रदत्त or प्रत्) 1 To give, grant, bestow, offer, yield, impart, present (usually with acc. of the thing and dat., some times gen or loc. also, of the person); अवकाशं किलोद्वान् रामायाम्यथितो ददौ R. 4. 58; सेचनार्थः बालपादेष्वभ्यः पयो दातुमित्ति दत्ताभि-वर्तते S. 1; Ms. 3. 81, 9. 271; कथमस्य स्तनं दास्ये Hariv. 2 To pay (as debt, fine &c.) 3 To hand or deliver over. 4 To restore, return. 5 To give up, sacrifice, surrender; प्राणान् दातुं sacrifice one's life; so आत्मानं दातुं sacrifice oneself. 6 To put, place, apply, plant; कर्म करं ददाति &c. 7 To give in marriage, यस्मै दद्यात् पिता त्वेनां Ms. 5. 131; Y. 2. 146, 3. 24. 8 To allow, permit (usually with inf.).; बाणस्तु न ददात्येवं ददं चिन्मतामपि S. 6. 21. (The meanings of this root may be variously modified or extended according to the noun with which it is connected; c. g. अवकाशं दातुं to give place to, make room; see अवकाश; कर्म दातुं to give ear to or

listen; दर्शनं दातुं to show oneself to, grant audience to; शब्दं दातुं to make a noise; ताळं दातुं to clap the hands; आत्मानं सिद्धाय दातुं to expose oneself to trouble; आत्मानं दातुं to expose to the sun's heat; आज्ञा, निदेशं दातुं to issue orders, command; आशिषं दातुं to pronounce a blessing; चक्षुः, -दृष्टिं दातुं to cast a glance, see; मनो दातुं to direct the mind to a thing; वाचं दातुं to address a speech to; प्रतिवच-वचनं or प्रत्युत्तरं दातुं to give a reply; शोकं दातुं to cause grief; आज्ञा दातुं to perform a Srāddha; मार्गं दातुं to make way for, allow to pass, stand out of the way; नरं दातुं to grant a boon; सन्ध्यां दातुं to fight; अमलं दातुं to bolt, fasten or secure with a latch; निगडं दातुं to put in chains, fetter; सन्धेयं दातुं to make an appointment; शपं दातुं to curse; वृत्तिं दातुं to enclose, fence in; अग्नि-पावकं दातुं to set on fire &c. &c. -*Caus.* (दापयति ते); To cause to give grant &c. -*desid.* (दिशति-ने) To wish to give &c. With आ (Atm.) 1 to receive, take, accept, resort to; व्यवहारा-सुखाद्दं दृष्टा R. 8. 18; 10. 40; 3. 46; प्रदक्षिणार्थं विरजितार्थं 3. 14, 1. 45. 2 to utter as words; Ki. 1. 3; Si. 2. 13. 3 to seize, take hold of; Ku. 7. 94. 4 to exact, take in (as taxes); अगृह्णतार्थं ददं सोऽर्थं R. 1. 21; Ms. 8. 341. 5 to carry, take, bear; तोयमादाय गच्छेः Me. 20. 46; कुशानादाय S. 3. 6 to perceive, comprehend; द्राघेन रूपमादत्स्य रसानादत्स्य चक्षुषा &c. Mb. 7 to imprison, make captive -*उपात्* (Apm.) 1 to receive, accept. 2 to acquire, obtain; उपात्तविद्यो यददक्षिणार्थं R. 5. 1; सूर्या पितामहोपात्ता Y. 2. 121. 3 to take, assume, carry 4 to feel, perceive. 5 to seize, attack. -*परि* to hand over, deliver over, consign; दत्तना परितदाति सुखे U. 1. 45; Ms. 9. 327. -*प्र* 1 to grant, give, offer; स्वं प्रागर्हं प्रादिषि नागरस्य किं नाम तस्मै ममता नराय N. 6. 96; Ms. 3. 99, 108, 273; Y. 2. 90. 2 to impart, teach (as learning); Bh. 1. 15. -*प्रति* 1 to exchange, barter. 2 to give back, return; Ch. P. 35. 3 to recompense. -*व्या* (P. and A.) to open, break open; न व्याद-वात्मानमनं दृष्टुः Ki. 16. 16; नदी वृत्ते व्या-दाति or व्यादत्ते विपीलिताः पतंगस्य मुलं Mb. -*सोप* 1 to give, grant, bestow or confer upon; तं तेऽर्थं संप्रदास्यामि. 2 to hand down by tradition. see संप्रदाय 3 to bequeath.

दाक्षायणी 1 Any one of the 27 lunar mansions (they being mythologically regarded as so many daughters of Dakṣa). 2 N. of Diti, wife of Kasyapa and mother of the gods. 3 N. of Pārvatī. 4 The lunar constellation called Revatī. 5 N. of Kādrū or Vinatā. 6 The Danti plant. -*Comp.* -पतिः 1 an epithet of Siva. 2 the moon. -*पुत्रः* a god.

दाक्षायः A vulture.

दक्षिण a. (की f.) 1 Relating to a sacrificial gift or to a gift in general. 2 Relating to the south. -की A collection of sacrificial gifts.

दक्षिणात् a. Belonging to or living in the south, southern; अस्ति दक्षिणत्वे जनपदे महाराष्ट्रं नाम नगर Pt. 1. -त्पः A southerner, a native of the Deccan; आर्यमहाराः सल्ल दक्षिणात्पः 2 The cocoa-nut.

दक्षिणिक a. (की f.) Connected with a sacrificial gift.

दक्षिण्य 1 (a) Politeness, civility, courtesy; तस्य दक्षिण्यरुदेन नाम्न मगधराजा R. 1. 34. (b) Kindness; V. 1. 2; Bh. 2. 23; Mā. 1. 8. 2 Insincere or over-courteous conduct of a lover (towards his beloved); S. 6. 5. 3 The state of relating to or coming from the south; देहदक्षिण्ययोर्गोत्रं कामवि प्रतिमानि मे V. 2. 4. (where the word has sense 1 or 2 also). 4 Concord, harmony, agreement. 5 Talent, cleverness.

दाक्षी 1 A daughter of दक्ष. 2 N. of the mother of Pāṇini. -Comp. -पुत्रः N. of Pāṇini.

दाक्ष्यः A metonymic of Pāṇini. दाक्ष्यः 1 Cleverness, skill, fitness, dexterity, ability; Bg. 18. 43. 2 Probity, integrity, honesty.

दाहः Burning.

दाहक A tooth, tusk.

दाहिक (लि म); -मा 1 The pomegranate tree; पाकारणस्फुटितदाहिकानि वषट् Mā. 9. 31, Amara. 13. 3 Small cardamoms. -मे The fruit of the pomegranate tree. -Comp. -प्रिया, -भक्षणः a parrot.

दाहिवः The pomegranate tree.

दाहा 1 A large tooth or tusk. 2 A multitude. 3 Wish, desire. दाहिका The beard; Ms. 8. 283 (Kull. समुच्च.)

दाहाजिनिक a. (की f.) Carrying a staff and hide (as mere outward signs of religious devotion). -कः A cheat, hypocrite, impostor.

दाहिकः A chastiser, punisher.

दात a. Divided, cut. 2 Washed, purified. 3 Reaped.

दातिः f. 1 Giving. 2 Cutting, destroying. 3 Distribution.

दातृ a. (की f.) 1 Giving, granting. 2 Liberal. -म. (ता) 1 A giver (in general); Ku. 6. 1. 2 A donor; Bv. 1. 66. 3 A lender, creditor. 4 A teacher.

दातृहः 1 The gallinule; दातृहस्तिसि-हस्त कोटरवति स्तंभे निक्षिप्त स्थित Mā. 9. 7. 2 The Chātaka bird. 3 A cloud. 4 A watercrow (written also दातृह). दातृन् An instrument of cutting, a sort of sickle or knife.

दादः A gift, donation. -Comp. -दः a donor.

दाद a. 1 U. (दानति-ने) To cut, divide. -Desid. (दादामति-ने) To make straight (desid. inform, but not in sense).

दादन् 1 Giving, granting, teaching &c. (in general). 2 Delivering, handing over. 3 A gift, donation, present; Ms. 2. 158; Bg. 17. 20; Y. 3. 274. 4 Liberality, charity, giving away as charity, munificence; R. 1. 69; Bh. 9. 43. 5 Ichor or the juice that exudes from the temples of an elephant in rut; मदानतोयेन विषाणि नामः Si. 4. 63; Ki. 5. 9; v. 4. 25; Pt. 2. 70 (where the word has sense 4 also); R. 2. 7. 4. 45. 5. 43. 6 Bribery, as one of the four Upāyas or expedients of overcoming one's enemy; see उपाय. 7 Cutting, dividing. 8 Purification, cleaning. 9 Protection. 10 Posture. -Comp. -कुल्या the flow of rut from an elephant's temples. -धर्मः alms-giving, charity. -पतिः 1 an exceedingly liberal man. 2 Akrūra, a friend of Krishna. -पत्रं a deed of gifts. -पात्रं 'a worthy recipient,' a Brāhmaṇa fit to receive gifts. -मातिमान्य security for payment of a debt. निक्ष a. made hostile by bribes. -वीरः 1 a very liberal man. 2 (In Rhet.) the sentiment of heroism arising out of liberality, the sentiment of chivalrous liberality; e. g. Parasurāma who gave away the earth with its seven continents: cf. the instance given in R. G. under दाववीरः -क्रियतिद-मविकं मे यद्विजिज्यायैयिषे कथमवमनीयं कुड्गे नार्यधामि । अकरुणमवकृप्य द्राक्षुपाणेन निर्वहल-रविचारं मौलिमावेदयामि ॥ -हीलः, -हूर -सौह a. exceedingly liberal or munificent.

दानक A mean gift. दानवः A demon, Rākshasa; निदि-वृद्धतदानवकटक S. 7. 3. -Comp. -अरिः 1 a god. 2 an epithet of Vishnu. -सुरः an epithet of Sukra. दानवेयः=दानव q. v. दांत p. p. 1 Tamed, subdued, curbed, restrained, bridled; see दत्. 2 Tame, mild. 3 Resigned. 4 Liberal. -तः 1 A tamed ox. 2 A donor. 3 N. of a tree (दमनक). दातिः f. Self-restraint, subjection, control. दातिक a. Made of ivory. दापित a. 1 Caused to be given. 2 Condemned to pay fine, fined. 3 Adjudged. 4 Assigned, awarded. दामन n. 1 A string, thread, fillet, rope. 2 A chaplet, a garland in general; आये वद्धा विस्मयिषे या शिखा दाम हित्वा Me. 92; कनकचंपकदामगौरी Ch. P. 1; Si. 4. 50. 2 A line, streak (as of lightning); विस्मयिषा देवराजीप विजं M.

3. 20; Me. 27. 4 A large bandage. -Comp. -अंशुलः, -अंशुलः a foot-rope for horses, &c.; Si. 5. 51. -अंशुलः an epithet of Krishna.

दाजनी A foot-rope.

दादिनी Lightning.

दापत्यं Matrimony, the matrimonial relation.

दापिक a. (की f.) 1 Deceitful, hypocritical. 2 Proud, imperious. 3 Ostentatious, sanctimonious.

दापः 1 A gift, present, donation; खसि रत्ने ग्रीवा दाय दशरथपुत्रते Mā. 3. 2; प्रीतिदायः Mā. 4; M. 8. 199. 2 A nuptial present (given to the bride or the bride-groom). 3 Share, portion, inheritance, patrimony; अन-पत्यस्य पुत्रस्य माता दायमवाप्नुयात् Ms. 9. 217, 77, 164, 203. 4 A part or share in general. 5 Delivering, handing over. 6 Dividing, distributing. 7 Loss, destruction. 8 Irony. 9 Site, place. -Comp. -अपवर्तनं forfeiture of inheritance; Ms. 9. 79. -अर्ह a. claiming inheritance. -आदः 1 one entitled to a share of patrimony, an heir; पुनान्दा-गदोऽप्यादा की N. 1; Y. 2. 118; Ms. 8. 160. 2 a son. 3 a relative, kinsman, near or remote, a distant descendant. 4 a claimant or pretender in general; गवां गेषु वा दायदाः Sk. -आदा, -दौ 1 an heiress. 2 a daughter. -आद्यः 1 inheritance. 2 the state of being an inheritor. -कालः the time of the partition of an inheritance. -नयुः 1 a partner in the inheritance. 2 a brother. -भागः division of property among heirs, partition (of inheritance).

दायक a. (यिका f.) Giving, granting, bestowing &c. (at the end of comp.); उत्तर, विद्वं &c.

दारः 1 A rent, gap, cleft, hole. 2 A ploughed field. -राः (pl.) A wife; स्ते वयममी दाराः कन्येयं कुलजीवितं Ku. 6. 63; दशरथदारावपिष्ठाय बहिः प्रातः U. 4; Pt. 1. 100; Ms. 1. 112, 2. 217; S. 4. 16, 5. 29 -Comp. -अधीन a. dependent on a wife. -उपसंहारः, -ग्रहः, -परिग्रहः, -ग्रहणं marriage. नये दारपरिग्रहे U. 1. 19. -कर्मन् n., -क्रिया marriage; R. 5. 40.

दारक a. (रिक f.) Breaking, tearing, splitting; दारिका हृदयारिका सिः -कः 1 A boy, a son. 2 A child, infant. 3 Any young animal. 4 A village.

दारणं Splitting, tearing, rending, opening, cleaving.

दारदः 1 Quicksilver. 2 The ocean. -दः, -दं Vermilion.

दारिका 1 A daughter. 2 A harlot. दासित a. Torn, divided, split, rent.

दारिद्र्यं Poverty, indigence; दारि-द्र्यदोषो दुष्पराशिनानी Subhāsh.

दारी 1 A cleft. 2 A kind of disease.

दाह *a.* Tearing, rending. -**रुः** 1 A liberal or munificent man. 2 An artist. -**रुः** *n.* (said to be *m.* also) 1 Wood, piece of wood, timber. 2 A block. 3 A lever. 4 A bolt. 5 The pine or Devadāru tree. 6 Ore. 7 Brass. -**COMP.** -**अंडः** the peacock. -**आषाढः** the woodpecker. -**गर्भा** a wooden puppet. -**जः** a kind of drum. -**पात्रं** a wooden vessel, such as a trough. -**पुत्रिका**, -**पुत्री** a wooden doll. -**सुखाह्वयः**, -**सुखाह्वयः** a lizard. -**चञ्च** 1 a wooden-puppet moved by strings. 2 any machinery of wood. -**बधूः** a wooden doll. -**सार**. sandal. -**दस्तकः** a wooden spoon.

दाहकः 1 The Devadāru tree. 2 N. of Krishna's charioteer; उक्तेष्वं दारुका इत्युवाच Si. 4. 18. -**का** 1 A puppet. 2 A wooden figure.

दाहण *a.* Hard, rough; U. 3. 34. 2 Harsh, cruel, ruthless, pitiless; मध्ये विसरणदाहणचिचवृत्तौ S. 5. 23; पशु-मारकर्मदाहणः 6. 1; Ms. 8. 270. 3 Fierce, terrible, frightful; S. 6. 29. 4 Heavy, violent, intense, poignant, agonizing (grief, pain &c); इदं-कुलमशेषी दारुणा दीर्घशोकः U. 5. 5 Sharp, severe (as words). 6 Atrocious, shocking—**णः** The sentiment of horror (भयानक). -**ण** Severity, cruelty, horror &c.

दार्ढ्य 1 Hardness, tightness, firmness. 2 Confirmation, corroboration.

दार्ढ्यः -**रं** 1 A conch-shell, the valve of which opens to the right. 2 Water.

दार्भ *a.* (सी *f.*) Made of darbha grass; दार्भं शुच्युत्पन्नं धीतिप्रदो मयः S. 4. v. 1.

दार्ब *a.* (सी *f.*) Wooden.

दार्बट A council-house, court (a word derived from the Persian).

दार्शनिकः One familiar with the Darśana or systems of philosophy.

दार्ब *a.* (दी *f.*) 1 Stony, mineral. 2 Ground on a flat stone (as सक्तु &c.).

दार्हत *a.* (सी *f.*) Explained or illustrated by a दार्हत *q. v.*, that which is the subject of an illustration (उपमेय); स्वापस्य दार्हातिकत्वं विवक्षितं Sankara.

दार्हिनः N. of Indra.

दाव -**दाव** *q. v.* -**COMP.** -**अग्निः**, -**अनलः**, **दहनः** a forest-conflagration; आनन्दन-दागनिः शीलसाक्षिमद्विपः । ज्ञानवीपमहावायुर्वं रत्नसमगमः Bv. 1. 190, 84.

दासः A fisherman; Ms. 8. 408, 409, 10. 34. -**COMP.** -**ग्रामः** a village mostly inhabited by fishermen. -**जं** -**दिनी** an epithet of Satyawati, mother of Vyāsa.

दासार्थः, **दासार्थि** 1 A son of Dasa-ratha in general; B. 10. 44. 2 N. of Rāma and his three brothers, but especially of Rāma; B. 12. 45.

दासार्हाः (pl.) The descendants of Dasa-ratha, the Yādavas; Si. 2. 64.

दासैरः 1 The son of a fisherman.

2 A fisherman. 3 A camel.

दासैरकः The Mālava country.

-**काः** (pl.) The rulers or inhabitants of that country; see दासैर also.

दासः 1 A slave, servant; in general; गृहकर्मदासाः Bh. 1. 1; गृहं कर्म &c. 2 A fisherman. 3. A Sūdra, a man of the fourth caste. 4 A word added to the name of a Sūdra; cf. द्रव्य. -**COMP.** -**अ**

इदासाः 'a slave of a slave,' (the humblest of the servants); (sometimes used by the speaker as a mark of humility). -**जनः** a servant or slave; कर्मपरावलम्बं मयि पश्यति स्वजतिं मानिनि दासजनं यतः V. 4. 29; (दासस्य कुलं is used as a compound in the sense of 'the mob or the common people').

दासी 1 A female servant or slave.

2 The wife of a fisherman. 3 The

wife of a Sūdra. 4 A harlot. -**COMP.**

-**पुत्रः**, -**सुतः** the son of a female slave.

-**समं** a collection of female slaves.

(The gen. sing. दास्याः enters into some compounds, but loses its literal sense; e. g. दास्याः पुत्रः-सुतः 'a whore-son', used as a term of abuse; दास्याः पुत्रेः शकुनिलुब्धेः S. 2; but दास्याः सदासी like a female slave).

दासैरः, -**रकः** 1 The son of a female slave. 2 A Sūdra. 3 A fisherman. 4 A camel; Si. 12. 32, 5. 66; (also दासेय in this sense).

दास्य Servitude, slavery, service, bondage; पतिकुले तव दास्यमपि क्षमं S. 5. 27; Ms. 8. 410.

दाहः 1 Burning, conflagration; दाहशक्तिविषं कृष्णवर्त्मनि B. 11. 42; छेदो देहाय दाहो वा M. 4. 4; Ki. 5. 12. 2

Glowing redness (as of the sky). 3

The sensation of burning. 4 Feverish

or morbid heat. -**COMP.** -**अध्वनः**, -**काष्ठं**

a kind of agalochum. -**आत्मक** *a.*

combustible. -**उत्तरः** inflammatory

fever. -**सरः**, -**सरस्** *n.*, -**स्थलं** a place

where dead bodies are burnt, cemetery. -**हर** *a.* allaying heat. (-**रं**) the

Usira plant.

दाहक *a.* (दिका *f.*) 1 Burning,

kindling. 2 Incendiary, inflammatory

3 Cauterizing. -**कः** Fire.

दहनं 1 Burning, reducing to ashes.

2 Cauterizing.

दाह्य *a.* 1 To be burnt. 2 Com-

combustible.

दिकः A young elephant (कर्म)

twenty years old.

दिग्ध *a.* 1 Smeared, anointed,

daubed; हस्तान्मृदिनो Ms. 3. 132; B. 16

15; दिग्धोऽष्टेन च विधेन च पश्मलाद्या गाढं

निकात इव मे इदं कदाचिः Mā. 1. 29. 2

Soiled, defiled. 3 Poisoned; Ku. 4.

25. -**वहः** 1 Oil, ointment. 2 Any

oily substance or unguent. 3 Fire. 4 A poisoned arrow. 5 A story (true or fictitious).

दिदिः, **दिद्विः** A kind of musical instrument.

दित *a.* Cut, torn, rent, divided.

दितिः *f.* 1 Cutting, splitting, divid-

ing. 2 Liberality. 3 N. of a daughter

of Dakṣha, wife of Kasyapa and

mother of the demons or *daityas*.

-**COMP.** -**जः**, -**तनयः** a demon, a Rākṣhasa.

दित्यः A demon.

दित्ता Desire of giving; Bv. 1. 125.

दिदृक्षा Desire of seeing एकस्वसौख्यं-

दिदृक्षेव Ku. 1. 49.

दिदृक्षु *a.* Desirous of seeing, curious.

द्विधियुः The second husband of a

woman, married again or twice. -**f.**

A virgin widow remarried.

द्विधि (धी) *f.* 1 A woman twice

married. 2 An unmarried elder sister

whose younger sister is married;

ज्येष्ठया यद्युदाया कन्यायास्तुतेऽनुजा । सा चाग्नि-

द्विधिर्युया पूर्वा च द्विधिः स्मृता ॥ **COMP.**

-**पतिः** a man who has a sexual inter-

course with the widow of his brother

(not as a sacred duty but for carnal

gratification); प्रातुर्वृतस्य भार्यायां योजुरज्येष्ठ

कामतः । धर्मणापि नियुक्त्या स ज्येष्ठो द्विधियुतिः

Ms. 3. 173.

द्विधीर्षा Desire to sustain or support,

दिग्दुर्जराः कुत तन्निषेधं द्विधीर्षा B-R. 1. 48.

दिनं 1 Day (opp. रात्रि); दिनतो निहितं

तेजः सन्निधेव हृताशनः R. 4. 1; यामिन्यंति

दिनानि च सुखदुःखवशीकृते मनसि K. P. 10;

दिनतो निलयाय गंतुं 2. 15. 2 A day (in-

cluding the night, a period of 24

hours); दिने दिने सा परिवर्तमाना Ku. 1. 25;

सप्त व्यतीक्षिण्यानि तस्य दिनानि B. 2. 25.

-**COMP.** -**अहं** darkness. -**अवस्यः**, -**अंतः**,

-**अवसानं** evening, sunset; R. 2. 15, 45.

अधीनः the sun. -**अर्धः** midday, noon.

-**आगमः**, -**आदिः**, -**आरंभः** daybreak,

morning. -**ईशः**, -**ईश्वरः** the sun.

आत्मजः 1 an epithet of Saturn. 2 of

Karna. 3 of Sugriva. -**करः**, -**कर्तुः** -**कर्तुं**

m. the sun; तुर्योयोगस्तव दिनकृतत्राणिकारे

यतो नः V. 2. 1; दिनककुलचंद्रचंद्रकेतो U. 6.

8. B. 9. 23. -**केशरः**, -**वः** darkness.

-**क्षयः** evening. -**क्षयः** daily occupation,

daily routine of business. -**उद्योतिष** *n.*

sunshine. -**चक्रिणः** the Chakravāka

bird. -**पः**, -**पतिः**, -**चयुः**, -**मणिः**, -**मयूखः**,

-**रत्नं** the sun. -**हृत्** morning; B. 9. 25.

-**मूर्धन्** *m.* the eastern mountain behind

which the sun is supposed to rise.

-**चौदन** mid-day, noon (the youth

of day).

दिनिका A day's wages.

द्विरिषकः A ball for playing with.

द्वितीयः A king of the Solar race,

son of अंशुमत् and father of मरीच, but

according to Kālidāsa, of Baghu.

[He is described by Kālidāsa as a grand

ideal of what a king should be. His wife was Sudakshina, a woman in every respect worthy of her husband, but they had no issue. For this he went to his family priest Vasistha who told him and his wife to serve the celestial cow Nandinī. They accordingly served her for 21 days and were on the 22nd day favoured by the cow. A glorious boy was then born who conquered the whole world and became the founder of the line of the Raghus].

दि *f.* 1. 4 P. (दीयति, दत्त, or द्युत; desid. द्युयति, दिदिषति) 1 To shine, be bright. 2 To throw, cast (as a missile); Bk. 17. 87, 5. 81. 3 To gamble, play with dice (with acc. or instr. of the 'dice'); अक्षेष्टान्ना दीयति Sk.; Ve. 1. 13. 4 To play, sport. 5 To joke, trifle with, make sport of, rally; (with acc.). 6 To stake, make a bet. 7 To sell, deal in (with gen.); अक्षेष्टद्विभोगानां Bk. 8. 122 (but with acc. or gen. when the root is preceded by a preposition; शतं शतस्य वा परि दीयति Sk.). 8 To squander, make light of. 9 To praise. 10 To be glad, rejoice. 11 To be mad or drunk. 12 To be sleepy. 13 To wish for. -II. 1 P., 10. U. (देवति, देवयति-ते) To cause to lament, pain, vex, torment. -III. 10 A. (देवते) To suffer pain, lament, moan. -WITH परि to lament, moan, suffer pain; Bk. 4. 34.

दि *f.* (Nom. sin. योः) 1 The heaven; R. 3. 4, 12; Ms. 30. 2 The sky. 3 A day. 4 Light, brilliance. N. B. The compounds with दि as first member are mostly irregular; e. g. दिवस्यति: an epithet of Indra; अनतिक्रमणीया दिवस्यते राजा S. 6. दिवस्युथियौ heaven and earth. दिविजः; दिविष्टः, दिविष्टः; दिविष (व) इ m., दिवोक्त m., दिवोक्त-सः 'inhabitant of the heaven', a god; S. 7; R. 3. 19, 47; दिविषद्विः Gt. 7.

दि *ind.* 1 Heaven. 2 The sky. 3 A day. 4 A forest, wood, thicket.

दिवसः, -सं A day; दिवस इवाभ्रवामस्तपायवे जीवहोक्त S. 3. 12. -COMP. -दिवसः; करः the sun; Rs 3. 22. -दुहं morning, day-break. -दिवसः evening, sunset; Ms. 99.

दिवा *ind.* By day, in the day time; दिवा च 'to become day.' -COMP. -अजः a crow. -अंधः an owl. -अंधकी, अंधिका a musk-rat-करः 1 the sun; Ku. 1. 12, 4. 48 2 a crow. 3 the sun-flower. -कीर्तिः 1 a Chāṇḍāla, a man of low caste. 2 a barber 3 an owl. -निशं *ind.* day and night. -मदीपः a lamp by day, an obscure man. -भीतः -भीतिः 1 an owl; दिवाकराक्षति यो ह्याह लीनं दिवाभीतमिषाकर्तुं Ku. 1. 12. 2 a thief, house-breaker. -मधुर् midday. -रात्रं *ind.* day and night. -पुत्रः the son. -रात्रा *a.*

sleeping by day; R. 19. 34. -रामः, -स्वप्नः sleep during day-time.

दिवातन *a.* (नी. f.) Of or belonging to the day; Ku. 4. 46; Bk. 5. 65.

दिविः The Chāṇḍā bird (also दिवः).

दिव्य *a.* 1 Divine, heavenly, celestial. 2 Supernatural, wonderful; वसुदेवदिव्यचक्षुः Si. 16. 29; Bg. 11. 8. 3 Brilliant, splendid. 4 Charming, beautiful. -व्यः 1 A superhuman or celestial being; दिव्यानामपि कृतवित्तयां पुस्ततात् Si. 8. 64. 2 Barley. 3 An epithet of Yama. 4 A philosopher. -व्य 1 Celestial nature, divinity. 2 The sky. 3 An ordeal (of which 10 kinds are enumerated); cf. Y. 2. 22, 95. 4 An oath, a solemn declaration. 5 Cloves. 6 A kind of sandal. -COMP. -अंधः the sun. -अंगना, -नारी, -लौ a heavenly nymph, celestial dame, an *apsaras*. -अदिव्य *a.* partly human and partly divine (as a hero, such as Arjuna). -उद्धः rain-water. -कारि *a.* 1 taking an oath. 2 undergoing an ordeal. -गारुजः a Gandharva. -चक्षुः *a.* 1 having divine vision, heavenly-eyed; R. 3. 45. 2 blind. (-m.) a monkey. (-m.) divine or prophetic eye, supernatural vision, the power of seeing what is invisible by the human eye. -ज्ञानं supernatural knowledge. द्युज्ज m. an astrologer. -प्रश्नः inquiry into celestial phenomena or future course of events, augury. -माधुवः a demi-god. -रत्नं a fabulous gem said to grant all desires of its possessor, the philosopher's stone; cf. चिंतामणि. -रथः a celestial car moving through the air. -रसः quicksilver. -वस्त्रः a divinely dressed. (-व्यः) 1 sunahine. 2 a kind of sun-flower. -सरित् *f.* the celestial Ganges. -सारः the Sāla tree.

दि *6. U.* (दिशति-ते, दिष्ट; Caus. दिशयति-ते; desid. दिदिषति-ते) 1 To point out, show, exhibit, produce (as a witness); साक्षिणः संति देयुक्ता दिशेयुको दिशेयः Ms. 8. 57, 53. 2 To assign, allot इष्टं वति तस्य द्या दिशंति Mb. 3 To give, grant, bestow upon, deliver or make over to; वायव्यमन्त्रे विजं दिशन् Ki. 13. 68; R. 5. 30, 11. 2, 16. 72. 4 To pay (as tribute). 5 To consent to; R. 11. 49. 6 To direct, order, command. 7 To allow, permit; स्मर्तुं दिशंति न दिवः ह्यष्टदीप्यः Ki. 5. 28. -WITH अति 1 to assign, make over. 2 to extend the application of, extend by analogy; इति ये प्रत्यय उक्तास्ते जातिदिशंते Sk. or प्रथममनुनिर्दिष्टमप्येनातिदिशति S. B. -अप 1 to point out, indicate, show. 2 to declare, put forward, say, announce, tell, inform against; Ms. 8. 54. 3 to feign, pre-

tend; मित्रकृत्यमपदिश्य R. 19. 31, 32, 54; शिरःशूलस्पृशंनमपदिशन् Dk. 50. pleading head-ache as an excuse. 4 to refer to, have reference to; त्वत्ति भर्मा मद्गोत्रापदिष्टा Dk. 102. -आ 1 to point out, show (as way). 2 to order, command, direct; पुनरप्यादिष्टा तावद्विहितः Ku. 4. 16; आदिष्टस्याभिगमं वनाय Bk. 8. 9, 7. 28; R. 1. 54, 2. 65; Ms. 11. 193. 3 to aim at, single out, assign; Bk. 3. 3. 4 to teach, advise, instruct, lay down, prescribe; R. 12. 68. 5 to specify. 6 to foretell. -उद् 1 to point out, denote, signify, mention; प्रथमोदिष्टमासनं Ku. 6. 35; ययोदिष्टापारा S. 3; अनेदयं उदिष्टः शते Med. 2 to refer or allude to, have reference to स्मरतुदिष्ट Ku. 4. 38. 3 to mean, aim at, direct towards, assign or dedicate to; फलमुदिष्टं Bg. 17. 21; उदिष्टा-मुपनिहितां नजस्य पूजां Mā. 5. 25; वयसि-मुदिष्टं प्रत्यिताः Pt. 1. 4 to teach, advise; सतां केनोदिष्टं विषममपिपारावतमिदं Bk. 2. 28. -उप 1 to teach, advise, instruct; सुल-मुपदिश्यते परस K. 156; M. 1. 5, R. 18. 43; Bg. 4. 34. 2 to point out, indicate, refer to; उग्रशेषासुपदिश्य R. 8. 73. 3 to mention, tell, announce; किं कुले-नोपदिष्टेन शीलमेवात्र कारणं Mk. 9. 7. 4 to prescribe, lay down, sanction, settle; न द्वितीयं साधनां कश्चिदुपदिश्यते Ms. 5. 162, 2. 190. 5 to name, call -नि 1 to point out, indicate, show; एकैकं निर्दिशन् S. 7; अंशुला निर्दिशति &c. 2 to assign to, give; निर्दिष्टं कुलपतिना च वर्णशालामप्यास्य R. 1. 95. 3 to allude to, mention, make a reference to 4 to predict. 5 to advise or to tell, communicate. -तु 1 to point out, indicate, show, assign; तस्यापिपारुद्वैः प्रणतः उदिष्टः R. 5. 63, 2. 39. 2 to tell, mention; Bg. 8. 28; Bk. 4. 5. 3 to give, grant, offer, bestow or confer upon; विद्ययाः पथि सुनिप्रदिशोः R. 11. 9, 7. 35; निःशब्दोऽपि प्रदिशति जलं याचितश्चात-केन्यः Ms. 114; Ms. 8. 265. -त्रया 1 (a) to reject, discard, shun; प्रत्यादिष्ट-विशेषमनहवदिष्टा S. 6. 5; (b) to repulse; R. 6. 25. 2 to cast off, repudiate (as a person); कानं प्रत्यादिष्टां स्मरामि न परिहर्हं सुनेस्तनयां S. 5. 31. 3 to obscure, eclipse, defeat, throw into the shade or back-ground; R. 1. 61, 10. 68. 4 to order back, countermand. -व्यप 1 to name, call; व्यपदिश्यते जगति विक्री-त्यतः Si. 15. 23. 2 to name or call falsely; मित्रं च न व्यपदिशत्यपरं च वासि Mk. 4. 9. 3 to speak of, profess; जन्मेदोर्भि-मले कुले व्यपदिशति Ve. 6. 7. 4 to pretend, feign; Mv. 2. 11. -सं 1 to give, grant, assign, make over; Bk. 6. 141; Y. 2. 232. 2 to order, direct, instruct, advise, send as a message; किं तु सल्लुप्यतस्य उक्तमप्यस्याभिः संदिह्य S. 4; Si. 9. 56, 61. 3 to send as a message, entrust with a message; अयं विद्यालये गौरी संदिदेश मित्रः सखी Ku. 6. 1,

दिक् *f.* (Nom. sing. दिक्-य) 1 A direction, cardinal point, point of compass, quarter of the sky; दिक् प्रसेदुर्भूतो वदुः सुखाः R. 3. 14; दिशि दिशि किरिः सजलकफजाले Git. 4. 2 (a) The mere direction of a thing, hint, indication (of the general lines); इति दिक् (often used by commentators &c.) (b) (Hence) Mode, manner, method; हुनेः शरीरदिक् S. D.; दिग्भिर् दृष्ट-कृता प्रवर्तिनाः दासीतप्तं दूरस्थं रक्षाममिमि दिक् Ak. 3 Region, space, place in general, 4 A foreign or distant region, 5 A point of view, manner of considering a subject. 6 A precept, order. 7 The number 'ten'. 8 A side or party. 9 The mark of a bite. (N. B. In comp. दिक् becomes दिव before words beginning with vowels and soft consonants, and दिव before words beginning with hard consonants; e. g. दिग्बर, दिग्गज, दिव्ययन्, दिक्कित &c.) -Comp. -अंतः end of the directions or horizon, remote distance, remote place; Bv. 1. 2; R. 3. 4, 5. 67, 16, 87; नानादिगतामता राजानः &c. -अंतरं 1 another direction. 2 the intermediate space, atmosphere, space. 3 a distant quarter, another or foreign country. -अंबर *a.* having only the directions for his clothing, stark naked, unclothed; दिग्बरत्वेन निवेदिनं वदुः Ku. 5. 72. (-रः) 1 a naked mendicant (of the Jain or Buddha sect). 2 a mendicant, an ascetic. 3 an epithet of Siva. 4 darkness. -ईश्वरः, -ईश्वरः the regent of a quarter; Ku. 5. 53; see अग्रदि-क्पाल. -करः 1 a youth, youthful man. 2 an epithet of Siva. -कारिका, -करी a young girl or woman. -करिक्; -गजः, -द्वंतिन, -वारणः *m.* one of the eight elephants said to guard and preside over the eight cardinal points; (see अष्टदिग्गजः); विवृतिशेषाः ककु-भ्रमकार Vikr. 7. 1. -ग्रहणं observation of the quarters of the compass. -चक्रं 1 the horizon. 2 the whole world. -जयः, -विजयः 'conquest of the direction', the conquest of various countries in all directions, conquest of the world; स दिग्विजयमथाजयिष्यः स्मरः इत्य-करोत् Vikr. 4. 1. -दुर्शनं showing merely the direction, pointing out only the general mode or manner. -नामः 1 an elephant of the quarter of the compass; see दिग्गज. 2 N. of a poet said to be a contemporary of Kālidāsa. (This interpretation is based on Mallinātha's gloss on Me. 14 which is however very doubtful). मंडलं=दिक्चक्र. q. v. -मात्रं the mere direction or indication. -मुखं any quarter or part of the sky; इति मे इतिहासदिक्मुखं V. 3. 6; Amaru. 5. -मोहः mistaking the way or

direction. -बद्ध *a.* stark naked, unclothed. (-दाः) 1 a Jain or Buddha mendicant of the दिग्बर class. 2 an epithet of Siva. -विश्रावित *c.* renowned or celebrated in all quarters.

दिक् Direction, quarter of the compass, region &c. -Comp. -गजः, -पालः see दिग्गज, दिक्पाल.

दिक् *a.* Belonging to or situated towards any quarter of the compass.

दिष्ट *a.* 1 Shown, indicated, assigned, pointed out. 2 Described, referred to. 3 Fixed, settled. 4 Directed, ordered &c. -ष्टं 1 Assignment, allotment. 2 Fate, destiny, good or ill luck; अथ दिष्ट S. 2. 3 Order, direction, command. 4 Aim, object. -Comp. -अंतः 'the end of one's appointed time', death; दिष्टान्माप्स्यति भवानपि पुत्रशोकात् R. 9. 79.

दिष्टिः *f.* 1 Assignment, allotment. 2 Direction, command, instruction, rule, precept. 3 Fate, fortune, destiny. 4 Good fortune, happiness, any auspicious event (such as the birth of a son); दिष्टिद्विनिव शुभाय K. 55; दिष्टिद्विप्रमो महानयुत K. 73.

दिष्ट्या *ind.* (Strictly the instr. sing. of दिष्टि) Fortunately, luckily, thank God, how glad I am, how fortunate, bravo; (an exclamation of joy or gratulation); दिष्ट्या प्रहृतं दुर्जितं Māl. 4; दिष्ट्या भोयं महाबाहुरजनायंदवर्धनः U. 1. 37; Ve. 2. 12. दिष्ट्या वृत् means 'to congratulate one upon'; दिष्ट्या वर्म-पत्नीसमागमेन पुत्रसुखदर्शनेन चावृष्णान्वर्धते S. 7.

दिष्ट 2 U. (दिग्भि, दिव्ये, दिव्य; desid. विधिभूति) 1 To anoint, smear, plaster, spread over; Bk. 3. 21, 7. 54 2 To soil, defile, pollute; B. 16. 15. -With सं 1 to doubt, be uncertain about; Y. 2. 16; सदिग्धो विज्ञो युधि Pt. 3. 12. 2 to mistake for, confound with (in pass); पातु रश्मिकटोरकेतकशिखा-सत्पुत्रपुण्ड्रः (जटाः) Māl. 1. 2; or पूरेजल-जिनिःसृतेर्बलमयः सदिग्धपारावताः V. 3. 2. Ku. 6. 40. 3 to start an objection.

दी 4 A. (दीयते, दीन) To perish, die.

दीक्ष 1 A. (दीक्षते, दीक्षित) 1 To consecrate or prepare oneself for the performance of a sacred rite; see दीक्षित below. 2 To dedicate oneself to. 3 To initiate or introduce a pupil. 4 To invest with the sacred thread. 5 To sacrifice. 6 To practice self-restraint.

दीक्षकः A spiritual guide.

दीक्षणं Initiation, consecration.

दीक्षा 1 Consecration for a religious ceremony, initiation in general; R. 3. 44, 65. 2 A ceremony preliminary to a sacrifice. 3 A ceremony or religious rite in general; विवाहदीक्षा R. 3. 33; Ku. 7. 1, 8, 84. 4 Investiture with the sacred thread. 5 De-

dicating oneself to a particular object. -Comp. -अंतः a supplementary sacrifice made to atone for the defects in a preceding one.

दीक्षित *p. p.* 1 Consecrated, initiated (as for a religious ceremony); एते विवाहदीक्षिता यूयं U. 1; आप्नान्मयसंतेषु दीक्षिताः सन्तु धारवाः S. 2. 16; R. 8. 75, 11. 24; Ve. 12. 5. 2 Prepared for a sacrifice. 3 Prepared for, having taken a vow of; R. 11. 67. 4 Crowned; R. 4. 5. -तः 1 A priest engaged in a Dīkshā. 2 A pupil. 3 A person who or whose ancestors may have performed a grand sacrificial ceremony, such as अग्निहोत्र.

दीदिविः 1 Boiled rice. 2 Heaven.

दीपितिः *f.* 1 A ray of light; R. 3. 22, 17. 48; N. 2. 69. 2 Splendour, brightness. 3 Bodily lustre, energy; Bh. 2. 29.

दीपितमत् *a.* Brilliant.—*m.* The sun; Ku. 2. 2, 7. 70.

दीधी 2 A. (दीधते) 1 To shine. 2 To seem, appear.

दीन *a.* 1 Poor, indigent. 2 Distressed, ruined, afflicted, miserable, wretched. 3 Sorry, dejected, melancholy, sad; सा विरहे तव दीना Git. 4. 4 Timid, frightened. 5 Mean, piteous; Bh. 2. 51. —*n.* A poor person, one in distress or misery; दीनानां कल्पवृक्षः Mk. 1. 48; दिनानि दीनोद्धरणो-चितस्य R. 2. 25. -Comp. -द्वपालः, -वत्सल *a.* kind to the poor. -चंद्रः a friend of the poor.

दीनारः 1 A particular gold coin; जितश्रावी मया षोडशसहस्राणि दीनाराणां Dk. 2 A coin in general. 3 A gold ornament.

दीप् 4 A. (दीप्यते, दीप्त, freq. दीदीप्यते) 1 To shine, blaze (fig. also); सदैवकृतः समीपस्त्वमिव नृपयुष्मैर्दीप्यते सप्तसतिः M. 2. 13; तरुणीस्तन एव दीप्यते माणिहाराल्लितरामणीयकं N. 2. 44; Bh. 2. 2, R. 14. 64; H. Pr. 46. 2 To burn, be lighted; यथा यथा चैवं चला दीप्यते K. 105. 3 To glow, be inflamed or excited, increase (fig. also); R. 5. 47; Bk. 14. 88; Si. 20. 71. 4 To be fired with anger; Ki. 3. 55. 5 To be illustrious. -Caus. (दीपयति-ने) To kindle, inflame, illuminate, light; इंद्रावनांतरमदीपयद्भुजालैः (इंद्र) Git. -7. WITH. उद् Caus. 1 to kindle. 2 to rouse, excite, light up. -न, -सं to shine, blaze &c.

दीपः 1 A lamp, light; नृपदीपो वनस्तेहै प्रजाम्यः संहरन्निव । अंतरस्थंयुगेः सुप्रेलक्ष्यते नैव केनचित् ॥ Pt. 1. 221; न हि दीपो परस्परस्यो-पकुरुतः S. B.; so जानदीप &c. -Comp. -अन्तरिक्षा 1 the day of new moon (अमा). 2-दीपली q. v. -आराधनं worshipping an idol by waving light before it. -आग्निः, -नी, -आवली, -उत्तरवः 1 a row of lights, nocturnal illumination. 2 particularly, the festival called *Divali* held on the night of

new moon in आश्विन. -कलिका the flame of a lamp. -किङ्क lampblack, soot. -कूरी, -खरी the wick of a lamp. -खजः lampblack. -पादपः, -वृक्षः a lampstick, lamp-stand. -पुष्पः the Champaka tree. -भाजनं a lamp; R. 19. 51. -माला lighting, illumination. -मोक्षः a moth. -सिखा the flame of a lamp. -सुखला a row of lights, illumination.

दीपक *a.* (पिका *f.*) 1 Kindling, inflaming. 2 Illuminating, making bright. 3 Illustrating, beautifying, making illustrious. 4 Exciting, making intense; Si. 2. 55. 5 Tonic, stimulating digestion, digestive. -कः 1 A light, lamp; तावदेव कृतिनामपि स्तुरत्येव निर्मलविशेषदीपकः Bh. 1. 56. 2 A falcon. 3 An epithet of Kāmadeva (also दीपक). -क 1 Saffron. 2 (In Rhet.) A figure of speech in which two or more objects (some प्रकृत relevant and some अप्रकृत irrelevant) having the same attribute are associated together or in which several attributes (some relevant and some irrelevant) are predicated of the same object (सङ्कटचित्तु धर्मस्य प्रकृताप्रकृतानाम्नां । सेव क्रियाश्च बह्विधकारकस्येति दीपकं ॥ K. P. 10; cf. Chandr:—वदन्ति वर्णवर्णानां वर्णवर्णं दीपकं बुधाः । मेहनं भाति कलमः प्रतापेन महीपतिः ॥ 5. 45. दीपनं 1 Kindling, illuminating. 2 A tonic, stimulating digestion. 3 Exciting, stimulating. 4 Saffron. दीपिका 1 A light, torch; R. 4. 45. 9. 70. 2. (At the end of comp.) Illuminator, elucidator; तर्कदीपिका.

दीपित *a.* 1 Set on fire. 2 Inflamed. 3 Illuminated. 4 Manifested.

दीप्त *p. p.* 1 Lighted; inflamed, kindled. 2 Glowing, hot, flashing, radiant. 3 Illuminated. 4 Excited, stimulated. -तः 1 A lion. 2 The citron tree. -सं Gold -Comp. -अंशुः the sun. -अक्षः a cat. -अग्नि *a.* kindled (as fire). (-क्षिः) 1 blazing fire, 2 N. of अमरस्य. -अंगः a peacock. -आत्मन् *a.* having a fiery nature. -दण्डः the sunstone. -किरणः the sun. -कीर्तिः an epithet of Kārtikeya. -जिह्वा a fox or vixen; (used figuratively for an ill-tempered quarrelsome woman). -तपस् *a.* of glowing piety, fervent in devotion. -विण्डः a lion. -रसः an earthworm. -लोचनः a cat. -लोहं brass; bell-metal.

दीप्ति *f.* 1 Brightness, splendour, brilliance, lustre. 2 Brilliancy of beauty, extreme loveliness; (for the difference between दीप्ति and कति see under कति). 3 Luc. 4 Brass.

दीप्य *a.* Shining, brilliant, radiant. -दः Fire.

दीर्घ *a.* (compar. श्रापीयस्, superl. श्रापिह) 1 Long (in time or space),

reaching far; दीर्घश्च श्रदिदुर्काति वदन् M. 2. 3; दीर्घान् कटाक्षान् Me. 35; दीर्घाणि &c. 2 Of long duration, lasting long, tedious; दीर्घायामा वियामा Me. 108; V. 3. 4; S. 4. 15. 3 Deep (as a sigh); Amaru. 11; दीर्घमुष्णं च निश्चयः. 4 Long (as a vowel), as the आ in काम. 5 Lofty, high, tall. -ई *ind.* 1 Long, for a long time. 2 Deeply. 3 Far. -ईः 1 A camel. 2 A long vowel. -Comp. -अध्वजः a messenger, an express. -अह्व *m.* summer, (श्रीष्म). -आकार *a.* oblong. -आयुः, -आयुस् *a.* long-lived. -आयुधः 1 a spear. 2 any long weapon. 3 a hog. -आस्यः an elephant. -कंठः, -कंठकः, -कंथरः the (Indian) crane. -काय *a.* tall (in stature). -केशः a bear. -गतिः-ग्रीवः, -वाटिकाः-जंघा a camel. -जिह्वा a snake, serpent. -वयस् *m.* an epithet of Gautama, husband of Ahalyā; R. 11. 34. -तकः, -दंढः, -दुः the palm tree. -तुंडी musk-rat. -दक्षिन् *a.* 1 provident, prudent, far-seeing, long-sighted; Pt. 3. 167. 2 sagacious, wise. (-*m.*) 1 a bear. 2 an owl. -नाद *a.* making a long continued noise. (-दः) 1 a dog. 2 a cock. 3 a conch-shell. -निद्रा 1 long sleep. 2 the long sleep, sleep cf death; R. 12. 11. -पत्रः the palm tree. -पादः a heron. -पादपः 1 the cocoa-nut tree. 2 the areca-nut tree. 3 the palm tree. -पुष्टः a snake. -बाला a kind of deer (चमरी) of whose tails chowries are made. -मारुतः an elephant. -रतः a dog. -रङ्गः a hog. -रसनः a snake. -रोमन् *m.* a bear. -वक्त्रः an elephant. -सक्थ *a.* having long thighs. -सत्रं a long-continued Soma sacrifice. (-त्रः) one who performs such a sacrifice; R. 1. 80. -सूत्र, -सूत्रिन् *a.* working slowly, slow, dilatory, procrastinating; दीर्घसूत्री विनश्यति Pt. 4. दीर्घिका 1 A long or oblong lake; M. 2. 13, R. 16. 13. 2 A well or lake in general.

दीर्ण *a.* 1 Torn, rent, split &c. 2 Frightened, afraid.

दु 5 P. (दुनोति, दूत or दूत) 1 To burn, consume with fire; Bk. 14. 85. 2 To torment, afflict, distress; उद्भासीनि जलेजानि दुन्यस्यद्वयं जलं Bk. 6. 74. 5. 98. 17. 99; (युजे) तव विधातकथं दुनोति मा R. 8. 55. 3 To pain, produce sorrow; वर्णवर्णं सति कर्णिकारं दुनोति निर्वन्तवा स्त चेतः Ku. 3. 28. 4 (Intrans.) To be afflicted or pained; देहि दुर्दृष्टिं दर्शनं मम मन्त्रयेन दुनोमि Gtt. 3. -Pass. (or 4 A. according to some) To be afflicted or pained &c.; नागतः सखि निर्वयो यदि तदुत्तरं दूति किं दूयस् Gtt. 7; Ku. 5. 12, 48; R. 1. 70, 10. 21.

दुःख *d.* 1 Painful, disagreeable, unpleasant; सिंहाणां विनदा दुःखाः श्रोतुं दुःख-

सतो वन Rām. 2 Difficult, uneasy. -ख 1 Sorrow, grief, unhappiness, distress, pain, agony; एवं हि दुःखान्पुत्रश्च शोभते Mk. 1. 10; यदेवोपनतं दुःखास्तुल्यं तदुःखचरं V. 3. 21; so दुःखदुःख, समदुःखदुःख &c. 2 Trouble, difficulty, S. Til. 12. (दुःखं and दुःखेन are used as adverbs in the sense of 'hardly', 'with great difficulty or trouble'; S. 7. 13; Bg. 12. 5, R. 19. 49; H. 1. 158). -Comp. -अतीत *a.* freed from pain. -अंतः final emancipation. -जर *a.* painful, troublesome. -दामः 'the scene of suffering', worldly existence. -दुःखि *a.* 1 tough, hard. 2 pained, distressed. -दयः, बहुल *a.* full of trouble or grief. -भाज् *a.* unhappy. -लोकः worldly life, the world as a scene of constant suffering. -नील *a.* hard to please or manage, bad-tempered, irritable; R. 3. 6.

दुःखित, दुःखिन् *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Distressed, afflicted, pained. 2 Poor, unhappy, miserable.

दुकूलं Woven silk, a silk-garment, a very fine garment in general; स्वामलदुकूलकेशरमंडनमधिगतगौरदुकूलं Gtt. 11; Ku. 5. 67, 78; Bk. 3. 34, 10. 1; R. 17. 25.

दुग्ध *a.* 1 Milked. 2 Milked out, extracted, drawn out &c. see दुह. -ग्वं 1 Milk. 2 Milky juice of plants. -Comp. -अम्रं, -तालीयं the skim of milk, cream. -पाचनं a vessel for boiling milk. -पोष्य *a.* living on its mother's milk (as a child), a suckling. -समुद्रः the ocean of milk, one of the seven oceans.

दुघ *a.* (Mostly at the end of comp.) 1 Milking. 2 Yielding, granting; as in कामदुघा q. v.

दुघा A milch cow.

दुहुक *a.* Dishonest, bad-hearted, fraudulent.

दुहुमः=दुहुम q. v.

दुहुमः A green onion.

दुहुमः A kind of drum; see दुहुमि.

दुहुः 1 A kind of drum. 2 N. of Vasudeva, Krishna's father.

दुहुमः 1 A sort of large kettledrum. 2 A kind of water-snake.

दुहुमि *m. f.* 1 A sort of large kettle-drum, drum; विजयदुहुमितां यदुर्लभः R. 9. 11. -*m.* 1 An epithet of Vishnu. 2 Of Krishna. 3 A kind of poison. 4 N. of a demon slain by Valt. When Sugriva showed to Rāma the skeleton of this demon to show him how powerful Vālī was, Rāma kicked it with but a gentle force and threw it many miles away.

दुर् *ind.* (A prefix substituted for दुस् before words beginning with vowels or soft consonants in the

sense of 'bad,' 'hard or difficult to do a certain thing'; for compounds with दुस् as first member see दुस् s. v.). -Comp. -अक्ष a. 1 weak-eyed, 2 evil-eyed. (-क्षः) a loaded or false die. -अतिक्रम a. 1 difficult to be overcome or conquered, unconquerable; स्वजाति-द्वरतिक्का Pt. 1. 2. insurmountable. 3 inevitable. -अत्यय a. 1 difficult to be overcome; R. 11. 38. 2 hard to be attained or fathomed. -अदृष्ट ill luck, misfortune. -अधिग, -अधिगम a. 1 hard to reach or attain, unattainable; Pt. 1. 330. 2 insurmountable. 3 hard to be studied or understood; Ki. 5. 18. -अधिहित a. badly performed, managed, or executed. -अवयय a. 1 difficult of attainment. 2 hard to be studied. -अवयवसायः a foolish undertaking. -अवः a bad road. -अंत a. 1 whose end is difficult to be reached, endless, infinite; संकर्षणाय वृष्णाय दुर्दयान्तकाय च Bhāg. 2 ending ill or in misery, unhappy; अहो दुर्दयान्तक इति Ki. 1. 23; नृपतिर्युधिजनेन सयं सखि विरहितस्तस्य दुर्दयः (वसन्ते) Git. 1. -अन्वय a. 1 difficult to be passed along. 2 hard to be carried out or followed. 3 difficult to be attained or understood. (-यः) 1 a wrong conclusion, one wrongly inferred from given premises. -अभिमानिन् a. vain-glorious, disagreeably proud. -अवयव a. incomprehensible. -अवयव a. difficult to be restrained or subjugated. -अवयव a. ill off, badly or poorly circumstanced. -अवस्था a. wretched or miserable state. -आकृति a. ugly, misshaped. -आक्रम a. 1 invincible, unconquerable. 2 difficult to be passed. -आक्रम 1 unfair attack. 2 difficult approach. -अयमः improper or illegal acquisition. -आयहः foolish obstinacy, head-strongness, pertinacity. -आचर a. hard to be performed. -आचर a. 1 ill-conducted, badly behaved. 2 following bad practices, wicked, depraved; Bg. 9. 30. (-रः) bad practice, ill-conduct, wickedness. -आत्मन् m. a rascal, villain, scoundrel. -आचर्य a. 1 hard to be approached or assailed, unassailable. 2 not to be attacked with impunity. 3 haughty. -आनन a. difficult to bend or draw; R. 11. 38. -आय a. difficult to be obtained; शिवा दुःपयः कृष्णमिषितो भवेत् S. 3. 14; R. 1. 72; 6. 38. -आराध्य a. difficult to be propitiated, hard to be won over or conciliated. -आरोह a. difficult of ascent. (-हः) 1 the cocoa-nut tree. 2 the palm tree, 3 the date tree. -आलयः 1 curse, imprecation. 2 foul or abusive language. -आलोक a. 1 difficult to be seen or perceived. 2

pain-fully bright, dazzling; दुरालोकः स समरे निदावांवरत्नवत् K. P. 10. (-कः) (-कः) dazzling splendour. -आवार a. 1 difficult to be covered. 2 difficult to be restrained, shut in, kept back or stopped. -आवश्व a. evil-minded, wicked, malicious. -आवा 1 a bad or wicked desire. 2 hoping against hope. -आसव a. 1 difficult to be approached or overtaken, unassailable, unconquerable; R. 3. 66, 8. 4; Mv. 2. 5, 4. 15. 2 difficult to be found or met with. 3 unequailed, unparalleled. -इत a. 1 difficult. 2 sinful. (-हः) 1 a bad course, evil, sin; दुर्दिष्टां देवं दुर्दिष्टमथ दुर्वासनद्वयं वृत्तं दुर्दिष्टं G. L. 2; R. 8. 2; Amaru. 2; Mv. 3. 43. 2 difficulty, danger. 3 a calamity. -इह 1 a curse, imprecation. 2 a spell or sacrificial rite performed to injure another person. -ईश्वर a. bad lord or master. -ईश्वरा, -ईश्वरा a. curse, an imprecation. -उक्त, -उक्तिः offensive speech, reproach, abuse, censure. -उत्तर a. unanswerable. -उद्धार a. difficult to be pronounced, or composed; अमुञ्जितार्थसंबन्धः प्रबोधोद्धारः Si. 2. 73. -उद्ग्रह a. burdensome, unbearable. -ऊह a. abstruse. -ग a. 1 difficult of access, inaccessible, impassable. 2 unattainable. 3 incomprehensible. (-गः, -गः) 1 difficult or narrow passage through a wood or over a stream, mountain &c., a defile, narrow pass. 2 a citadel, fortress, castle. 3 rough ground. 4 difficulty, adversity, calamity, distress, danger; निस्तारयति दुर्गाच्च Ms. 3. 98, 11. 43; Bg. 18. 88. -अचक्षुः, पतिः, पालः the commandant or governor of a castle. कर्मन् n. fortification. -गर्गः a defile, gorge. -लंघनं surmounting difficulties. (-नः) a camel. -संचरः 1 a difficult passage as to a fort &c., a bridge &c. over a defile, (-नः) an epithet of Pārvatī, wife of Śiva. -वत a. 1 unfortunate, in bad circumstances; Bk. 18. 10, 2 indigent, poor. 3 distressed, in trouble. -वतिः f. 1 misfortune, poverty, want, trouble, indigence; Bg. 6. 40. 2 a difficult situation or path. 3 hell. -वन्ध a. ill-smelling. (-वः) bad odour, stink. 2 any ill-smelling substance. 3 an onion. 4 the mango tree. -वन्धि, -वन्धि a. ill-smelling. -वन्ध a. 1 impassable, inaccessible, impervious; कनिनीकायकान्तरे कुच-पर्वतदुर्गि Bh. 1. 86; Si. 12. 49. 2 unattainable, difficult of attainment. 3 hard to be understood. -वाद, -वाच, -वाच a. difficult to be fathomed or investigated, unfathomable. -ग्रह a. 1 difficult to be gained or accomplished. 2 difficult to be conquered or subjugated; R. 17. 52. 3 hard to

be understood. (-ग्रः) a cramp, spasm. -वद a. 1 difficult. 2 impossible. -वोहः 1 a harsh cry. 2 a bear. -अन a. 1 wicked, bad, vile, 2 slanderous, malicious, mischievous. (-नः) a bad or wicked person, a malicious or mischievous man, villain; दुर्जनः शिववादी च नैतद्विषयसंकारणं Chāṇ. 24, 25; शास्त्रेयसंस्कारेण नोपकारेण दुर्जनः Ku. 2. 40. -अव a. invincible. -अर a. 1 ever youthful. 2 hard (as food), indigestible. 3 difficult to be enjoyed. -जात a. 1 unhappy, wretched, 2 bad-tempered, bad, wicked. 3 false, not genuine. (-रः) misfortune, calamity, difficulty, R. 13. 72; -जाति a. 1 bad-natured, vile, wicked; Amaru. 96. 2 outcast. (-तिः f.) misfortune, ill-condition. -ज्ञान, -ज्ञेय a. difficult to be known, incomprehensible. -नयः, -नयः 1 bad conduct. 2 impropriety. 3 injustice. -नामन्, -नामन् a. having a bad name. -दम, -दमन, -दम्य a. difficult to be subdued, untamable, indomitable. -दुर्ग a. 1 difficult to be seen. 2 dazzling; Bg. 11. 52. -दात a. 1 hard to be tamed or subdued; untamable; Si. 12. 22. 2 intractable, proud, insolent; दुर्दातानां दमनविषयः क्षत्रियेभ्यः मते Mv. 3. 34. (-दः) 1 a calf. 2 a strife, quarrel. -दिनं 1 a bad day in general. 2 a rainy or cloudy day, stormy or rainy weather; उद्यमकालदुर्दिनं Mk. 5; Ku. 6. 43; Mv. 4. 57. 3 a shower (of anything), R. 4. 41, 82; 5. 47; U. 5. 5. 4 thick darkness. -दृढ a. ill-judged or seen, wrongly decided. -दुर्दैर् ill-luck, misfortune. -दुर्दैर् an unfair game. -दुमः onion. -धर a. 1 irresistible, difficult to be stopped. 2 difficult to be borne or suffered; दुर्धरेण मदेन सत्ये Ghaṭ. 11; Ms. 7. 28. (-रः) quicksilver. -धर्ष a. 1 inviolable, unassailable. 2 inaccessible; H. Pr. 5. 3 fearful, dreadful. 4 haughty. -धी a. stupid, silly. -नामकः piles. -निग्रह a. irrepres- sible, ungovernable, irresistible, unruly; मगो दुर्निग्रहं बलं Bg. 6. 35. -निमित्त a. carelessly put to or placed on the ground; पदे दुर्निमित्ते बलं R. 7. 10. -निमित्तं a bad omen; R. 14. 50. 2 a bad pretext. -निवार, निवारः a. difficult to be checked or warded off, irresis- tible, invincible. -नीति misconduct, bad policy, misbehaviour. -नीतिः f. maladministration; Bv. 4. 36. -बल a. 1 weak, feeble. 2 enfeebled, spiritless; U. 1. 24. 3 small, scanty, little; R. 5. 12. -बाल a. bald-headed, -दुहि a. 1 silly, foolish, stupid. 2 perverse, evil-minded, wicked; Bg. 1. 23. -बोध a. unintelligible, un- fathomable, inscrutable; निगमबुद्धौ बोध-पवित्रताः क सुपदीनां चरिते क जन्तवः Ki. 1. 6. -अव a. unfortunate, unlucky -अव

1 a wife disliked by her husband. 2 an ill-tempered woman, a shrew. -भर *a.* insupportable, burdensome. -भाग्य *a.* unfortunate, unlucky. (-रु) ill luck. -भिक्षा 1 scarcity of provisions, dearth, famine; Y. 2. 147; Ms. 8. 22; H. 1. 73. 2 want in general. -भृत्य: a bad servant. -भ्रातृ *m.* a bad brother. -मति *a.* 1 silly, stupid, foolish, ignorant. 2 wicked, evil-minded; Ms. 11. 30. -मद *a.* drunken, ferocious, maddened, infatuated. -मनस् *a.* troubled in mind, discouraged dispirited, sad, melancholy. -मलुव्य: a bad or wicked man. -मन्त्र: -मन्त्रितं evil advice, bad counsel. -मरणं violent or unnatural death. -मर्यादा *a.* immodest, wicked. -महिका, -महो: a minor drama, comedy, farce; S. D. 553. -मित्र: 1 a bad friend. 2 an enemy. -मुख *a.* 1 having a bad face, hideous, ugly; Bh. 1. 90. 2 foul-mouthed, abusive, scurrilous; Bh. 2. 69. -मूल्य *a.* highly priced, dear. -मेघ *a.* silly, foolish, dull-headed, dull. (-म.) a dunce, dull-headed man, block-head; ग्रंथानधीत्य व्याकृतुमिति दुर्मेघसोऽप्यलं Si. 2. 26. -योध, -योधन *a.* invincible, unconquerable. (-नः) the eldest of the hundred sons of Dhritarāshṭra and Gāndhārī. [From his early years he conceived a deep hatred for his cousins the Pandavas, but particularly Bhīma, and made every effort he could to compass their destruction. When his father proposed to make Yudhishtira heir-apparent, Duryodhana did not like the idea, as his father was the reigning sovereign, and prevailed upon his blind father to send the Pandavas away into exile. Varanavata was fixed upon as their abode, and under pretext of constructing a palatial building for their residence, Duryodhana caused a palace to be built mostly of lac, resin and other combustible materials, thereby hoping to see them all destroyed when they should enter it. But the Pandavas were forewarned and they safely escaped. They then lived at Indraprastha, and Yudhishtira performed the Rājāsūya sacrifice with great pomp and splendour. This event further excited the anger and jealousy of Duryodhana who was already vexed to find that his plot for burning them up had signally failed, and he induced his father to invite the Pandavas to Hastinapura to play with dice (of which Yudhishtira was particularly fond). In that gambling match Duryodhana, who was ably assisted by his maternal uncle Sakuni, won from Yudhishtira everything that he staked, till the infatuated gambler staked himself, his brothers, and Drupadi herself, all of whom shared the same fate. Yudhishtira, as a condition of the wager,

was forced to go to the forest with his wife and brothers, and to remain there for twelve years and to pass one additional year *incognito*. But even this period, long as it was, expired, and after their return from exile, both the Pandavas and Kauravas made great preparations for the inevitable struggle and the great Bharatī war commenced. It lasted for eighteen days during which all the Kauravas, with most of their allies, were slain. It was on the last day of the war that Bhīma fought a duel with Duryodhana and smashed his thigh with his club]. -योनि *a.* of a low birth. -लक्ष्य *a.* difficult to be seen or perceived, hardly visible. -लभ *a.* 1 difficult to be attained, or accomplished; R. 1. 67, 17. 70; Ku. 4. 40, 5. 46, 61. 2 difficult to be found or met with, scarce, rare; सुद्विगलं S. 1. 16. 3 best, excellent, eminent. 4 dear, beloved. 5 costly. -ललित *a.* spoilt by fondling, fondled too much, hard to please; हा मदेकद्वलित Ve. 4; V. 2. 8; Māl. 9. 2 (hence) wayward, naughty, ill-bred, unruly; सुहृदमि सलु दुर्ललितयासौ S. 7. (-तं) waywardness, rudeness. -लेख्य *a.* a forged document. -लच *a.* 1 difficult to be described, indescribable. 2 not to be talked about. 3 speaking improperly, abusing. (-चं) abuse, censure, foul language. -लचस् *n.* abuse, censure. वर्ण *a.* bad-coloured. (-र्ण) silver. -लसति: *f.* painful residence; R. 8. 94. -लह *a.* heavy, difficult to be born; U. 2. 10; Ku. 1. 10. -लच्य *a.* 1 difficult to be spoken or uttered. 2 abusive, scurrilous. 3 harsh, cruel (as words). (-चं) 1 censure, abuse. 2 scandal, ill-repute. -लद: slander, defamation, calumny. -लर, -लरण *a.* irresistible, unbearable; R. 14. 87; Ku. 2. 21. -लसना 1 evil propensity, wicked desire; Bv. 1. 86. 2 a chimera. -लसस् *a.* 1 ill-dressed. 2 naked. (-म) N. of a very irascible saint or Rishi, son of Atri and Anasūyā. He was very hard to please, and he cursed many a male and female to suffer misery and degradation. His anger, like that of Jamadagni, has become almost proverbial. -लगाह, -लगाह *a.* difficult to be penetrated or fathomed, unfathomable. -लचित्त्व *in-*conceivable, inscrutable. -लद्वय 1 unskilled, raw, foolish, stupid, silly. 2 wholly ignorant. 3 foolishly puffed up, elated, vainly proud; द्वायस्रग्रहद्विद्वय Ve. 3; ज्ञानलघुद्विद्वयं त्रयापि न न रज्यति Bh. 2. 3. -लद्व *a.* 1 mean, base, low. 2 wicked, vile. 3 poor, indigent, indigant. -लद्वय N. 2. 23. 4 stupid, foolish, silly. -लनय: mis-

conduct, imprudence. -लनीत *a.* 1 (a) badly educated, ill-mannered, ill-behaved, wicked; शास्त्रिणि दुर्बिनीतानां S. 1. 25. (b) rude, naughty, mischievous. 2 stubborn, obstinate. -लपाक: 1 bad result or consequence U. 1. 40, Mv. 6. 7. 2 evil consequence of acts done either in this or in a former birth. -ललित *a.* a wayward act, rudeness, naughtiness. -लल *a.* 1 vile, wicked, ill-behaved. 2 roguish. (-लं) misconduct, ill-behaviour. -लद्वि: *f.* insufficient rain, drought. -लद्वह: a wrong judgment (in law). -लत *a.* not conforming to rules, disobedient. -लत *a.* badly offered sacrifice. -लद्व *a.* wicked-hearted, ill-disposed, inimical. (-म.) any enemy. -लद्व *a.* evil-minded, evil-intentioned, wicked. -लद्व: 1 A gamester. 2 A dice-box. 3 A stake. -लर Gambling, playing at dice; दुरोद्वरजितानां सतीति नयेन जेतुं जगतीं सुधेयनः Ki. 1. 7; R. 9. 7. -ल 10 U. (द्वयति-ने, दलित) 1 To swing, shake to and fro, cause to oscillate or move about; कर्दं वेदोले-दाद्यु Ratimanjari; दोलयन्वाविवाक्षी Bh. 3. 39. 2 To move or shake upwards, throw up; दोलयति दुरिं बाहुः Sābdak. -लु: *f.* A small or female tortoise. -लु 4 P. (द्वयति, दु) 1 To be bad or corrupted, be spoiled or suffer damage. 2 To be defiled or violated (as a woman &c.), be stained, be or become impure, or contaminated; Pt. 1. 66; Ms. 7. 24, 9. 318, 10. 102. 3 To sin, commit a mistake, be wrong. 4 To be unchaste or faithless. -लु: (द्वयति, but द्वयति or दोयति in the sense of 'making depraved, or 'corrupting') 1 To corrupt, spoil, cause to perish, hurt, destroy, defile, taint, contaminate, vitiate, pollute (lit. and fig.); न शीतो नर्यादस्मि केवलं द्वयितं यद्वा: Mk. 10. 27; दुरा द्वयति स्थली R. 12. 30, 8. 68, 10. 47, 12. 4; Ms. 5. 1, 104; 7. 195; Y. 1. 189; Amaru. 70; न लेवे द्वयिष्यामि शत्रुग्रहमहावतं Mv. 3. 8 shall not sully, violate or break &c. 2 To corrupt the morals, demoralize. 3 To violate or dishonour (as a girl or another's wife); Ms. 8. 364, 368. 4 To abrogate, rescind, annul. 5 To blame, censure, find fault with, speak ill of, accuse; द्वयित: सर्वलोकेषु निपात्यं नमिष्यति Rām; Y. 1. 66. 6 To adulterate. 7 To falsify. 8 To refute, disprove. -लु: 1 to be corrupted or spoiled, be vitiated; Y. 3. 19. 2 to sin, err, be faithless or unchaste; Bg. 1. 40; Ms. 9. 74. (-लु:) 1 to spoil, corrupt, soil, taint. 2 to blame, censure, find fault with. -लु: to be

defiled or stained &c. (-*Caus.*) 1 to defile, corrupt, soil, taint, 2 to violate, 3 to accuse, censure, find fault with.

दुष्ट *p. p.* 1 Spoiled, damaged, injured, ruined. 2 Defiled, tainted, violated, sullied. 3 Depraved, corrupted. 4 Vicious, wicked: as दुष्टः 5 Guilty, culpable. 6 Low, vile, 7 Faulty or defective, as a हेतु in logic. 8 Painful. 9 Worthless. -**Comp.** -आत्मन्, -आश्रय *a.* evil-minded, wicked. -वज्रः a vicious elephant. -धी, -दुष्टि *a.* evil-minded, malevolent, wicked. -दुष्टः a strong but stubborn ox which refuses to draw, a vicious ox.

दुष्टि *f.* Corruption, depravity.

दुष्टु *ind.* 1 Ill, bad: 2 Improperly, incorrectly, wrongly.

दुश्मन् *N.* of a king of the lunar race, descendant of Puru, husband of Sakuntalā and father of Bharata. [Once upon a time Dushyanta, while hunting in the forest, went to the hermitage of the sage Kaśva, while pursuing a deer. There he was hospitably received by S'akuntalā, the adopted daughter of the Sage, and her transcendent beauty made so great an impression on his mind that he prevailed on her to become his Queen, and married her according to the *Gandharva* form of marriage. Having passed some time in her company the king returned to his capital. After some months S'akuntalā was delivered of a son, and her father thought it advisable to send her with the boy to her husband. But when they went and stood before Dushyanta, he (for fear of public scandal) denied all knowledge of having ever before seen or married her. But a heavenly voice told him that she was his lawful wife, and he thereupon admitted her, along with the boy, into his harem and made her first Queen. The happy pair lived to a good old age, and committing the realm to the care of Bharata, retired to the woods. Such is the account of Dushyanta and S'akuntalā given in the *Mahābhārata*; the story told by Kālidāsa differs in several important respects; see "S'akuntalā."].

दुस् *A* prefix to nouns and sometimes to verbs meaning 'bad, evil, wicked, inferior, hard or difficult &c.' (*N. B.* The *स्* of दुस् is changed to *व्* before vowels and consonants, see दुः; to a *Visarga* before sibilants, to *क्ष* before *व्* and *क्ष* and to *क्* before *ह्* and *प*). -**Comp.** -कर *a.* 1 wicked, acting badly. 2 hard to be done or accomplished, arduous, difficult; वक्तुं दुस् कर्तुं दुस्कर्त् 'sooner said than done'; *Amaru.* 41; *Mk.* 3. 1; *Ms.* 7. 55. (-*र*) 1 a difficult or painful task or act, a

difficulty. 2 atmosphere, ether. -कर *m.* any bad act, sin, crime. -कालः 1 bad times; *Min.* 7. 5. 2 the time of universal destruction. 3 an epithet of Śiva. -कुटुम्बः a bad or low family; (आदित्य) चरितं दुष्कुलम् *Ms.* 2. 238. -कुलीन *a.* low-born. -कृत *m.* a wicked person. -कृत, -कृति *f.* a sin, misdeed; उभे चकृतदुष्कृते *Bg.* 2. 50. -क्रम *a.* ill-arranged, unmethodical, unsystematic. -कर *a.* 1 hard to be performed or accomplished, arduous, difficult; *R.* 8. 79, *Ku.* 7. 65. 2 inaccessible, unapproachable. 3 acting ill; behaving wickedly. (-*र*) 1 a bear. 2 a bi-valve shell. -कारिन् *a.* practising very austere penance. -चरित *a.* wicked, ill-behaved, abandoned. (-*त*) misbehaviour, ill conduct. -चिकित्स *a.* difficult to be cured, incurable. -च्यवनः an epithet of Indra. -च्यवः an epithet of Śiva. -तर *a.* (दुष्टर or दुस्तर) 1 difficult to be crossed; *R.* 1. 2; *Ms.* 4. 242; *Pt.* 1. 111. 2 difficult to be subdued, insuperable, invincible. -तर्कः false reasoning. -पच (दुष्पच) *a.* difficult to be digested. -पतनं 1 falling badly. 2 a word of abuse, abusive epithet (अपवाद). -परिग्रह *a.* difficult to be seized, taken or kept. (-*ह*) bad wife. -पूर *a.* difficult to be filled or satisfied. -प्रकाश *a.* obscure, dark, dim. -प्रकृति *a.* ill-tempered, evil-natured. -प्रजस् *a.* having bad progeny. -प्रज्ञ *a.* (दुष्प्रज्ञ) weak-minded, stupid. -प्रचर्ष, -प्रचुर्य unassailable; see दुर्ष; *R.* 2. 27. -प्रवादः slander, calumnious report, scandal. -प्रवृत्तिः *f.* bad news, evil report; *R.* 12. 51. -प्रसह (-दुष्प्रसह) *a.* 1 irresistible, terrible. 2 hard to bear or endure; *M.* 5. 10. -प्राप, -प्राप्य *a.* unattainable, hard to get; *K.* 1. 48; *Bg.* 6. 36. -शकुन्तल *a.* bad omen. -शला *N.* of the only daughter of वृत्राक्ष given in marriage to Jayadratha. -ज्ञासन *a.* difficult to be managed or governed, intractable. (-*न*) *N.* of one of the 100 sons of वृत्राक्ष. [He was brave and warlike, but wicked and intractable. When Yudhishtira staked and lost even Draupadī, Duhśasana dragged her into the assembly by her hair and began to strip her of every clothing; but Krishna, ever ready to help the distressed, covered her from shame and ignominy. Bhīma was so much exasperated at this dastardly act of Duhśasana that he vowed in the assembly that he would not rest till he had drunk the villain's blood. On the 16th day of the great war Bhīma encountered Duhśasana in a single combat, killed him with ease, and drunk, according to his resolution his blood to his heart's content. 1. -शील (दुश्शील) *a.* ill-mannered or be-

haved, reprobate. -नम (दुत्तम or दुस्सम) *a.* 1 uneven, unlike, unequal. 2 adverse, unfortunate, 3 evil, improper, bad. -सम् *ind.* ill, wickedly. -सत्त्वं an evil being-संज्ञान. -संघ *a.* difficult to be united or reconciled. -सह (दुस्सह) *a.* unbearable, irresistible, insupportable. -साक्षिन् *m.* a false witness. -सख *a.* 1 difficult to be accomplished or managed. 2 difficult to be cured. 3 difficult to be conquered. -स्थ, -स्थित *a.* (written also दुश्च and दुश्चित) 1 ill. conditioned, poor, miserable. 2 suffering pain, unhappy, distressed. 3 unwell, ill. 4 unsteady, disquieted. 5 foolish, unwise, ignorant. (-*स्थ* *ind.*) badly, ill, unwell. -स्थितिः *f.* 1 bad condition or situation, unhappiness, misery. 2 instability. स्पृष्ट (दुष्स्पृष्ट) 1 slight touch or contact. 2 slight touch or action of the tongue which produces the sounds *स्*, *स्*, *स्* and *स्*. -स्वर *a.* hard or painful to remember; *U.* 6. 34. -स्वप्नः a bad dream.

दुह 2 *U.* (दोग्धि, दुधे, दुग्ध) 1 To milk or squeeze out, extract (with two acc.); भास्वति रत्नानि महोषधीश्च पृथु-दिष्टां दुहुर्दुर्बली Ku. 1. 2; *व*: पयो दोग्धि पाषाणं स रामाद्विममयात् *Bk.* 8. 82; मयो चदोक्षरिणि गां दुहति 12 73; *R.* 5. 33. 2 To draw anything out of another (with two acc.); प्राणान्दुहन्निवात्मानं शोकं चित्तमवाक्यत् *Bk.* 8. 9. 3 To drain a thing of its contents, to make profit out of; दुहीह गां स यज्ञाय तस्याय मयवा दिवं *R.* 1. 26. 4 To yield or grant (any desired object); कामान्दुधं विप्रकर्षयत्सर्पः *U.* 5. 31. 5 To enjoy. -*Caus.* (दोहयति) To cause to milk. -*Desid.* (दुह्यति) To wish to milk; राजर् दुह्यसि यदि क्षिनिधेनुमेना *Bh.* 2. 56.

दुहितु *f.* A daughter. -**Comp.** -पतिः, also दुहितुः पतिः a son-in-law.

दुः 4 *A.* (दुर्धत, दून) 1 To be afflicted, suffer pain, be sorry; न दुः सारल-सुदुर्गन्धममप्राप्यात् *Si.* 2. 11; कथमथ देवयसे जनभुङ्गतमसमश्रुत्वरदूनं *Gīt.* 8. afflicted or distressed; see दु pass. 2 To give or cause pain.

दूतः, दूतकाः *A* messenger, an envoy, an ambassador; *Chāṇ* 106. -**Comp.** -मुख *a.* speaking by an ambassador.

दूतिका, -दूती 1 A female messenger, a confidante. 2 A go-between, or mischief-making woman. (*N. B.* The *ती* of दूती is sometimes shortened; see *R.* 18. 53, 19. 18; *Ku.* 4. 16 and *Mallī* thereon.)

दूतं 1 Employment of a messenger. 2 An embassy. 3 A message.

दुःख *a.* Pained, afflicted &c.; see पातन-*द* and दुः.

दूर *a.* (*Compar.* दूरीय, *superl.* दूरिष्ठ) Distant, remote, far off, a long way off, long; किं दूर व्यवसायिनां Chān. 73; न योजनशतं दूरं बाह्यमानस्य तुष्यया H. 1. 146, 49. —*र* Distance, remoteness. [*N. B.* Some of the oblique cases of दूर are used adverbially as follows:—(a) दूरं 1 to a distance, far away, far or distant from (with abl. or gen.); आमात् दूरं ग्रामस्य दूरे Sk. 2 high above, 3 deeply, far below. 4 highly, in a high degree, very much; नेने दूरमनंजे S. D. 5 entirely, completely; निमग्नं दूरमसि Ks. 10. 29; दूरस्थतापाः Me. 55. (b) दूरेण 1 far, from a distant place, from afar; सलः कापल्यदोषेण दूरेण विमुच्यते Bv. 1. 78. 2 by far, in a high degree; दूरेण ह्यवरं कर्म बुद्धियोगान्जनय Bg. 2. 49; R. 10. 30 vl. (c) दूरात् 1 from distance, from afar; प्रसालमादि पंकस्य दूरात्सर्पणं वरं; दूरादागतः come from afar (regarded as comp.); नदीयमभितो.....दूरस्थरित्यज्यतां Bh. 1. 81; R. 1. 61. 2 in a remote degree. 3 from a remote period. (d) दूरे far, far away, in a distant place; न मे दूरे किंचित्क्षणमपि न पापं रथजवात् S. 1. 9; भोः श्रेष्ठिन् शिरसि भयमतिदूरे तत्पतीकारः Mu. 1; Bh. 3. 88. दूरीकृ means 1 to remove to a distance, remove, take away; आश्रमे दूरीकृतश्रमे Dk. 5; Bv. 1. 122. 2 to deprive (one) of, separate; Mk. 9. 4. 3 to prevent, ward off. 4 to surpass, excel, distance; S. 1. 17; so दूरीकृ to be away or removed, be separated from, be at a distance; दूरीकृते भवि सहचरे चक्रवाकीमिवैका]. —*COMP.* —*अंतरित* *a.* separated by a long distance. —*आपातः* shooting from afar. —*आप्लाव* *a.* jumping or leaping far, —*आरुह* *a.* 1 mounted high. 2 far-advanced, intense, vehement; दूरारुहः सल्लु प्रणयोत्सहः V. 4. —*ईरितेक्षण* *a.* squint-eyed. —*गत* *a.* 1 far removed, distant, gone far, far advanced; grown intense; दूरगतमन्मथाऽक्षमेवं काल-हृतस्य S. 3 —*ग्रहणं* the supernatural faculty of seeing objects though situated at a distance. —*वर्धनः* 1 a vulture. 2 a learned man, a Pandit. —*वशिन्* *a.* far-seeing, foresighted, prudent. (—*m.*) 1 a vulture. 2 learned man. 3 a seer, prophet, sage. —*वृष्टिः* 1 long-sightedness. 2 prudence, foresight. —*पतः* 1 a long fall. 2 a long flight. 3 falling from a great height. —*प्राञ्च* *a.* having a wide channel, or bed (as a river). —*पार* *a.* 1 very broad (as a river). 2 difficult to be crossed. —*च्यु* *a.* banished from wife and kinsmen; Mc. 6. —*भाञ्च* *a.* distant, remote. —*वर्धित* *a.* being in the distance, far removed. —*वद*, remote, distant. —*वदन्* *a.*

naked. —*विलिखित* *a.* hanging far down. —*वेधित* *a.* piercing from afar. —*संस्थ* *a.* being at a distance, remote, far away; कदाचित्प्रणयिनि जने किं पुनर्दूर-संस्थे Me. 3.

दूरतः *ind.* 1 From afar, from a distance; तद्वज्यं दूरतस्यजेत् Pt. 5. 69; वहति च परितोषं दोषे विह्वलति दूरतः Git. 2. 2 Far away, to a distance; Pt. 1. 9.

दूरेण *a.* Being far, come from afar.

दूरी Feces, ordure.

दूर्वा Bent grass, panic grass (considered as a sacred article of worship and offered to deities &c.). —*COMP.* —*अंकुरः* a soft blade of Duvā grass; Vi. 3. 12.

दूलीका, दूली The Indigo plant.

दूष *a.* (At the end of comp.) Defiling, polluting; *e. g.* पंकिदूष.

दूषक *a.* (विका.) 1 Corrupting, polluting, vitiating, defiling, spoiling. 2 Violating, dishonouring, seducing. 3 Offending, trespassing, guilty. 4 Disfiguring. 5 Sinful, wicked (as an action). —*कः* 1 A seducer, a corrupter. 2 Any infamous or wicked person.

दूषणं 1 Spoiling, corrupting, vitiating, ruining, polluting &c. 2 Violating, breaking (as an agreement). 3 Seducing, violating, dishonouring (as a woman) 4 Abuse, censure, blame; R. 12. 46. 5 Detraction, disparagement. 6 Adverse agreement or criticism, objection. 7 Refutation. 8 A fault, offence, defect, sin crime; नोलकोच्यलोकते यदि दिवा सूर्यस्य किं दूषणं Bh. 2. 93; हाहा विष् परमुहवासदूषणं U. 1. 40; Ms. 2. 213; H. 1. 98, 115; 2. 180. —*नः* N. of a demon, one of the generals of Ravana, slain by Rāma. —*COMP.* —*अरिः* an epithet of Rāma. —*आवह* *a.* involving (one) in blame.

दूषि-वी *f.* The rheum of the eyes.

दूषिका 1 A pencil, paint-brush. 2 A kind of rice. 3 Rheum of the eyes.

दूषित *a.* 1 Corrupted, defiled, spoiled. 2 Hurt, injured. 3 Damaged, demoralized. 4 Blamed, censured. 5 Falsely accused, traduced, vilified.

दूष्य *a.* 1 Corruptible. 2 Condemnable, culpable, blamable. —*व्य* 1 Matter, pus. 2 Poison. 3 Cotton. 4 A garment, clothes. 5 A tent; Si. 12. 65. —*व्या* Leathern girth of an elephant.

दू 6 A. (दियते, रत; desid. दिव्यति) (rarely used by itself usually found in combination with अ) 1 To respect, honor, worship, reverence; द्वितीयादियते सदा H. Pr. 7; Mu. 7. 3, Bk. 6. 55. 2 To care for, mind; usually with न. 3 To apply or devote one-

self closely to, have regard for; इति यत्तं शाश्वतमादियते Mā. 1. 5. 4 To desire.

दृढ I, 1 P. (दृढि, दृढित) To make firm, strengthen. II. 1 A. 1 To be firm. 2 To grow or increase.

दृढित *p. p.* 1 Made firm, strengthened. 2 Grown, increased.

दृक् A hole, an opening.

दृढ *a.* 1 Fixed, firm, strong, unswerving, untiring; Bg. 15. 3, H. 3. 65; R. 13. 78. 2 Solid, massive. 3 Confirmed, established. 4 Steady, persevering; Bg. 7. 28. 5 Firmly fastened, shut fast. 6 Compact. 7 Tight, close, dense. 8 Strong, intense, great, excessive, mighty, severe, powerful; तस्याः कठिन्यानि ददातुतां Ku. 3. 8; R. 11. 46. 9 Tough. 10 Difficult to be drawn or bent (as a bow). 11 Durable. 12 Reliable. 13 Certain, sure. —*दृ* 1 Iron. 2 A stronghold, fortress. 3 Excess, abundance, high degree. —*दृ* *ind.* 1. Firmly, fast. 2 Very much, excessively, vehemently. 3 Thoroughly. —*COMP.* —*जंघ* *a.* strong-limbed, stout. (—*n*) diamond. —*दृष्टि* *a.* having a strong quiver. —*कांडः*, —*पथि* *a.* a bamboo.

—*प्रादि* *a.* seizing firmly; *i. e.* pursuing an object with untiring energy. —*दंष्ट्रकः* a shark. —*द्वार* *a.* having the gates well-secured. —*धनः* an epithet of Buddha. —*धन्वन्* —*धन्विन्* *m.* a good archer. —*निश्चय* *a.* 1 of firm resolve, resolute, firm. 2 confirmed. —*नीरः*, —*कनः* the cocoanut tree. —*प्रतिज्ञ* *m.* firm to a promise, true to one's word, faithful to an agreement. —*प्ररोहः* the holy fig-tree. —*प्रहारिन्* *a.* 1 striking hard. 2 hitting firmly, shooting surely. —*भक्ति* *a.* faithful, devoted. —*सति* *a.* resolute, strongwilled, firm. —*मुष्टि* *a.* close-fisted, miserly, niggardly. (—*हिः*) a sword. —*सुलः* the cocoa-nut tree. —*सोमन्* *m.* a wild hog. —*वैरिन्* *m.* a relentless foe, an inveterate enemy. —*व्रत* *a.* 1 firm in religious austerities. 2 firm, faithful. 3 Persevering, persistent. —*संघि* *a.* 1 firmly united, closely joined. 2 close, compact. 3 thick-set. —*सौहृद* *a.* firm in friendship.

दृष्टिः *m. f.* 1. A leathern bag for holding water &c.; Ms. 2. 99; Y. 3. 268. 2 A fish. 3 A skin, hide. 4 A pair of bellows. —*COMP.* —*दृष्टिः* a dog.

दृक् *f.* 1 A snake. 2 Thunderbolt.

दृक् 1 The thunderbolt (of Indra). 2 The sun. 3 A king. 4 Yama, god of death (अंतक).

दृष्ट I, 1 P., 10 U. (दृष्टि, दृष्टमिते) To light, inflame, kindle. —*II.* 4 P. (दृष्टि, रत) 1 To be proud, be arro-

gant or insolent; स किलनात्मना द्याति U. 5; दृष्टवान् दृष्टवान् दिवि दृष्टवान् दृष्टवान् Gīt. 9. 2 To be greatly delighted. 3 To be wild or extravagant.

दृष्ट *a.* Proud, arrogant. 2 Mad, wild, frantic.

दृष्ट *a.* 1 Proud, arrogant, Strong, powerful.

दृष्ट 1 P. (पश्यति, दृष्ट) 1 To see, look at, observe, view, behold, perceive; दृष्टिः श्रुतुः श्रुतुः Me. 10, 19; R. 3. 42. 2 To look upon, regard, consider; आत्मवत्त्वं दृष्टुं यः पश्यति स पश्यति: Chāṇ. 5. 3 To visit, wait or call upon; पश्यन्ती सुनि दृष्टं ब्रह्मणमिव वासवः Rām. 4 To perceive with the mind, learn, know, understand; Ms. 1. 110, 12. 23. 5 To inspect, discover. 6 To search, investigate, examine, decide; Y. 1. 327, 2. 305, 7 To see by divine intuition; ऋषिर्दर्शनास्त्वोमात् दृष्टं Nir. 8 To look helplessly on (without power to prevent what is taking place). —*Pass.* (दृश्यते) 1 To be seen or perceived, become visible or manifested, तव नद्वारं चयुर्न दृश्यते Ku. 4. 11, 3; R. 3. 40; Bk. 3. 19; Me. 112. 2 To appear or look like, seem, look; R. 3. 34. To be found or seen, occur (as in a book &c.); द्वितीयाद्विदितेऽपि ततोऽन्यानि दृश्यते Sk.; इति प्रयोगे मायं दृश्यते. 4 To be considered or regarded; सामान्यप्रतिपत्तिर्वचमयं दारुणं दृष्ट्या त्वया S. 4. 16. —*Caus.* (दर्शयति-ने) 1 To cause any one (acc., dat. or gen.) to see anything (acc.), to show, point out; दर्शयतं चैतद्विदं Pt. 1; दर्शयति भक्तान् हरेः Sk.; प्रथमिजानरत्नं च रामायादर्शयत्कुती R. 12. 64; 1. 47, 13. 24; Ms. 4. 57. 2 To prove, demonstrate; Bk. 15. 12. 3 To exhibit, display, make visible; नदेव मे दर्शय देव रूपं Bg. 11. 45. 4 To produce (as in a court of justice) Ms. 8. 158. 5 To adduce (as evidence); अत्र श्रुतिं दर्शयति. 6 (Atm.) To show oneself, appear, show oneself or anything belonging to oneself; भवो भक्तान् दर्शयते Sk. (i. e. स्वमेव); इत्थं युधिष्ठिरं वनितां कथमास्यं श्रीभीमं च वदन् दर्शयति N. 5. 71; स संततं दर्शयते गतस्वयः कृतापि पत्न्यामिव सायु बंधुता Ki. 1. 10. —*desid.* (दिशते) To wish or desire to see. —*With अनु* to see in prospect. —*Caus.* 1 to show, exhibit, 2 to make clear or explain. —*अ Caus.* to show or point out; उत्कलादर्शयतः कलिं गामिस्तुल्यो यवी R. 4. 38. —*उच्* to expect, look up to, foresee, see in prospect; उत्पद्यतः सिंहनिपातयुधं R. 2. 60; उत्पद्यति द्रुतमपि सखि मरिचमार्यं विद्याहीः कालक्षेपं ककुभ-क्षीपौ पश्ये पश्ये ते Me. 22. —*उच्* to see, behold. —*Caus.* to place before, communicate, make one acquainted with; राज्ञः पुरो मायुष्यं H. 3; नयतिर्निर्णे राज्ञि सद्यश्चोपदर्शितं R. 4. 10. —*नि Caus.*

1 to show, point out; R. 6. 31. 2 to prove, demonstrate. 3 to consider, treat of, discuss (as in a book &c.) 4 to teach. 5 to illustrate by an example; see निदर्शना. —*अ Caus* 1 to show, point out, discover, exhibit. 2 to prove, demonstrate. —*सं* 1 to see, behold; Bk. 16. 9. 2 to see well. —*Caus* to show, exhibit, discover; आत्मानं दृष्टवत्सं दर्शय H. 1; Bk. 4. 33; M. 4. 9.

दृष्ट *a.* (At the end of comp.) 1 Seeing, superintending, surveying, viewing. 2 Discerning, knowing. 3 Looking like, appearing. —*f.* 1 Seeing, viewing, perceiving 2 The eye, sight; संदृष्टे दृष्टद्वयतरकां R. 11. 69. 3 Knowledge. 4 The number 'two'. 5 The aspect of a planet. —*Comp.* —*अदृष्ट*: the sun. —*कर्म*: a snake. —*क्षय*: decay or loss of sight, becoming dim-sighted. —*गोचर*: the range of sight. —*जल*: tears. —*क्षेप*: —*उच्* the sine of the zenith-distance. —*पश्य*: the range of sight. —*पात*: a look, glance. —*मिया* beauty, splendour. —*भक्ति*: *f.* a look of love, an amorous glance. —*लंबनं* vertical parallax. —*विष*: a snake. —*वृत्तं* a vertical circle. —*श्रुति*: a snake, serpent.

दृष्ट *f.* A stone; see दृष्ट.

दृष्ट The eye. —*Comp.* —*आकांक्षं* a lotus. —*उपमं* a white lotus.

दृष्टानः 1 A spiritual teacher, 2 A Brāhmaṇa. 3 A guardian of the world (लोकपाल). —*नं* Light, brightness.

दृष्टोः, —*श्री f.* 1 The eye. 2 A Sāstra.

दृष्ट *pot. p.* 1 To be seen, visible. 2 To be looked at. 3 Beautiful, pleasing to the sight, lovely; R. 6. 31; Ku. 7. 64. —*इयं* A visible object; M. 1. 9.

दृष्ट *a.* (At the end of comp.) 1 Seeing, perceiving. 2 (Fig.) Familiar or conversant with; as in श्रुतिपारदृष्टा R. 5. 24; विद्याया पारदृष्टवः 1. 23.

दृष्ट *f.* 1 A rock, large stone or stone in general; Me. 55; R. 4. 74; Bh. 1. 38. 2 A mill-stone, a flat stone for grinding condiments upon —*Comp.* —*उपल*: a grind-stone for grinding condiments upon. (दृष्टि-माषकः a tax raised from mill-stones).

दृष्ट *a.* Stony, rocky. —*ती N.* of a river flowing into the Saraswati and forming the eastern boundary of the Aryāvarta; cf. Ms. 2. 17.

दृष्ट *p. p.* 1 Seen, looked, perceived, observed, beheld. 2 Visible, observable. 3 Regarded, considered. 4 Occurring, found. 5 Appearing, manifested. 6 Known, learned, un-

derstood. 7 Determined, decided, fixed. 8 Valid. 9 Allotted; see दृष्ट-दं Danger from dacoits &c. —*Comp.* —*अंत* —*तं* 1 an example, illustration, parable; पूर्णश्रद्धादयाकांक्षी दृष्टोऽत्र महर्षिः Si. 2. 31. 2 (in Rhet.) a figure of speech in which an assertion or statement is illustrated by an example, (distinguished from उपमा and प्रतिवस्तुपमा; See K. P. 10. and R. G. ad loc.) 3 A Sāstra or science. 4 death (cf. दिष्टान). —*अर्थ* *a.* 1 having the object or meaning obvious or quite apparent. 2 practical. —*कष्ट*, —*दुःख* &c. one who has experienced or suffered misery, inured to hardships. —*कुटं* a riddle, an enigma. —*क्षेप* *a.* 1 found fault with, considered to be faulty. 2 vicious. 3 exposed, detected. —*मर्या* *a.* 1 having confidence manifested. 2 Convicted. —*रजस् f.* a girl arrived at puberty. —*व्यतिकर* *a.* one who has experienced a misfortune. 2 one who foresees evil.

दृष्टिः *f.* 1 Seeing, viewing. 2 Seeing with the mental eye. 3 Knowing, knowledge. 4 The eye, the faculty of seeing, sight; केनेदानीं दृष्टिं विदोम्यामि V. 2; चलापां दृष्टिं सुश्रुति S. 1. 24; दृष्टिस्त्वीकृतजगत्प्रत्ययस्त्वसागरा U. 6. 19; R. 2. 8; S. 4. 7; देव दृष्टिपदां कुरु H. 1. 5 A look, glance. 6 View, notion; सुदृष्टिरेषा K. 173; एतां दृष्टिमवदस्य Bg. 16. 9. 7 Consideration, regard. 8 Intellect, wisdom, knowledge. —*Comp.* —*कुत*, —*कुतं* a kind of lily (स्थलपद्म). —*क्षेप*: a glance, look. —*शुण*: a mark for archers, abutt, target. —*गोचर* *a.* within the range of sight, in sight, visible. —*पात*: 1 a look, glance; नाने युगेक्षणि दृष्टिपातं कुरुष्व R. 13. 18; Bh. 1. 11, 94; 3. 66. 2 act of seeing, function of the eye; राजःकर्मविहितदृष्टिपाताः Kn. 3. 31 (Mallī, interprets—unnecessarily in our opinion—पात by मया). —*पश्य*: the range of sight. —*पुत्र* *a.* 'kept pure by the sight', watched that no impurity is contracted; दृष्टि-रूतं न्यसेत्पादं Ms. 6. 46. —*बन्धु*: a fire-fly. —*विक्षेप*: a side-glance, leer, oblique look. —*विद्या* optics. —*विश्रमः* an amorous glance, a coquettish look. —*विष*: a serpent.

दृष्ट, दृष्ट, 1. P. (दर्शति, दृष्टि) 1 To be fixed or firm. 3 To grow, increase. 3 To prosper. 4 To fasten.

दृष्ट 4. 9. P. (दीधेति, द्याति, दीर्घ) 1 To burst or break asunder, split open. 2 To cause to burst, tear, divide, rend, sunder, pull to pieces. —*Pass.* (दीधेति) 1 To burst, break open, be sundered; कथमेवं प्रलपतां वः सहस्रवा न दीर्घ-मया जिह्वा V. 3. 2 To separate. —*Caus* (दृष्ट-व्यति-ने) 1 To split, tear

asunder, divide by digging. 2 To disperse, scatter. —With वि 1 to split, tear asunder, divide, cut to pieces, ब्रंदिः किल नखैस्तस्या विदार स्तनो द्विजः R. 12. 22; न विदीर्ये कठिनाः खलु श्विरः Ku. 4. 5, R. 14. 33. 2 to rend (fig.) चिच्छं विदारयति कस्य न कोविदारः Ra. 3. 6; Bg. 1. 19. (With prepositions like अव, आ, म, &c. the root does not change its meaning).

दे 1 A. (दपते, दात; Desid. दित्यते) To protect, cherish.

देदीप्यमान a. Shining intensely, blazing, resplendent.

देव a. 1 To be given, offered or presented; R. 3. 16. 2 Fit to be given, proper for a gift. 3 To be returned or restored; विभावितेकदेशेन दत्तं मन्त्रियुज्यते Vikr. 4. 17; Ms. 8. 139, 185.

देव 1 A. (देवते) 1 To sport, play, gamble. 2 To lament. 3 To shine. —With परि to lament, mourn.

देव a. (सी f.) Divine, celestial; Bg. 9. 11; Ms. 12. 117. —वः 1 A god, deity; एको देवः केशवो वा शिवो वा Bh. 3. 120. 2 The god of rain, an epithet of Indra; as in द्वादशवर्षाणि देवो न वर्षयति. 3 A divine man, a Brāhmana. 4 A king, ruler, as in मनुजदेव. 5 A title affixed to the names of Brāhmanas; as in गोविन्ददेव, पुरुषोत्तमदेव &c. 6 (In dramas) A title of honour used in addressing a king ('My lord', 'Your Majesty'); ततश्च देव Ve. 4; यथाज्ञापयति देवः &c. 7 (At the end of comp.) Having as one's deity; as in 'मातृ, पितृ' &c. —Comp. —अंशः a partial incarnation of god. —अगारः, -रः a temple. —अंगवा a celestial damsel, an *apsaras*-अतिदेवः, अधिदेवः 1 the highest god. 2 an epithet of Siva. —अधिपः an epithet of Indra. —अध्वरु n., अर्चः 1 the food of gods, divine food, ambrosia. 2 food that has been first offered to an idol: see Ms. 5. 7 and Kull. thereon. —अभीष्ट a. 1 liked by or dear to gods. 2 sacred or dedicated to a deity. (—ह्य) piper betel. —अरण्ये the garden; R. 10. 80. —अरिः a demon. अर्चनं, नमः the worship of gods. —अवतपः a temple. —अम्बः an epithet of उषैःश्वर, the horse of Indra. —आक्रीडः 'the garden of the gods', Nandana garden. —आजीवः, आजीविन् m. 1 an attendant upon an idol. 2 a low Brāhmana subsisting by attendance upon an idol and upon the offerings made to it, आरमन् m. the holy fig-tree. —आयतनं a temple; Ms. 4. 46. —आयुधं 1 a divine weapon. 2 rain-bow. —आलयः 1 heaven. 2 a temple. —आवासः 1 heaven. 2 the holy fig-tree (अश्वत्थ). 3 a temple. 4 the Sumeru mountain. —आहारः nectar, ambrosia. —हज्ज a. (nom. sing. देवेद्-ह) worshipping the gods. —हज्यः an

epithet of Brihaspati, preceptor of the gods. —हृद्, —हृद्मः 1 an epithet of Indra. 2 of Siva. —उद्यानं 1 divine garden. 2 the Nandana garden. 3 a garden near a temple. —ऋषिः (देवर्षिः) 1 a deified saint, divine sage, such as अत्रि, श्वर, पुलस्त्य, अंगिरस &c.; एवं वादिनि देवर्षी Ku. 6. 84 (i. e. अंगिरस). 2 an epithet of Nārada; Bg. 10. 13, 26. —ओकस्य the mountain Sumeru. —कन्या a celestial damsel, a nymph. —कर्मन् n., —कार्यं 1 a religious act or rite. 2 the worship of gods. —काष्ठं the Devadāru tree. —कुलं a natural spring. —कुलं 1 a temple. 2 a race of gods. 3 a group of gods. —कुलया the celestial Ganges. —कुसुमे clove. —खात, —खातकं 1 a natural hollow among mountains. 2 a natural pond or reservoir; Ms. 4. 208 3 a pond near a temple. —चिह्नं a cavern, chasm. —गणः a class of gods —गणिका an *apsaras*; q. v. —गर्जनं thunder. —गायनः a celestial chorister, a Gandharva. —गिरिः N. of a mountain; Ms. 42. —गुरुः an epithet of 1 Kasyapa (the father of gods); 2 Brihaspati (the preceptor of gods). —गृही an epithet of Saraavati or of a place situated on it. —गृहं 1 a temple. 2 the palace of a king. —चर्यं the worship or service of gods. —चिकित्सको (du.) Asvins, the twin physicians of gods. —छन्दः a pearl-necklace of hundred strings. —तप्तः 1 the holy fig-tree. 2 one of the trees of paradise (i. e. मंदार, पारिजात, संतान, कल्य and हरिचन्दन). —ताहः 1 fire. 2 an epithet of Rāhu. —दक्षः 1 N. of the conch-shell of Arjuna; Bg. 1. 15. 2 a certain person (used in speaking of men indefinitely); देवदेवः पचति, पीनो देवदेवो दिवा न भुङ्क्ते &c. —दारु m. n. a species of pine; Ku. 1. 54; R. 2. 36. —दासः a servant or attendant upon a temple. (—सी) 1 a female in the service of gods or temple. 2 a courtesan (employed as a dancer in a temple). —दीपः the eye. —दूतः a divine envoy, an angel. —दुर्दुभिः 1 a divine drum. 2 the holy basil with red flowers. —देवः an epithet of Brahmā. 2 Siva; Ku. 1. 52. 3 Viśvānu. —द्रोणी a procession with idols. —धर्मः a religious duty or office. —नदी 1 the Ganges. 2 any holy river; Ms. 2. 17. —नंदिन् m. N. of the door-keeper of Indra. —नाचरी N. of the character in which Sanskrit is usually written. —निवासः 'residence of gods', paradise, heaven. —निन्दकः a blasphemer, an unbeliever, heretic, an atheist. —निमित्त a. 'god-created', natural. —पतिः an epithet of Indra. —पथः 1 'heavenly passage', heaven, firmament. 2 the milky way. —पशुः any animal consecrated to a deity. —पुर, —पुरी f. an epithet of

Amarāvati, the city of Indra. —पूज्यः an epithet of Brihaspati. —प्रतिकृतिः f. —यतिना an idol, the image of a deity. —मन्त्रः 'consulting deities', astrology, fortune-telling. —मित्रः 'dear to the gods', an epithet of Siva; (देवानामित्रः an irreg. comp. meaning 1 a goat 2 a fool, idiot like a brute beast, as in तेष्वतात्पर्यना देवानामित्राः K. P.). —वलिः an oblation to the gods. —ब्रह्मन् m. an epithet of Nārada. —ब्राह्मणः 1 a Brāhmana who lives on the proceeds of a temple. 2 a venerable Brāhmana. —भवनं 1 the heaven. 2 a temple. 3 the holy fig-tree. —भूमिः f. heaven. —भूतिः f. an epithet of the Ganges. —भूर्चं divinity, godhead. —भूत m., an epithet of 1 of Vishnu. 2 of Indra. —मणिः 1 the jewel of Vishnu called कौस्तुभ. 2 the sun. —मातृक a. 'having the god of rain or clouds as foster-mother, watered only by the clouds, depending on rain-water and not on irrigation, deprived of every other kind of water (as a country); देवो ननु कुतश्च ननु संपन्नो हि पालिनः । स्यात्तदीमातृको देव-मातृकश्च यथा कर्म' Ak.; cf. also वितन्वति क्षेममदेवमातृकाः (i. e. नदीमातृकाः) चिराय तस्मिन् कुरवश्चक्रासते Ki. 1. 17. —मानकः the jewel of Vishnu called कौस्तुभ. —मुनिः a divine sage. —यजनं a sacrificial place, a place where a sacrifice is performed; देवयजनसंभवे सीते U. 4. —यज्ञि a. making oblations to gods. —यज्ञः a sacrifice to the superior gods made by oblations to fire or through fire to the gods (one of the five daily sacrifices of a Brāhmana; see Ms. 3. 81, 85; and पंचयज्ञ also). —यात्रा 'an idol procession', any sacred festival when the idols are carried in procession. —यानं, —यथः a celestial car. युगं the first of the four ages of the world also called कृतयुग. —योगिनिः 1 a superhuman being, a demigod. 2 a being of divine origin. —योषा an *apsaras*. —रहस्यं a divine mystery. राज्, —राजः an epithet of Indra. —रत्ता the Navamallikā or double jasmine plant. —रिगं the image or statue of a deity. —लोकः heaven, paradise; Ms. 4. 182. —वक्त्रं an epithet of fire. —वर्मन् n. the sky. —वर्धकिः, —विश्विपन् m. Viśvakarman, the architect of gods. —वाणी 'a divine voice', a voice from heaven. —वाहनः an epithet of Agni. —व्रतं a religious observance, any religious observance, any religious vow. (—तः) an epithet of 1 Brāhmana. 2 Kārtikeya. —शत्रुः a demon. —सुनी an epithet of Saramā, the bitch of the gods. —शेषं the remnants of a sacrifice offered to gods. —श्रुतः an epithet of 1 Vishnu. 2 Nārada. 3 a sacred treatise. 4 a god in general.

-सभा 1 an assembly of the gods (इयम्). 2 a gambling house. -सम्भः 1 a gambler. 2 a frequenter of gaming houses. 3 an attendant on a deity. सायुज्यं identification or unification with a deity, conjunction with the gods, deification. -सेना 1 the army of gods. 2 N. of the wife of Skanda; स्कन्देन साक्षात् देवसेना R. 7. 1 (Mall.).—देवसेना स्कन्दपत्नी; perhaps it merely means 'the army of the gods,' personified as Skanda's wife) पतिः an epithet of Kārtikeya. -स्व 'property of gods,' property applicable to religious purposes or endowments; यज्ञेन यज्ञीकृतान् देवस्वं तद्भि-दुर्ग्याः Ms. 11. 20, 26. -हविस् n. an animal offered to gods at a sacrifice.

देवकी N. of a daughter of Devaka and wife of Vasudeva and mother of Krishna. -COMP. -भद्रः, -भुजः, -मातु m. -सुतः epithets of Krishna.

देवदः An artisan, a mechanic.

देवता 1 Divine dignity or power, divinity. 2 A deity, god; Ku. 1. 1. 3 The image of a deity. 4 An idol. 5 An organ of sense. -COMP. -अगारः, -रं, -आगारः, -रं, -गृहं a temple. -अधिपः an epithet of Indra. -अभ्यर्चनं worshipping a deity. -आयतनं, -आलयः, -वेदमन् n. a temple or chapel. -मतिमा the image of a god, an idol. -स्नानं the ablution of an idol.

देवप्रिय a. Adoring a deity.

देवन् m. The younger brother of a husband.

देवनः A die. -नं 1 Beauty, splendour, lustre. 2 Gaming, gambling, a game at dice. 3 Play, sport, pastime. 4 A pleasure ground, a garden. 5 A lotus. 6 Emulation, desire to excel. 7 Affair, business. 8 Praise. -नं Gambling, a game at dice.

देवयानी N. of the daughter of Sukra, preceptor of the *Asuras*. [She fell in love with Kacha, her father's pupil, but he rejected her advances. On this she cursed the youth, who in return cursed her that she should become the wife of a Kshatriya; (see कच) Once upon a time Devayani and her companion Sarmishtha—the daughter of Vrishaparvan, the king of the Daityas, went to bathe, keeping their clothes on the shore. But the god Wind changed their clothes, and when they were dressed they began to quarrel about the change until Sarmishtha so far lost her temper that she slapped Devayani's face and threw her into a well. There she remained until she was seen and rescued by Yayati, who with the consent of her father, married her, and Sarmishtha became her servant as a recompense for

her insulting conduct towards her. Devayani lived happily with Yayati for some years and bore him two sons, Yadu and Turvasu. Subsequently her husband became enamoured of Sarmishtha, and Devayani, feeling herself aggrieved, abruptly left her husband and went home to her father, who at her request condemned Yayati with the infirmity of old age; see Yayati also].

देवरः, देव m. A husband's brother (elder or younger); Ms. 3. 55; 9. 59; Y. 1. 68.

देवलः An attendant upon an idol, a low Brāhmana who subsists upon the offerings made to an idol.

देवसात् ind. To the nature of a god or gods; द्यू to be changed into a god.

देविक a. (की f.), देविल a. 1 Divine, godly. 2 Derived from a god.

देवी 1 A female deity, a goddess.

2 N. of Durgā. 3 N. of Sarasvati.

3 A queen, especially a crowned queen (अग्रमहिषी who has undergone the consecration along with her husband); प्रेम्णभावेन नामिषं देवीशब्दमुपमा सती। स्वामीवस्तुक्रियया पत्नीर्वा बोधयुज्यते ॥ M. 5. 12; देवीमात्रं गमिता पतिवत्पदं कथं भजयेत् K. P. 10. 6 A respectful title applied to a lady of the first rank.

देशः 1 A place or spot in general; देशः को वृजलावसेकशिवितः Mk. 3. 12; so स्कन्ददेश S. 1. 19, द्वादश, कन्देश &c.

2 A region, country, province; ये देशे अयमेव तमेव कुरुते बाहुवतापानिजं H 1. 171. 3 A department, part, side, portion (as of a whole); as in एकदेश, एकदेशीय q. v. 4 An institute, an ordinance. -COMP. -अतिथिः a foreigner. -अन्तरं another country, foreign parts; Ms. 5. 78. -अन्तरिन् m. a foreigner. -आचारः, -धर्मः a local law or custom, the usage or custom of any country; Ms. 1. 188. -कालज्ञ a. knowing the proper place and time.

-ज, -जात a. 1 native, indigenous. 2 produced in the right country. 3 genuine, of genuine descent. -भाषा the dialect of a country. -रूपं propriety, fitness. -व्यवहारः a local usage, custom of the country.

देशकः 1 A ruler, governor. 2 An instructor, preceptor. 3 A guide in general.

देशना Direction, instruction.

देशिक a. Local, pertaining to a particular place, native. -कः 1 A spiritual teacher (गुरु). 2 A traveller. 3 A guide. 4 One familiar with places.

देशिनी The fore-finger.

देशी The dialect of a country, one of the varieties of the Prākṛita dialect; see Kāv. 1. 33.

देशीय a. 1 Belonging to a province, provincial. 2 Native, local. 3 In-

habiting any country (at the end of comp.); as in मगधदेशीय, तद्वेशीय, वंगदेशीय &c. 4 Not far or distant from, almost, bordering on (used as an affix at the end of words); अग्रदक्ष-वर्षदेशीयां कन्यां दृष्ट्वा K. 131 a girl about 18 years old (whose age bordered on 18); R. 18. 39; so पट्टदेशीय &c.

देह्य a. 1 To be pointed out or proved. 2 Local, provincial. 3 Born in a country, native. 4 Genuine, of genuine descent. 5 Not far from, almost; see देशीय above. -इवः 1 An eyewitness of anything; अभियोक्ता विशेदेव Ms. 8. 52.-53. 2 The inhabitant of a country. -इयं The statement of a question or argument, the thing to be proved or substantiated (पूर्वपक्ष).

देहः, -हे The body; देहे दहेति दहन इव गेवहाः Bv. 1. 104; see compounds below. -COMP. -अन्तरं another body.

मासिः f. transmigration. -आत्मवादः materialism, the doctrines of Chārvāka. आत्मवादिन् m. a materialist, a Chārvāka. -आवरणं armour, dress. -इश्वरः the soul. उद्भवः, उद्भूत a. born

in the body, inborn, innate. -कर्तु m. 1 the sun. 2 the Supreme soul. 3 father. -कोषः 1 the covering of the body. 2 a feather, wing &c. 3 skin. -क्षयः 1 decay of the body. 2 sickness, disease. -गत a. incarnate, embodied. -जः a son. -जा a daughter. -स्वानः 1 death (in general). 2 voluntary death; resigning the body; तीर्थं तीर्थत्यतिक्रम्य जहन्मयासस्योर्दे-

हत्यागात् R. 8. 95. -दुः quicksilver. -दीपः the eye. -धर्मः the function of the body. -धारकं a bone. -धारणं living, life. -धिः a wing. -धृ m. air, wind. -बद्ध a. embodied, incarnate; R. 11. 35. -आयु m. any being possessed of a body or life; especially a man. -सुख m. 1 the soul. 2 the sun. -शुद्ध m. 1 a living being especially a man; विनिर्गता देहभूतामसारां R. 8. 51; Bg. 8. 4; 14. 14. 2 an epithet of Siva.

3 life, vitality. -यात्रा 1 dying, death. 2 nourishment, food. -लक्षणं a mole, a black or dark spot upon the skin. -वायुः one of five vital airs or life-winds; see वायु. -सारः marrow.

-स्वभावः bodily temperament. देहभर a. Gluttonous.

देहवत् a. Embodied. -m. 1 A man. 2 The soul.

देहला Spirituous liquor.

देहलिः-ली f. The threshold of a door, the sill or lower part of the wooden frame of a door; विम्वस्मन्ती सुवि गणनया देहलीद्वयुषः Me. 87; Mk. 1. 9.

-COMP. -दीपः a lamp suspended over the threshold; न्याय see under न्याय.

देहिन् *a.* (नी. *f.*) Incarnate, embodied. —*m.* 1 A living being, especially a man; त्वदीनं खलु देहिनां सुखं Ku. 4. 10; Si. 2. 46; Bg. 2. 13, 17. 2; Ms. 1. 30, 5. 49. 2 The soul, spirit (enshrined in the body); तथा शरीराणि विश्वा जीर्णान्यन्यानि संयाति नवानि देहि Bg. 2. 22, 13; 5. 14. —*नी* The earth.

दे (दायति, दात) 1 To purify, cleanse. 2 To be purified. 3 To protect. —**WITH** अव 1 to whiten, brighten. 3 to purify.

देवैयः 'A son of Diti,' a Rākshasa, demon. —**COMP.** —**हृज्यः**, —**गुहः**, —**पुरोधसः** *m.* —**पूज्यः** epithets of Sukra, the preceptor of the Asuras. —**निदुवन्**: an epithet of Vishnu. —**मातृ** *f.* Diti, mother of the demons. —**मेवजा** the earth.

दैव्यः See दैवैय. —**COMP.** —**अरिः** 1 a god 2 an epithet of Vishnu. —**देवः** 1 an epithet of Vishnu. 2 wind. —**प्रति**: an epithet of Hiranyakasipu; q. v.

दैव्या 1 A drug. 2 Spirituous liquor.

देन (नी. *f.*), **देनंदिन** (नी. *f.*), **देनिक** (की. *f.*), *a.* Diurnal, daily; Bv. 1. 103.

देनिकी Daily wages, day's hire.

दैर्घ्य (घं) Length, longness.

देनं, —**न्य** 1 Poverty, poor and pitiable condition, miserable state; दृष्टिद्राणां देनं G. L. 2; इदं देनं त्वदुत्तराङ्गिः ह्यकतिर्निर्मातृ Me. 74. 2 Affliction, sorrow, dejection, grief, low-spiritedness. 3 Feebleness. 4 Meanness.

दैव *a.* (नी. *f.*) 1 Relating to gods; divine, celestial; संस्कृतं नाम देवि वायन्वा-ख्याता महर्षिभिः Kāv. 1. 33; R. 1. 60; Y. 2. 235; Bg. 4. 25, 9. 13, 16. 3; Ms. 3. 75. 2 Royal. —**वः** (i. e. विवाहः) One of the eight forms of marriage, that in which the daughter is given away at a sacrifice to the officiating priest; यज्ञस्य ऋत्विजे दैवः Y. 1. 59; (for the eight forms of marriage see उद्वाह or Ms. 3. 21). —**दं** 1 Fate, destiny, luck, fortune; दैवमधिष्ठासः प्रमाणयति Mu. 3; विना पुरुषकरणे दैवमथ न सिध्यति 'God helps those who help themselves'; दैवं निहत्य कुरु पौरुषमात्मशक्त्या Pt. 1. 361; दैवात् by chance, luckily, accidentally. 2 A god, deity. 3 A religious rite or offering, an oblation to gods. —**COMP.** —**अत्ययः** evil resulting from unusual natural phenomena. —**अधीन**, —**आपन्न** *a.* dependent on fate; देवायै कुले जन्म मदायत्तं तु पीरुषं Ve. 3. 33. —**अहोरात्रः** a day of the gods; i. e. the human year. —**उपहत** *a.* ill-fated, unfortunate; Mu. 6. 8. —**कर्मन्** *n.* offering oblations to gods. —**कोटि**, —**चित्तकः**, —**ज्ञः** an astrologer, a fortune-teller; Y. 1. 313; Kām. 9. 25. —**च्यति** *f.* turn or course of fate; सुकाजालं चिरपचिन्तितं, त्याजितो दैव-

मत्वा Me. 96. —**तंत्र** *a.* dependent on fate. —**दीपः** the eye. —**दुर्विपाकः** badness of fortune, adverseness or unpropitiousness of fate; U. 1. 40. —**दोषः** badness of fate. —**पर** *a.* 1 trusting to fate, a fatalist. 2 fated, predestined. —**प्रद्वनः** fortune-telling, astrology. —**युगं** 'a Yuga of the gods', said to consist of 12000 divine years but see Kull. on Ms. 1. 71. —**योगः** a lucky coincidence, fortuitous combination, fortune, chance; देवयोगेन, दैवयोगात् fortunately, accidentally. —**लेखकः** a fortune-teller, an astrologer. —**वज्रः**, —**ज्ञः** the power of destiny, subjection to fate. —**वाणी** 1 a voice from heaven, 2 the Sanskrit language; cf. Kāv. 1. 33 quoted above. —**हीन** *a.* ill-fated, unfortunate, unlucky.

दैवकः A god, deity.

दैवत *a.* (नी. *f.*) Divine. —**तं** 1 A god, deity, divinity; इदं वा दैवतं विप्रं वृत्तं यद् यत्तु प्रदक्षिणानि कुर्वति Ms. 4. 39; 1. 53; Amara. 3. 2 A number of gods, the whole class of gods. 3 An idol. (The word is said to be *m.* also, but is rarely used in that gender. Maumata notices it as a fault of a word called अग्रयुक्तस्व; see अग्रयुक्त.

दैवतस्व *ind.* By chance, fortunately, luckily.

दैवत्व *a.* Addressed or sacred to a deity; Y. 1. 99; Ms. 2. 139; 4. 124

दैवलः, —**लकः** The servant of an evil spirit.

दैवारिपः A conch-shell (शंख).

दैवाभुतं The natural enmity subsisting between the gods and the demons.

दैविक *a.* (की. *f.*) Relating to the gods, divine; Ms. 1. 65, 8. 109. —**कं** An inevitable accident.

दैविन् *m.* An astrologer.

दैव्य *a.* (या or यी. *f.*) Divine. —**व्यं** Fortune, fate. 2 Divine power.

दैविकः *a.* (की. *f.*) 1 Local, provincial. 2 National, belonging to the whole country. 3 Belonging or having reference to space. 4 Acquainted with any place. 5 Teaching, pointing, directing, showing. —**कः** 1 A teacher, preceptor. 2 A guide.

दैविक *a.* (की. *f.*) Fated, predestined. —**कः** A fatalist.

दैहिक *a.* (की. *f.*) Bodily, corporal.

दैह *a.* Bodily. —**ज्ञः** The soul (enshrined in the body).

दो 4 P (दाति, दिन; *Canas.* दापयति; *Desid.* (दिसति) 1 To cut, divide. 2 To mow, reap. —**WITH** अव to cut or lop off; यद्व्यासिन्त्यते क्षुच्ययति Sat. Br.

दोगधु *m.* 1 A cowherd, milkman; मेरो स्थिते दोगधरि दोगधरे Ku. 1. 2. 2. A calf. 3 A panegyrist, one who writes verses for hire or reward. 4

One who performs anything out of interested motives (with a view to profit himself).

दोग्ध्री 1 A cow which yields milk.

2 A wet nurse (having much milk).

दोषः A calf.

दोरः A rope (रज्जु).

दोलः 1 Swinging, rocking, oscillating. 2 A swing, litter. 3 A festival held on the fourteenth or full-moon day of the month of Phālguna when figures of 'young Krishna' (बालकृष्ण) are swung in a swing.

दोला, दोलिका 1 A litter, palanquin.

2 A swing, hammock fig. also);.

आसीत्स दोलाचलविचित्रा R. 14. 34; g.

46; 19. 44; संदेहदोलानामाच्यते K. 207, 246.

3 Swinging, fluctuation. 4 Doubt, uncertainty. —**COMP.** —**अधिरुद्धः**, —**आरुद्ध**

a. (lit.) mounted on a swing; (fig.) uncertain, irresolute, disquieted. —**युद्धं** uncertainty of success, a fight with varying success; Si. 18. 80.

दोलायते Den. A. 1 To swing. rock to and fro, oscillate. fluctuate, vacillate (fig. also). 2 To be restless or uneasy.

दोषः 1 (*a.*) A fault, blame, censure, defect, blemish, weak point; एवं नैव यदां करीरविट्पे दोषो वसंतस्य किं Bh. 2. 93; नात्रकुलपतिर्दोषं ग्रहीष्यति S. 3 will not find fault or take exception; so गुरुकदोषा R. 14. 9. (*b.*) An error, mistake. 2 A crime, sin, guilt, offence; जयामदोषा-सुत संत्यजामि R. 14. 34; Ms. 8. 245; Y. 3. 79. 3 Noxious quality, badness, injurious nature or quality; as in आहारदोष. 4 Harm, evil, danger, injury; बहुदोषा हि शर्वरी Mk. 1. 58; को दोषः what harm is there. 5 Bad or injurious consequence. detrimental effect; तस्मिन्ममभूतदोषोः स्यात् S. 3. अज्ञाता वंशदोषेण कर्मदोषाद् दृष्टिदा Chāṇ. 48; Ms. 10. 14. 6 Morbid affection, disease. 7 Disorder of the three humours of the body, or the three humours when in a disordered state. 8 (In Nyāya &c.) A fault of a definition; (अव्याप्ति, अतिव्याप्ति and असंग्रह). 9 (In Rhet.) A fault or defect of composition (such as पददोष, पदांशदोष, वाक्यदोष, रसदोष and अर्थदोष which are defined and illustrated in the 7th Ullāsa of K. P.). 10 A calf. 11 Refutation. —**COMP.** —**आरोपः** charge, accusation. —**एकदुष्ट** *a.* fault-finding, censorious, picking holes. —**कर**, —**कृत्** *a.* causing evil, hurtful, —**ग्रस्त** *a.* 1 convicted, guilty. 2 full of faults or defects. —**ग्राहिन्** *a.* 1 malicious, malignant. 2 censorious. —**ज्ञ** *a.* knowing faults &c. (—**ज्ञः**) 1 a wise or learned man; R. 1. 93. 2 a physician. —**व्यप** disorder or vitiation of the three humours of the body; (i. e. वात, पित्त and कफ).

-दृष्टि *a.* censorious. -प्रसंगः attaching blame, condemnation, censure. -भाङ्ग *a.* faulty, guilty, wrong.

दोषणं Accusation, charge.

दोष *m., n.* (This word has no forms for the first five inflection, i. e. before acc. pl.) An arm.

दोषल *a.* Faulty, defective, corrupt.

दोषर *f.* Night. -*n.* Darkness.

दोषा *ind.* At night; दोषार्थे दुनम-दिनादुरसो किलेति Si. 4. 46 62. -*f.* 1 The arm. 2 The darkness of night, night; चर्मकालदिवस इव क्षणितदोषः K. 37 (where the word means a 'fault or sin' also). -Comp. -आस्यः, -तिलकः a lamp. -करा the moon.

दोषानन *a.* (नी *f.*) Nightly, nocturnal: R. 13. 76.

दोषिक *a.* (की *f.*) Faulty, bad, defective. -कः Sickness, disease.

दोषिद *a.* (पी *f.*) 1 Impure, defiled, contaminated. 2 Faulty, defective. Criminal, wicked, bad.

दोष *m. n.* (दोषन् is optionally substituted for this word after acc. dual)

1 The forearm, the arm तपुषाद्रवदुचम्य दक्षिणं दोर्निशाचरः R. 15. 23; हेमपात्रगतं दोर्ण्यमादधानं पयश्च 10. 51; Ku. 3. 76. 2 The part of an arc defining its size. -Comp. -नङ् (दोर्णङ्) *a.* crooked armed, -ग्रह (दोर्ग्रह) *a.* strong, powerful. (-ग्रः) pain in the arm.

-ज्या (दोर्ज्या) the sine of the base.

-वृद्धः (दोर्वृद्धः) a stick-like arm, strong arm; Mv. 7. 8; Bv. 1. 128.

-मूलं (दोर्मूलं) the arm-pit. -युद्धं (दोर्युद्धं) a duel; Mv. 5. 37. -सालिच *a.* (दोःसालिच) possessed of strong arms, warlike, brave; Vc. 3. 32.

-शिररं (दोःशिररं) the shoulder.

-सहस्रभृत् (दोःसहस्रभृत्) *m.* 1 an epithet of the demon Bāpa. 2 an epithet of Sahaśrārjuna. -स्थः (दोःस्थः) 1 a servant. 2 service. 3 a player. 4 play, sport.

दोहः 1 Milking; आश्रयो गवा दोहोऽप्येष Sk.; Ku. 1. 2; R. 2. 22; 17. 19. 2 Milk. 3 A milkpail. Comp. -अप-नवः -जं milk.

दोहद्, -न् The longing of a pregnant woman; प्रजावती दोहद्वंक्षिती ते R. 14. 45; उपेत्य सा दोहद्वंक्षिणी लता येव च तद्वत्पद्माद्वत् 3. 6, 7. 2 Pregnancy. 3 The desire of plants at budding time (as for instance of the *Asoka* to be kicked by young ladies, of the *Bakula* to be sprinkled by mouthfuls of liquor &c.); महीरहा दोहद्वंक्षकाले-राकालिकं कोकमुद्रिति N. 3. 21; R. 8. 62; Me. 78; see विषय. 4 Vehement desire; प्रवर्तितमहासमरदोहदा नरपतयः Vc. 4. 5 Wish or desire in general. -Comp. -लक्षणं 1 the foetus, the embryo (=दोहद्वलक्षण q. v.). 2 the period of passing one stage of life to another.

दोहद्वती A pregnant woman longing for anything.

दोहन *a.* 1 Milking. 2 Yielding or granting (desirable objects). -न् 1 Milking. 2 A milkpail -नी A milk-pail.

दोहलः see दोहद्; वृषा वहसि दोहलं (v. l.) ललितकामिसाधारण M. 3. 16.

दोहली The *Asoka* tree.

दोहा *a.* To be milked, milkable. -ह्य Milk

दोःशील्यं Bad temper, wickedness, wicked disposition.

दोःसाधिकः 1 A door-keeper, porter. 2 The superintendent of a village.

दोक् (यू) लः A car covered with silk cloth. -लं Fine silk cloth.

दोस्यं Message, mission.

दोरास्यं 1 Wickedness, evil or wicked temper, depravity; R. 15. 72. 2 Mischievousness; ह्युपनामेव दोरास्यद् धुरि धुर्यं निरुज्यते K. P. 10.

दोर्गस्यं 1 Poverty, want, destitution; Pt. 2. 92. 2 Wretchedness, distress.

दोर्गस्यं Bad or disagreeable smell.

दोर्जस्यं Wickedness, depravity.

दोर्जीरित्यं A wretched or miserable life.

दोर्वस्यं Impotency, debility, weakness, feebleness; Ms. 8. 171; Bg. 2. 3.

दोर्भागिन्यः The son of a woman disliked by her husband.

दोर्भाग्यं Ill-luck, misfortune; Y. 1. 283.

दोर्भ्रात्रं A quarrel or disagreement between brothers.

दोर्भनस्यं 1 Evil disposition. 2 Mental pain, affliction, dejection, sorrow. 3 Despair.

दोर्भन्यं Evil advice, bad counsel; दोर्भन्यापुतिर्विनश्यति Bh. 2. 42.

दोर्बचस्यं Evil speech, bad language.

दोर्द्विद्वं दोहद्वं 1 Evil disposition of the mind, enmity; (also दोर्द्विद्वं in this sense). 2 Pregnancy; ह्यदक्षिणा दोर्द्विद्व-लक्ष्णं इवे R. 3. 1. 3 The longing of a pregnant woman. 4 Desire in general.

दोर्द्विद्वं Evil disposition of mind, enmity.

दोर्द्विद्वः An epithet of *Indra*.

दोर्दारिकः (की *f.*) A door-keeper, warder; R. 6. 59.

दोर्द्विद्वं 1 Evil conduct, wickedness. A bad deed.

दोर्द्विद्वः *a.* (ली *f.*), दोर्द्विद्वः *a.* (पी *f.*) Sprung from a low family born in a contemptible family.

दोर्द्विद्वः Badness, wickedness.

दोर्द्विद्वः (यू) तिः A son of *Dushyanta*; दोर्द्विद्वतिप्रतिरयं तनयं निवेक्ष्य S. 4. 20.

दोर्द्विद्वः A daughter's son; Ms. 3. 148, 9. 131. -न् *Seesamum* seed.

दोर्द्विद्वः The son of a daughter's son.

दोर्द्विद्वी A daughter's daughter.

दोर्द्विद्वी A pregnant woman.

दु 2 P. (यति) To advance towards, encounter, attack, assail; Bk. 6. 118, 14. 104.

दु *n.* 1 A day. 2 The sky. 3 Brightness 4 Heaven. -*m.* Fire.

(दु is a substitute for दि *f.* before terminations beginning with consonants and in compounds) -Comp.

-नः a bird. -चरः 1 a planet. 2 a bird. -जयः attainment or gaining of heaven. -युनिः *f.*, -नदी the heavenly Ganges -निवासः a deity, god; शोकान्नि-वास्यद् युनिवासयुक् Bk. 3. 21. -पतिः 1 the sun. 2 an epithet of *Indra*.

-सणिः the sun. -लोकः heaven. -चद्, -सद् *m.* 1 a god, deity; Si. 1. 43. 2 a planet. -सरित् *f.* the Ganges.

युकः An owl. -Comp. -अरिः a crow.

दुत् 1 A. (यते, युति or यतित; *desid.* (दियुतिषते, दियोतिषते) To shine, be bright or brilliant; दियुते च यथा रविः Bk. 14. 104. 6. 26, 7. 107; 8. 89.

-Caus (यतयति) 1 To illuminate, irradiate; Bk. 8. 46; Ku. 6. 4 2 To make clear, explain, elucidate. 3 To express, mean. -With अभि (*caus.*) to illuminate; R. 6. 34. -उद् to illuminate, light up, adorn, grace; R. 10. 80. -वि to shine, be bright; यद्यो-तिह समवेद्यामसी नरविश्विनी Si. 2. 3; 1. 20

युतिः *f.* 1 Splendour, brightness, lustre, beauty; काचः काचनतंसर्गाद्भूते मार-कती युति H. Pr. 41, Māl. 2. 10; R. 3. 64. 2 Light; a ray of light; Bh. 1. 61. 3 Majesty, dignity; Ms. 1. 87.

युतित *a.* Illuminated, shining, bright.

युम्नं 1 Splendour, glory, lustre. 2 Energy, strength, power. 3 Wealth, property. 4 Inspiration.

युवन् *m.* The sun.

युवः -न् 1 Play, gambling, playing with dice; युनं हि वाम युवस्या-सिंहासनं राज्यं Mk. 2; इयं लब्धे युते-नेव शराभिर्न युतेनेव इत्तं युक् युतेनेव Ms. 7. 223. 2 The prize won. -Comp.

-अधिकारिन् *m.* the keeper of a gambling house -करः, -कृत् *m.* a gamester, a gambler; अयं यतिकरः समिकेन सलीकियते Mk. 2. -कारः, -कारकः 1 the keeper of a gambling house. 2 a gambler. -क्रीडा playing at dice, gambling. -युजिमा, -योजिमा the day of full-moon in the month of *Āsvina* (also called *कोजाग्र*) when people spend their time in games of chance in honour of *Lakshmi*, the goddess

of wealth. -वीजे a *comrie*, a shell used in playing. -वृत्ति: 1 a professional gambler. 2 the keeper of a gambling house -सभा, -समाज: 1 a gambling house. 2 an assembly of gamblers.

वै 1. P. (वायति) 1 To despise, treat with contempt. 2 To disfigure. वी f. (Nora. sing. वी:) Heaven, paradise, the sky; वीर्यमिरापो हृदयं वनश्च Pt. 1. 182; S. 2. 14. (In Dravida compound वी is changed to वाव; e. g. वावायुविद्यो: वावयुमी heaven and earth). -Comp. -वृत्ति: a bird. -सद् (वोषद्) a god.

व्योत: 1 Light, lustre, brilliance; as in स्योत. 2 Sunshine. 3 Heat.

व्योतक v. 1 Shining. 2 Illumination. 3 Explaining, making manifest, showing

व्योतिस् n. 1 Light, brightness, lustre. 2 A star. -Comp. -ईगण: (व्योतिरिगण:) a fire-fly.

व्युषण A measure of weight, a *tola*.

द्रवयति Den. P. 1 To make firm, fasten, tighten (lit.); as in जटावृद्धयर्थि द्रवयति. 2 To strengthen, confirm, corroborate; निवेद्य: वीर्यानां तद्विमिति बुद्धिं द्रवयति U. 2. 27; विशुद्धैरुत्कर्षस्वायि तु मम भक्तिं द्रवयति 4. 11.

द्रवित्व m. 1 Tightness, firmness; वधान द्रवोव द्रवित्वमपि परिक्लृप्तं G. L. 47. 2 Confirmation, corroboration; उत्तर-स्वार्थस्य द्रवित्वे Sankara. 3 Assertion, affirmation. 4 Heaviness.

द्रव्यं Diluted sour milk, diluted curds (also द्रव्यं).

द्रव्य 1. P. (द्रवति) To go about, run, run about; Bk. 14. 70.

द्रव्यं A drachma; (a word derived from the Greek drachma).

द्रव a. 1 Running (as a horse). 2 Dropping, oozing, wet, dripping, आक्षिप्य काचिद् द्रवरागमेव (पादं ll. 7. 7. 3 Flowing, fluid. 4 Liquid (opp. कठिन); Ku. 2. 11. 5 Melted, liquefied. -व: 1 Going, walking about, motion. 2 Dropping, trickling, oozing, exudation. 3 Flight, retreat. 4 Play, amusement, sport. 5 Fluidity, liquefaction. 6 A liquid substance, fluid. 7 Juice, essence. 8 Decoction. 9 Speed, velocity. (द्रवीकृ means 'to melt, liquefy'; द्रवीकृत to be melted, as with pity &c.; द्रवीकृतं मे मनः Mv. 7. 34; द्रवीकृतं वेण्यां तव हृदयमस्मिन्मयं इव U. 3. 13; द्रवीकृतं मये पतति जलरूपेण गगने Mk. 5. 25.) -Comp. -आधार: 1 a small vessel or receiver. 2 the hands joined together and hollowed (=उलूक q. v.). -ज: treacle. -द्रव्यं a fluid substance. -रसा 1 lac. 2 gum.

द्रवती A river.

द्रविड: 1 N. of a country. on the east coast of the Deccan; अस्ति द्रविडेषु कांची नाम नगरं Dk. 139. 2 An inhabitant or native of that country; जरद्वद्रविडधार्मिकस्येच्छया निरुद्धः K. 229. 3 N. of a degraded tribe; cf. Ms. 10. 22.

द्रविण 1 Wealth, money, property, substance; Vc. 3. 20; Bv. 4. 29. 2 Gold; R. 4. 70. 3 Strength, power. 4 Valour, prowess. 5 A thing, matter, material. -Comp. -अधिपति: -ईश्वर: an epithet of Kubera.

द्रव्य 1 A thing, substance, object, matter. 2 The ingredient or material of anything. 3 A material to work upon. 4 A fit or suitable object (to receive instruction &c.) Mu. 7. 14; see अद्रव्य also. 5 An elementary substance, the substratum of properties, one of the seven categories of the Vaisesikas; (the *dravyas* are nine: -द्रव्येति जेवाद्याकाशकालदिगस्त्वमासि). 6 Any possession, wealth, goods, property, money; तत्तस्य किमपि द्रव्यं यो हि यस्य प्रियो जनः U. 2. 19. 1 A medicinal substance or drug. 8 Modesty. 9 Bell-metal. 10 Spirituous liquor. 11 A wager, stake. -Comp. -अर्जनं, -वृद्धि:, -सिद्धि: f. acquisition of wealth. -ओष: affluence, abundance of wealth. -परिग्रह: the possession of property or wealth. -प्रकृति: f. the nature of matter. -संस्कार: the consecration of articles for sacrifice &c. -वाचकं a substantive.

द्रव्यवत् a. 1 Rich, wealthy. 2 Inherent in the substance.

द्रव्य्य a. *pot. p.* 1 To be seen, visible. 2 Perceptible. 3 Fit to be seen, investigated or examined. 4 Lovely, pleasing to the sight, beautiful; तस्या द्रव्य्यानां परं न दृष्टं S. 2; Bh. 1. 8.

द्रव्य m. 1 A seer, one who sees mentally; as in नृपयो मेवद्रव्यतः 2 A Judge.

द्रव्य: A deep lake.

द्रा 2. 4. P. (द्रति, द्रायति) 1 To sleep. 2 To run, make haste. 3 To fly, run away. -WITH नि to sleep, go to sleep, be asleep; अथावलम्ब्य सुषमे-कपादिकां तदा निद्रावुपपन्नं स्वगः N. 1. 21; नायं ते समयो रहस्यमुना निद्राति नायः Bh. 3. 97; Bv. 1. 41; Bk. 10. 74; Sānti. 4. 19. -वि to retreat, run away, fly.

द्राक् ind. Quickly, instantly, forth with, immediately. -Comp. -भूतकं water just drawn from a well.

द्राक्षा Vine, grape, (the creeper or the fruit); द्राक्षे द्रक्ष्यंति के रवा Git. 12; R. 4. 65, Bv. 1. 14, 4. 39. -Comp. -रसः grape juice, wine.

द्रावयति Den. P. 1 To lengthen, stretch, extend. 2 To increase, intensify; द्रावयति हि मे शोकं सम्प्राणां गुणस्त्व Bk. 18. 33. 3 To tarry, delay.

द्राविमन् m. 1 Length. 2 A degree of longitude.

द्राविड 1. Longest, very long; (Superl. of दीर्घ).

द्रावियस् a. (सी f.) Longer, very long (compar. of दीर्घ q. v.); Bv. 1. 35.

द्राण a. 1 Flown, run away. 2 Sleeping, sleepy. -ण 1 Running away, flight, retreat. 2 Sleep.

द्राप: 1 Mud, mire. 2 Heaven, sky. 3 A fool, an idiot. 4 An epithet of Siva. 5 A small shell.

द्रामिल: N. of Chāṇakya.

द्राव: 1 Flight, retreat. 2 Speed. 3 Running, flowing. 4 Heat. 5 Liquefaction, melting.

द्रावक: 1 A flux used to assist the fusion of metals. 2 The loadstone. 3 Moon-stone. 4 A thief. 5 A sharp or clever man, wit, wag. 6 A libertine, lecher. -क Wax.

द्रावण 1 Putting to flight. 2 Melting, fusing. 3 Distilling. 4 The clearing-out.

द्राविड: 1 A Dravidian, Dravida. 2 A general name for a Brāhmaṇa of any of the five southern tribes (the पंचद्रविड); द्राविड, कर्णाट, कुर्नर, महाराष्ट्र and तैलंग. -द्रा: pl. The Dravida country and its people. -डी Cardamoms.

द्राविडक: Zedoary. -क Black salt.

द्रु 1. 1. P. (द्रति, द्रुत; desid. द्रुषति) 1 To run; flow, run away, retreat, (often with acc.); यथा नदीनां वद्वीवुः-वेगाः समुद्रमेवाभिमुखं द्रवति Bg. 11. 28; रक्षांसि भीताणि दिशो द्रवन्ति 36; द्रुतं द्रवत कौरवाः Mb. 2 To rush, attack, assault quickly Bk. 9. 59. 3 To become fluid, dissolve, melt, ooze (fig. also); द्रवति च हिमरश्मावुद्रते चक्रकांतः Māl. 1. 28; द्रवति हृदयमेतत् Ve. 5. 21; Si. 9. 9; Bk. 2. 12.

4 To go, move. -Caus. (द्रावयति-ते) 1 To cause to run away, put to flight.

2 To melt, fuse -WITH अद् 1 to run after, follow, accompany; R. 3. 38; 12. 67, 16. 25; Si. 1. 52. 2 to chase, pursue. -अभि 1 to attack, assail, march against; यथा इवाश्वोत्थमभिद्रवन्तः Mk. 5. 21. 2 to befall. 3 to pass or run over. -उप 1 to attack, assault; R. 15. 23. 2 to run towards. -नृ to run away, retreat or fly to (with acc. or abl.).

रणाद्रवन्ति बलानि Ve. 4; Bk. 15. 79. -द्रति to run to, fly or go to; Bk. 6. 17. -द्रि to run, run away, retreat. (-Caus.) to put to flight, scare away, scatter; Bv. 1. 52; Māl. 3. -II. 5 P. (द्रुयति) 1 To hurt, injure; ते द्रुद्राद्रिणा कविः Bk. 14. 81, 85. 2 To go. 3 To repent.

द्रु m. n. 1 Wood. 2 Any instrument made of wood. -द्रु 1 A tree; Ms. 7. 131. 2 A branch. -Comp.

द्रुद्राद्रिणा कविः Bk. 14. 81, 85. 2 To go. 3 To repent.

द्रुद्राद्रिणा कविः Bk. 14. 81, 85. 2 To go. 3 To repent.

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द्रुद्राद्रिणा कविः Bk. 14. 81, 85. 2 To go. 3 To repent.

-किलिमं the Devadāru tree. द्रुणः 1 A mallet, wooden mace. 2 an iron weapon made like a carpenter's hammer. 3 an axe, hatchet. 4 an epithet of Brahmā. -द्रो a hatchet. -नखः a thorn. -नखः α. (नख) large-nosed. -न (ण) हः a scabbard; see द्रुण-ह also. -सल्लकाः a kind of tree (वियाल).
द्रुणः 1 A scorpion. 2 A bee. 3 A rogue. -जं 1 A bow. 2 A sword. -Comp. -हः a sheath, scabbard.
द्रुणा A bow-string.

द्रुणिः -णी f. 1 A small or female tortoise. 2 A bucket. 3 A centipede.

द्रुत p. p. 1 Quick, swift, speedy. 2 Flown, run away, escaped. 3 Melted, liquid, dissolved; see द्रु. -तः 1 A scorpion 2 A tree. 3 Acc तं ind. Quickly, swiftly, speedily, immediately. -Comp. -पदः a going quickly. -विलिखितं N. of a metre; See App.

द्रुतिः f. 1 Melting, dissolving. 2 Going, running away.

द्रुपदः N. of a king of the Pāṇchālas [He was a son of Prishata. He and Drona were school-fellows, as they learnt the science of archery from Drona's father Bharadvāja. After Drupada had succeeded to the throne, Drona, when in pecuniary difficulties, went to him on the strength of his former friendship, but the proud monarch disrespected and slighted him. For this Drona afterwards got him captured by his pupils the Pāṇḍavas, but was kind enough to spare his life, and allowed him to retain half his kingdom. But the defeat sustained by him at Drona's hands rankled in his soul, and with the desire of getting a son who would avenge the wrong done to him, he performed a sacrifice when a son named Dhrishadyumna (and a daughter called Draupadi) sprang up from the fire. This son afterwards treacherously cut off the head of Drona; see Drona also].

द्रुमः 1 A tree; यत्र द्रुमा अपि युगा अपि द्रुमो मे U. 3. 8. 2 A tree of Paradise -Comp. -अलिः an elephant -आमयः lac, gum. -आमयः a lizard. -ईश्वरः 1 the palm tree. 2 the moon. 3 the पारिजात tree. -उत्पलः the Karkāra tree. -नखः, -नरः a thorn. -व्याधिः lac, gum. -अश्रुः the palm tree. -पञ्चः a grove of trees.

द्रुमिणी An assemblage of trees.

द्रुमयः A measure (मन).

द्रु 4 P. (द्रुति, द्रुव) 1 To bear malice or hatred. 2 To seek to hurt or injure, plot maliciously or revengefully, meditate mischief; (generally with the dat. of the object of hatred); वाप्येति वा द्रुति मयैव सन्निवृत्तं तयाधिर्वा N. 8. 7; Bk. 4. 89. -With अलि to do

injury, to seek to assail, plot against (with acc.); मच्छरीरमभिद्रुगं वनते Ju. 1. द्रुह α. (At the end of comp).

(Nom. Sing. द्रुह-ग. द्रुह-इ) Injuring, hurting, plotting or acting as an enemy against; Si. 2. 35, Ms. 5, 90. -f. Injury, damage.

द्रुहः 1 A son. 2 A lake.

द्रुहणः, द्रुहिणः N. of Brahmā or Siva.

द्रुः Gold.

द्रुघणः A hammer, an iron club; see द्रुघण.

द्रुणः A scorpion.

द्रोणः 1 A lake 400 poles long. 2 A cloud (or a particular kind of cloud) abounding in water (from which rain streams forth as from a bucket); कौयम्बं विधे काले काण्यकास्थिते मयि । अनादृष्टि-हते इत्येव द्रोणेव द्रोणितः ॥ Mk. 10. 26. 3 A raven or a carrion crow. 4 A scorpion. 5 A tree (in general) 6 A tree bearing (white) flowers. 7 N. of the preceptor of the Kauravas and Pāṇḍavas [Drona was the son of the sage Bharadvāja, and was so called because the seed, which fell at the sight of a nymph called Ghrītāchī, was preserved by the sage in a Drona. Though a Brahmana by birth, he was well versed in the science of arms which he learnt from Parasurama. He afterwards taught the Kauravas and Pāṇḍavas the science of arms and archery. When, however, the great war commenced, he attached himself to the side of the Kauravas, and after Bhishma had been mortally wounded—lodged in the cage of darts—he assumed the command of the Kaurava forces and maintained the struggle for four successive days, achieving wonderful exploits and killing thousands of warriors on the Pāṇḍava side. On the fifteenth day of the battle the fight continued even during the night, and it was on the morning of the 16th that Bhishma at the suggestion of Krishna said within Drona's hearing that Arjathman was slain (the fact being that an elephant named Arjathman had fallen on the field). Being at a loss to understand how that could be, he appealed to Yudhishthira, 'the truthful', who also, at the advice of Krishna gave an evasive reply—uttered loudly the word Arjathman and added 'Gaja or elephant' in a very low tone; see Ve. 3. 9. Sorely grieved at the death of his only son, the kind-hearted old father fell in a swoon, and Dhrishadyumna, his avowed enemy, took advantage of this circumstance and cut off his head]. -यः, -जं A measure of capacity, either the same as an Adhaka or equal to 4 Adhakas or $\frac{1}{4}$ of a Kharī, or 64 or

32 shers. -जं 1 A wooden vessel or cup, bucket. 2 A tub. -Comp. -आचार्यः see द्रोण above. -काकः raven -कीरा, -वा, दुग्धा-दुघा a cow yielding a drop of milk. -मुखः the capital of 400 villages.

द्रोणिः -णी f. 1 An oval vessel of wood used for holding or pouring out water, a bucket, basin, baling vessel. 2 A water reservoir (जलाधार). 3 A trough for feeding cattle. 4 A measure of capacity, equal to two Śūpas or 128 shers. 5 The valley or chasm between two mountains; बृहद्द्रोणिश्च काताप्रदेशमधि तिष्ठत्येव माववस्थाति कं प्रयासि Māl. 9; हिमवद्द्रोणि &c. -Comp. -द्वलः the Ketaka tree.

द्रोहः 1 Plotting against, seeking to hurt or assail, injury, mischief, malice; अद्रोहशपथं कृत्वा Pt. 2. 35; Bg. 1. 37; Ms. 2. 161. 7. 48. 9. 17. 2 Treachery, perfidy. 3 Wrong, offence 4 Rebellion. -Comp. -अटः 1 a religious impostor, hypocrite, impostor. 2 a hunter. 3 a false man. -चित्तं a malicious thought, malice preposse, a thought or attempt to injure. -द्रुहि α. bent on mischief or evil design. (-द्रुहिः f.) a wicked or evil purpose.

द्रोणायनः, -निः, द्रोणिः An epithet of Arjathman; यद्रोणेन कृतं तदेव कुरुते द्रोणायनः कौषः Ve. 3. 31.

द्रौपदी N. of the daughter of Drupada, king of the Pāṇchālas. [She was won by Arjuna, at her Svayamvara ceremony, and when he and his brothers returned home they told their mother that they had that day made a great acquisition. Whereupon the mother said "Well, then my dear children, divide it amongst yourselves." As her words once uttered could not be changed, she became the common wife of the five brothers. When Yudhishthira lost his kingdom and even himself and Draupadi in gambling, she was grossly insulted by Duhshasana q. v. and by Duryodhana's wife. But these and the like insults she bore with uncommon patience and endurance; and on several occasions when she and her husbands were put to the test, she saved their credit (as on the occasion of Duryodhana's begging food at night for his 60,000 pupils). At last, however, her patience was exhausted and she taunted her husbands for the very same way in which they put up with the insults and injuries inflicted upon them by their enemies (see Ki. 1. 29-46). It was then that the Pāṇḍavas resolved to enter upon the great Bharat war. She is one of the five very chaste women whose names one is recommended to repeat; see अहल्या].

द्रौपदेयः A son of Draupadi; Bg. 1. 6, 18.

द्वेष्टः A plate on which hours are struck. -द्वे A pair, couple of animals (including even men) of different sexes; i. e. male and female; द्वेष्टानि भावं क्रियया विवर्तः Ku. 3. 35; Ms. 46; न चेदिदं द्वेष्टमयो जयिष्यन् Ku. 7. 66; R. 1. 40; S. 2. 14, 7. 27. 3 A couple of any two things, a couple of opposite conditions or qualities (such as हृत् and दुःख, शीत and उष्ण); द्वेष्टयो जयवेनाः सुखदुःखादिभिः प्रजाः Ms. 1. 26; 6. 81; सर्वानुनिवृत्तिकरे निवसन्वेति न द्वेष्टदुःखमिह किंविदुर्लभं वापि Si. 4. 64. 4 A strife, contention, quarrel, dispute, fight. 5 A duel. 6 Doubt, uncertainty. 7 A fortress, stronghold. 8 A secret. -द्वः (In gram.) One of the four principal kinds of compounds, in which two or more words are joined together which, if not compounded, would stand in the same case and be connected by the copulative conjunction 'and'; चार्थे द्वे P. II. 2. 29; द्वेष्टः सामानिकस्य च Bg. 10. 33. -Comp. -चर-चारिन् a. living in couples. (-m.) the ruddy goosoo; द्वेष्टा द्वेष्टरं तत्त्वम् R. 8. 56, 16. 63. -भावः antagonism, discord, -भिन्नं separation of the sexes. -भूत a. 1 forming a couple. 2 doubtful, uncertain. -युद्धं a duel, a single combat.

द्वेष्टा ind. Two by two, in pairs or couples.

द्वय a. (सी f.) Two-fold, double, of two kinds or sorts; अद्वयं द्वयं द्वयं गतिः Mu. 3; Bh. 2. 104 v. 1; sometimes used in pl. also; see Si. 3. 57. -चं 1 A pair, couple, brace; usually at the end of comp.; द्वितयेन द्वयेन संगते R. 8. 6; 1. 19, 3. 8, 4. 4. 2 Two-fold nature, duplicity. 3 Untruthfulness. -चौ A pair, couple. -Comp. -अद्वय a. one whose mind is freed from the influence of the two bad qualities उज्ज्वल and तमस्; a saint or a virtuous man. -आत्मक a. of a two-fold nature. -बादिन् a. double-tongued, insincere.

द्वयस a. (सी f.) A termination added to nouns in the sense of 'reaching to', 'as high or deep as', 'as far as'; दुर्लभद्वयसम्यगिति K. 114; नारीतिवद्वयसं द्युव (अमः) R. 16. 46; Si. 6. 55.

द्वारः-द्वे 1 N. of the third Yuga of the world; Ms. 9. 301. 2 The side of a die marked with two points. 3 Doubt, suspense, uncertainty.

द्वारद्वारायण-द्वारायण q. v.

द्वार f. 1 A door, gate; Y. 3. 12; Ms. 3. 38. 2 A means, an expedient; द्वारा 'by means of', 'through'. -Comp. -रक्षः, -स्थितः (द्वारस्थः, द्वारस्थः, द्वारस्थितः) a door-keeper, porter.

द्वारं 1 A door, gateway, gate. 2 A passage, entrance, ingress, opening;

अथवा कृतवायुद्वारे वंशेऽस्मिन् R. 1. 4; 11. 18. 3 An aperture of the human body; (they are nine; see खं) and Ku. 3. 50 and Bg. 8. 12 and Ms. 6. 48 also. 4 Way, medium, means; द्वारेण 'through' 'by means of'. -Comp. -अधिरः a porter, door keeper. -कंदकः the bolt of a door. -कपाटः, -दं the leaf or pannel of a door. -गोपः, -नायकः, -पः, -पालः, -पालकः a door-keeper, porter, warder. -दाहः teak-wood. -पटः 1 the pannel of a door. 2 the curtain of a door. -पिण्डी the threshold of a door. -विधानः the bolt of a door. -बलिमुञ्ज m. 1 a crow. 2 a sparrow. -बाहुः a door-post, jamb. -बन्धः a lock, bolt. -रक्षः a door-keeper.

द्वार (रि) का N. of the capital of Krishna on the western point of Gujarāth (for a description of Dvārakā, see Si. 3. 33-63.). -Comp. -ईशः an epithet of Krishna.

द्वारवर्ता, द्वारावर्ती-द्वारका q. v.

द्वारिकः, द्वारिन् m. A porter, door-keeper.

द्वि num. a. (Nom. du. द्वौ m., द्वे f. द्वे m.) Two, both; सयः परस्परतुल्यमविरोहनां द्वे R. 5. 68. (N. B. In comp. द्वा is substituted for द्वि necessarily before दशन्, विंशति and शिस्त, and optionally before चत्वारिन्, पञ्चान्, षड्वि, सप्तति and नवति, द्वि remaining unchanged before अशीति). -Comp. -अक्ष a. two-eyed, binocular. -अक्षर a. dissyllabic. -अंगुल a. two fingers long. (-लं) two fingers length. -अणुकं an aggregate or molecule of two atoms. -अर्थ a. 1 having two senses. 2 ambiguous, equivocal. 3 having two objects in view. -अशीति a. eighty-second. -अशीतिः f. eighty-two. -अहं copper. -अहः a period of two days. -आत्मक a. 1 having a double nature. 2 being two. -आहुयायणः 'a son of two persons or fathers', an adopted son who remains heir to his natural father though adopted by another. -कचं (द्वचं, or द्वचर्च) a collection of verses or riks. -कः-ककारः 1 a crow (there being two Kaks in the word कक). 2 the ruddy goosoo (there being two Kaks in the word कक).

-ककुर् m. a camel. -द्व a. exchanged or bartered for two cows. (-द्वः) a sub-division of the Itaparusha compound in which the first member is a numeral; द्वौ द्विगुणि वाह Udb. -द्वगु a. double, two-fold. (द्विगुणिक to plough twice; to double, increase) -द्वगुणित a. 1 doubled, multiplied by two; Ki 5. 46 2 folded double. 3 enveloped. 4 doubly increased, doubled. -द्वरण a. having two legs, two legged; द्वितरणद्वयं शितियुतां Śānti. 4. 15. -द्वारारिणः a. (द्वि-द्वार-वारिणः) forty-second. -द्वारारिणः f. (द्वि-द्वार-वारि-

शिस्त) fortytwo. -जः twice-born' 1 a man of any of the first three castes of the Hindus (a Brāhmaṇa, Kshatriya or Vaiśya); see Y. 1. 39. 2 a Brāhmaṇa (over whom the Samskāras or purificatory rites are performed जन्मना जायेत शूद्रः संस्कारैर्द्विज उच्यते. 3 any oviparous animal, such as a bird, snake, fish &c.; स तमानन्दमविन्द द्विजः N. 2. 1; S. 5. 21; R. 12. 22; Mu. 1. 11; Ms. 5. 17. 4 a tooth; कीर्णं द्विजानां गणैः Bh. 1. 13 where द्विज means 'a Brāhmaṇa also). -अयः a Brāhmaṇa -अयनी the sacred thread worn by the first three castes of the Hindus. -आलयः 1 the house of a devya. -ईशः 1 the moon; Si. 12. 3. 2 an epithet of Garuḍa. 3 camphor. -दासः Śūdra. 3 पतिः, राजः an epithet of 1 the moon; R. 5. 23. 2 Garuḍa. 3 camphor. -द्वपा 1 a trench or basin round the root of a tree for holding water. 2 a trough near a well for watering birds, cattle &c. -बन्धुः, -बुवः 1 a man who pretends to be a Brāhmaṇa. 2 one who is twice-born, or a Brāhmaṇa by name and birth only and not by acts; cr. ब्रह्मबन्धु. -लिखिन् m. 1 Kshatriya. 2 a pseudo-Brāhmaṇa, one disguised as a Brāhmaṇa. -वाहनः an epithet of Vjshna, (having Grauda for his vehicle.). -सेवकः a Śūdra. -जन्मन्, -जातिः m. 1 a man of any of the first three castes of the Hindus; Ms. 2. 24. 2 a Brāhmaṇa; Ki. 1. 39; Ku. 5. 40. 3 a bird. 4 a tooth. -जातीय a. belonging to the first three castes of the Hindus. -जिह्वः 1 a snake; Si. 1. 63; R. 11. 64, 14. 41; Bv. 1. 20. 2 an informer, a slanderer, tale-bearer 3. an insincere person. च a. pl. two or three; R. 5. 25; Bh. 2. 121. -त्रिंश (द्वित्रिंश) 1 thirty-second. 2 consisting of thirty-two. -त्रिंशत् (द्वित्रिंशत्) thirty-two. -लक्षण a. having thirty-two auspicious marks upon the body. -द्वर्ति ind. stick against stick. -द्वत् a. having two teeth. -द्वस a. pl. twenty. -द्वस a. (द्वद्वस) 1 twelfth; Ms. 2. 36. 2 consisting of twelve. -द्वसन् (द्वद्वसन्) a. pl. twelve. -अहुः an epithet of 1 the planet Jupiter. 2 Brihaspati, the preceptor of the gods. -अक्षः, -करः, -लोचनः epithets of Kārtikeya. -अंगुलः a measure of twelve fingers. -अहः 1 a period of twelve days; Ms. 5. 83, 11. 68. 2 a sacrifice lasting for or completed in twelve days; आत्मन् m. the ann. -आदित्याः pl. the twelve suns; see आदित्य. -आयुः m. a dog. -सहस्र a. consisting of 12000. -द्वशी (द्वद्वशी) the twelfth day of a lunar fortnight. -देवत the constellation विशाला. -देहः an epithet of Ganesa. -बाहुः an epi-

thet of Ganesa. -नवकः a circumcised man. -नवत (द्वि-द्वा-नवत) a. ninety-second. -नवति: f. (द्वि-द्वा-नवति:) ninety-two. -पः an elephant. -आसृ: an epithet of Ganesa. -पक्षः 1 a bird, 2 a month. -पंचाशत् (द्वि-द्वा-पंचाशत्) a. fifty-second. -पंचाशत् (द्वि-द्वा-पंचाशत्) f. fifty-two. -पथं two ways. -पदः a biped man. -पदिका -पदी a kind of Prākṛita metre. -पाद्, -पादः 1 biped man, 2 a bird, 3 a god. -पाद्यः, -पयः a double penalty. -पादिक m. an elephant -भिदुः a Visarga (:). -भुजः an anglo. -भूस a. having two floors (as a palace). -मातु, -मातुजः an epithet of 1 Ganesa. 2 king Jaraśandha. -मात्रः a long vowel (having two syllabic instants). -मार्गं a cross-way. -सूत्रा a leech. -रः 1 a bee; cf. द्विक 2=नवर q. v. -रदः an elephant; R. 4. 4; Me. 50. -अतकः, -भरतिः, -अशनः a lion. -रसनः a snake. -रात्र two nights. -रूप a. 1 bifurcated. 2 bicolorous, bipartite. -रेतस् m. a mule. -रेफः a large black lēe (there being two *ras* in the word *रत*); Ku. 1. 27, 3. 27, 36. -वचने the dual number (in gram.). -वक्रः a kind of house or structure with 16 angles. (sides). -वाहिका a swing. -विंश (द्वाविंश) a. twenty-second. -विंशतिः (द्वाविंशतिः) f. twenty-two. -विध a. of two kinds or sorts; Ms. 7. 162. -वेशरा a kind of light carriage drawn by mules. -शतं 1 two hundred, 2 one hundred and two. -शतय a. worth or bought for two hundred. -शफ a. cloven footed. (फः) any cloven-footed animal. -शर्वः an epithet of Agni. -षट् a. pl. twice six, twelve. -षष्ठ (द्विषष्ठ, द्वाषष्ठ) sixty-second. -षष्टिः f. (द्विषष्टि, द्वाषष्टिः) sixty-two. -सप्तत (द्वि-द्वा-सप्तत) a. seventy-second. -सप्ततिः f. (द्वि-द्वा-सप्तत) seventy-two. -सप्ताहः a fortnight. -सहस्र, -साहस्र a. consisting of 2000. (सः) 2000. -सीत्य, -हस्य a. ploughed in two ways; i. e. first length-wise and then breadth-wise. -सुवर्ण a. worth or bought for two golden coins. -हैन् m. an elephant. -हायन, -वर्ष a. two years old. -हीन a. of the nenter gender. -हृद्या a pregnant woman. -ह्रिम् an epithet of Agni.

द्विक a. 1 Two-fold, forming a pair, consisting of two. 2 Second. 3 Happening the second time. 4 Increased by two, two per cent; द्विकं ज्ञानं इद्विः Ms. 8. 141-2.

द्वितय a. (ची f.) Consisting of or divided into two, double, two-fold; sometimes used in pl.: द्वांसामनता किंमन्तरं यदि वायौ द्वितयेऽपि ते चरत. R. 8. 90. -यै a pair, couple; R. 8. 8.

द्वितीयः Second; लं जीवितं लमसि मे द्वितीयः U. 3. 26; Me. 83; R. 3. 49.

-यः 1 The second in a family, a son. 2 A companion, partner, friend; (usually at the end of comp.); ययन-पतिग्रहद्वितीयः R. 1. 95; so छाया, दुःखः &c. -यः 1 The second day of a lunar fortnight. A wife, companion, partner. 3 (In gram.) The accusative case. -COMP. -आश्रमः the second stage or period of the religious life of a Brāhmana; i. e. गार्हस्थ्य.

द्वितीयक a. Second.

द्वितीयाकृत a. Ploughed twice as a field).

द्वितीयिक a. (ची f.) Occupying the second place.

द्विध a. Divided into two parts, split asunder.

द्विधा ind. 1 In two parts; द्विधा भिन्नाः शिखंडिभिः R. 1. 30; Me. 1, 12, 32; द्विधेव हृदयं तस्य दुःखितस्याभवत्त्वा Mb. 2 In two ways. -COMP. -करणं dividing into two parts, splitting. -गतिः 1 an amphibious animal. 2 a crab. 3 a crocodile.

द्विशस् ind. By twos, two by two, in couples.

द्विश् 2 U. (द्वेष्टि, द्विष्टे, द्विष्ट) To hate, dislike, be hostile towards. न द्वेष्टि यज्जनमतस्वमजातशत्रुः Ve. 3. 13; Bg. 2. 57, 18. 10; Bk. 17. 61; 18. 9; रम्यं द्वेष्टि S. 6. 4. (Prepositions like य, वि and सं are prefixed to this not without any change of meaning.

द्विश् a. Hostile, hating, inimical. -m. An enemy; शत्रुवेषणदक्षणा द्विषामा-भिषतां यथा R. 12. 11; 3. 45; Pt. 1. 70. द्विश्ः An enemy. (द्विषतय a. Harassing an enemy, retaliating).

द्विषत् m. An enemy (with acc. or gen.); ततः परं दुष्मसहं द्विषद्भिः R. 6. 31; Si. 2. 1; Bk. 5. 97.

द्विष a. 1 Hostile. 2 Hated, disliked. -हं Copper.

द्विष ind. Twice; द्विषिष प्रतिशब्देन व्याज-हार शिखलयः Ku. 6. 64; Ms. 2. 60.

-COMP. -आगमनं (द्विरागमनं) the ceremony of the second entrance of the bride to her husband's house. -आयः (द्विरायः) an elephant. -उक्त a. (द्विकृत) 1 spoken twice, repeated 2 redundant, tautologous, superfluous. -उक्तिः f. (द्विकृतिः). 1 repetition, tautology. 2 superfluity, uselessness. -ऊहा (द्विकृता) a women married twice. -आयः, -वचनं reduplication.

द्वीपः, -द्वी 1 An island. 2 A place of refuge, shelter, production. 3 A division of the terrestrial world; (the number of these divisions varies according to different authorities, being four, seven, nine or thirteen, all situated round the mountain Meru like the petals of a lotus flower, and each being separated from the other by a dis-

tinct ocean. In N. 1. 5 the Dvīpas are said to be eighteen; but seven appears to be the usual number; cf. R. 1. 65 and S. 7. 33. The central one is जम्बूद्वीप under which is included भरतवर्ष or India.) -COMP. -काम्पूरः camphor from China.

द्वीपवत् a. Full of islands. -m. The ocean. -नी The earth

द्वीपिक m. 1 A tiger in general; चर्षणि द्वीपिनं हति Sk. 2 A leopard, panther. -COMP. -नखः, -खं 1 a tiger's nail. 2 a kind of perfume.

द्वेधा ind. In two parts; in two ways, twice.

द्वेषः 1 Hate, dislike, abhorrence, repugnance, distaste; S. 5. 18. Bg. 8. 34, 7, 27; so अवद्वेषा, मन्दद्वेषा &c. 2 Enmity, hostility, malignity; Ms. 8. 225.

द्वेषण a. Hating, disliking -यः An enemy -णं Hate, hatred enmity, dislike.

द्वेषिच्, द्वेष्ट् a. Hating &c. -m. An enemy.

द्वेष्य pot. p. 1 To b hated. 2 Odious, hateful, disagreeable; R. 1. 28. -रवः An enemy Bg. 6. 9; 9. 29; Ms. 9. 307.

द्वेयुणिकः A usurer who charges cent per cent interest.

द्वेयुषं 1 Double amount, value, or measure. 2 Duality 3 The possession of two out of the three qualities (i. e. -सत्त्व, -जग्न, and तमस्).

द्वैतं 1 Duality. 2 Dualism in philosophy, the assertion of two distinct principles such as the maintenance of the doctrine that spirit and matter, Brahman and the universe, or the Individual and the Supreme Soul are different from each other; cf. अद्वैत; किं शास्त्रं अवयवेन यस्य मलति द्वैतावकारो-क्तरः Bv. 1. 86 3 N of a forest. -COMP. -वर्ण N. of a forest; Ki. 1. 1. -वादिन् m. a philosopher who maintains the *dvaita* doctrine.

द्वैतिन् m. A philosopher who maintains the *dvaita* doctrine.

द्वैतीयक a. (ची f.) Second; द्वैतीय-कत्वा भित्तिव्यगमनस्य प्रथमे महाकाव्ये चारुणि त्रैलोक्यवर्तिते सर्गो नित्योऽन्यत्र N. 2. 110; cf. तार्तथिक.

द्वैय a. (ची f.) Two-fold, double, (द्वैधीयु to become divided; into two parts, be disunited, vacillate, be divided or uncertain, as mind.) -यं 1 Duality, two-fold nature or state. 2 Separation into two parts. 3 Double resource, secondary reserve. 4 Diversity, difference, conflict, contest, variance; द्विद्वैयं तु यन् स्यात् तन् योऽनुवी लुते Ms. 2. 14, 9 32; Y. 2. 78. 5 Doubt, uncertainty; Bg. 5. 25; V. 6. 44. 6 Double-dealing, dupli-

city; one of the six modes of foreign policy; see द्वैधीभाव below and गुण.

द्वैधीभावः 1 Duality, double state or nature. 2 Separation into two, difference, diversity. 3 Doubt, uncertainty, vacillation, suspense; धृतद्वैधीभावकातरं मे मनः S. 1. 4 A dilemma. 5 One of the six Guṇas or modes of foreign policy. (According to some authorities it means 'double-dealing, or 'duplicité,' keeping apparently friendly relations with the enemy; बलिबोद्धिषतोमंथे बाचात्मानं समर्पयन् । द्वैधीभावेन तिष्ठेत् कालक्षिप्रदलक्षितः ॥ According to others it means 'dividing one's army and encountering a superior enemy in detachments,')

'harassing the enemy by attacking them in small bands'; द्वैधीभावः स्ववलस्य द्विवाकरणं Mit. on Y. 1. 347; cf. also Ms. 7. 173 and 160.

द्वैधे 1 Duplicity. 2 Diversity, difference.

द्वैप *a.* (पी. *f.*) 1 Relating to, living on, an island. 2 Belonging to a tiger, made of or covered with a tiger's skin. -**पः** A car covered with a tiger's skin.

द्वैपक्षं Two parties.

द्वैपयनः 'The island-born,' N. of Vyāsa.

द्वैप्य *a.* (या, पी. *f.*) Living on or relating to an island: Si. 3. 76.

ध.

ध *a.* (At the end or comp.) Placing, holding &c. -**धः** 1 An epithet of Brahmā. 2 N. of Kubera. 3 Virtue, moral, merit. -**धं** Wealth, property.

धक् An exclamation of anger; U. 4. 24.

धक् 10 U. (धक्यति-ने) To destroy or annihilate.

धटः 1 A balance, a pair of scales. 2 Ordeal by the balance. 3 The sign Libra of the zodiac.

धटकः A kind of weight equal to 42 Gunjas or Raktikas.

धटिका, **धटी** 1 Old cloth or raiment. 2 Strip of cloth fastened round the loins or over the privities.

धटिन् *m.* 1 An epithet of Siva. 2 The sign Libra of the zodiac.

-**नी**-**पटी**.

धण 1 P. (धणति) To sound.

धन्तरः, **धन्तरकाः**-**का** The white thorn-apple; (M.r. धोतरा).

धन् 1 P. (धनति) To sound.

धन 1 Property, wealth, riches, treasure, money (gold, chattels &c.); धनं तावद्वल्लभं H. 1; (fig. also); as in तपोधन, विद्याधन &c. 2 (*a*) Any valued possession, an object of affection or endearment, dearest treasure; कष्टं जनः कुलधनैरुज्जनीयः U. 1. 14; शूरोरपि धनमाहिताग्रः B. 2. 44; मानधन; अभिमान &c. (*b*) A valuable article; Ms. 8. 201, 202. 3 Capital (opp. इद्धि or interest). 4 A booty, prey, spoil. 5 The reward given to a victor in a combat, the prize won in a game. 6 A contest for prizes, a match. 7 The lunar mansion called धनिष्ठा. 8 Surplus, residue. 9 (In math.) The affirmative quantity or plus (opp. ऋण). -**Comp.** -**अधिकार** right to property, right of inheriting

property. -**अधिकारिन्**, -**अधिकृतः** 1 a treasurer. 2 an heir. -**अधिगोप्त**, -**अधिपः**, **अधिपतिः** -**अध्यक्षः** 1 an epithet of Kubera; Ki. 5. 16. 2 a treasurer. **अपहारः** 1 fine. 2 plunder. -**अर्चिन्** *a.* 1 honoured with gifts of wealth, kept contented by valuable presents; मान्यता वनाधिपताः Ki. 1. 19. 2 wealthy, opulent. **अर्चिन्** *a.* desiring or seeking for wealth, covetous, miserly. -**आढ्य** *a.* wealthy, rich, opulent. -**आधारः** a treasury. -**ईशः**, **ईश्वरः** 1 a treasurer. 1 an epithet of Kubera. -**उष्मन्** *m.* warmth of wealth; cf. अर्थोष्मन्. -**पाणिन्** *m.* a creditor who claims his money. -**कलिः** an epithet of Kubera. -**क्षयः** loss of wealth; धनक्षये वर्धति जाटयति Pt. 2. 178. -**गर्व**, -**गर्वित** *a.* purse-proud. -**जातं** all kinds of valuable possessions, aggregate property. -**द्वः** 1 a liberal or munificent man. 2 an epithet of Kubera; R. 9. 25; 17. 80. 3 N. of fire. -**अद्वजः** an epithet of Rāyaṇa; R. 12. 52, 88. -**दंड**: punishment in the shape of a fine. -**दायिन्** *m.* fire. -**पतिः** an epithet of Kubera; तत्रागारं धनपतिगृहानुत्तरेणास्मदीयं Me. 75, 7. -**पालः** 1 a treasurer 2 an epithet of Kubera. -**पिशाचिका**, -**पिशाची** 'the demon of wealth, an avaricious desire of wealth, greed, avarice. -**पयोगः** usury. -**मद** *a.* purse-proud. -**मूलं** principal, capital. -**लोभः** avarice, cupidity. -**व्ययः** 1 expenditure. 2 extravagance. -**स्थानं** *n.* treasury. -**हरः** 1 an heir. 2 a thief. 3 a kind of perfume.

धनकः, **धनाया** Avarice, greed, covetousness.

धनजयः 1 N. of Arjuna; (the name is thus derived in Mb. -सर्वजनपदाजित्वा विजयमाप्तुं केवलं । मये धनस्य तिष्ठामि तेनाहर्गं वनत्रये ॥) 2 An epithet of fire.

द्वैनातुर *a.* Having two mothers; i. e. a natural mother and a step-mother. -**रः** 1 N. of Gaṇesa. 2 N. of Jārasandha; द्वे लिङ्गिस्त्रिगुणं सन्नि द्वैनातुरे युवे Si 2. 60.

द्वैमातृक *a.* (की. *f.*) Nourished by rain and rivers (as a country); cf. देवमातृक.

द्वैरथे 1 A single combat in chariots. 2 A single combat in general -**धः** An adversary.

द्वैराज्यं Dominion divided between two kings.

द्वैवर्षिक *a.* Biennial.

द्वैविधं 1 Duality, two fold nature. 2 Variance, diversity, difference.

धनवत् *a.* Rich, wealthy.

धनिकः 1 A rich or wealthy man. 2 A money-lender, creditor; दण्डयेद्ध-निकस्यार्थं Ms. 8. 51; Y. 2. 55. 3 A husband. 4 An honest trader. 5 The श्रियु tree.

धनिन् *a.* (नी. *f.*) Rich, opulent, wealthy. -*m.* 1 A wealthy man. 2 A creditor; Y. 2. 18, 41; Ms. 8. 61.

धनिष्ठ *a.* Very rich; (superl. of धनिन् or धनवत्). -**ष्टा** N. of the twenty-third lunar mansion (consisting of four stars).

धनी, **धनीका** A young girl or woman.

धनुः A bow (perhaps for धनुर् *q. v.*)

धनुस् *a.* Armed with a bow. -*m.* 1 A bow; धनुष्यधोवं समयन् बाण Ku. 3. 66. so इन्द्रवतुः &c. (At the end of Bah comp. धनुस् is changed to धन्न्; R. 2. 8.). 2 A measure of length equal to four hastas; Y. 2. 167; Ms. 8. 237. 3 An arc of a circle. 4 The sign Sagittarius of the zodiac. 5 A desert; cf. धन्वन्. -**Comp.** -**कर** (धनुर्कर) *a.* armed with a bow. (-**रः**) a bow-maker. -**कांडं** (धनुःकांडं) a bow and arrow. -**खंडं** (धनुःखंडं) part of a bow; Me. 15. -**गुणः** (धनुर्गुणः) a bow-string. -**ग्रहः** (धनुर्ग्रहः) an archer. -**ज्या** (धनुर्ज्या) a bow string; अनवरतवतुर्गोस्फालनकरापूर्वं S. 2. 4. -**धुनः** (धनुर्धुनः) a bamboo. -**धरा**, -**धृत्** *m.* (धनुर्धर &c.) an archer; R. 2. 11, 29; 3. 31, 38, 39; 9. 11; 12. 97; 16. 77. -**पाणि** *a.* (धनुर्पाणि) armed with a bow, with a bow in hand. -**मार्गः** (धनुर्मार्गः) a line curved like a bow, a curve. -**विद्या** (धनुर्विद्या) the science of archery. -**वृक्षः** (धनुर्वृक्षः) 1 a bamboo. 2 the अश्व tree. -**वेदः** (धनुर्वेदः) the science of the four *śūpavedas* *q. v.*

धनु *f.* A bow.

धन्य *a.* 1 Bestowing or conferring wealth; *Ms.* 3. 105, 4. 19. 2 Wealthy, rich, opulent. 3 Blessed, fortunate, lucky, happy; धन्य जीवनस्य मार्गतरामः *Bv.* 1. 10, 4. 37; धन्या कथं स्थिता ते दिगति *Mu.* 1. 1. 4 Excellent, good, virtuous. —न्यः 1 A lucky or blessed man, a fortunate being; धन्यान्वद्वारजसा मलिनी-मर्षेण *S.* 7. 17; *Bh.* 1. 41; धन्यः कोऽपि न चिकित्सां कलपते प्राप्ते न च यौवने 1. 72. 2 An infidel, an atheist. 3 N. of a spell. —न्या 1 A nurse. 2 Coriander. —न्यं Wealth, treasure. —COMP. —बादः 1 expression of thanks, thanksgiving. 2 praise, applause.

धन्यमन्य *a.* Considering oneself to be blessed or fortunate.

धन्याकं 1 A plant bearing a small pungent seed used as a condiment. 2 The seed of this plant (coriander).

धन्यं A bow, (rarely used in classical literature). —COMP. —धिः a bow-case.

धन्यम् *m.* 1 A dry soil, desert, waste; एवं धन्यनि चण्डस्य सकलं संहारकतावपि *Bv.* 1. 31. Shore, firm land. —COMP. —दुर्गं a fort inaccessible on account of a surrounding desert; *Ms.* 7. 70.

धन्यतरं A measure of distance or length equal to four *hastas*, cf. *इड*.

धन्यतरि *N.* of the physician of the gods, said to have been produced at the churning of the ocean with a cup of nectar in his hand; cf. चतुर्दशरत्न.

धन्विन् *a.* (नी *f.*) Armed with a bow. —*m.* 1 An archer; हे मम धन्विनोऽन्ये *Ku.* 3. 10; उत्कर्षः स च धन्विनां यद्विषयः तिष्ठति लक्ष्ये चले *S.* 2. 4. 2 An epithet of Arjuna. 3 Of Siva. 4 Of Vishnu. 5 The sign Sagittarius of the zodiac.

धन्विनः A hog (शुक्रः).

धम *a.* (ना or नी *f.*) (Usually at the end of a comp.) 1 Blowing; अग्निधम, नाभिधम. 2 Melting, fusing. —*m.* 1 The moon. 2 An epithet of Krishna. 3 Of Yama, the god of death. 4 Of Brahmā.

धमकः A blacksmith.

धमधमा An onomatopoeic word expressive of the sound made by blowing with a bellows or a trumpet.

धमल *a.* 1 Blowing. 2 Cruel. —*m.* A kind of reed.

धमनिः, नी *f.* 1 A reed, pipe. 2 A tube or canal of the human body, any tubular vessel, as a vein, nerve &c. 3 Throat, neck.

धमि *f.* The act of blowing.

धम्मलः, धम्मिलः, धम्मिल्लः The braided and ornamented hair of a woman tied over the head and intermixed with flowers, pearls &c.; आकुलाकुल-

मल्लम्लित *Git.* 2; उरसि निपवितानां स्रस्तयमि-
ल्लकानां (धनुनां) *Bh.* 1. 49; *S.* Til. 1.

धव *a.* (Usually at the end of a comp.) Drinking, sucking; as in रत्नधव.

धर *a.* (रा or री *f.*) (Usually at the end of a comp.) Holding, carrying, bearing, wearing, containing, possessing, endowed with, preserving, observing &c.; as in असुधर, अंशुधर, गदाधर, गंगाधर, महोधर, अमृतधर, विद्याधर &c. —*r.* 1 A mountain; उत्कर्षर दृढन-
वेक्ष्य शीरीशुकं परं दासक इत्युवाच *Si.* 4. 18. 2 A flock of cotton. 3 A frivolous or dissolute man (विट). 4 The king of the tortoises; *i. e.* Vishnu in his Karma incarnation. 5 N. of one of the Vasus.

धरज *a.* (जी *f.*) Bearing, preserv-
ing, holding &c. —*m.* 1 A ridge of land serving the purpose of a bridge, the side of a mountain. 2 The world. 3 The sun. 4 The female breast. 5 Rice, corn. 6 The Himalaya; (as king of mountains). —*जं* 1 Support-
ing, sustaining, upholding; सारं वरिनी-
वरणक्षमं च *Ku.* 1. 17; धरणिवरणकिञ्चक्रम-
रिष्टे *Git.* 1. 2 Possessing, bringing,
procuring &c. 3 Prop, stay, support,
4 security. 5 A measure of weight
equal to ten Palas.

धरणिः, नी *f.* The earth; सुवति धरणि-
शयने बहु विलपति त्वं नाम *Git.* 5. 2 The
ground, soil. 3 A beam for a roof.
4 A vein. —COMP. —ईश्वरः 1 a king. 2
an epithet of Vishnu; 3 of Siva.
—कीलकः a mountain. —जः-पुत्रः, सुतः
1 an epithet of Mars. 2 an epithet of
the demon Naraka. जा, पुत्री. —हुता an
epithet of Sītā, daughter of Janaka
(as born from the earth). —धरा 1 an
epithet of Sesha. 2 of Vishnu. 3 a
mountain. 4 a tortoise. 5 a king. 6
an elephant fabled to support the
earth. —धृत् *m.* 1 a mountain. 2 an
epithet of Vishnu. 3 of Sesha.

धरा 1 The earth; वरु धरापतिर्धनिम-
रुर्भिद्यम इव *Mk.* 5. 22. 2 A vein. 3
Marrow. 4 The womb or uterus.
—COMP. अधिपः a king. —अमरः, —देवः,
—सुरः a Brahmana. —आत्मजः, —पुत्रः, —सुतः
1 epithets of the planet Mars. 2 epi-
thets of the demon Naraka. —आत्मजा
an epithet of Sītā. —उद्धारः deliverance
of the earth. —धरः 1 a mountain. 2
an epithet of Vishnu or Krishna. 3
of Sesha. —वतिः 1 a king. 2 an epi-
thet of Vishnu. —धृत् *m.* a king. —धृत्
m. a mountain.

धरिनी 1 The earth; *S.* 2. 14; *R.* 14
54; *Ku.* 1. 2, 17. 2 Ground, &

धरिन् *m.* A balance, pair of scales.
धरिन् The Dhattura plant.

धर्मे 1 A house. 2 A prop, stay. 3
A sacrifice. 4 Virtue, moral merit.

धर्मः 1 Religion, the customary
observances of a caste, sect, &c. 2
Law, usage, practice, custom, ordi-
nance, attitude. 3 Religious or moral
merit, virtue, righteousness, good
works (regarded as one of the four
ends of human existence); *Ku.* 5.
38 and see धर्म also; एक एव नृल्लोको
निर्वनेऽप्यनुमानं यः *Al.* 1. -65. 4 Duty,
prescribed course of conduct; धर्मा-
वृत्तेषु धर्म एवः *S.* 5. 4; *Ms.* 1. 114. 5
Right, justice, equity, impartiality.
6 Piety, propriety, decorum. 7
Morality, ethics. 8 Nature, disposi-
tion, character; *Māl.* 1. 6; *मणि.* जीव. 9
An essential quality, peculiarity,
characteristic property, (peculiar)
attribute; वदन्ति धर्मावर्णानां धर्मक्यं दीपक
बुधः *Chandr.* 5. 45. 10 Manner,
resemblance, likeness. 11 A sacrifice.
12 Good company, associating with
the virtuous. 13 Devotion, religious
abstraction. 14 Manner, mode, 15
An Upanishad q. v. 16 N. of
Yudhishtira, the eldest Pāṇḍava.
17 N. of Yama, the god of death.
—COMP. अंगः, —मा the Indian crane.
अधर्मो (*m. du.*) right and wrong,
religion and irreligion. 'विद् *m.* a
Mīmāṃsaka who knows the right
and wrong course of action. —अधिकरणं
1 administration of the laws. अधि-
करणिन् *m.* a judge, magistrate.
अधिकारः 1 superintendence of religi-
ous affairs; *S.* 1. 2 administration
of justice. 3 the office of a judge.
—अधिष्ठानं a court of justice. —अध्यक्षः
1 a judge. 2 an epithet of Vishnu.
—अनुष्ठानं acting according to religion,
virtuous or moral conduct. —अपेक्ष *a.*
deviating from virtue, wicked, im-
moral, irreligious. (—त) vice, im-
morality, injustice. —अरण्यं a sacred
or penance grove, a wood inhabited
by ascetics; धर्मारण्यं त्रिभुक्ति राजः *S.* 1.
33. —अलङ्कार *a.* having a false cha-
racter. —आगमः a religious statute,
law-book. —आचार्यः 1 a religious
teacher. 2 a teacher of law or
customs. —आत्मजः an epithet of
Yudhishtira; q. v. —आत्मन् *a.* just,
righteous, pious, virtuous. —आसनं
the throne of justice, judgment-seat,
tribunal; न सभापितमद्य धर्मसिन्धुम्यासिष्ठे *S.*
6; धर्मसिन्हादिसति वासगृहं नरैः *Ut.* 1. 7.
—ईश्वरः an epithet of Yudhishtira.
—ईश्वरः an epithet of Yama. —उत्तर *a.*
'rich in virtue', chiefly characterized
by justice, eminently just and im-
partial; धर्मोत्तरं न्ययमाध्यायते *R.* 13. 7.
—उपदेशः 1 instruction in law or duty
religious or moral instruction. 2 the
collective body of laws. —धर्मन् *m.*
—कार्यं, —क्रिया 1 any act of duty or
religion, any moral or religious
observance, a religious act or rite. 2

virtuous conduct. -कथाद्विदः the Kali age. -कायः an epithet of Buddha. -कालः a grant, royal edict or decree. -केतुः an epithet of Buddha. -कोशः, -कः the collective body of laws or duties; धर्मकाव्य ग्रन्थे Ms. 1 99. -क्षेत्रं 1 Bhāratavarsha (the land of religion); 2 N. of a plain near Delhi, the scene of the great battle between the Kauravas and Pāndavas. धर्मक्षेत्रे कुरुक्षेत्रे समवेता युयुत्सवः Bg. 1. 1. -कटः a jar of fragrant water offered daily (to a Brāhmana) in the month of Vaisākha. -चक्रवृत्त m. a Buddha or Jaina. -चरणे, -चर्या observance of the law, performance of religious duties; Ku. 7. 83. -चारिन् a. practising virtue, observing the law, virtuous, righteous; R. 3. 45. (-m.) an ascetic. चारिणी a wife. 2 a chaste or virtuous wife. -चित्तम्. -चिन्ता study of virtue, consideration of moral duties, moral reflection. -जः 1 'duly or lawfully born', a legitimate son; cf. Ms. 9. 107. 2 N. of युधिष्ठिर. -जन्मन् m. N. of युधिष्ठिर. -जिज्ञासा inquiry into religion or the proper course of conduct अथानो धर्मजिज्ञासा Jaimini Sutra. -जीवन a one who acts according to the rules of his caste or fulfils prescribed duties. (-नः) a Brāhmana who maintains himself by assisting other men in the performance of their religious rites. -ज्ञ a. 1 knowing what is right, conversant with civil or religious law; Ms 7. 141; 8. 179, 10. 127. 2 just, righteous, pious. -त्यागः abandoning one's religion, apostasy. -द्वाराः (m pl.) a lawful wife; स्त्रीणां मर्ता धर्मद्वाराश्च पुंसां Māl. 6. 18. -देहिन् m. a demon. -घातः an epithet of Buddha. -ध्वजः, -ध्वजिन् m. a religious hypocrite, an impostor. -धेनुः an epithet of युधिष्ठिर. -नाथः a legal protector, rightful master. -नामः an epithet of Vishnu. -निवेष्टः religious devotion. -निष्ठातिः f. 1 discharge or fulfilment of duty. 2 moral or religious observance. -पत्नी a lawful wife; R. 2. 2. 20, 72; 8. 7; Y. 2. 128. -पथः the way of virtue, a virtuous course of conduct. -पर a. religiously-minded, pious, righteous. पातकः a teacher of civil or religious law. -पालः 'protector of the law', said metaphorically of इंद्र 'punishment or chastisement', or 'sword'. -पीड्य transgressing the law, an offence against law. -पुत्रः 1 lawful son, a son begotten from a sense of duty and not from mere lust or sensual pleasure. 2 an epithet of युधिष्ठिर. -प्रवक्तु m. 1 an expounder of the law, a legal adviser. 2 a religious teacher, preacher. -प्रवचनं 1 the science of duty; U. 5. 23. 2 expounding the

law. (-नः) an epithet of Buddha. धार्मिकः, -धार्मिकः 1 one who tries to make profit out of his virtue like a merchant. 2 one who performs religious rites with a view to reward, like a merchant dealing in transaction for profit. -भगिनी 1 a lawful sister. 2 a daughter of the spiritual preceptor. 3 a spiritual sister, any one regarded as a sister from discharging the same religious duties. -भागिनी a virtuous wife. -भाषकः a lecturer or public reader who reads and explains to audiences sacred books like the Bhāratā, Bhāgavata &c. -भ्रातृ m. 1 a fellow-religious student, a spiritual brother. 2 any one regarded as a brother from discharging the same religious duties. -महामात्रः a minister of religion, a minister in charge of religious affairs. -मूलं the foundation of civil or religious law, Vedas. -युगं the Kṛita yuga. -यूयः an epithet of Vishnu. -रति a. 'delighting in virtue or justice,' righteous, pious, just; R. 1 23. -राज् m. an epithet of Yama. -राजः an epithet of 1 Yama; 2 Jina; 3 युधिष्ठिर. 4 a king. -रोचिन् a. 1 apposed to law, illegal, unlawful. 2 immoral. -लक्षणं 1 the essential mark of law. 2 the Vedas. (-णा) the Mīmāṃsā philosophy. -लोपः 1 error, religion, immorality, violation of duty; R. 1. 76. -वत्सल a. loving piety or duty. -वर्तिन् a. just, virtuous. -वासरः the day of full moon. -बाहनः 1 an epithet of Śiva. 2 a buffalo (being the vehicle of Yama.) -विद् a. familiar with the law (civil or religious). -विधिः a legal precept or injunction. -विक्षेपः violation of duty, immorality. -वीरः (in Rhet.) the sentiment of heroism arising out of virtue or piety, the sentiment of chivalrous piety; the following instance is given in R. G.:-सपदि विलम्बे मेतु राज्यलक्ष्मीरुपरि पतयिष्यतां कुराणधाराः। अयं हस्तुनारो शिरः कृतान्तो मम तु मतिर्न मनामर्षेण धर्मेण ॥ -वृद्ध a. advanced in virtue or piety; Ku. 5. 16. -वैतनिकः one who gives away money unlawfully acquired in the hope of appearing generous. -ज्ञाला 1 a court of justice, tribunal. 2 any charitable institution. -ज्ञानं, ज्ञातृ a code of laws, jurisprudence; H. 1. 17; Y. 1. 5. -शील a. just, pious, virtuous. -संहिता a code of laws, (especially compiled by sages like Manu, Yājñavalkya &c.) -संगः 1 attachment to justice or virtue. 2 hypocrisy. -सभा a court of justice. -सहायः a partner or companion in the discharge of religious duties. धर्मतः ind. 1 According to law or rule; rightly, religiously, justly. 2

Virtuously, righteously. 3 From a virtuous or religious motive.

धर्मयु a. Virtuous, just, pious, righteous.

धर्मिन् a. 1 Virtuous, just, pious. 2 Knowing one's duties. 3 Obeying the law. 4 Having the properties of having the nature, peculiar properties, or characteristics of anything (at the end of comp.); इदं वृत्ता द्विजधर्मिणः Ms. 10. 14; कल्पवृक्षफलधर्मि काश्चिन R. 11. 50. -m. An epithet of Viṣṇu. धर्मिपुत्रः An actor, player.

धर्म्य a. 1 Consistent with law, duty or religion, lawful, legal; Ms. 3. 22, 25-26. 2 Religious (as an act); Ku. 6. 13. 3 Just, righteous, fair. धर्म्यद्वि युद्धाच्छ्रेयोऽन्यत्तन्वितस्य न विद्यते Bg 2. 31; 9. 2; Y. 3. 44. 4 Legitimate. Usual. 6 Endowed with particular qualities; as इन्द्र्य.

धर्म्यः 1 Boldness, insolence, haughtiness, impudence. 2 Pride, arrogance. 3 Impatience. 4 Restraint. 5 Violation, seduction (of a woman). 6 Injury, wrong, insult. 7 A eunuch. Comp. -कारिणी a violated woman.

धर्मक a. 1 Assailing, attacking, assaulting. 2 Violating, seducing. 3 Impatient. -कः 1 A seducer, an adulterer, violater. 2 An actor, dancer.

धर्मणः, -ण 1 Boldness, insolence. 2 Insult, affront. 3 An assault, outrage, seduction, violation; नारतः. 4 Copulation. 5 Contempt, disrespect, 6 Abuse.

धर्मिणी -णी f. A disloyal or wanton woman, a harlot.

धर्मित a. 1 Seduced, outraged, violated. 2 Overpowered, overcome, defeated; N. 22. 155. 3 Ill-treated, abused, insulted. -तं 1 Contumely, pride. 2 Cohabitation, copulation. -त A harlot, a disloyal or unchaste woman.

धर्मिन् a. 1 Proud, arrogant, overbearing. 2 Assaulting, seducing, outraging. 3 Insulting, ill-treating. 4 Audacious, impudent. 5 Cohabiting. -नी A harlot, an unchaste woman.

धर्मः 1 Shaking, trembling. 2 A man. 3 A husband, as in विषयः. 4 A master, lord. 5 A rogue, cheat. 6 A kind of tree.

धर्मल a. 1 White; धर्मलतपत्र, धर्मलपुष्प &c. 2 Handsome. 3 Clear, pure. -लः 1 The white colour. 2 An excellent bull. 3 China camphor (चीन-कफूर). 4 N. of a tree. (धर्म). -लं White-paper. -ला A woman with a white complexion. -ली A white cow (धर्मला also). Comp. -उत्पल the white water-lily (said to open at moon-rise).

-निः N. of the highest peak of the Himalaya mountain. -युहं a house whitened with chunam. a palace. -यक्षः 1 a goose. 2 the bright half of a lunar month: -सूक्तिका chalk.

श्वलित a. Whitened, made white. श्वलिमन् n. 1 Whiteness, white colour. 2 Paleness; इयं सूर्यांगे प्रयविरहज्ज्वा श्वलिमा Sulbhāsh.

धातुः a fan made of the deer's skin.

धा 3 U. (धाति, धत्ते, हित; Pass. धीयते, Caus. धापयति-ते, Desid. धिस्तुति-ते) 1 To put, place, set, lay, put in, lay on or upon; विज्ञानदोषेषु दधाति इदं Mb. निश्चिच्छीयते (v. l. for धीयते) श्लोके: पश्य मम-च्ये पदे H. 2. 173. 2-To fix upon, direct (the mind or thoughts &c.) towards (with dat. or loc.); धत्ते चतुर्मुकुलितं रणलोकिं पालयते Māl. 3. 12; द्रुषः कुमारानुगमे मनांसि Bk. 3. 11, 2. 7; Ms. 12. 23. 3 To bestow anything upon one, grant, give, confer, present (with dat., gen., or loc.); धुनां लक्ष्मीमथ मयि भृशं धेहि देव प्रसीद Māl. 1. 3; यदास्य सोऽद्वयार्थं तत्तस्य स्वयमाविशत् Ms. 1. 29. 4 To hold, contain; नःपि दधाति मातः Bv. 1. 68; S. 4. 1. 5 To seize, take hold of (as in the hand); Bk. 1. 26, 4. 26; Ki. 13. 54. 6 To wear, put on, bear; सुस्त्रिणि वासांसि विहाय दुर्णं तदुनि.....धत्ते जनः कामम-दालसायः Bv. 6. 13, 16; धत्ते मरं कुहमप-कालवर्जिनां Rs. 1. 94 दधतां मंगलक्षीं R. 12. 8, 9. 40; Bk. 18. 54. 7 To assume, take, have, show, exhibit, possess; (usually Atm.); काचः काचव-संसर्गाद्धचे मारुतीं दधति H. Pr. 41; शिरसि मरीचपटले दधाति क्षीयः Bv. 1. 74; R. 2. 7; Amaru. 23, 67; Me. 36; Bh. 3. 46; R. 3. 1; Bk. 2. 1, 4. 16-18; Si. 9. 3, 10, 86; Ki. 5. 5. 8 To hold up, sustain, bear up; गामनास्यकच्यं नागे दधा-ल्लयुधुमिः क्लेः Ku. 6. 68. 9 To support, maintain; संपद्विनिमयेनोमी दधतुर्धुमद्वयं R. 1. 26 10 To cause, create, produce, generate, make; द्रुष्या कुहमलिताननेव दधती बाधुं स्थिता तस्य सा Amaru. 70. 11 To suffer, undergo, incur; Si. 9. 2, 32, 66. 12 To perform, do. [The meanings of this root, like those of दा, are variously modified according to the word with which it is connected; e g. मन्त्रः, मतिः, धियं &c. धा to fix the mind or thoughts upon; resolve upon; पदे धा to set foot on, to enter; कर्णे करं धा to place the hand on the ear &c.]. -With अतिस्त् to cheat, deceive; भगवन् कुहमाधुष तस्या चंदमया च विधत्तनीयायामनिसंधीयते कामिजन-सायः S. 3; V. 2. -अंतर् 1 to receive within oneself, admit, take in; तथा विधेये देवि मार्गं तर्थातुमर्हसि R. 15. 81. 2 to hide or conceal oneself from, avoid the sight of (अनृत्त-); Bk. 5. 32, 3. 71. 3 to cover up, hide, obscure,

wrap up, eclipse; (fig. also); धितु-तद्वे कीर्ति शीलवृत्तममर्णयिः Mb. -अनुमं 1 to search, inquire into, investigate, examine. 2 to collect or calm oneself. 3 to refer or allude to, aim at. 4 to plan, arrange, set in order. -अपि (the अ being sometimes dropped) 1 (a) close, shut; ध्वनति मधुपसमूहे अषणमपि दधाति Gt. 5; 80 कर्णा-नयने-विदधाति (b) to cover, hide, conceal; प्रायो धृष्टः परिमथयिषां नामिमानं पिपचे S. Til. 17; प्रमाथयिहिता V. 4. 2; Si. 9. 76; Bk. 7. 69. 2 to hinder, obstruct, bar; धृजगं पदितद्वारं पातालमपि तिष्ठति R. 1. 80. -अभि 1 (a) to say, speak, tell; Ku. 3. 63; Ms. 1. 42; Bk. 7. 78; Bg. 18. 68. (b) to denote, express or convey directly or primarily, set forth; साक्षात्करोति योऽर्थमभिपद्यते स वाचकः K. P. 2; तन्नाम वनामिदधाति सत्त्वं. 2 to name, call. -अभ्या 1 to put under, throw under. -अभिसे 1 to throw or shoot at, aim at (as an arrow.) 2 to have in view, aim at (in the mind), think of; कृष्यमृकमभिसेधाय Mv. 5; अभिसेधाय तु कलं Bg. 17. 12, 25; V. 4. 28. 3 to deceive, cheat; जनं विद्वानेकः सकलमभिसेधाय Māl. 1. 14. 4 to win over, make friendship, ally oneself with; ताज सर्वात्मिसेध्यात् सामादिरुपक्रमेः Ms. 7. 169 (वशीकुर्वीत). 5 to promise, declare solemnly. 6 to add. -अव 1 to be attentive, attend to, give ear; इतोऽवचं देवराजः Mv. 6. -आ (usually in the Atm.) 1 to place, put, lodge; जनपदे न नदः पदमाद्वी R. 9. 4; Bg. 5. 40; S. 4. 3. 2 to apply, fix upon, direct towards; प्रतिपात्रमाधीयतां कलः S. 1; मध्येच मन आपन्नत् Bg. 12. 8; आधीयतां धेर्वै धर्मे च धीः K. 63. 3 to take, possess, bear, have; गर्भमाधत्त राज्ञी R. 2. 75 hore conception; आपत्ते कनकमातपवल्क्ष्मी Ki. 5. 39 takes or assumes; Ku. 7. 26. 4 to bear up, uphold, support; शेषः सदैवाहितमुपिमातः S. 5. 4. 5 to cause, produce, create, excite (fear, wonder &c.); दायभ्रंरति बहुधा मयमादधानाः S. 3. 27; Ki. 4. 12. 6 to give, impart; R. 1. 85. 7 to appoint, fix upon; तमेव चाधाय विवाहसाक्ष्ये R. 7. 20. 8 to consecrate; Ku. 1. 47. 9 to perform, practise (as a vow &c.). -आवि 1 to disclose, manifest (not usually used in classical literature). -उप 1 to place or lay upon, place under or in; अपिजातु बाहुपुष्याय Si. 9. 54; इदि चैनामुष्यातुमर्हसि R. 8. 77 lay to heart उपहितं शिशिरापगमश्रिवा सुकुलजाल-मज्जीमत किञ्चुके R. 9. 31; Ku. 1. 44. 2 to place near, to put to or yoke (as a horse &c.); Mv. 4. 56. 3 to cause, bring on, produce; Ms. 1. 53. 4 to impose upon, entrust or charge with, commit to the care of; तदुपशितकुट्टयः R. 7. 71. to use as a pillow; वाममुज-पयाच Dk. 111 '6 to employ, apply,

bestow upon; क्रिया हि वस्तुपहिना प्रसीदति R. 3. 29. 7 to cover, conceal. 8 to give, impart, communicate. -उपा 1 to place near or upon. 2 to put on. 3 to cause, create, produce; Bh. 3. 85. -तिरह 1 to hide, conceal. 2 (Atm.) to vanish, disappear; अभिषेधमहत्सस्यं कृष्णमवतिरोद्धे R. 10. 48, 11. 91; see underतिरह also. -नि 1 to place, put, put or set down; शिरांसि निदधानां जालपुटं Bh. 3. 121; R. 3. 50, 62; 12. 52; Si. 1. 13. 2 to confide or entrust, commit to the care of; निद्वे बिजयजंतां चाप सीतां च लक्ष्मणे R. 12. 44, 14. 36. 6 to give, impart to, deposit with; दिवाति निहित तेजः सविषं वृताशनः R. 4. 1. 4 to put down, allay, restrain; सलिलोर्निहत रजः क्षिता Ghat. 1. 5 to bury, conceal or hide (as under ground); Ms. 5. 68. -पदि 1 to put or wear (as a garment); त्वचं स मेधा परिधाय तेरावी R. 3. 31. 2 to enclose, surround. 3 to direct towards. -पुरश्च 1 to place or put at the head; तत्तमह प्रोपाय वाम स्वायध्वं ययुः Ku. 2. 1; R. 12. 43. 2 to make a family-priest of one. -प्रणि 1 to place, put or lay down, prostrate; प्रणिहितांशसं वा कथंता-द्रिपराधे M. 3. 12; तस्मात्तन्मय प्रणिधाय काय Bg. 11. 44. 2 to set, put in, inlay or incase; यदि मणिपुगुणि प्रणिधायं Pt. 1. 75. v. 1. 3 to apply, fix upon, direct towards; धनुप्रणिहितेष्णां R. 15. 84; Bk. 6. 142. 4 to stretch out, extend; मामाकाशप्रणिहितमुजं निद्व्याश्लेषहेताः Me 106; नीवीं प्रति प्रणिहिते तं करं प्रियेण स्वयः श्रुपानि पदे किंचिदपि स्मरामि K. P. 4. 5 to send out (as spies). -प्रतिवि 1 to counteract, correct, repair, retaliate, remedy, take steps against; अथवाद् एषः दोष तु मे कंचिच्छ्रुयं यमं प्रतिविधायत U. 1; क्षिप्रमेव कस्माच्च प्रतिविहितमात्रेण Mu. 3. 2 to dispose, arrange, prepare. 3 to despatch, send. -द्वि 1 to divide. 2 to do or make. -वि 1 to do, make, bring about, effect, accomplish, perform, cause, produce, occasion; यथा-क्रमं पुंसवनादिकाः क्रिया धृतेश्च धीरः सहजीव्ययत सः R. 3. 10; तन्नां द्वा विधेयानः Bk. 19. 2; विधेयार्थद्वेष्टाः परमरमणीयां परिजातिं Māl. 6. 7. प्रायः क्षुप्तं च विदधात्यक्षुप्तं च जंतीः सर्वकथा भगवती मातृव्यन्तेय 1. 23; च द्वे काले विधेयः S. 1. 1. cause, produce or regulate time; तस्य नसाचलां भद्रां तस्य विदधाम्यह Bg. 7. 21; R. 2. 38, 3. 66; (these senses may be further modified according to the noun with which विधा is used; cf. कृ. 2) 2 to lay down, ordain, prescribe, fix, settle, command, enjoin; प्राह्म-मिधेयान्मुक्तो जानकमं विधीयते Ms. 2. 29, 3. 19; Y. 1. 72; यद्व्यस्य तु सर्वेषां नाथ्या मार्गां विधीयते 9. 157; 3. 118. 3 to make form, shape, create, manufacture; तं वेधा विदधे ज्ञान महाभूतमपिना R. 1. 29 अथानि चंपद्वेष्टेः स विधाय धूवं कान्ते कथं घटिन-वायुलेन वेतः S. Til. 3 '4 to appoint.

depute (as a minister). 5 to put on, wear; Pt. 1. 29. 6 to fix upon, direct towards (as mind &c.); Bg. 2. 44; Bh. 3. 54. 7 to arrange, put in order. 8 to make ready, prepare. -**व्यव** to place between, interpose, intervene; **वैश्य** स्थितां सङ्घर्षं व्यवधाय देहं R. 9. 57. 2 to hide, conceal, screen, शायव्यवहितस्वप्निः S. 5. -**अद्** to confide, believe, put faith in (with acc. of thing); कः श्रद्धावति युतायं Mk. 3. 24; अद्वे त्रिदशगोपमानके दाहशक्तिविष कृष्णवर्त्मनि R. 11. 42. -**सं** 1 to join, bring together, unite, combine; यानि उदकेन संधीयन्ते तानि भक्षणायानि Kull. 2 to treat with, form friendship or alliance with, make peace with; शत्रुणा न हि संध्यासुश्लिष्टेनापि संधिना H. 1. 88; Cháp. 19; Kām. 9. 41. 3 to fix upon, direct towards; संधे द्वासुदयतारकां R. 11. 69. 4 to fit to or place upon the bow (as a missile, arrow &c.); बहुश्रमोच्चं समधत्त बाणं Ku. 3. 66; R. 3. 53, 12. 97. 5 to produce, cause; येषां गति रमणीयतामर्त्तं संधत्ते गगनतलप्रमाणधेयः Māl. 5. 3; संधत्ते श्मश्रुमर्त्तं हि संद्रिष्टोऽयः Ki. 5. 51. 6 to hold out against, be a match for; शतमेकोऽपि संधत्ते प्राकरस्थो धनुर्धरः Pt. 1. 229. 7 to mend, repair, heal. 8 to inflict upon. 9 to grasp, support, take hold of. 10 to grant, yield. -**संनि** 1 to place, put or keep together; Ms. 2. 186. 2 to place near; S. 3. 19. 3 to fix upon, direct towards; R. 13. 144. 4 to draw near, approach (-Caus.) to bring near, collect together. -**समा** 1 to place or put together, join, unite. 2 to place, put, put or place upon, apply to; यद् युजि समाधत्ते केसरी मन्दतिनः Pt. 1. 327. 3 to install, place on the throne; R. 17. 8. 4 to compose, collect (as the mind); मनः समाधाय निवृत्तशोकः Rām.; न शशाक समाधातुं मनो मन्त्रविरिन् Bhāg. 5 to concentrate, fix or apply intently upon (as the eye, mind &c.); Bg. 12. 9; Bh. 3. 48. 6 to satisfy, clear or solve (a doubt), answer an objection; इति समाधत्ते (in commentaries). 7 to repair, redress, set right, remove; न ते शम्भवा समाधातुं H. 3. 87; उत्पन्नामपदं यत्तु समाधत्ते स दुःखिनाम् 4. 7. 8 to think over; Bk. 12. 6. 9 to entrust, commit to, deliver over. 10 to produce, effect, accomplish. (The following verse illustrates the use of धा with some prepositions: -**अधित** कापि सुखे सलिलं सखी प्वधित कापि सरोजदलः स्तनी । अधित कापि हृदि व्यजनातिलं प्वधित कापि हिमं सुतोतस्तनी N. 4. 111; or, better still, the following verse of Jagannātha: - निधानं धर्माणां किमपि च विधानं नवसुधां प्रधानं तीर्थानाममलपरिधानं विजयतः । समाधानं बुद्धिरसुखं तिरोधात्मसंविद्यां श्रियमाधानं नर परित्यक्तं तापं तत्र चरुः ॥ G. L. 18.)

धाकः 1 An ox. 2 A receptacle, reservoir. 3 Food, boiled rice. 4 A post, pillar, column.

धाटी Assault, attacking.

धाणकः A gold coin (part of a Dīnāra).

धातुः 1 Constituent or essential part, an ingredient. 2 An element, primary or elementary substance; i. e. पृथिवी, आप, तेजस्, वायु and आकाश. 3 A secretion, primary fluid or juice, essential ingredient of the body (which are considered to be 7: - रसातलमांसपेषदोऽस्थिमज्जाशुक्राणि धातवः or sometimes ten if केश, त्वच and स्नायु be added). 4 A humour or affection of the body (i. e. वात, पित्त and कफ). 5 A mineral, metal, metallic ore; स्वस्तासुरा धातुरस्तेन यत्र Ku. 1. 7; त्वामालिख्य प्रणयकुपितां धातुरितिः शिलावां Me. 105, R. 4. 71; Ku. 6. 51. 6 A verbal root; धूवाद्भ्यो धातवः P. I. 3. 1; पञ्चादध्ययनार्थस्य धातोः रक्षित्वामवत् R. 15. 9. 7 The soul. 8 The supreme spirit. 9 An organ of sense. 10 Any one of the properties of the five elements; i. e. रस, रस, गन्ध, स्पर्श and शब्द. 11 A bone. -**COMP.**

-**उपलः** chalk. -**काशीशः**, -**कासीसं** red sulphate of iron. -**कुशल** a. skilful in working in metals. -**क्रिया** metal-lurgy, mineralogy. -**क्षयः** waste of the bodily humours, a wasting disease, a kind of consumption. -**जं** bitumen. -**द्राकः** borax. -**धं** the alimentary juice, the chief of the seven essential ingredients of the body. -**पाठः** a list of roots arranged according to Pāṇini's grammatical system; (the most important of these lists called धातुपाठ being supposed to be the work of Pāṇini himself, as supplementary to his Sūtras). -**भूत्** m. a mountain. -**मलं** 1 impure excretion of the essential fluids of the body. 2 lead. -**माक्षिकं** 1 sulphuret of iron. 2 a mineral substance. -**मारिच** m. sulphur. -**प्राजकः** semen. -**बल्लभं** borax. -**वादः** mineralogy, metallurgy. -**वादित्र** m. a mineralogist. -**वैरित्** m. sulphur. -**खेखरं** green sulphate of iron, green vitriol. -**शोधनं**, -**संभवं** lead. -**साम्यं** good health; (equilibrium of the three humours).

धातुमत् a. Rich or abounding in metals. -**ता** richness in metals; Ku. 1. 4.

धातु m. 1 A maker, creator, originator, author. 2 A bearer, preserver, supporter. 3 An epithet of Brāhma, the creator of the world; मन्वे दुर्जनचित्त-वृत्तिहरणे धातापि भगोद्यमः H. 2. 165; R. 13. 6; Si. 1. 13; Ku. 7. 44; Ki. 12. 33. 4 An epithet of Viṣṇu. 5 The soul. 6 N for the seven sages (सप्तर्षि), being the first creation of Brahmā;

cf. Ku. 6. 9. 7 A married woman's paramour, adulterer.

धात्रं A vessel for holding any thing, a receptacle.

धात्री 1 A nurse, wet-nurse, foster mother; उवाच धात्र्या त्रयसंदितां वचः R. 3. 25; Ku. 7. 25. 2 A mother; Y. 3. 82. 3 The earth. 4 The tree called आमलक. -**COMP.** -**पुत्रः** 1 a foster-brother. 2 an actor. -**फलं** An āmalaka fruit.

धात्रेयिका, **धात्रेयी** 1 A fostersister; धात्रेयिकायाश्चतुर् वचश्च Māl. 1. 33; कथितनेव नो मालतीधात्रेय्या लवेतिव्या Māl. 1. 2 A nurse, wet-nurse.

धानं, -**नी** A receptacle, seat; as in मसीवानी, राजधानी, यमधानाः.

धानाः f. pl. 1 Fried barley or rice. 2 Grain fried or powdered. 3 Corn, grain. 4 A bud, shoot.

धातुर्दण्डिकः, **धातुष्कः** An archer (living by the bow), a bowman; निमित्ताद्वराद्धेयां धातुष्कस्य वस्तिनं Si. 2. 27.

धातुव्यः Bamboo.

धोधा Cardamoms.

धान्यं 1 Grain, corn, rice. 2 Coriander; (for the distinction between सस्य, धान्य, तंदुल and अन्न see under तंदुल). -**COMP.** -**अर्थः** wealth in rice or grain. -**अम्लं** sour gruel made of the fermentation of rice-water. -**अस्थि** n. husk, chaff. -**उत्तम** the best of grain, i. e. rice. -**कलकं** 1 bran. 2 chaff, straw. -**कोशः**, -**कोडकं** a granary. -**क्षेत्रं** a corn field. -**चमसः** rice flavoured by threshing after it has been steeped and fried in the husk. -**त्वच** f. the husk of corn. -**मायः** a corndealer. -**राजः** barley. -**वर्धनं** lending grain at interest, usury with grain. -**बीजं** (बीजं) coriander. -**बीरः** a sort of pulse (माष). -**शीर्षकं** the ear of corn. -**शूकं** the beard or awn of corn. -**सारः** threshed corn.

धान्या, **धान्याकं** Coriander.

धान्वन् a. (नी. f.) Situated in a desert (धन्वन्).

धामकः A sort of weight; (मात्र q. v.)

धामन् n. 1 A dwelling-place, abode, residence, house; तुरासहं पुरोयय धाम स्वायंयुवं ययुः Ku. 2. 1; पुण्यं वायात्रिपुन्यपुरो-धामं चंडीधरस्य Me. 33; Bg. 8. 21; Bh. 1. 33. 2 A place, site, resort; श्रियो धाम. 3 The inmates of a house, members of a family. 4 A ray of light; सत्त्व-धामन् Mu. 3. 17; हिनधामन् Si. 9. 53. 5 Light, lustre, splendour; Mu. 3. 17; Ki. 2. 20, 55, 59; 10. 6; Amaru. 86; R. 6. 6; 18. 22. 6 Majestic lustre, glory, dignity; R. 1. 85. 7 Power, strength, energy (प्रताप); Ki. 2. 47. 8 Birth. 9 The body. 10 A troop host. 11 State, condition. -**COMP.** -**केशिन्**, -**निधिः** the sun.

धामनिका, धामनी see धमनी.

धार *a.* 1 Holding, bearing, supporting. 2 Streaming, dripping, flowing. ३ 1 An epithet of Vishnu. 2 A sudden and violent shower of rain, sharpdriving shower. 3 Snow, hail. 4 A deep place. 5 Debt. 6 A boundary, limit.

धारकः 1 A vessel of any kind (box, trunk &c.), a water-pot. 2 A debtor.

धारण *a.* (जी. f.) Holding, bearing, carrying, preserving, sustaining, protecting, having, assuming &c. —जी 1 The act of holding, bearing, supporting, preserving or keeping back. 2 Possessing, possession. 3 Observing, holding fast. 4 Keeping in the memory; धरणधारणवद्भाकरः. 5 Being indebted (to any one). —जी 1 A row or line. 2 A vein or tubular vessel.

धारणकः A debtor.

धारणा 1 The act of holding, bearing, supporting, preserving &c. 2 The faculty of retaining in the mind, a good or retentive memory; धारणावती मेधा Ak. 8 Memory in general. 4 Keeping the mind collected, holding the breath suspended, steady abstraction of mind; धरिणधुषण्यु धारणा R. 8. 18; Ms. 6. 72; Y. 3. 201; (धारण-सुष्यते चेयं धरति यमनो रथा). 5 Fortitude, firmness, steadiness. 6 A fixed precept or injunction, a settled rule, conclusion; इति धर्मस्य धारणा Ms. 8. 184, 4. 38, 9. 124. 7 Understanding, intellect. 8 Continuance in rectitude, propriety, decorum. 9 Conviction. —Comp. —योगः deep devotion or abstraction. शक्तिः *f.* a retentive memory.

धारिणी The earth.

धारा 1 A stream or current of water, a line of descending fluid, stream, current; Bh. 2. 93; Me. 55; R. 16. 66, आबद्धधारमन्त्रं प्रवर्तत Dk. 74. 2 A shower, a hard or sharp-driving shower. 3 A continuous line or series; Bv. 2. 20. 4 A leak or hole in a pitcher. 5 The pace of a horse; धाराः प्रत्याधितुममतिशीघ्रं स्यात् Si. 5. 60. 6 The margin, edge or border of anything; ध्रुवं स नीलोत्पलप्रधारया क्षमीलया डेरुधुधिर्यं स्यात् S. 1. 18. 7 The sharp edge of a sword, axe, or of any cutting instrument; तस्मिन् परसुधारया मम R. 11. 78; 6. 48; 10. 86, 41; Bh. 2. 28. 8 The edge of a mountain or precipice. 9 A wheel or the periphery of a wheel; R. 13. 15. 10 A garden-wall, fence, hedge. 11 The van or front line of an army. 12 The highest point, excellence. 13 A multitude. 14 Fame. 15 Night. 16 Turmeric. 17 Likeness.

18 The tip of the ear. —Comp. —अग्रं the broad-edged head of an arrow. —अङ्कुरः 1 a drop of rain. 2 hail. 3 advancing before the line of an army (to defy the enemy). —अग्रः a sword. —अग्रः 1 the Chātaka bird. 2 a horse. 3 a cloud. 4 a furious elephant, one in rut. —अग्रिष्ठ *a.* raised to the highest pitch. (—अ) वृत्तिः *f.* wind. —अग्रु *n.* a flood of tears; Amaru. 10. —आसारः a heavy downfall of rain, a hard or sharp-driving shower; धारासारेमेहनी वृद्धिर्द्वय H. 3; V. 4. 1. —उष्ण *a.* warm from a cow (as milk). —दुहं a bath-room with water-jets, a shower-bath or a house furnished with artificial jets or fountains of water; R. 16. 49; Ratn. 1. 13. —धरः 1 a cloud. 2 a sword. —निपातः —पातः 1 a fall of rain, a hard or pelting shower; Me. 48. 2 a stream of water. —ध्रुवं a fountain, jet (of water); Amaru. 59; Ratn. 1. 12. —धर्षः-र्षः, —संपातः a hard, sharp-driving or incessant shower; R. 4. 82. —बाहिर *a.* incessant, continuous; U. 4. 3. —विच a crooked sword.

धारिणी The earth.

धारिण *a.* (जी. f.) 1 Carrying, bearing, sustaining, preserving, having, holding, supporting; धारिभोक्तृधारि Gīt. 12; कः &c. 2 Keeping in one's memory, possessed of retentive memory; अनेन्यो ग्रंथिनः श्रेष्ठ ग्रंथिन्धो धारिणी वयः Ms. 12. 103.

धार्तराष्ट्रः 1 A son of Dhritarāṣṭra. 2 A sort of guano with black legs and bill; निवर्तते धार्तराष्ट्राः कालवृक्षान्नेर्विर्गृष्टे Ve. 1. 6. (where the word is used in both the senses).

धार्मिक *a.* (जी. f.) 1 Righteous, pious, just, virtuous. 2 Resting on right, conformable to justice, equitable. 3 Religious.

धार्मिणः An assemblage of virtuous men

धाहर्षः Arrogance, insolence, audacity, impudence, rudeness.

धाव् 1. 1 P. (धावति, धावित) 1 To run, advance; अद्यपि धावति ममः Ch. P. 36; धावत्यमी वृषजवाःसुमेधे रथाः S. 1. 8; गच्छति पुरः क्षीरं धावति पद्मदुस्तुतं चतः 1. 34. 2 To run towards, advance against, assault, encounter; Bk. 16. 67 3 To flow, stream or flow forth; धावत्यभारि तेलवन्-usr. 4 To run or flee away. —II 1 U. (धावति-न, धीत or धावित) 1 To wash, clean, cleanse, purify, rub off; दध्याद्विलतधुः क्षुण्णस्य विधिषणः । विद्याकार जीताक्षः स सिद्धिं ते नन्दं च ॥ Bk. 14. 50, S. 6. 25; Si. 17. 8. 2 To brighten, polish. 3 To rub into one's person (Atm.) —WITH धिक् to wash off; निर्धेति इति धिषिष्ये जडोऽपि Si. 8. 51; निधे-तत्प्राणकलहनिधिः R. 5. 43, 70.

धावक 1 A washerman. 2 N. of a poet; (said to have composed the Ratnāvalī for King Śrīharsha); श्रीहर्षद्वाराकाव्यमिष वशः K. P. 1. v. 1.; प्रथिनरश्मा धावकसमिद्धकविपुत्रादीनां प्रवचन-निक्रम M. 1. v. 1.

धावनं 1 Running, galloping. 2 Flowing. 3 Attacking. 4 Cleansing, purifying, rubbing, washing off. 5 Rubbing with anything.

धावल्यं 1 Whiteness. 2 Paleness.

धि 1. 6 P. (धियति) To hold, have, possess. —WITH धे to make peace with, of. संवा. —II or धिन् 5 P. (धिनोति) To please, delight; satisfy; ध्येयं च ध्यायन् तदपि विदुर्मित्तमवधेयं विनोति Gīt 12; विनोति वास्मानन्दजेन पूजा स्वयन्महं तन्निमित्त-माना N. 8. 97; U. 5. 27; Ki. 1. 22.

धि (At the end of comp. only) A receptacle, store, reservoir &c.; उदधि, इधुधि, धारिधि, जलधि &c.

धिक् ind. An interjection of censure, menace or displeasure ('fie', 'shame', 'out upon', 'what a pity' &c. usually with acc.); धिक् तां च तं च मदनं च इमां च मां च Bh. 2. 2; धियिमां देहवृत्तामसारां R. 8. 50. धिक् तान् धिक् तान् धियेनान् कथयति सततं कीर्तनस्थो युधमः; धिक् साधुजं कुरुषति धियजात-सुतं Ve. 3. 11, sometimes with nom., voc. and gen. also; धिक् मूलं, धिययाः कटस्थयाः Pt. 1; धियस्तु हृदयस्यास्य &c. (धिकृक् to despise, disregard, condemn, reproach). —Comp. —कारः, —क्रिया reproach, contempt, disregard. —द्वेष्टः reprimand, censure; Ms. 8. 129. —पादध्वं abuse, reproach, reviling.

धिष्णु *a.* Wishing to deceive, deceptive; Bk. 9. 33.

धियम् See धि II.

धियजः N. of Brihaspati, preceptor of the gods. —जी A dwelling place, an abode; residence. —जा 1 Speech. 2 Praise, hymn. 3 Intellect, understanding; Mv. 6. 8. 4 Earth. 5 A cup, bowl.

धियुषः 1 A place for the sacrificial fire; अग्नी वेदिं धरतिः कृत्तवियुषा S. 4. 7. 2 N. of Sukra, preceptor of the demons. 3 The planet Venus. 4 Power, strength. —सुषं 1 A seat, an abode, site, place, house; न जौमान्येन धियुषामि हिवा ज्योतिर्ध्यायति R. 15. 59. 2 A meteor. 3 Fire. 4 A star, an asterism.

धी *f.* 1 (a) Intellect, understanding; धियाः समये स युगेन्द्रार्थाः R. 3. 30; of. कुशी, युधी &c. (b) Mind; दुष्टधी wicked-minded; Bg. 2. 54; R. 3. 30 2 Ideas, imagination, fancy, conception; न धिया धायि वतंते Ku. 6. 22. 3 A thought, intention, purpose, propensity Ki. 1. 37. 4 Devotion, prayer. 5 A sacrifice. —Comp. —धियर्ध्वं an organ of perception (ज्ञानेन्द्रिय q. v.); ममः कर्मस्त-वा मेधं रत्नं च तत्त्वा सह । गोष्ठिका चेति वद-तामि धीधियाधि प्रपद्यते ॥. —धुषाः (pl.) intellectual qualities; (they are :—

श्रीमद् अथर्व वेद यज्ञे भार्गवः कथा कथाः
विज्ञानं तद्विज्ञानं च भार्गवः Kāmasādhya
-वतिः (विप्रवतिः) Brihaspati, the
preceptor of the gods. -भार्य्यः न.
-सचिवः 1 a minister for counsel (opp.
कर्त्तव्यः a minister for action or
execution). 2 a wise or prudent
adviser. -ज्ञतिः f. intellectual quality
or faculty. -सखः a counsellor, adviser,
minister.

धीमत् a. Wise, intelligent, learned,
-m. An epithet of Brihaspati.

धीत a. 1 Sucked, drunk; see घे.

धीतिः f. 1 Drinking, sucking. 2
Thirst.

धीर a. 1 Brave, bold, courageous;
धीरद्विता मतिः U. 6. 19. 2 Steady, stead-
fast, firm, durable, lasting, constant;
R. 2. 6. 3 Strong-minded, persever-
ing, self-possessed, resolute, of firm
resolve or purpose; धीरा हि तत्त्वार्थं
K. 175; विचारहेतोः सति विद्विष्यते येषां न चेत्तसि
त एव धीराः Ku. 1. 52. 4 Composed,
calm, collected, 5 Sedate, sober,
grave, solemn; R. 18. 4. 6 Strong,
energetic, 7 Wise, prudent, intel-
ligent, sensible, learned, clever;
युतश्च धीरः सद्गुणव्ययः सः R. 3. 10;
5. 38; 16. 74; U. 5. 31. 8 Deep,
grave, loud, hollow (as sound);
स्वरोध धीरेण निर्वर्णयन्ति R. 3. 43, 52; U. 6.
17. 9 ed. 10 Gentle, soft, agreeable,
pleasing (as a breeze); धीरसमीरे यद्वना-
तीरे वसति वने वनमाली Git. 5. 11 Lazy,
dull. 12 Daring. 13 Heads'rong. -रः
1 The ocean. 2 An epithet of king
Bali. -रं Saffron. -रं ind. Boldly,
firmly, steadfastly, steadily,
Bh 2. 31; Amaru. 11. -Comp.
-उद्धारः the hero of a poetic composi-
tion (i.e. a play or poem) who is
brave and noble-minded; अन्विकार्यः
सुभाषावातिर्धीरो महासखाः इत्येवाविश्वमानो धीरो-
बालो द्रवतः कथितः S. D. 66. -उद्धारः
the hero of a poetic composition
who is brave but baughty; मायापर
प्रबन्धप्रलोडककार्त्तव्यः । आपम्भावाचितो
धीरोधीरुद्धारः कथितः S. D. 67. -वेतम् a.
firm, resolute, strong-minded, cour-
ageous. -अज्ञातः the hero of a poetic
composition who is brave and calm;
सामान्यैर्ज्ञातं विज्ञातको धीरज्ञातः स्यात् S.
D. 69. -ललितः the hero of a poetic
composition who is firm and brave,
but sportive and reckless, निश्चितो
सुदुर्लभं कलापरो धीरललितः स्यात् S. D. 68.
-रुद्धः a buffalo.

धीरता 1 Fortitude, courage, strength
of mind; विप्रता च महाशक्तिः धीरतामनुवाचति
H. 3. 44. 2 Suppression of jealousy
&c. 3 Gravity, solemnity (as shown
by silence &c.); प्रत्यादिशान् सद्गुणं मन्त्रो
धीरतां कथयन्ति Me. 144. (For other
meanings see धे).

धीरा The heroine of a poetic com-
position who, though jealous of her

husband or lover, suppresses
outward manifestation or expression
of her resentment in her conduct,
or as the Rāsamānjari puts it
प्रकाशोका वीरा; see S. D. 102-105. -
Comp. -अधीरा the heroine of a
poetic composition who, being
jealous of her husband or lover,
alternately expresses and conceals
her jealousy (धीर्य, व्यंग्य, कोपप्रकाशः,
धीराधीरा Rāsamānjari).

धीरुतिः -रौ f. A daughter.

धीवरः A fisherman; दुग्मीनसज्जनानां
तृणजलसंतीरविहितवृत्तीनां । लुब्धकधीवरयुक्ता
निष्कालविरिणो जगति Bh. 2. 61, 1. 86.
-रं Iron. -री 1 A fisherman's wife,
2 A fish basket.

धु 5 U. (धुनोति, धुनुते, धुन) See १.
धु 1 A. (धुनते, धुनति) 1 To be
kindled: 2 To live 3 To be weary
-Caus (धुनयति) To kindle, inflame.
-WITH सं to be kindled or excited
(fig. also); संधुनुते तयोः कोपः Bk 14.
109. (-Caus.) to kindle, inflame,
excite; निर्वाणमुग्रिष्ठमयास विषं संधुन्यतीष
वपुर्धुनन् Ku. 3. 52.

धुत a. 1 Shaken; R. 11. 16. 2
Left, abandoned.

धुनि, -नी f. A river; पुराणां संस्तुः
सुधुनि कपर्दीवकुरुते G. L. 22. -Comp.
-नाथः the ocean.

धुर (Nom. sing. धूः) 1 A yoke
(lit.); न यद्भा वाजिभिरुद्धंति Mk. 4. 17;
अवस्तुभिर्मुक्तधुरं तुर्वेः R. 14. 47. 2 That
part of a yoke which rests on the
shoulder. 3 The pin at both ends
of an axle for fastening the nave of
the wheel. 4 The shaft or pole of
a carriage. 5 A load, burden (fig.
also); re-sponsibility, duty, task,
तेन धूर्जतो धूर्तिं सविषेण निषिद्धिरे R. 1. 34;
2. 74. 3. 35, 66; Ku. 6. 30; अक्षिर-
नवावलीकफलेः कार्यस्य धूर्जिता Mu. 6. 5.
4. 6; Ki. 3. 50; 14. 6. 6 The fore-
most or highest place, van, front,
top, head; अपाङ्गुधानां धुरिः कीर्तनीया R.
2. 2; धुरिः स्थिता त्वं पतिवैतानां 14. 74;
अभिप्रमस्तु ते स्थेयाः पितेन धुरिः धुनिषां 1. 91;
धुरिः पतिप्रपित्तस्य एव M. 1. 16, 5, 16.
(धुरिः कृ to place at the head or in
front of; S. 7. 4). -Comp. -यत्
(धूर्त) a. 1 standing on the pole
of a chariot. 2 standing at the head,
chief, head, foremost. -जटिः (धूर्जटिः)
an epithet of Śiva. -धर (धूर्धर, also
धूर्धर) a. 1 bearing the yoke. 2
fit to be harnessed. 3 laden with
good qualities or important duties
4 chief, head, foremost, prominent;
धुधुधुरो भव V. 5. (-र) 1 a beast of
burden. 2 a man of business, 3 a
chief, head, leader. -वह (धूर्वह) a. 1
carrying or bearing a burden. 2
managing affairs. (-ह) a beast of
burden; so धूर्वह.

धु 1 A. (धुनते, धुनति) 1 To be
kindled, 2 To live 3 To be weary
-Caus (धुनयति) To kindle, inflame.
-WITH सं to be kindled or excited
(fig. also); संधुनुते तयोः कोपः Bk 14.
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excite; निर्वाणमुग्रिष्ठमयास विषं संधुन्यतीष
वपुर्धुनन् Ku. 3. 52.

धुत a. 1 Shaken; R. 11. 16. 2
Left, abandoned.

धुनि, -नी f. A river; पुराणां संस्तुः
सुधुनि कपर्दीवकुरुते G. L. 22. -Comp.
-नाथः the ocean.

धुर (Nom. sing. धूः) 1 A yoke
(lit.); न यद्भा वाजिभिरुद्धंति Mk. 4. 17;
अवस्तुभिर्मुक्तधुरं तुर्वेः R. 14. 47. 2 That
part of a yoke which rests on the
shoulder. 3 The pin at both ends
of an axle for fastening the nave of
the wheel. 4 The shaft or pole of
a carriage. 5 A load, burden (fig.
also); re-sponsibility, duty, task,
तेन धूर्जतो धूर्तिं सविषेण निषिद्धिरे R. 1. 34;
2. 74. 3. 35, 66; Ku. 6. 30; अक्षिर-
नवावलीकफलेः कार्यस्य धूर्जिता Mu. 6. 5.
4. 6; Ki. 3. 50; 14. 6. 6 The fore-
most or highest place, van, front,
top, head; अपाङ्गुधानां धुरिः कीर्तनीया R.
2. 2; धुरिः स्थिता त्वं पतिवैतानां 14. 74;
अभिप्रमस्तु ते स्थेयाः पितेन धुरिः धुनिषां 1. 91;
धुरिः पतिप्रपित्तस्य एव M. 1. 16, 5, 16.
(धुरिः कृ to place at the head or in
front of; S. 7. 4). -Comp. -यत्
(धूर्त) a. 1 standing on the pole
of a chariot. 2 standing at the head,
chief, head, foremost. -जटिः (धूर्जटिः)
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धुधुधुरो भव V. 5. (-र) 1 a beast of
burden. 2 a man of business, 3 a
chief, head, leader. -वह (धूर्वह) a. 1
carrying or bearing a burden. 2
managing affairs. (-ह) a beast of
burden; so धूर्वह.

throw off, remove, dispel, expel, destroy; निवृत्तेश्चर्यानि (Git. 12; ज्ञाननिवृत्त-कलमः Bg. 5. 16; R. 12. 57. 2 to spurn, treat with contempt, disregard. 3 to abandon, forsake, throw away. -नि 1 to shake, move, cause to tremble; ध्रुपचविधुतात् R. 6. 29; 3. 10; दीर्घां णीं विधुत्ताना Mb. 2 to shake off, destroy, expel, drive away; क्पेर्विवृतिं धृतिं Bk. 9. 23; R. 9. 72. v. l. 3 to spurn, despise, treat with contempt; R. 11. 40. 4 to leave, give up, abandon; N. 1. 35.

ध्रु. f. Shaking, trembling, agitation.

धृत p. p. 1 Shaken. 2 Shaken off, removed. 3 Fanned. 4 Abandoned, deserted. 5 Reviled. 6 Judged. 7 Disregarded, treated with contempt. 8 Guessed. -**Comp.** -कलमः, -पाप a. who has shaken off his sins, free from sin.

धृतिः f. 1 Shaking, moving. 2 Fanning.

धून p. p. Shaken, agitated &c.

धुनिः f. Shaking, agitating.

धूप l. 1. P. (धुपयति, धुपयितुं) To heat or to be heated. II. 10. U. (धुपयति) 1 To fumigate, perfume, incense, to make fragrant. 2 To shine 3 To speak.

धूपः 1 Incense, frankincense, perfume, any fragrant substance. 2 The vapour issuing from any fragrant substance (like gum, resin &c.) aromatic vapour or smoke; धूपेष्णया त्पाजितमाद्रमां Ku. 7. 14; Me. 35; V. 3. 2; R. 16. 50. 3 A fragrant powder. -**Comp.** -अगुह n. a kind of agallochum used for incense. -अंशः 1 turpentine. 2 the Sarala tree. -अर्हः a black kind of agallochum. -पात्रे a vessel for incense, censer. -वासः fumigating, perfuming. -वृक्षः a kind of pine, the Sarala tree.

धूपनं 1 Fumigating, perfuming. 2 Incense; Ms. 7. 219.

धूपित a. Fumigated, heated, perfumed, incensed.

धूमः 1 Smoke, vapour; धूमज्वालिः कलिलमहतां वषिषातः क मेघः Me. 5. 2 Mist, haze. 3 A meteor. 4 A cloud. 5 Smoke inhaled (as a sternutatory). 6 Belch, eructation. -**Comp.** -आभ a. of a smoky appearance, smoke-coloured. -आवलिः a wreath or cloud of smoke. -उत्थं ammoniac. -उद्गारः 1 issuing of smoke or vapour; Me. 69. 2 eructation, belch. -उर्णा N. of the wife of Yama. -पतिः an epithet of Yama. -केतनः, -केतुः 1 fire; कोपस्य त्वं कुलकानमधुनकेतोः Mu. 1. 10; R. 11. 81. 2 a meteor, comet, falling star; धूमकेतुमि किमपि कलालं Git. 1; धूमकेतुरितोदितः Ku. 2. 32. 3 Ketu. -जः a cloud. -ज्वजः fire. -पापं inhaling

smoke or vapour. -महिषा fog, mist. -बोनिः a cloud; cf. Me. 5.

धूमल a. Smoke-coloured, brownish-red, purple.

धुमायति-ते To cover or fill with smoke, vapour &c., darken; धुमायिताद् दश दिशो दलितारविदाः Bv. 1. 104; Mk. 5. 57.

धुमिका Vapour, fog, mist.

धुमित a. Obscured with smoke, darkened; Ku. 4. 30.

धुम्बा A volume or cloud of smoke, thick smoke.

धूम्र a. 1 Smoke-coloured, smoky, grey; Bh. 3. 55; R. 15. 16. 2 Dark red. 3 Dark, obscured. 4 Purple. -**अ** 1 A mixture of red and black. 2 Incense. -**अ** Sin, vice, wickedness. -**Comp.** -अदः the fork-tailed shrike. -रञ्ज a. of a purple hue. -लोचनः a pigeon. -लोहित a dark-red, deep purple. (-तः) an epithet of Siva. -शूकः a camel.

धूम्रकः A camel.

धूर्त a. 1 Cunning, knavish, roughtish, crafty, fraudulent. 2 Mischievous, injurious. -**तः** 1 A cheat, rogue, swindler. 2 A gamester. 3 A lover, gallant, gay deceiver; नत्तं धूर्तं हृदि स्थिता विनयमा काचिन्मयेवापरा Pt. 4. 6; धूर्तस्वरां पुत्रानि Amaru. 16; so धूर्तानामभि-सारसत्वरहदां Git. 11. 4 The thornapple (धनूर). -**Comp.** -कुट्ट a. crafty, dishonest. (-म.) the Dhattūra plant. -जंतुः a man. -रञ्जना a roguery.

धूर्तकः 1 A jackal. 2 A rogue.

धूर्ति The fore-part or pole of a carriage.

धूलकं Poison.

धूलिः-ली m. f. 1 Dust; अनीरायकतां धूलिद्वक् नानिद्वे Si. 2. 34. 2 Powder.

-**Comp.** -कुहिमं, कौदारः 1 a mound, rampart of earth. 2 a ploughed field. -ध्वजः wind. -धूलः a cloud of dust.

-**धुम्पिका**, -**धुम्पी** the Ketaka plant.

धुमिका Fog, mist.

धूसर a. Of a dusty, greyish, or dusky-white colour, grey; राज्ञी दिवसधूसर Bh. 2. 56; Ku. 4. 4, 46; R. 5. 42; 16. 17; Si. 17. 41. -**र** 1 The grey colour. 2 A donkey. 3 A camel. 4 A pigeon. 5 An oilman.

धृ I. 6 A (Supposed by some to be a passive form of धृ (धियते, धृत) 1 To be or exist, live, continue to live, survive; अयं धृतिं धिये यथा धिये U. 3; धियते यावदेकापि रिपुस्तारकृतः हृष्टः Si. 2. 35; 15. 89. 2 To be maintained or preserved, remain, continue; धृतमयमसंयतो मुने धियते स्वेवलोद्वेगोऽपि ते R. 8. 51; Ku. 4. 18. 3 To resolve upon. -II 1. 10. U. (धृति, usually धारयति-ते, धृत, धरित) 1 To hold, bear, carry; धृजंयमपि कोविं शिराते प्रणयद्धारके Bh. 2. 4; धेनवी धारयति शीतं च कर्मसु Ma. 4. 36; Bk. 17. 54;

V. 4. 36. 2 To hold or bear up, maintain, support, sustain; धृनन्दर Git. 1; यथा सर्वाणि भूतानि धरा धारयते समं Ms. 9. 311; Pt. 1. 126; यातः—कुदप्रसवशिथिलं जीविनं धारयेयाः Me 118; चिरमालम्भा धृतां R. 3. 35. 3 To hold in one's possession, possess, have, keep; या संस्कृता धारयते Bh. 2. 19. 4 To assume, take (as a form, disguise &c.); केदार धृतशकररूप Git 1; धारयति कौक्यदरूप 10. 5 To wear, put on, use (clothes, ornaments &c.); धितकमलाकुचमंडल धृतकुडल व Git. 1. 6 To hold in check, curb, restrain, stop, detain. 7 To fix upon, direct towards; (with dat. or loc.); ब्राह्मणे धृतमानसः, मनो द्ये राजन्वाय &c. 8 To suffer, undergo. 9 To assign anything to any person, allot, assign. 10 To owe anything to a person (with dat.; rarely gen. of person, 10 only in this sense); धृष्टेचने द्व धारयति ने S. 1; तस्मै-तस्य वा धने धारयति &c. 11 To hold, contain. 12 To observe, practise. 13 To cite, quote. (The senses of this root may be variously modified according to the noun with which it is connected; e. g. मनसा धृ to bear in mind, remember; शिरसा, धृतिं धृ to bear on the head, respect highly; अंतरे धृ to pledge, deposit anything as surety; सव्ये धृ to bring to terms or agreement; दंडे धृ to punish, chastise, use force; जीविनं, -यात्रा, -अरीरं-नात्रं, -देहं &c. धृ to continue to live, maintain the soul &c.; preserve the vital spirits; व्रतं धृ to observe a vow; तुलया धृ to hold in a balance, weigh &c. मनः, -मतिः, -चित्, -चूर्तिं धृ to bend the mind to a thing, fix the mind upon, think of, resolve upon; यमं धृ to become pregnant, conceive; धारणां धृ to practise (concentration or self-control &c.). -**With** अव 1 to fix, determine, settle; Si. 1. 3. 2 to know, ascertain, understand, know accurately; न विद्यमानै-रवधारिते वयः Ku. 5. 78; R. 13. 5. -उद् 1 to lift up, raise. 2 to save, deliver. 3 to draw out, extract. 4 to extirpate, root up; (the meaning, of धृ with उद् are the same as those of धृ with उद् q. v.). -**नि** to determine accurately, settle, fix; निर्धारितेर्ध्वं लेलेन खलक्या सतु धारिकं Si. 2. 70, 9. 20. -**वि** 1 to seize, catch, catch or take hold of; अश्रुकपसुनेन विधुनः, Amaru. 79, 85. 2 to put on, wear, use; R. 12. 40. 3 to maintain, bear, support, hold up; Pt. 1. 88; Bh. 3. 23. 4 to fix upon, direct towards. -**स** 1 to hold, bear, carry. 2 to hold up, support, अरेः संधारते नाभि Pt. 1. 81. 3 to curb, restrain, check. 4 to keep in the mind, retain in memory. -**सद्** 1 to pull up by the roots,

extirpate; see ह with उद्. 2 to save, deliver. -सं॒प 1 to know, determine, ascertain; Si. 9. 60. 2 to reflect, think, consider, ponder over; Ms. 10. 73; एवं सं॒प॒र्थाय Pt. 1.

धृत् *p. p.* 1 Held, carried, borne, supported. 2 Possessed. 3 Kept, preserved, retained. 4 Seized, grasped, laid hold of. 5 Worn, used. 6 Placed, deposited. 7 Practised, observed. 8 Weighed. 9 (Actively used) Holding, bearing. 10 Intent upon; see धृ above. —**अज्ञान** *a.* firm-minded, steady, calm, collected. —**दण्ड** *a.* 1 inflicting punishment. 2 one on whom punishment is inflicted. —**पट** *a.* covered with a cloth. —**राजन्** *a.* ruled by a good king (as a country). —**राष्ट्रः** *N.* of the eldest son of Vyāsa by a widow of शिविचरिणी. [As the eldest son he was entitled to the throne, but being blind from birth, he renounced the sovereignty in favour of *Pandu*, but on his retirement to the woods, he undertook it himself, making Duryodhana—his eldest son—the virtual ruler. When Duryodhana was killed by Bhīma, the old king thirsted for revenge, and expressed his desire to embrace Yudhishtira and Bhīma. Krishna readily discovered his object, and convinced that Bhīma was marked out by the King as his prey, he caused an iron image of Bhīma to be made. And when the blind king rushed forward to embrace Bhīma, Krishna substituted the iron image which the revengeful old man pressed with so much force that it was crushed to pieces and Bhīma escaped. Thus discomfited, he, with his wife, repaired to the Himalaya and there died after some years]. —**वर्मन्** *a.* clad in armour, mailed. **धृतिः** *f.* Taking, holding, seizing. 2 Having, possessing. 3 Maintaining, supporting. 4 Firmness; steadiness, constancy. 5 Fortitude, energy, resolution, courage, self-command; मज्ज धृतिं खज्ज मीतियहेतुका *N.* 4. 105; Ki. 6. 11; R. 8. 66. 6 Satisfaction, contentment, pleasure, happiness, delight, joy धृतेन्द्रधोरः सखीस्यैव स *R.* 3. 10; 16. 82 चक्षुष्यमाति न धृति *V.* 2. 8; Si. 7. 10, 14. 2 Satisfaction considered as one of the 33 subordinate feelings in Rhetoric ज्ञानाभीष्टांगमाद्यैस्तु संपूर्णसुहृता धृतिः । सीदित्यवचनोपल्लाससल्लासप्रतिमादिकृत् *S.* D. 198, 168. **A. a.** 1, 100.

वृत्तिमत् a. Firm, steady, steadfast, resolute. 2 Satisfied, happy, glad, content; R. 13. 77.

१ An epithet of Vishnu.
२ Of Brahmā. ३ Virtue, morality.
४ The sky ५ The sea. ६ A clever
man.

धृ १. १. P. (धर्षति, धर्षित) १ To
come together, be compact. २ To

hurt or injure. -II. 1 P., 10 U. (वर्धति, वर्धयति) 1 To offend, hurt, injure. 2 To insult, treat with indignity. 3 To assail, overcome, overpower, conquer, destroy. 4 To dare to attack, challenge, defy. 5 To violate or outrage (as a woman). -III. 5 P. (वृष्णति, वृष्ट) 1 To be bold or courageous. 2 To be confident 3 To be proud or overbearing. 4 To be impudent or impatient. 5 To dare, venture (with inf.) 6 To brave, challenge; Bk. 14. 102 -IV. 10. A. (वर्धयति) To assail, attack, outrage.

धृष्ट *a.* 1 Bold, courageous, confident. 2 Impudent, rude, shameless, saucy, insolent; धृष्टः पार्थे वसति H. 2. 26. 3 Forward, presumptuous. 4 Profligate, abandoned. -**द्रः** A faithless husband or lover; कृतांग अणि निःशंकसर्जितोऽपि न लज्जिनः । दृष्टोपोऽपि निश्चा-
 वक् कथितो धृष्टनायकः S. D. 72. -**Comp.**
द्रुमन् N. of a son of Drupada and brother of Drupadī. [He with his father fought on the side of the Pandavas, and for some days he acted as commander-in-chief of their forces. When Drona had killed Drupada after a hard struggle, Dhṛiṣṭadyumna vowed that he would be revenged for the death of his father. And he was able to fulfil his vow on the morning of the 16th day of the battle, when he unfairly cut off the head of Drona; (see Drona). He was afterwards surprised by Asvatthaman while lying asleep in the camp of the Pandavas and was stamped to death.].
-धी *a.* presumptuous. -**मानिन्** *a.* having too high an opinion of himself, presumptuous.

धृषणञ्ज् a 1 Bold, confident. 2 Impudent, shameless.

धृष्टिः A ray of light.

५५५ a. Bold, confident, courageous, valiant, powerful (in a good sense). 2 Shameless, impudent.

४े १ P. (अयति, धति; *Caus.* आपसति; *desid.* विससति) १ To suck, drink, drink in, absorb (fig. also); अयाद्दुस्मान्वासीत् हरिर् वनधामिनां Bk. 15. 29, 6. 18; Ms. 4. 59; Y. 1. 140. 2 To kiss; व्यस्यत्यननं Gtt. 12. 3 To suck out, draw or take away.

धेनः 1 The ocean. 2 A male river (नद).

डेनुः १ A cow, milch-cow; डेनुः शीतः
 अनुता वाचभट्टः U. 5. 31. 2 The female
 of a species (affixed to the names of
 other animals in this sense); as
 सङ्गडेनुः, रङ्गडेनुः &c. 3 The earth.
 (Sometimes at the end of comp. डेनु
 forms a diminutive; as अस्मिडेनुः, सव-
 डेनुः).

शेखः N. of a demon killed by
Balarāma. -**COMP.** -**शुद्धः** an epithet
of Balarām.

धेनुका 1 A female elephant. 2 A milch-cow.

धेनुव्या A cow who or whose milk
has been pledged.

धैरुकं १ A herd of cows. 2 parti-
cular mode of sexual enjoyment
(रतिबंध).

धैर्यं 1 Firmness, durability, strength, constancy, steadiness, stability, fortitude, courage; धैर्यमवस्थाय Pt. 1; विपत्तिं धैर्यं Bh 2. 63; so धैर्यवृत्ति Si. 9. 59. 2 Calmness, composure. 3 Gravity, patience. 4 Inflexibility. 5 Boldness, forwardness; Me. 40 (शुद्धं Malli.).

धैवतः The sixth of the seven
primary notes of the Indian gamut.
धैवत्यं Cleverness.

धोढः = इन्द्रम १. ४.

घोर 1 P. (घोरति) To go quickly.
have good paces, run, trot. 2 To be
skilful (in general). घोरण 1 A
vehicle in general (as a horse,
elephant &c.). 2 Going well or
quickly. 3 A horse's trot.

धोरणिः ॥ जी. १. An uninterrupted series or continuity; यैर्माकद्वये मनोज्ञात्ने सदाः सल्लमाधुरीधराधोरणिवैद्यमानि वराधीशस्त-मालम्ब्यते । तेषां निर्यस्किनोदिनां सुकृतिनां माध्वीक-पानां पुनः कालः किं न करोति केतकि यतस्त्वं चापि केलीस्थली ॥ Udb. ॥ Tradition.

घोरितं 1 Injuring, hurting, striking. 2 Going, motion. 3 A horse's trot.

धौत *p. p.* 1 Washed, washed off, cleaned, purified, laved; कुल्यामोधि पवनचपलेः शास्त्रिणो धौतमृदाः *S.* 1. 15; *Sik.* 58. *Rn.* 1 6, 6. 57; *R.* 16. 49; 19. 10-2 Polished, brightened. 3 Bright, white, shining, brightened, glistening; हृदयश्रद्धिकायौतर्ह्या *Me.* 7, 44; त्विसद्वताङ्गुषीतारं *Gīt.* 12. —तं *Silver.* —*COMP.* —कूटः a bag of coarse cloth. —कोषजः, —कोषिणः bleached or purified silk. —शिलः rock-crystal.

घौंस: 1 Greyness. 2 A place for building (prepared in a particular way).

घोरित्कं A horse's trot; cf. घोरित्.

धौरेय (वी. फ.) Fit for a burden. -यः
1 A beast of burden. 2 A horse.

घोर्तकं, धोर्तिकं, धोर्त्त Fraud, dishonesty, roguery.

इमा 1. P. (धमति, ध्मात, caus. ध्यापयति)
1 To blow, breathe out, exhale. 2 To

blow, (as a wind instrument), produce sound by blowing; झरने की धारा पान Bg. 1. 12, 18; R. 7. 63; Bk. 3. 54; 17. 7. 3 To blow a fire, excite fire by blowing, excite sparks; को मने मने पारक Mb. 4 To manufacture by blowing. 5 To cast, blow, or throw away. —WITH आ 1 to inflate, puff up. 2 to blow or fill with wind (as a touch &c.) —उब to excite by blowing, fan; नाभि सुखेनोपमेद Ms. 4. 53. —बिड़ to blow

out of something. -**ह** to blow (as a conch &c.); **हन्** to scatter, disperse, destroy.

अकारः A blacksmith, smith.

अक्षरः v. l. for **अक्ष** q. v.

अक्षत p. p. 1 Blown (as a wind instrument). 2 Blown up or into, inflated, blown, fanned, excited. 3 Inflated, puffed, puffed up.

अक्षित a. Reduced to ashes, burnt to cinder.

अक्षत a. Thought of, meditated upon; see **क्षे**.

अक्षन् 1 Meditation. -reflection, thought, contemplation; **अक्षन्** विचिन्त्यते Bg. 12. 12; Ms. 1. 12, 6. 72. 2 Especially abstract contemplation, religious meditation; तदेव अक्षन्त्यते स्म S. 7; R. 1. 73. 3 Divine intuition or discernment. 4 Mental representation of the personal attributes of a deity; इति अक्षन्. -**Comp.** -**अक्ष्य** a. attainable by meditation only. -**अक्ष्य**, -**निष्ठ**, -**पर** a. lost in thought, absorbed in meditation, contemplative. -**अक्षन्** mere thought or reflection. -**अक्ष्यः** profound meditation. -**अक्ष्य** a. absorbed in meditation, lost in thought.

अक्षानिक a. Sought or obtained by pious contemplation or abstract meditation.

अक्षान a. Unclean, dirty, black, soiled; Bk. 8. 71. -**क्षे** A kind of grass.

अक्षान् m. 1 Measure. 2 Light -**न** Meditation (less correctly **अक्षान्**).

क्षे 1 P. (अक्षयति, अक्षत; desid विख्यासति; pass. अक्षयते) To think of, meditate upon, ponder over, contemplate, reflect upon, imagine, call to mind; अक्षयते विषयान् पुंसः संगस्तेष्वपजायते Bg. 2. 63; न अक्षयते पदमीश्वरस्य Bh. 3. 11; विदुषः अक्षयन् Ms. 3. 224; अक्षयति चान्ये विद्या Pt. 1. 130; Me. 3; Ms. 5. 47, 9. 21. -**WITH** अनु 1 to think of, muse. 2 to remember. 3 to wish well to, bless, favour; R. 14. 60; 17. 36. -**अक्ष** to think ill of, curse mentally. -**अक्षि** 1 to wish, desire, covet; Y. 3. 134. 2 to think of, -**अक्ष** to disregard. -**क्षि** 1 to think of, meditate upon, remember; Bk. 14. 65. 2 to meditate deeply upon, look steadfastly or intently at; अक्षयति विचार्यती M. 1; Si. 8. 69; 12. 4; Ki. 10. 46. -**निक्ष** to think of, meditate upon.

अक्षि Gathering flowers.

अक्ष a. 1 (a.) Fixed, firm, immovable, stable, permanent, constant, unchangeable; इति अक्षेणामनुशासनी क्षण Ku. 5. 5. (b) Perpetual, everlasting, eternal; अक्षेण अक्ष Ku. 7. 85; Ms. 7. 208. 2 Fixed (in astrology). 3 Certain, sure, inevitable; ज्ञातव्यं हि अक्षेण अक्षेण जन्म मृतस्य च Bg. 2. 27; नो प्रयाणि परित्यज्य अक्षेण निवर्तते Chān. 63.

4 Retentive, tenacious; as in अक्षेण सति 5 Strong, fixed, settled (as a day).

अक्ष 1 The polar star; R. 17. 35; 18. 34; Ku. 7. 85. 2 The pole of any great circle. 3 The distance of a planet from the beginning of the sidereal zodiac, polar longitude. 4 The Indian fig tree. 5 A post, stake. 6 The stem or trunk (of a tree lopped off). 7 The introductory stanza of a song (repeated as a kind of chorus; see **Git.**). 8 Time, epoch, era. 9 An epithet of Bishmā. 10 Of Vishnu. 11 Of Siva. 12 N. of the son of Uttānapāda and grandson of Manu. [Dhruva is the polar star, but personified in mythology as the son of Uttānapāda. The account of the elevation of an ordinary mortal to the position of the Polar star runs thus Uttānapāda had two wives, Suruchi and Suniti, but the latter was disliked by him. Suruchi had a son named Uttāma and Suniti gave birth to Dhruva. One day the boy tried, like his elder brother, to take a seat in his father's lap, but he was contemptuously treated both by the King and his favourite wife. The poor child went sobbing to his mother who told him in consolatory terms that fortune and favour were not attainable without hard exertions. At these words the youth left the paternal roof, retired to the woods, and, though quite a lad, performed such rigorous austerities that he was at last raised by Vishnu to the position of the Polar star]. -**क्षे** 1 The sky, atmosphere. 2 Heaven. -**क्ष** A sacrificial ladle (made of wood). 2 A virtuous woman -**क्षे** ind. Certainly, surely, verily; R. 8. 49; S. 1. 18. -**Comp.** -**अक्षरः** an epithet of Vishnu. -**आवर्तः** the point on the crown of the head from which the hair radiate. -**तारा**, -**तारक** the Polar star.

अक्षरः 1 The introductory stanza of a song (repeated as a sort of chorus); see **अक्ष**. 2 A trunk, stem. 3 A post.

अक्षर 1 Fixedness, firmness, stability. 2 Duration. 3 Certainty.

अक्ष 1 A. (अक्षते, अक्षत) 1 To fall down, fall to pieces, be reduced to dust or powder; Bk. 15. 93; 14. 55. 2 To drop, sink, despond; Māl. 9. 44. 3 To perish, be ruined or decayed. 4 To be eclipsed; Mu. 3. 8. -**Caus.** To destroy. -**WITH** अक्ष 1 to fall to pieces. 2 to be dispersed or scattered. 3 to perish, be destroyed, be ruined.

अक्षन्, **अक्षन्** 1 Falling down, sinking, falling to pieces. 2 Loss,

destruction, ruin. -**क्षी** A mote in the sun-beam.

अक्षि The hundredth part of a Muhūrta.

अक्ष 1 A flag, banner, standard, ensign; R. 7. 40; 17. 32; P. 1. 26. 2 A distinguished or eminent person, the flag or ornament (at the end of comp.); as in कुलध्वजः the head, ornament, or distinguished person of a family. 3 A flag-staff. 4 A mark, emblem, sign, a symbol; ध्वजं, मकरं &c. 5 The attribute of a deity. 6 The sign of a tavern. 7 The sign of a trade, any trademark. 8 The organ of generation, (of any animal, male or female). 9 One who prepares and sells liquors. 10 A house situated to the east of any object. 11 Pride. 12 Hypocrisy. (अक्षीकृत to hoist a flag; fig. to use as a plea or pretext). -**Comp.** -**अक्षुक**, -**पट**, -**क्षे** a flag; R. 12. 85. -**आहत** a. seized on the battle-field. **अक्ष** a room in which banners are kept. -**क्षु** the palm tree. -**अक्षर** air, wind. -**अक्ष** any contrivance to which a flagstaff is fastened. -**पटि** f. a flagstaff; Ms. 9. 285.

अक्षवत् a. 1 Adorned with flags. 2 Having a mark. 3 Having the mark of a criminal, branded. -**m.** 1 A standard-bearer. 2 A vendor of spirituous liquors, distiller.

अक्षिन् a. (क्षी f.) 1 Bearing or carrying a flag. 2 Having as a mark. 3 Having the mark of a liquor-vessel (द्वाराजनविह); Ms. 11. 93. -**m.** 1 A standard bearer. 2 A distiller or vendor of spirituous liquors; Y. 1. 141. 3 A car, carriage, chariot. 4 A mountain. 5 A snake. 6 A peacock. 7 A horse. 8 A Brāhmaṇa. -**क्षी** An army; R. 7. 40; Si. 12. 66; Ki. 13. 9.

अक्षीकरणं 1 Raising a standard, hoisting a flag. 2 Setting up as a pretext or claim, making anything a plea.

अक्ष 1 P. (अक्षति, अक्षित) To sound, produce or utter sound, buzz, hum, echo, reverberate, thunder, roar; विविधमाणा इव अक्षदुर्द्विषः Ki. 14. 46; अक्षं धीरं धीरं अक्षति नवनीलो जलधरः Bv. 1. 60; कपिर्द्विषान् अक्षवत् Bk. 9. 5; 14. 3; अक्षति मधुसूदने अक्षमपिदधाति Git. 5. -**Caus.** (अक्षति) To cause to sound, ring (as a bell); but अक्षान्ति 'to cause to articulate indistinctly.'

अक्ष 1 Sound, tune. 2 Hum, buzz.

अक्षन् 1 Sounding. 2 Hinting at, suggesting or implying (as a meaning). 3 (In Rhet.) The same as अक्षय q. v., or that power of a word or sentence by virtue of

which it conveys a sense different from its primary or secondary meaning, suggestive power; cf. अञ्जन also.

ध्वनिः 1 Sound, echo, noise in general; दृग्गोपीरञ्जननन्धगच्छत् R. 16. 13; 2. 72; U. 6. 17. 2 Tune, note, tone; Si. 6. 48. The sound of a musical instrument; R. 9. 71. 4 The roar or thunder of a cloud. 5 A mere empty sound. 6 A word. 7 (In Rhet.) The first and best of the three main divisions of काव्य or poetry, in which the implied or suggested sense of a passage is more striking than the

expressed sense; or where the *expressed* sense is made subordinate to the *suggested* sense; इदमुच्यते मतिरिति ध्वन्ये वाच्यार्थनिर्देशः कथितः K. P. 1 (R. G. gives 5 kind of ध्वनि; see under ध्वनि) **COMP.**-ग्रहः 1 the ear. 2 hearing. 3 the sense of hearing. -नाला 1 a sort of trumpet. 2 a lute. 3 a fife, pipe. विकारः a change of voice caused by fear, grief &c.; see काकु.

ध्वनित *p. p.* 1 Sounded. 2 Implied, suggested, hinted at. -तं 1 A sound. 2 The roar or thunder of a cloud; Ki. 5. 12.

ध्वस्तः *f.* Destruction, ruin.

ध्वंशः 1 A crow. (Sometimes) used at the end of comp. to show contempt; e. g. तीर्थध्वंशः q. v.). 2 A beggar. 3 An impudent fellow. 4 A gull, crane. -**COMP.**-अरातिः an owl. -बुधः the (Indian) cuckoo.

ध्वनः 1 Sound (in general). 2 Buzzing, humming, murmuring.

ध्वति Darkness; ध्वति नीलनिषोलचारं सुदृष्टं प्रत्यंगमादिति Git. 11; N. 19. 42; Si. 4. 62. -**COMP.** उष्मेधः, -वितः a fire-fly. -शाश्वतः 1 the sun 2 the moon, 3 fire. 4 the white colour.

ध्व 1 P. (ध्वति) 1 To bend. 2 To kill.

न.

न *a.* 1 Thin, spare. 2 Vacant, empty. 3 Same, identical. 4 Undivided. -**नः** 1 A pearl. 2 N. of Ganesa. 3 Wealth, prosperity. 4 A band. 5 War. -**ind.** (a) A particle of negation equivalent to 'not,' 'no,' 'nor,' 'neither' and used in wishing, requesting, or commanding, but not in prohibition before the imperative mood. (b) Used with the potential mood न may sometimes have the force of 'lest,' 'for fear lest,' 'that not'; सन्निवेशेयं न शक्नोति न शक्नोति भवेदिति Kam. (c) In argumentative writings न often comes after इति चेत् and means 'no so.' (d) When a negative has to be repeated in successive clauses of the same sentence or in different sentences, न may be simply repeated or may be used with particles like उत, च, अपि, चापि, वा &c. नाधीपीताभ्यास्त्वो न वृद्धं न च हस्तिनः । न नावं न कर्षं नोद्रे नैरिणस्थो न यानयः ॥ Ms. 4. 120; प्रविशतं न मां कश्चिदप्युपलब्धत्परायत् Mb.; Ms. 2. 195; 3. 8, 9; 4. 16; S. 6. 17. Sometimes न may not be expressed in the second and other clauses, but represented only by च, वा, अपिवा; संपदि शस्य न हर्षो विपदि विषदो रणे च भीरवः H. 1. 33. (e) न is frequently joined with a second न or any other negative particle to intensify or emphasize an assertion; प्रत्युपाच तद्विने तत्त्वतस्तत्त्वं न वेति पुरिषं वृत्तानं R. 11. 86; न च न परिचितो न चाप्यग्नयः M. 1. 11; न पुनरलंकाराभिर्यं न पुष्यति S. 1; नाद्वयं नाम राज्ञोस्ति Ms. 8. 335; Me. 63. 106; नासौ न काव्यो न च वेदसम्पन्न इदं न सा R. 6. 30. Si. 1. 55; V. 2. 10. (f) In a few cases न is retained at the beginning of a negative Tatpuruṣa compound; as नाक, नासल, नकुल; see P. VI. 3. 75. (g) न is often joined with other particles; नच, नवा, नैव, ननु, नचेव; नकुल &c. &c. -**COMP.** असरयो (m. du.) Asvins, the twin physicians of the

gods. -**एक** *a.* 'not one,' more than one, several, various. 'आत्मन् *a.* of manifold or diverse nature. -**चर** *a.* 'not living,' gregarious, living in society, 'भेद', रूप *a.* various, multi-form. -**शस्** *ind.* repeatedly, often. -**किञ्चन** *a.* very poor, beggarly.

नकुलः The nose.

नकुलः 1 The mongoose, an ichneumon; यदयं नकुलद्वेषी सकुलद्वेषी पुनः पिबुनः Vās. 2 N. of the fourth Pāṇḍava prince; अहं तस्य अतिशयितव्यं रूपिणो नकुलस्य दर्शनेनोक्ता जाता Ve. 2 (where नकुल has really sense, 1 but is taken in sense 2 by Duryodhana).

नक्तं 1 Night. 2 Eating only at night, as a sort of religious vow or penance. -**COMP.** अंध *a.* blind at night. -**चर्या** wandering at night. -**चारिन्** *m.* 1 an owl. 2 a cat. 3 a thief. 4 a demon, goblin, evil spirit. -**भोजनं** supper. -**मातः** N. of a tree; R. 5. 42. -**सुखा** evening -**अहं** 1 fasting by day and eating at night. 2 any penance or religious rite observed at night.

नक्तं ind. At night, by night; गच्छन्तीनां रमणवसतिं योषितां नक्तं Me. 37; Ms. 6. 19. -**COMP.** -**चरः** 1 any animal that goes about at night. 2 a thief. -**चारिन्** *m.* -**नक्तचारिन्** *q. v.* -**दिनं** night and day. -**दिनं-विषं ind.** at night and day.

नक्तकः Dirty or ragged cloth (कपट).

नक्रः A crocodile, an alligator; नक्रः स्वस्थानमासाय गजैश्चमयि कर्षति Pt. 3. 46; R. 7. 30; 16. 55. -**क्र** 1 The upper timber of a door. 2 The nose. -**क्रा** 1 The nose. 2 A swarm of bees or wasps

नक्षत्रं 1 A star in general. 2 A constellation, an asterism in the moon's path, lunar mansion नक्षत्रतराग्रहस्तुलादि R. 6. 22; (they are seventy-seven. 3 A pearl. -**COMP.** -**ईशः**, -**ईश्वः**

रः, -**नाथः**, -**पतिः**, -**राजः** the moon; R. 6. 66. -**चक्रं** 1 the sphere of the fixed stars. 2 the lunar asterisms taken collectively. -**दर्शः** an astronomer or astrologer. -**नेति** 1 the moon. 2 the pole-star. 3 an epithet of Vishnu. (-**निः** *f.*) Revati, the last asterism, -**पथः** the starry sky. -**पाठकः** an astrologer. -**नाला** 1 a group of stars. 2 a necklace of twenty-seven pearls. 3 the table of the asterisms in the moon's path. 4 a kind of neck-ornament of elephants; अर्गवारावशिरोनक्षत्रमालासमानेन मेखलादाम्ना K. 11. -**योगः** the conjunction of the moon with the lunar mansion. -**वर्त्मन्** *m.* the sky. -**विद्या** astronomy or astrology. -**बुद्धिः** *f.* shooting or falling stars. -**सूचकः** a bad astrologer; तिथ्युत्पत्तिं न जानति ग्रहाणां नव साधनं । परवाक्येन वर्तते ते वै नक्षत्रसूचकाः ॥ or अविदित्वैव यः शास्त्रं वैज्ञान्यं अवयते । स ईक्षित्वैव पापां श्रेयो नक्षत्रसूचकः ॥ Br. S. 2. 17, 18.

नक्षत्रिन् *m.* 1 The moon. 2 An epithet of Vishnu.

नखः -**ख** 1 A nail of a finger or of a toe, claw, talon; नखानां पादित्यं प्रकटयतु कश्चिन्मृगपतिः Bv. 1. 2. 31; 12. 12. 2 The number 'twenty'. -**खः** A part, portion. -**COMP.** -**अंकः** a scratch, nail-mark; Bv. 2. 32. -**आघातः** a scratch, nail-wound; Mā. 5. 23. -**आसुधः** 1 a tiger. 2 a lion. 3 a cock. -**आशिन्** *m.* an owl. -**कुहः** a barber. -**जाहं** the root of a nail. -**द्वारणः** a falcon, hawk. (-**ण**) a pair of a nail-scissors, -**निक्षु-**तने, -**रजनी** a pair of nail-scissors, nail-parer. -**पर्द**, -**चणः** a nail-mark, or scratch; नखपदसुखार् प्राच वर्षायादिद्वि R. 35. -**सूचः** a bow. -**लेखा** 1 a nail-mark. 2 nail-painting. -**विक्षिप्तः** a bird of prey (tearing with claws). -**शूलः** a small shell.

नखलपत्र *a.* Nail-scorching; Si. 9. 85.

नखरः -रं A finger-nail, claw, talon. Bv. 1. 52. -COMP. -आयुधः 1 a tiger. 2 a lion. 3 a cock. -आहः fragrant oleander (कवोर).

नखानि ind. Nail against nail.

नखिन् a. 1 Having or armed with nails, claws &c. 2 Thorny. -m. Any animal armed with claws, such as a tiger or lion.

नमः 1 A mountain; Ku. 1. 17. 72; Si. 6. 79. 2 A tree. 3 A plant in general. 4 The sun. 5 A serpent. 6 The number 'seven'. -COMP.

-अदनः a monkey. -अधिपः, -अधिराजः, -ईशः 1 Himālaya (the lord of mountains) 2 the Sumeru mountain -अरिः an epithet of Indra. -उच्छ्रायः the height of a mountain. -ओकस् m. 1 a bird (in general). 2 a crow. 3 a lion. 4 the fabulous animal called शरभ. -ज a. produced in a mountain, mountain-born; Bk. 19. (-जः) an elephant. -जा, -नेदिनी epithet of Pārvatī. -पतिः 1 the Himālaya mountain. 2 the moon (as the lord of plants and herbs). -भिद् m. 1 an axe. 2 an epithet of Indra. -मूर्धन् m. the crest or brow of a mountain. -रक्षकः an epithet of Kārtikeya; R. 9. 2.

नगरं A town, city (opp. ग्राम); नगर-मन्त्रिणं न करोति N. 2. COMP. -अधिकृतः, -अधिपः, -अध्यक्षः the chief magistrate of a town, head police-officer. 2 governor or superintendent of a town. -उपांतः a suburb, the skrit of a town. -ओकस् m. a townsman. -काकः 'a. town-crow', an expression of contempt. -घातः an elephant. -जनः 1 a townsfolk. 2 a citizen. -नक्षत्रिण carrying an idol round a city in procession. -शंतः a suburb. -मार्गः a principal road, high-way. -रक्षः superintendence or government of a town. -स्थः a townsman, citizen.

नगरी-नगर. q. v. -COMP. -काकः the (India) crane. -कक्षः a crow.

नग्न a. 1 Naked, nude, bare; न ग्नः स्नानाचरेत् Ms. 4. 45; नग्नस्वयमे देशे रजकः किं करिष्यति Chāṇ. 110. 2 Uncultivated, uninhabited, desolate. -ग्नः 1 A naked mendicant. 2 A Buddhist mendicant (स्वयमेक). 3 A hypocrite. 4 A bard accompanying an army, or a wandering bard. -ग्रा 1 A naked, shameless (or wanton) woman. 2 A girl before menstruation, or less than 12 or 10 (and therefore may go about naked). -COMP. -अदः -अदकः 1 one who goes about naked. 2 especially, a Jaina or Buddhist mendicant (of the दिग्बर class).

नग्नक a. (शिका f.) Naked, nude. -कः 1 A naked mendicant. 2 A

Jaina or Buddhist mendicant (of the दिग्बर class). 3 A bard.

नग्नका, -नग्निका 1 A naked, shameless (or wanton) woman. 2 A girl before menstruation.

नग्नकरणं Making naked.

नग्नमधिष्णुः, -भादुक a. Becoming naked.

नग्नः A lover, paramour.

नचिकेतस् m. An epithet of Agni.

नचिर a. see अचिर; Bg. 5. 6. 12. 7.

नञ् ind. The technical term for the negative particle न.

नट 1. 1 P. (नटति, the न not changed to न after ट in the sense of 'hurting') 1 To dance; यदि मनसा नटनीये Git. 4. 2 To act. 3 To injure (by a deceptive trick). -Caus. (नाटयति-ते) 1 To act, gesticulate, represent dramatically (in dramas); शस्त्रयानं नाटयति S. 1. &c. 2 To imitate, copy; स्फटिककटक-भूमिनाटयत्यं शैलः ...अधितयतल्लिखः शूलपाणे-रभिर्या S. 4. 65. (Note. नट forms नटयति in the sense of 'causing to dance'; Bh. 3. 126.) -II- 10 U. (नाटयति-ते) 1 To drop or fall. 2 To shine. 3 To injure.

नटः 1 A dancer; न नटा न विद्या न गायकाः Bh. 3. 27. 2 An actor; कुर्वन् प्रहसन्स्य नटः कृतोऽसि Bh. 3. 126, 112. 3 The son of a degraded Kshatriya. 4 The Asoka tree. 5 A kind of reed. -COMP. -अंतिका shame, modesty. -ईश्वरः an epithet of Siva. -चर्चा the performance of an actor. -धूपणः, मंडनः (yellow) orpiment. -रेवः a theatrical stage. -वरः 'the chief actor', the Sūtradhāra of a drama. -संज्ञकं yellow orpiment. (-कः) an actor, dancer.

नटनं 1 Dancing, dance. 2 Acting, gesticulation, dramatic representation.

नटी 1 An actress. 2 The chief actress (regarded as the wife of the Sūtradhāra). 3 A courtesan, harlot. -COMP. -सुतः the son of a dancing girl.

नट्या A company of actors.

गह्वरः-दे A species of reed. -COMP. -अगारः, -आगारः a hut of reeds -ग्राव a. abounding in reeds. -वन a thicket of reeds. -संहतिः f. a collection or quantity of reeds.

नट्य a. (शी f.) Covered with reeds.

नटिनी 1 A quantity of reeds. 2 A reed-bed, a river abounding in reeds.

नटिल a. नटुत् a. (ती f.) Abounding in or covered with reeds, reedy.

नट्या A quantity of reeds.

नटुल a. Abounding in reeds. -लं A quantity or a bed of reeds; नो नटुलानीय गजः परेषां नटुलान्नाजलिनामवयवः R. 18. 5.

नत p. 1 Bent, bowed, stooping, inclined. 2 Sunk, depressed. 3 Crooked, curved. -रं The distance of any planet from the meridian. -COMP. -अंशः zenith-distance. -अंग a. 1 bending the body. 2 stooping, bowed. (-री) 1 a woman with stooping limbs. 2 a woman in general. -नासिक a. flat-nosed. -नः a woman with curved eye-brows.

नतिः f. 1 Bending, stooping, bowing. 2 Curvature, crookedness. 3 Bending the body in salutation, a bow, courtesy. 4 Parallax in latitude (in astronomy).

नट् 1 P. (नटति, नटित) 1 To sound, resound, thunder (as a cloud); वान-ध्वजं नटति नभुरं चातकस्ते सगंधः Me. 9; नट्याकाशमगमयः सौतसुहामदिगजे R. 1. 78; Si. 5. 68; Bk. 2. 4. 2 To speak, shout, cry, roar, (often with words like शब्द, स्वन. नाद &c. as object); ननादं नलवनाद, शब्दं धोरारं नंदति Mb. 3 To vibrate. -Caus. (नाटयति-ते) 1 To fill with noise, make noisy or resonant. 2 To cause to make a sound. -WITH उद्गं to roar, cry (loudly), bellow (as a bull); Ku. 1. 56. -नि to sound, shout; R. 5. 75; M. 5. 10; Bk. 6. 117. -म (प्रणदति) to sound, resound, echo; कल्यादाः प्राणन् वोतः Mb.; शिवाः प्रणदति &c. -यति to resound, echo. (-Caus.) to fill with noise, make resonant; Sānti. 2. 16; Ra. 3. 14. -वि to sound, resound; Bg. 1. 12. (-Caus.) 1 to cause to cry or utter notes; अंबुदेः शिशि-गणो विनाद्यते Ghaṭ. 10.

नदी 1 A river, great river (such as the Indus); Si. 66 (where Malli. remarks: -प्राश्रुतोती नदीः प्रत्यश्रुतोती नदी नदीया विनेत्याहुः). 2 A stream, flowing stream, rivulet; Ki. 5. 27. 3 The ocean. -COMP. -राजः the ocean.

नद्युः 1 Noise, roaring. 2 The roaring of a bull.

नदी A river, any flowing stream; रविशतजला तपास्ये पुनरोपेन हि उप्यते नदी Ku. 4. 44. -COMP. -ईनः, -ईशः, -कांतः the ocean. -कुलविधः a kind of reed. -ज a. aquatic. (-जः) an epithet of Bhisma (जं) a lotus. -नरस्थानं a landing-place, ferry. -दोहः freight, river-toll, fare. -धरः an epithet of Siva. -वतिः 1 the ocean. 2 an epithet of Varuna. -धूरः a river which has overflowed its banks. -धवं river-salt. -मार्तुक a. watered by rivers, irrigated, supplied with the water of rivers, canals &c. (as a country &c.); N. 3. 38; cf. देवमार्तुक. -रवः the current of a river. -रवः the bend or arm of a river. स्नः (स्नः) 1 bathing in rivers. 2 knowing the dangerous spots in rivers, their depth, course &c.; ततः समसापववाहू तपानावि-

नस्तद्विचये नदीष्णात् R. 16. 75; (hence) 3 experienced, clever. -सर्जः the Arjuna tree.

नञ् p. p. 1 Tied, bound, fastened, bound round, put on. 2 Covered, inlaid, interwoven. 3 Joined, connected; see नह. -ञ् A tie, band, bond, knot.

ननद्री A leather-strap.

ननदृ, ननादृ A husband's sister; ननादृ पत्या च दैव्याः सदिष्टव्यस्योणेण U. 1. Comp. -ननादृपतिः (also ननादृपतिः) the husband of a husband's sister.

ननु ind. (Originally a combination of न and नु, now used as a separate word) A particle implying:—1 Inquiry or interrogation; ननु समावृत्त्यो नितमः M. 4. 2 Surely, certainly, indeed, is it not indeed (with an interrogative force); यदाभेवावेनी शिष्या-पदेशं मलिनयति तदाचार्यस्य दोषो ननु M. 1. 3 Of course, indeed, certainly (अवधारण); उपपन्नं ननु शिवं सत्संगेयं R. 1. 60; त्रिलोक-नाथेन सदा मसद्विषयस्य नियम्या ननु दिव्यः सुखं 3. 45. 4 It is used as a vocative particle meaning 'O', 'Oh'; ननु मानव Dk.; ननु मूर्खाः पतितमेव युगमिस्तस्मादे U. 4. 5 It is used in propitiatory expressions in the sense of 'pray', 'be pleased'; ननु मां प्राप्य प्रत्युरितं Ku. 4. 32. 6 It is sometimes used as a corrective word like the English 'why' or 'I say'; ननु पदे पखित्य मण Mk. 5; ननु भवानयतो मे वदते S. 2; ननु निचिनोतु मवान् V. 2. 7 In argumentative discussions ननु is frequently used to head an objection or advance a contrary proposition (generally followed by उच्यते); नन्वचेतनामिषे शुश्रिका-दिशरीराणि अचेतनानां च गोमयादीनां कार्याणीति उच्यते S. B.

नञ् 1 P. (नन्दति, नन्दित) To be glad, be pleased, delighted or satisfied, rejoice at (anything); नन्दतुस्त्वस्मद्वशेन तत्त्वयो R. 3. 23, 11; 2. 22; 4. 3; Bk. 15. 28. -Caus. (नन्दयति ते) To please, delight, gladden, make happy; अंतर्हिते क्षान्तिं तैव कुसुमद्वती मे दष्टि नन्दयति संस्मरणीयज्ञोमा S. 4. 2; Bk. 2. 16; R. 9. 52. -With अभि 1 to rejoice at, be glad or satisfied; आत्मविडम्बनाम-मिन्दति K. 108; नामिन्दति न द्वेष्टि Bg. 2. 57. 2 to congratulate, hail with joy, welcome, greet; तापसीमिरामिन्दमाना तिष्ठति S. 4; तमभ्यनन्दयाम प्रबोधितः R. 3. 68; 2. 74; 7. 69; 11. 30; 16. 64. 3 To praise, applaud, commend, approve of; नाम यस्यामिन्दति द्विषोति ह पुमां पुमां Ki. 11. 73; S. 3. 24; R. 12. 35; न ते वबोऽमिन्दामि S. 2. 4 to wish or desire for, like, care for (usually with न) नामिन्दति केलिकलाः Māl. 3; नामिन्देत मरणं नामिन्देत जीवितं Ma. 6. 45; H. 4. 4. -आ to be glad, be pleased or delighted; आनन्दितारसो हृवा Bk. 22. 14. (-Caus.) to gladden,

delight, please; U. 3. 14; Y. 1. 356. -प्रति 1 to bless; R. 1. 57, Ma. 7. 146; Ku. 7. 87. 2 to welcome, congratulate, hail with joy, receive gladly; प्रतिपद्यते वृजं Mb. Ms. 2. 54.

नन्दः 1 Happiness, pleasure, joy. 2 A kind of lute (11 inches long). 3 A frog. 4 N. of Vishnu. 5 N. of a cowherd, husband of Yaśodā and foster-father of Krishna (to whose care the child was committed when Kamsa wanted to destroy it). 6 N. of the founder of the Nanda dynasty; or of nine brother kings of Pāṭaliputra killed by the machinations of Chāṇakya, the minister of Chandragupta; समुत्पत्ता नन्दा नव हृदयेणा इव ध्रुवः Mu. 1. 18; अग्रहीते राक्षसे किमुत्पत्तं नन्दशस्य Mu. 1. 3. 27, 28. -Comp. -आत्मजः, -नन्दनः an epithet of Krishna. -प्राज्ञः an epithet of Varuṇa.

नन्दक a. 1 Rejoicing, making happy, gladdening. 2 Delighting or rejoicing in. 3 Gladdening a family. -कः 1 A frog. 2 N. of the sword of Krishna. 3 A sword in general. 4 Happiness.

नन्दकिम् N. an epithet of Vishnu. नन्द्युः Happiness, pleasure, delight.

नन्दन a. Delighting, pleasing, gladdening. -नः 1 A son; Y. 1. 274; R. 3. 41. 2 A frog. 3 An epithet of Vishnu. 4 N. of Siva. -नं N. of the garden of Indra, the elysium; अभिजा-स्तेदपातालां क्रियते नन्दनदमाः Ku. 2. 41; R. 8. 95. 2 Rejoicing, being glad. 3 Joy. -Comp. -ज yellow sandal-wood. (हरिचन्दन).

नन्दतः, नन्दयंतः A son.

नन्दा 1 Delight, joy, happiness. 2 Affluence, wealth, prosperity. A 3 A small earthen water-jar. 4 A husband's sister. 5 The first, sixth and eleventh days of a lunar fortnight (considered as auspicious *tithis*).

नन्दि m. f. Joy, pleasure, delight; कोऽल्पानन्दिवचनः, -दिः m. 1 An epithet of Vishnu. 2 of Siva. 3 N. of an attendant of Siva. 4 Gambling, gaming (also in this sense). -Comp. इक्ष्वा, ईश्वरः 1 an epithet of Siva. 2 N. of one of the chief attendants of Siva. -ग्रामः N. or a village where Bharata lived during Rāma's banishment; R. 12. 18. -चोचः N. of the chariot of Arjuna. -वर्चनः 1 an epithet of Siva. 2 the end of a lunar fortnight, i. e. the day of new or full moon.

नन्दिकः 1 Joy, pleasure. 2 A small water-jar. 3 An attendant of Siva. -Comp. -ईश्वरः ईश्वरः 1 N. of one of Siva's chief attendants. 2 N. of Siva.

नन्दित्व a. 1 Happy, pleased, glad, delighted. 2 Making happy, gladden-

ing. -m. 1 A son. 2 The speaker of a prelude or benediction in a drama. 3 N. of the door-keeper of Siva, his chief attendant, or of the bull which he rides; लतागृहद्वारगतोऽनन्दं Ku. 3. 41; Māl. 1. 1. -नी 1 A daughter; U. 1. 9. 2 A husband's sister. 3 A fabulous cow, daughter of *Surabhi*, yielding all desires (कामयेतु) and in the possession of the sage *Vasiṣṭha*; अनन्दा नन्दिनी नाम वेतुतावहते वनात् R. 1. 82, 2. 69. 4 An epithet of the Ganges. 5 The holy basil.

नपत् m. A grandson (usually restricted to the Vedas); as in तद्वनवात्.

नपुंस m. नपुंसः Not a man, a eunuch. नपुंसकः, -क 1 A hermaphrodite (neither man nor woman). 2 An impotent man, a eunuch. 3 A coward.

-क 1 A word in the neuter gender. 2 The neuter gender.

नपुत् m. A grandson (as son's or daughter's son).

नभः The month *Srāvaṇa*. -ञ The sky, atmosphere.

नभस् n. 1 The sky, atmosphere; R. 5. 29; Bg. 1. 19; Rs. 1. 11. 2 A cloud. 3 Fog, vapour. 4 Water. 5 Period of life, age. -m. 1 The rains or rainy season. 2 The nose, smell. 3 N. of *Srāvaṇa* (corresponding to July-August, said to be n. also in this sense); प्रयासचे नमसि दयिताजीवितालं-नार्थी Me. 4; R. 12. 29; 17. 41; 18. 5. 4 The fibres in the root of the lotus. 5 A spitting pot. -Comp. -अंबुपः the *Chātaka* bird. -कांतिम् m. a lion. -गजः a cloud. -चक्षुस् m. the sun. -चमसः 1 the moon. 2 magic.

-चर a. moving in the sky; Ku. 5. 23. (-रः) 1 a god or demi god; R. 18. 6. 2 a bird. -दुहः a cloud. -दृष्टि a. 1 blind. 2 looking towards the sky. -क्षीपः, -धूमः a cloud. -नदी the celestial Ganges. -प्राणः wind. -मसिः the sun. -मंडलं the firmament, the atmosphere; नन्दे नमोऽमंडलमंडुतासिः S. D. 10. क्षीपः the moon. -रजस् m. darkness. -रेणुः f. fog, mist. -लघः smoke. -लिङ्ग a. licking the sky, lofty, very high; cf. अत्रालिङ्ग. -सद् m. a god; Si. 1. 11. -सरित् f. 1 the milky way. 2 the celestial Ganges. -स्थली the sky. -स्पृज् a. reaching the sky, lofty.

नभसः 1 The sky 2 The rainy season. 3 The ocean.

नभसंगनः A bird.

नभस्पः N. of the month *Bhādrapada* (corresponding to August-September); R. 9. 54, 12. 29, 17. 41.

नभस्वत् a. Vaporous, misty, cloudy.

-वा The wind, air; N. 1. 97; R. 4. 8; 10. 73; Si. 1. 10.

नभाकः 1 Darkness. 2 An epithet of *Rāhu*.

नमः *m.* A mark cloud.
 नमः 1 P., sometimes A (नमतिने; नमः; *Umas.* नमतिने or नमयतिने, but with a preposition नमयति only; *desid* नमयति) 1 To bow to, make obeisance to, salute (as a mark of respect) (with acc. or dat.); इयं नमति वः नमः नितो (नमयति) Ku. 6. 89; Bg. 11. 17; Bk. 9. 51, 10. 31; 12. 39; Si. 4. 57. To submit or subject oneself, bow down; अशक्तः संधिमात्रं नमः Kām. 8. 55. 3 To bend, sink, go down; अमसीदुर्धरेणाम् Bk. 15. 25; नमः संधिमात्रः K. 55. उन्नमति नमति धर्मि...मेवाः Mk. 5. 26. 4 To stop, be inclined. 5 To be bent or curved. 6 To Sound. -WITH अम्युद् to rise, go up. -अव 1 to bend or bow down, stoop; Si. 9. 74. 2 to bend oneself, hang down; त्वय्यादात् जन्ममनने Me. 46. -उद् 1 (a) to rise, appear, spring up; उन्नम्योन्नम्य शीघ्रं दृष्टिं प्राप्य नमोऽयः Pt. 2. 91. (b) to hang over, impend. उन्नम्यकालमुद्दिनं Mk. 5. 2 to rise, ascend, go up (fig-also); उन्नमति नमति वर्णति गर्जति मेघः Mk. 5. 26; नम्यन्तर्जन्तः Bh. 2. 69; 3. 24; Si. 9. 79. 3 to raise, elevate; Ki. 16. 35. (-Cause.) to raise, erect. -उप 1 to come to, arrive, approach. 2 to befall, fall to the lot of, occur, happen, with gen. or by itself; कस्याप्यंतं सुखमुपनतं दुःखमेकानता वा Me. 109; नमःभोगः कथमुपनमेत् स्वमजोऽपि Me. 91; यद्येवमुपनतं दुःखालुप्तं तद्वत्तत्परं V. 3. 21; Bh. 2. 121; Mo. 10; R. 10 39. 3 to present, give, offer; परलोकोपनतं जलाजलिं R. 8. 68. -परि 1 to stoop, bend down (as an elephant to strike with his tusks); वपुःश्रीडापरिगतमज्जमुण्डिं दृष्ट्वा Me. 2; विष्णुं नागः पर्यणसीत् स्व पदं Si. 18. 27. 2 to bend or bow down, be inclined; लज्जापरिणतिः (वधनक्रमलेः) Bk. 1. 4. 3 to be changed or transformed into, assume the form of (with instr.) लताभावेन परिणतमस्या रूपं V. 4; 4. 28; श्रीं जले वा स्वयमेव दधिहिमभावेन परिणमते S. B.; Me. 45. 4 to be developed or matured, be ripe; परिणतप्रज्ञस्य वार्धो U. 7. 20; Me. 18; Ki. 5. 37; M. 3. 8; Rā. 1. 26. 5 to be advanced (in age), grow old, be aged, decay; परिणतसंज्ञादिकाहं ह्यपहं Me. 110; so जरा-परिणत &c. 6 to set, decline in the west (as the sun); अग्नेन समवेन परिणतो दिवसः K. 47. 7 to be digested; वसं परिणमेव वत् Mb. -न (नमयति) to bow down, salute, make a low obeisance to (with acc. or dat.); न वनमति देवताभ्यः K. 108; तां वननाम K. 219; Bg. 11. 44; R. 2. 21. (साहाय्यं वनम् to fall down on the eight limbs; see साहाय्यं; वृद्धवत् वनम् to bow by throwing oneself down on the ground quite prostrate and flat like a stick placed horizontally, touching the ground at all points; cf. वृद्धवत्).

-वि 1 to bend oneself, stoop, be bent; विनमति वत् स्व तलः प्रचरे Ki. 6. 34; Bh. 1. 67 Bk. 7 52; see दिनः. -विपरि 1 to be changed into. 2 to undergo a change for the worse. -सं 1 to bend, stoop, incline; सनम्यो Ku. 1. 34; Bk. 2. 31; पर्यहं मनसा V. 4. 26. 2 to submit or subject oneself to; सनमतामतीनां K. 18 34.

नमस *a.* Bent, bowed, crooked, curved. -नः 1 An actor, 2 Smoke. 3 Master, lord. 4 A cloud.

नमनं 1 Bowing down, bending, stooping. 2 Sinking. 3 A bow, salutation, obeisance.

नमस् *ind.* A bow, salutation, obeisance, adoration (this word is, by itself, invariably used with dat.; तस्मै वदान्यगुरवे तस्मै नमोऽस्तु Bv. 1. 94; नमः स्त्रियनये तुभ्ये Ku. 2. 4; but with कृ, generally with acc.; मुनिवचं नमस्कृत्य Sk. but sometimes with dat. also; नमस्कृत्यो नृसिंहाय *ibid.* The word has the sense of a noun, but is treated as an indeclinable). -Comp -कारः, -कृतिः *f.* -करणे bowing, respectful or reverential salutation, respectful obeisance (made by uttering the word नमस्). -कृत *a.* 1 bowed down to, saluted. 2 revered, adored, worshipped. -गुरुः a spiritual teacher. -वाकं *ind.* uttering the word नमस् *i. e.* making a low obeisance; इदं कविभ्यः पूर्वस्यां नमोवाच प्रश स्महे U. 1. 1

नमस *a.* Favourable, kindly disposed.

नमस्सित, नमस्सित *a.* Revered, respected, saluted.

नमस्यसि Den. P. To bow down to, pay homage to, worship; Bh. 2. 94.

नमस्क *a.* 1 Entitled to obeisance, revered, respectable, adorable. 2 Respectful, humble. -नमः Worship, adoration, reverence, obeisance.

नमुचिः 1 N. of a demon slain by Indra; वनमुचे नमुचेरस्ये सि. R. 9. 22. [When Indra conquered the Asuras, there was only one called Namuchi who strongly resisted and at last captured him. He offered to let Indra go provided he promised 'not to kill by day or by night, with wet or dry'. Indra promised to do so and was released, but he cut off Namuchi's head at twilight and with foam of water (which is neither wet nor dry). According to another version Namuchi was a friend of Indra, and once drank up his strength and made him quite imbecile. The Arvins (and Sarasvatī also, as the story goes) then supplied Indra with a *Vajra* with which he cut off the demon's head], 2 N. of the god of love.

नमेकः N. of a tree (रुद्राक्ष or हरप्रमाण); नमो नमेकस्यवापतेताः Ku. 1. 55; 3. 43; R. 4. 74.

-नमः 1 Bowing, bowing down, bent, inclined, hanging down; भवति नमःसदरः कलागमेः S. 6. 12; लोकनाम सनायां Me. 82; Pt. 1. 106; Rām. 1. 19. 2 Bowing down, making a low obeisance; अम्युद् नमः नमिषातशिष्या R. 3. 25; इत्युत्तरं नमिष्या स नमः Ku. 7. 28. 3 Lowly, enbassive, humble, reverential as in सन्निधौ Me. 55. 4 Crooked, curved. 5 Worshipping. 6 Devoted or attached to.

नमः 1 A. (नम्ये) 1 To go. 2 To protect.

नमः 1 Guiding, leading, managing. 2 Behaviour, course of conduct, conduct, way of life; as in दुर्नमः. 3 Prudence, foresight. 4 Policy, political wisdom, statesmanship, civil administration, state policy; नमःचरं व्यवहारदृष्टतां Mk. 1. 7; नमःचरणपवित्राणि सृष्टेः सद्यकारकला श्रियमर्थिनः R. 9 27. 5 Morality, justice, rectitude, equity; चलति नमःच जिगिषतां हि चेतः Ki. 10. 29. 2.3; 6.38, 16. 42. 6 A plan, design, scheme, Mu. 6. 11, 7. 9. 7 A maxim, principle. 8 Course, method, manner. 9 A system, doctrine, opinion. 10 A philosophical system; वैशेषिके नमे Bhāṣā P. 105. -Comp. -कोविद्, -ज्ञ *a.* skilled in policy, prudent. -चक्षुस् *a.* having political foresight, wise, prudent; R. 1. 55. -नेतृ *m.* a master in politics. -विद् *m.*, -विशारदः a politician, statesman. -शास्त्रं 1 the science of politics. 2 any work on politics or political economy. 3 a work on morality. -शालिन् *a.* just, righteous; Ki. 5. 24.

नयनं 1 Leading, guiding, conducting, managing. 2 Taking, bringing to or near, drawing. 3 Ruling, governing. 4 Obtaining. 5 The eye. -Comp. -अभिराम *a.* gladdening the sight, lovely to behold. (-नः) the moon. -उत्सवः 1 a lamp. 2 delight of the eyes. 3 any lovely object. -उपातः the corner of the eye; Ku. 4. 23. -नोक्षर *a.* visible, within the range of sight. -उदः an eyelid. -दृष्टः the range of sight. -दृष्टं the cavity of the eye. -दिव्यः 1 any visible object. 2 the horizon. -सलिलं tears; Me. 39.

नरः 1 A man, male, person; संयोजयति विविधं नौपमाणि नरं सति । सङ्ग्रामिणं नृपं नृपं मायमतः परं H. Pr. 5; Ms. 1. 96; 2. 213. 2 A man or piece at chess. 3 The pin of a sun-dial. 4 The Supreme spirit, the original or eternal man. 5 Man's length (-पुरुष q. v.). 6 N. of a primitive sage. 7 N. of Arjuna; see कृतानाम below. -Comp. -अविषः, -अविषतिः, -ईशः, -ईश्वरः, -देवः, -पतिः, -पालः a king; Bg. 10. 27; R. 7. 13; R. 2. 25, 3. 42; 7. 62; Me. 37; Y. 1. 310. -अंतकः death. -अवधः an epithet of Viṣṇu. -अंशः a demon, goblin.

-इन्द्रः 1 a king; R. 2. 18, 3. 33, 6. 80; Ma. 9. 253. 2 a physician, dealer in antidotes, curer of poisons; तेषु कश्चि-
नरेन्द्रमिमांसी तां निर्वर्ण्य Dk. 51; सुनिद्रा
नरेन्द्र कर्णोद्वा इव शत्रवः Si. 2. 88 (where
the word is used in both senses).
-उत्तमः an epithet of Vishnu. -ऋषभः
'the chief of men', a prince, king.
-कपालः a man's skull. -कीलकः the
murderer of a spiritual preceptor.
-केशरिन् m. Vishnu in his fourth
incarnation; cf. सुसिंह below. -ह्रिन् m.
a demon, goblin; Bk. 15. 94. -नारायणः
N. of Krishna (—जौ dual) original-
ly regarded as identical, but in
mythology and epic poetry, con-
sidered as distinct beings, Arjuna
being identified with Nara and
Krishna with Nārāyana. [In some
places they are called देवी, पूर्वदेवी or ऋषी
or ऋषिसन्दी. They are said to have
been practising very austere penance on
the Himalaya, which excited the fear of
Indra, and he sent down several dams-
els to disturb their austerities. But
Nārāyana put all of them to shame by
creating a nymph called Urvashi from a
flower placed on his thigh who excelled
them in beauty; cf. स्थाने सल्लु नारायणस्य
दिलोभयत्सदृशसुखवामिना दद्याद्वादिताः सर्वा
अपसरस इति V. 1.]. -पशुः 'a beast-like
man; a beast in human form. -पुंगवः
'best of men,' an excellent man—सालि-
का, सालिनी, सालिनी 'man like woman
with a beard', masculine woman or
an amazon. -मेघः a human sacrifice.
-यन्त्रं sun-dial. -यानं, -रथः, -वाहनं
a vehicle drawn by men. -लोकः 1 'the
world of men', the earth, terrestrial
world. 2 mankind. -बाहुवः an epi-
thet of Kubera; R. 9. 11. -वीरः a
brave man, hero. -व्याघ्रः, -साईलः
an eminent man. -शृंगं 'man's horn',
an impossibility, chimera, nonentity
—संसर्गः human society. -सिंहः, -हरिः
'man-lion', Vishnu in his fourth
incarnation; cf. तव करकमलवरे नलमज्जु-
तशृंगं दलितहरिण्यकशिपुतशृंगं । केशव धृतनर-
हरिरूप जय जगदीश हरे ॥ Git. 1. -रक्षः a
multitude or body of men.

नरकः, -कं Hell, infernal regions;
(corresponding to the realm of
Pluto; there are said to be 21 dif-
ferent parts of these regions where
different kinds of tortures are in-
flicted upon sinners). -कः N. of
a demon, king of Prāgyotisha.
[According to one account he carried
off Aditi's ear-rings and Krishna at the
request of the gods killed him in a single
combat and recovered the jewels. Accord-
ing to another account, Naraka assumed
the form of an elephant and carried off
the daughter of Visvakarman and out-
raged her. He also seized the daughters
of Gandharvas, gods, men and the

nymphs themselves, and collected more
than 16000 damsels in his harem. These
it is related, were transferred by
Krishna to his own harem after he had
slain Naraka. The demon was born of
earth and hence called Bhauma.]
-COMP. -अंतकः, -अरिः -जित् m. epi-
thets of Krishna. -आत्मः 1 the soul
after death. 2 a ghost, spirit. -कुंडं
a pit in hell where the wicked are
tormented (86 such places are enu-
merated). -स्था the Vaitarini river.

नरंगं, नरंगः The penis.

नरंघः Worldly life or existence.

नरी A woman; Bv. 3. 16.

नर्कुटकं Nose.

नर्तः Dancing, a dance.

नर्तकः 1 A dancer; sometimes a
dancing preceptor. 2 An actor,
mime, mummer. 3 A bard, herald.
4 An elephant. 5 A king. 6 A pea-
cock. की 1 A female dancer, sing-
ing girl, an actress; रंगस्य दक्षयित्वा निव-
र्तते नर्तकी यथा नृत्यात् Sān. K. 59; Ki. 10.
41; R. 19. 14, 19. 2 A female ele-
phant. 3 A peahen.

नर्तनः A dancer. -नं Gesticulation,
dancing, dance. -COMP. -गृहं, -शाला
a dancing hall. विद्यः an epithet of
Siva.

नर्तित a. Danced, made to dance.

नर्द 1 P. (नर्दति, नर्दति) 1 To bellow,
roar, sound in general; अनर्दितुः कवि-
शायः Bk. 15. 35, 14. 40, 15. 28, 17.
40. 2 To go, move.

नर्द a. Bellowing, roaring.

नर्दनं 1 Bellowing, roaring. 2 Ce-
lebrating, praising aloud.

नर्दितः A kind of die or a throw at
dice; नर्दितदक्षितमार्गः कटेन विविपातिनो यामि
Mk. 2. 8. -नं Sound, roar, bellowing.

नर्मेठः 1 A pot-herd. 2 The sun.

नर्मठः 1 A jester. 2 A lecher, rake,
libertine. 3 Sport, pastime, amuse-
ment. 4 Copulation, coition. 5 The
chin. 6 The nipple.

नर्मन् n. 1 Sport, amusement, diver-
sion, merriment, pleasure, amorous
pastime or sport; जितकमले विमले परिकर्मय
नर्मजनकमलकं सुरे Git. 12 (कीदृकजनक);
R. 19. 28. 2 Jest, joke, humour, wit;
नर्मजायामिः कथाभिः K. 70 jocular, humor-
ous. -COMP. -कीलः a husband. -वर्ण a.
humorous, full of humour, witty.
(-नैः) a secret lover. -द्व a. delight-
ing, making happy. (-व्) a jester
(—नर्मसचिव q. v.) -द्वा N. of a river
which rises in the Vindhya mountain,
and falls into the gulf of Cambay.
-सुति a. bright with joy, cheerful,
merry. (-तिः f.) enjoyment of a joke.
-सचिवः, सचिव m. 'a pleasure-com-
panion', an associate of the amuse-
ments of a prince or a man of rank;
इदं तैर्नर्मयं यदुत नृपतेर्नर्मसचिवः सुतादानाभिर्नर्मयतु

Māl. 2. 7; तां याचते नरपतेर्नर्मसुखं नृप-
सुखेन 1. 11; Si. 1. 59.

नर्मरा 1 A valley, cavity. 2 A
bellows. 3 An old woman past
menstruation. 4 The plant *Sarala*.

नलः 1 A kind of reed. 2 N. of a
celebrated king of the Nishadhas
and hero of the poem called 'Naisha-
dhacharita.' [Nala was a very noble-
minded and virtuous King. He was
chosen by Damayanti in spite of the op-
position of gods, and they lived happily
for some years. But Kali—who was
disappointed in securing her hand—
resolved to persecute Nala, and entered
into his person. Thus affected he played
at dice with his brother, and having lost
every thing, he, with his wife, was banish-
ed from the kingdom. One day, while
wandering through the wilderness, he
abandoned his wife almost naked, and
went away. Subsequently he was
deformed by the serpent Karkotaka, and
so deformed he entered the service of
king Rituparna of Ayodhya as a horse-
groom under the name of Bahuka. Sub-
sequently with the assistance of the king
he regained his beloved, and they led
happy life; see ऋतुपर्ण and दमयंती also].
3 N. of a monkey-chief, son of
Visvakarman, who, it is said, built
the bridge of stones called Nalasetu
or 'Adam's bridge' over which
Rāma passed to Lanka with his army.
—लं A lotus. -COMP. -कीलः the knee.
-कुल (वः) रः N. of a son of Kubera.
—रुं a fragrant root (उक्षीर); Ki. 12.
50; N. 4. 116. -पट्टिका a sort of mat
made of reeds. -मीनः, a shrimp or
prawn.

नलकं 1 Any long bone of the body;
Mv. 1. 35. 2 The radius of the arm.

नलकिनी 1 The knee-pan. 2 The
leg.

नलिनः The (Indian) crane. —नं 1
A lotus flower, waterlily. 2 Water. 3
The indigo plant. (नलिनेजयः) an
epithet of Vishnu.

नलिनी 1 A lotus-plant; न पर्वतसि
नलिनी प्ररोहति Mk. 4. 17; नलिनीद्वलगतजल-
मयितरलं Moha M. 5; Ku. 4. 6. 2 An
assemblage of lotuses. 3 A pond or
place abounding in lotuses. -COMP.
—संघः, -संघः a group or assemblage of
lotuses. -रुद्व. an epithet of Brahmā.
(—रुद्व) a lotus-stalk, the fibres of a
lotus.

नलः A measure of distance equal
to 400 hastas or cubits.

नव a. 1 New, fresh, young, recent;
विचयोऽनिरुपस्थानवः R. 19. 46; कुशः फलेन
हि पुनर्वसता विचरे Ku. 5. 86; U. 1. 19;
R. 1. 83, 2. 47, 3. 53, 4. 3, 11; Si. 1.
4, 3. 31; Ki. 9. 43. 2 Modern. —वा A
crow. —नं ind. Recently, newly, lately,
not long ago. -COMP. —अन्नं new rice

or grain. -अनृ *n.* fresh water. -अहः the first day of a fortnight. -इतर *a.* old; R. 8. 22. -उद्धृतं fresh butter. -उद्गा, -पाणिग्रहणा *a* newly married woman, a bride; H. 1. 212; Bh. 1. 4; R. 8. 7. -कारिका, -कालिका, -कालिका 1 a woman newly married. 2 a woman in whom menstruation has recently commenced. -छात्रः *a* fresh student, novice, tyro. -नी *f.*, -नीलं fresh butter; अक्षो नवनीतकलहृदय आर्ययुवः M. 3. -नीतकं 1 clarified butter. 2 fresh butter. -पाठकः new teacher. -मल्लिका, -मालिका a kind of jasmine. -यज्ञः an offering of the first fruits of the harvest. -यौवनं fresh youth, bloom or prime of youth. -यक्ष *f.* a girl who has recently menstruated. -यधु, -वरिका a newly married girl. -यधुभं a kind of sandal. -यज्ञं now cloth. -यज्ञिशुभ्र *m.* an epithet of Siva; Me. 43. -युति *f.* -युतिका 1 a milch-cow. 2 a woman recently delivered.

नवकं The aggregate of nine.

नवत *a.* (सी *f.*) Ninetieth. -तः 1 Aa elephant's painted housings. 2 A woollen cloth, blanket. 3 A cover, wrapper (in general).

नवति *f.* Ninety; नवनवतिशतद्वयको-दीश्वरसं Mu. 3. 27; R. 3. 69.

नवतिका 1 Ninety. 2 A paint-brush (said to contain 90 hairs).

नवत् *num a.* (always pl) Nine; नवति नवतिष्ठति R. 3. 69; see comp. below. (At the beginning of comp. यन् drops its final र्). COMP. -अष्टीति *f.* eighty-nine. -अचिन्त *m.*, -दीधिति *f.* the planet Mars. -कृतस् *ind.* nine times. -ग्रहाः (*m. pl.*) the nine planets; see under ग्रह. -चत्वारिंश *a.* forty-ninth. -चत्वारिंशत् *f.* forty-nine. -छिद्रं द्वारे the body (having nine apertures; see छ). -त्रिंशत् *a.* thirty-ninth. -त्रिंशत् *f.* thirty-nine. -दश *a.* nineteenth. -दशत् *pl.* nineteen. -नवति *f.* ninety-nine. -नवति *m. pl.* the nine treasures of Kubera; *i. e.* महापद्मश्च पद्मश्च शंखो मकरः कच्छपौ। सुकुन्दकुन्दनीलाश्च सर्वश्च विधयो तव ॥ -पञ्चाश *a.* fifty-ninth. -पञ्चाशत् *f.* fifty-nine. -रत्नं 1 the nine precious jewels; *i. e.* मुक्ताभाषिष्कपौर्णमेवात् वज्रविद्रुमौ। पद्मरागं मरकतं नीलं वैति यथाकथं ॥ 2 'the nine grons' or poets at the court of king Vikramāditya: -वर्षतरिस्त्रयणकारमरसिंह-शकुनेतलभृष्टकर्मकालिदासाः। ख्यातो वराहमि-हिरो वृषतः समायो रत्नानि वै वरकविर्नव विक्रमस्य ॥ -नवताः (*m. pl.*) the nine sentiments in poetry, see under अष्टास and रत्न also. -रात्रं 1 a period of nine days. 2 the first nine days of the month of Āsvin held sacred to Durgā. -विंश *a.* twenty-ninth. -विंशति *f.* twenty-nine. -यधु *a.* ninefold, of nine kinds or sorts. -यतं 1 a spe

hundred and nine. 2 nine-hundred. -यष्टि *f.* sixty-nine. -सप्तति *f.* seventy-nine.

नवधा *ind.* In nine ways, ninefold.

नवम *a.* (सी *f.*) Ninth.—नी The ninth day of a lunar fortnight.

नवशः *ind.* By nines.

नवीन, नव्य 1 New, fresh, recent 2 Modern.

नष्ट 4 P. (नश्यति, नष्ट; Caus नाशयति; desid. निनश्यति, निनश्यति) 1 To be lost, disappear, vanish, become invisible; प्रवाणि तस्य नश्यति H. 1; तथा सीमा न नश्यति Ms 8. 247; Y. 2. 58; क्षणनष्टद्वयतिमिं Mk. 5. 4. 2 To be destroyed, to perish, die, be ruined; जिवनाशं नवाश च Bk. 14. 31; Ms 8. 166, 7. 40; Mu. 6. 8. 3 To run away, fly away, escape; नश्यति बुद्ध्या दर्शकप्रीतिः Bk. 10. 12; वंशुश्चिन्ना निशाचराः 14. 112, Ratn. 2. 3. 4 To be frustrated, become unsuccessful. —Caus. 1 To cause to disappear. 2 To destroy, remove, efface, drive away, cause to fly away. —WITH प्र (प्रणश्यति) or वि to perish, die; Bk. 3 14; Bg. 8. 20.

नष्ट *f.*, नशः, नशानं Destruction, perishing, loss, disappearing.

नष्टर *a.* (सी *f.*) 1 Perishable, transitory, evanescent, transient, frail; निखिलं जगदेव नष्टरं R. G. 2 Descriptive, miscellaneous.

नष्ट *p. p.* 1 Lost, disappeared, vanished, invisible. 2 Dead, perished, destroyed. 3 Spoiled, wasted. 4 Fleed or run away. 5 Deprived of, free from (in comp.). —COMP. —अर्थ *a.* reduced to poverty (having lost one's wealth). —आतंकं *ind.* without anxiety or fear; नष्टातंकं हरिश्चिन्तायौ मन्ददं चरति S. 1. 13 v. 1. —आत्मन् *a.* deprived of sense. —आसिद्धं booty, plunder. —आशंक *a.* fearless, secure, free from fear. —इन्दुकला the day of full moon. —इन्द्रिय *a.* deprived of senses. —चेतन, —चेष्ट, —संज्ञ *a.* one who has lost his senses, unconscious, insensible, fainted. —चेष्टरा universal destruction.

नस् *f.* The nose (a word optionally substituted for नासिका after acc. dual). —COMP. —छुद्र *a.* small-nosed.

नस्तस् *ind.* From the nose; Y. 3. 127.

नसा The nose.

नस्तः The nose. —स्तं A sternutatory, snuff. —स्ता A hole bored in the septum of the nose. —COMP. —ऊतः an ox led by a string through the nose.

नस्तित *a* Nozzled (with a string through the nose).

नस्त *a.* Nasal. —स्तं 1 The hairs in the nose. 2 A sternutatory. —स्ता 1

The nose. 2 The string through the nose of an animal; Si. 12. 10.

नष्ट 4 U. (नष्टमि-ने, नष्ट; desid. निनश्यति-ने) 1 To tie, bind, bind on or round or together, gird round; झेले-यन्नुवा विनातलानि Ku. 1. 56; R. 4. 57; 16. 41. 2 To put on (oneself), to dress, arm oneself (Atm.). —Caus. To cause to put on. —WITH अप to untie. —अपि (अपि being often changed to पि) 1 to fasten, gird round, bind; अतिपिण्डेन वल्कलेन S. 1; मंदारमाला हरिणा विनद्धा S. 7. 2. 2 to put on, wear; Bk. 3. 47. 3 to cover, envelop; कुसुमविन विनद्धं पांडुपत्रोदरेण S. 1. 19. —उद्धृ to tie or bind up, intertwine; R. 17. 23, 18. 50. —परि to surround, intertwine, encircle; स जगति परिणद्धः शक्तिभिः शक्तिनाथः Māl. 5. 1; R. 6. 64; M. 5. 10; Rs. 6. 25. —सं 1 to tie, bind, fasten. 2 to wear, put on, dress. 3 to put on (as armour), arm oneself, be accoutred; समनास्तीव्रतो सेन्यं Bk. 15. 111, 112; 14. 7; 17. 4. 4 to make oneself (for any action) (Atm. in this sense); उद्धाय संनद्धते Mbh. छेत्तु वज्र-मणीश्च शिरषिकुसुमप्रातेन सेनहते Bh. 2. 6; see सेनद्ध also.

नहि *ind.* Surely or certainly not, by no means, not at all; आशंसा नहि नः येने जीविन दृश्यते Bk. 19. 5.

नहुवः N. of a king of the lunar race, son of Āyus and grandson of Purūravas and father of Yayāti. [He was a very wise and powerful king and when Indra lay concealed under waters to expiate the sin of having killed the demon Vritra, a Brahmana, he was asked to occupy his seat. While there he thought of winning the love of Indrani and caused the seven sages to convey him in a palanquin to her house. On his way he asked them to be quick using the words 'sarpa', 'sarpa' (move on, move on), when one of the sages (Agastya?) cursed him to be a 'sarpa' (serpent). He fell down from the sky and remained in that wretched state till he was relieved from it by Yudhishtira].

नर No, not (न *q. v.*).

नाकः 1 Heaven; आनाकरयवर्त्मना R. 1. 5; 15. 96. 2 Vault of heaven, upper sky, firmament. —COMP. —नारः 1 a god. 2 a demi-god. —नायः, —नायकः an epithet of Indra. —नवितर an Āpsaras. —नत् *m.* a god; Bk. 1. 4.

नाकिन् *m.* A god; Si. 1. 45.

नाकुः 1 An ant-hill. 2 A mountain. नाक्षत्र *a.* (सी *f.*) Starry, sidereal. —जे A month computed by the moon's passage through the 27 lunar mansions, a month of 30 days of sixty, Ghaṭis each; नाक्षत्रेणा तु नाक्षत्र-महोत्सवं प्रकीर्तितं Sūrya. S.

नाक्षत्रिकः A month of 27 days (each day being the period of the

moon's passage through a lunar asterism).

नायः 1 A snake in general; particularly, the cobra. 2 A fabulous serpent-demon or semidivine being, having the face of a man and the tail of a serpent and said to inhabit the Pātāla; Bg 10. 29; R. 15. 83. 3 An elephant; Me. 11, 36; Si. 4. 63; V. 4. 63; V. 4. 25 4 A shark 5 A cruel or tyrannical person. 6 (At the end of comp.). Any pre-eminent or distinguished person; i. g. गुरुनाय. 7 A cloud. 8 A peg projecting from a wall to hang anything upon. 9 Piper betel. 10 One of the five vital airs of the body, that which is expelled by eructation. 11 The number 'seven' -सं 1 Tin. 2. Lead. -COMP. -अंगना 1 a female elephant. 2 the proboscis of an elephant. -अंजना a female elephant. -अधिः an epithet of Śeṣha. -अंतकः, -अरातिः, -अरिः 1 an epithet of Garuḍa. 2 a peacock. 3 a lion. -अज्ञानः 1 a peacock; Pt. 1. 159. 2 an epithet of Garuḍa. -आननः an epithet of Gaṇeśa. -आह्वः Hastināpura. -इन्द्रः 1 a lordly or superior elephant; Ku. 1. 36. 2 Airāvata, Indra's elephant. 3 an epithet of Śeṣha. -ईशः 1 an epithet of Śeṣha. 2 N. of the author of Paribhāṣhendusekhara and several other works. 3 N. of Patanjali. -उदरं 1 a breast-plate. 2 a peculiar disease of pregnancy (गर्भोपद्रवमेदः). -केसरः N. of a tree with fragrant flowers. -कर्म red lead. -कूटः an epithet of Śiva. -जं 1 red lead. 2 tin. -जिहिका red arsenic. -जीवनं tin. -दंतः, -दंतकः 1 ivory. 2 a peg or bracket projecting from a wall and used to hang things upon. -तंती 1 a kind of sun-flower. 2 a harlot. -नक्षत्रं, -नायकं the constellation called Āśleṣhā. (-कः) the lord of serpents. -नासा the proboscis of an elephant. -निर्गुहः a large pin or bracket projecting from a wall. -पंचमी N. of a festival on the fifth day in the bright half of Śrāvana. -पद्मः a mode of sexual enjoyment (तिथिपद्म). -पाशः 1 a sort of magical noose used in battle to entangle an enemy. 2 N. of the noose or weapon of Varuṇa. -पुष्पः 1 the Champaka tree. 2 the Punnāga tree. -पंचकः an elephant-catcher. -पंचुकः the holy fig-tree. -बल an epithet of Bhīma. -बृषणः an epithet or Śiva. -मंडलिकः 1 a snake-keeper. 2 a snake-catcher. -मल्लः an epithet of Airāvata. -मृष्टिः f. -मृष्टिका 1 a graduated pole or pot for showing the depth of water in a newly dug

pond. 2 a boring rod driven into the earth. -रक्तं, -रेयुः red lead. -रंजः the orange. -राजः an epithet of Śeṣha. -लता, -बल्लरी, -बल्ली piper betel. -लोकः the world of serpents, the race of serpents collectively, one of the regions below the earth called Pātāla. -वारिकः 1 a royal elephant. 2 an elephant-driver. 3 a peacock. 4 an epithet of Garuḍa. 5 the chief of a herd of elephants. 6 the chief person in an assembly. -संभवं, -संभूतं red lead. -साहयं Hastināpura.

नागर a. (री. f.) 1 Town-born, town-bred. 2 Relating to a town, civic. 3 Spoken in a town. 4 Polite, civil. 5 Clever, sharp. 6 Bad, vile, one who has contracted the vices of a town. -रः 1 A citizen (रीर); Me. 25, Śānti. 4. 19 2 A husband's brother. 3 A lecture. 4 An orange. 5 Fatigue, hardship, toil. 6 Denial of knowledge. -री 1 The character in which Sanskrit is generally written; cf. देवनागरी. 2 A clever, intriguing or shrewd woman; इत्यादीतिः स्मृतुं च कथं संवृत्तौ नागरीतिः Ud. D. 16. 3 The plant सुहृत्.

नागरकः, नागरिक a. 1 Town-bred, town-born. 2 Polite, courteous, courtly; नागरिकवृत्त्या संज्ञायाम् S. 5. 3 Clever, shrewd, cunning (विद्वय). -कः 1 A citizen. 2 A polite or courteous man, a gallant; one who shows exaggerated attention to his first mistress while he is courting some one else. 3 One who has contracted the vices of a town. 4 A thief. 5 An artist. 6 The chief of the police; V. 5; S. 6.

नागरीदः, नागरीदः 1 A libertine, rake. 2 A paramour. 3 A match-maker.

नागरकः Orange.

नागर्व Shrewdness, cleverness.

नाचिकेतः Fire.

नाटः 1 Dancing, acting. 2 N. of the Kārnāṭaka country.

नाटकं 1 A play, drama (in general). 2 The first of the 10 principal kinds of dramatic composition; for definition and other information see S. D. 277. -कः An actor, a dancer.

नाटकीय a. Pertaining to a drama, dramatic; प्रसंगः प्रसंग्य नाटकीयस्य वस्तुनः Si. 2. 8.

नाटारः The son of an actress.

नाटिका A short or light comedy, one of the Uparūpakaś, q. v.; e. g. the Ratnāvalī, Priyadarśikā or Viddhasālābhānjikā. The S. D. thus defines it:—नाटिका कलत्रव्या स्यात्स्त्रीप्रिया चतुरङ्गिका । प्रख्यातो धीरललितस्तत्र स्थायवको नृपः ।...स्वादीनपुरसंज्ञया संगीतव्याकृताश्च । नचाकुराम कथञ्च नाटिका नृपसंज्ञया । संभवति

नेत्रास्यां देव्यान्नासेन शक्तिः । देवी पुनर्भवेज्ज्येष्ठा प्रगल्भा नृपसंज्ञया । पदे पदे मानवती तद्वशः संगमो द्वयोः । वृत्तिः स्यात्कोशिकी स्वल्पविमर्षाः संभवः पुनः ॥ 539.

नाटितकं A mimic representation, a gesture, gesticulation; भीतिनाटितकन S. 5.

नाटियः, -रः The son of an actress or dancing girl.

नाट्यं 1 Dancing. 2 Dramatic representation, gesticulation, acting; नाट्यं च दक्षा वयं Ratn. 1. 6; नृपं नाट्ये भवति च चिरं नोर्वैद्यं गव्यंज्ञितं Vikr. 18. 29. 3 The science or art of dancing or acting, scenic art; नाट्यं भिन्नरूपैर्जनस्य बहु-वाच्यैकं समाराधनं M. 1. 4. -ट्यः An actor. -COMP. -आचार्यः a dancing preceptor. -उक्तिः f. dramatic phraseology. -धर्मेका, -धर्मी the rules of dramatic representation. -विद्यः an epithet of Śiva -शाला 1 a dancing-hall. 2 a theatre. -ज्ञानं 1 the dramatic science, dramaturgy. 2 a work on dramatic representation.

नाडिः, -डी. f. 1 The tubular stalk of any plant. 2 The hollow stalk of a lotus &c. 3 Any tubular organ of the body (such as an artery, vein); षडङ्गिकदशनाडीचक्रमव्यस्थिताया Māl. 5. 1, 2. 4. A pipe, flute. 5 A fistulous sore, fistula, sinus. 6 The pulse at the hand or foot. 7 A measure of time equal to twenty-four minutes. 8 A period of time = 1/2 Muhūrta. 9 A juggling trick. -COMP. -क्षरणः a bird. -क्षीरं a small reed. -जयः a crow. -परीक्षा feeling the pulse. -मंडलं the celestial equator. -यंत्रं any tubular instrument. -ग्रन्थः sinus, an ulcer, fistula.

नाडिका 1 Tubular organ &c.; see नाडि. 2 A Ghaṭikā or 24 minutes; नाडिकाविच्छेदपट्टः Māl. 7; K. 13, 70.

नाडि (डी) घम a. Causing a movement of the tubular organs (as fright &c.); नाडिघमेन चासेन K. 853. -मः A goldsmith.

नायकी A coin, anything stamped with an impression; एषा नायकमेविकां मकशिका Mk. 1. 23; Y. 2. 240.

नातिचर a Of no long duration, very long.

नातिदूर a. Not very far or distant.

नातिबाधः Avoiding abusive language.

नाय 1 P. (नायति, but sometimes A. also) 1 To ask, beg, solicit for anything (with dat. or two acc.); मोक्षाय नायते मुनिः Vop.; नायते किञ्च पतिं न भुवतः Ki. 13. 59; संतुष्टमिहाति तमिहदेवं नायति के नाम न लोकनाथ N. 3. 25. 2 To have power, be master, prevail. 3 To harass, trouble. 4 To bless, wish well to, give blessings to; (said to be Atm. only in this sense); नायित-

शने Mv. 1. 11; (Mammaṭa quotes the line शनं नाममुनायते कुचयुग्मं पशवन्तं मा कृथाः to show that नाथ here only means 'to ask or beg', and नाथते should therefore be नाथति); सर्पिषो नाथते Sk.

नाथः 1 A lord, master, protector, leader; नाथे कृतस्वयं प्रजानां R. 5. 13, 2. 73, 3. 46; त्रिलोकं, कैलासं &c. 2 A husband. 3 A rope passed through the nose of a draft ox. —COMP. -हरिः a beast (पशु).

नाथवत् a. 1 Possessed of a lord or protector; नाथवत्स्वया लोकास्त्वमनाथा विपत्स्यसे U. 1. 43. 2 Dependent, subject.

नादः 1 A loud roar, cry, shout, sounding, roaring; सिंहनादः, वनं &c. 2 A sound in general; Māl. 5. 20. 3 (In 'Yoga phil.') The nasal sound represented by a semi-circle (ॐ).

नादिवत् a. Sounding, resonant; अंबुद्वन्द्वनादी रयः R. 3. 59; 19. 5. 2 Bel-
lowing, roaring; खरं, सिंहं &c.

नादेय a. (मी. f.) River-born, aquatic, marine. -चं Bocksalt.

नामा ind. 1 In different places, in different ways, manifoldly, variously. 2 Distinctly, separately. 3 Without (-विना); (with acc. instr. or abl.); नामा नारी निष्कला लोकयात्रा Vop.; (विधं) न नामा संयुता रामात् वर्षणापोक्षजो वरः *ibid.* 4 (Used as an adjective at the beginning of comp.) Manifold, various, sundry, different, diverse; नामाकैः फलति कल्पलतेव धूमिः Bh. 2. 46; Bg. 1. 9; Ms. 9. 148. —COMP. -अन्वयः a. of different kinds, manifold (-अर्थः a. 1 having different aims or objects. 2 having different meanings, homonymous (as a word). -कार ind. having done variously. -रस a. of different or varying tastes; M. 1. 4. -रूप a. of different forms, diverse, multiform, various. -वर्ण a. of different colours. -विधः a. of various sorts, diverse, manifold. -विधं ind. in various ways.

नानाश्वः A husband's sister's son.

नांत a. Endless, infinite.

नांतरीयक a. Inseparable, invariably connected.

नांतं Praise, eulogy.

नादिकरः, नादिवत् m. The speaker of the नादी or benediction.

नांदी 1 Joy, satisfaction, delight. 2 Prosperity. 3 Praise of a deity at the commencement of a religious rite or observance. 4 Particularly, the benedictory verse or verses recited as a sort of prologue at the beginning of a drama, benediction; आशीर्वाचनमुच्यते तस्य यस्माद्युच्यते । देवद्विजमुपादानं तस्मान्नादिति संज्ञिते ॥ or देवद्विजमुपादीनामाशीर्वाचनमुच्यते । नदति देवता यस्यां तस्मान्नादीति कीर्तिता ॥ —COMP. -कदः see नादिवत्. -निनादः a shout of joy or rejoicing; Mv. 2. 4. -पदः the lid or cover of a well.

-सुख a. (the class of manes or deceased ancestors) to whom the नादीसुखयाद्रि is offered. (-खं). °आद्रिः a Śrāddha ceremony performed in memory of the manes, preliminary to any festive occasion such as marriage &c. (-खः) the cover or lid of a well. -वादिक् m. 1 the speaker of a prologue to a drama. 2 a drummer. -आद्रिः see नादीसुखं above.

नापितः A barber, shaver; Pt. 5. 1. —COMP. -शाला a barber's shop, a shaving house.

नापित्यं The trade of a barber.

नाभिः m., f. navel; शिवावतेश्वरनाभिभिः Dk. 2; &c.; विष्णुनाभिः Me. 83; R. 6. 52; Me. 28. 2 Any navel like cavity.

—m 1 The nave of a wheel; Pt. 1. 81. 2 The centre, focus, chief point. 3 Chief, leader, head; कृत्स्नस्य नाभिर्गुणं-डलेस्य R. 18. 20. 4 Near relationship, community (of race &c.); as in सनाभि q. v. 5 A paramount sovereign or lord; R. 9. 16. 6 A near relation. 7 A Kāhatrīya. 8 Home. -भिः f. Musk. (i. e. गुणभिः). N. B. नाभि at the end of Bah. comp. becomes नाम when the comp. is used as an epithet; as ऐकनाभः. —COMP. -आवर्तः the cavity of the navel. -जः, -जम्बन् m. घूः epithets of Brahmā. -वादी, -नालं 1 the umbilical cord. 2 rupture of the navel.

नाभिल a. Relating to or coming from a navel.

नाभिलं 1 The cavity of the navel. 2 Pain. 3 A ruptured navel.

नाभ्य a. Relating to, proceeding from, being in, the navel, umbilical. -भ्यः An epithet of Śiva.

नाम ind. A particle used in the following senses:—1 Named, called, by name; शिवालयो नाम नगधिराजः Ku. 1. 1; तद्विद्विं सुवृत्ता नाम Dk. 7. 2 Indeed, certainly, truly, forsooth, verily, to be sure; मया नाम जितं Ve. 2. 17; विनीत-वेधेन प्रवेष्टयानि तपोवनानि नाम S. 1; आश्वासितस्य मम नाम V. 5. 16; when I was just consoled. 3 Probably, perhaps; oft. with मा; अने पदसन्दर्भे मा नाम रक्षिणः Mk. 3. perhaps (but I hope not) that of guards; मा नाम अकारं कुर्वामि Mk. 4. 5 Possibility; तस्यैव नामाङ्गतिः Ku. 3. 19; स्वया नाम ह्यविनिर्माणः S. 5. 19 is it possible &c. (implying censure); frequently used with अपि in the sense of 'I which,' 'would that,' 'is it likely that &c.'; see under अपि. 5 A feigned or pretended action, pretence (अलीक); कार्यातिको नाम मत्स्य Dk. 130; so मीतो नामवपुः 104 as if afraid; परिश्रमं नाम विनीतं च ह्यं Ku. 5. 32. 6 (With imperatives) Granted, though, it may be, well, it may be; तज्जपतु नाम लोकवेद्याय K. 368; करोतु नाम

नरित्तो व्यवसायमिनस्ततः H. 2. 14 though he may exert himself; so Māl. 10. 7; S. 5. 8. 7 Wonder; अथो नाम पर्वतमरोहति G. M. 6 Anger or censure; ममापि नाम दशाननस्य परैः परिभवः G. M.; (the sentence may imply censure also); किं नाम विस्फुरं शलाघि U. 4; ममापि नाम सत्त्वैरभिभूयते गुहाः S. 6. नाम is often used with the interrogative pronoun and its derivatives कथं, कदा &c. in the sense of 'possibly,' 'indeed,' 'I should like to know'; अयि कथं नामैतत् U. 6; कौ नाम राज्ञो द्वियः Pt. 1. 146; को नाम पाकामिसुखस्य जेतुं द्राणि देवस्य पिशातुमिष्टे U. 7. 4.

नामन् a. 1 A name, appellation, personal name (opp. योज्) किं तु नामितस्याः Mu. 1. 1; नाम ग्रह् to address or call upon by name; नामगाहमरोदीरसा Bk. 5. 5; नाम कू or दू, नाम्ना or नामतः कू to give a name, call, name; चकार नामा रघुमास्यंजम्वं R. 3. 21, 5. 36; तौ कुशलौ चकार किल नामतः 15. 32; चन्द्रापीड इति नाम चक्रे K. 74; मातरं नामतः पृच्छेयं S. 7. 2 The mere name; संतमायसि संस्थितस्य पयसो नामापि न जायते Bh. 2. 67. 'not even the name, i. e. no trace or mark is seen' &c. 3 (In gram.) A noun, substantive (opp. आख्यात); तन्नाम येनाभिधायति सत्त्वं or सत्त्वप्रधानानि नामानि Nir. 4 A word, name, synonymous word; इति वृक्षनामानि. 5 Substance (opp. गुण). —COMP. -अंक a. marked with a name; R. 12. 103. -अनुज्ञासनं, -अभिधानं 1 declaring one's name. 2 a dictionary, lexicon. —अपराधः abusing (a respectable man) by name, calling names. -आचली a list of names (of a god). -करणं, -कर्मन् n. 1 giving a name, naming a child after birth. 2 a nominal affix. -ग्रहः addressing or mentioning by name, utterance of the name, calling to mind the name गुणानि नामग्रहणान्यपि महासुनीनां 43; Ms. 8. 271; R. 7. 41. -त्यागः abandonment of name स्वनामत्यागं करोमि Pt. 1. 'I shalk forego my name.' -धातुः a nominal verb, denominative base (as पार्श्याते, वृत्स्वति &c.). -धारकः, -धारिन् a. bearing only the name, in name only, nominal; Pt. 2. 84. -धेयं a name, appellation; वनज्योस्तेति कृतनाम-धेयः S. 1; किं नामधेया सा M. 4; B. 1. 45, 10. 67, 11. 8; Ms. 2. 30. -निर्देशः indication by name -नाम्न a. having only the name, nominal, in name; Pt. 1. 77; 2. 86. -नाला, -संघः a list of names, glossary (of nouns). -मुद्रा a seal-ring, signet-ring; उभे नाम मुद्राक्षराण्युपक्रमस्य परस्परमलोकयतः S. 1. लिंग gender of nouns. अनुज्ञासनं rules on the gender of nouns. -वजित a. 1 nameless. 2 stupid, foolish. -वाचक a. expressing a name. (-कं) a proper name. -शेषः a. having only the name left, remaining in name only, dead, deceased; U. 2. 6.

नामिः An epithet of Viṣṇu.

नामित *a.* Bent, bowed down &c.
 नाय्य *a.* Pliable, flexible, pliant.
 नायः 1 A leader, guide. 2 Guiding, directing. 3 Policy. 4 Means, expedient.

नायकः 1 A guide, leader, conductor. 2 A chief, master, head, lord. 3 A pre eminent or principal person, distinguished personage; सैन्यनायकः &c. 4 A general, commander. 5 (In Rhet.). The hero of a poetic composition (a play or drama); (according to S. D. there are four main kinds of नायकः—धीरोदात्त, धीरललित, धीरललित and धीरवृत्त, and these are again subdivided, the total number of kinds being 40; S. D. 64-75. The Rasamanjari mentions 3 classes पति, उपपति and वैशिकः 95-110). 6 The central gem of a necklace. 7 A paradigm or leading example; दृष्टौ कीदृश नायकः -COMP. -अधिपः a king, sovereign.

नायिका 1 A mistress. 2 A wife. 3 The heroine of a poetic composition. (According to S. D. a नायिका is of three kinds स्त्री or स्त्रीया, अन्या or परकीया, and साधारणकी. For further classification, see S. D. 97-112 and Rasamanjari 3-94; cf. अन्यस्त्री. also.)

नारः Water (said to be *f.* also; cf. Ms. 1. 10.) -रः A multitude or assemblage of men. -COMP. -जीवन् gold.

नारक *a.* (की *f.*) Hellish, relating to hell, infernal. -कः 1 The infernal regions, hell. 2 An inhabitant of hell.

नारकिक, नारकिन्, नारकीय *a.* Hellish. -म. An inhabitant of hell.

नारगः 1 The orange tree. 2 A lecher, libertine. 3 A living being. 4 A twin. -नं, नगं 1 The fruit of the orange trees; सयोजितमच्छन्निवृत्तप्रसवि नारगक. 2 A carrot.

नारदः *N.* of a celebrated *Devarshi* (deified saint or divine sage). [He is one of the ten mind-born sons of Brahmā, being supposed to have sprung from his thigh. He is represented as a messenger from the gods to men and *vice versa*, and as being very fond of promoting discords among gods and men; hence his epithet of *Kalipriya*. He is said to have been the inventor of the lute or *Vina*. He is also the author of a code of laws which goes by his name].

नारसिंह *a.* Pertaining to Narasimha. -हः An epithet of Vishnu.

नाराचः 1 An iron arrow; तत्र नाराचदुर्हि R. 4. 41. 2 An arrow in general; कनकनाराचपरंपरामिरि K. 57. 3 Water-elephant.

नाराचिका, नाराची *A* goldsmith's scales (assay balance).

नारायणः 1 An epithet of Vishnu; the word is thus derived in Ms. 1.

10; आपो नारा इति प्रोक्ता आपो वै नरसूयः। ता यदस्यायनं पूर्वं तेन नारायणः स्तूतः ॥ 2 *N.* of an ancient sage said to be a companion of *Nara* and to have produced *Urvashi* from his thigh; cf. कलद्रवा नरसूयस्य मुनेः हृत्प्रीतिः V. 1. 2; see नरनारायण under नर also. -जी 1 An epithet of Lakshmi the goddess of wealth. 2 An epithet of Durgā.

नारिकेरः, -लः The cocoa-nut; नारिकेलसमाकारा इत्येते हि बहुल्लवाः H. 1. 94. (The word is also written नारिकेलि ली, नारिकेर-ल, नारिकेलि-ली, नाडि (री) केर, नालि-केर, नालिकेलि-ली.)

नारी 1 A woman; अर्थतः पुरुषो नारी या नारी सार्थतः पुमान् Mk. 3. 27. -COMP. -हरणकः 1 a paramour. 2 a libertine -द्वयं a woman's vice; (they are:—पानं पुजनं संसर्गः पत्या च विरहोऽपदं। स्वप्नोऽप्यगृह-वासश्च नारीणां दुष्कृतानि वद Ms. 9. 13. -प्रसंगः lechery, libertinism. -रत्नं a jewel of a woman, an excellent woman.

नार्यगः The orange tree.

नाल *a.* Consisting of made of reeds. -लं 1 A hollow stalk, especially the stalk of the lotus; विकचकमलेः स्निग्धैर्दूर्यवलिः Ms. 76; R. 6. 13; Ku. 7. 89. (-म. also in this sense). 2 Any tubular vessel of the body. 3 A yellow orpiment. 4 A handle. -लः A canal, drain.

नालंभी The lute of Siva

नाला A hollow stalk, especially that of the lotus.

नालिः, -ली *f.* 1 Any tubular vessel of the body. 2 A hollow stalk, especially that of the lotus. 3 A period of 24 minutes (घटिका). 4 An instrument for boring an elephant's ear. 5 A canal, drain. 6 A lotus flower.

नालिकः A buffalo. -का 1 The stalk of a lotus. 2 A tube. 3 An instrument for boring an elephant's ear. -कं 1 A lotus flower. 2 A kind of wind-instrument, a flute.

नालिकेर, नालिकेलि-ली See नारिकेर. &c.

नालीकः 1 An arrow. 2 A dart, javelin, 3 A lotus. 4 The fibrous stalk of a lotus. 4 The fibrous stalk of lotus flowers.

नालिकिनी 1 A multitude or assemblage of lotus flowers. 2 A lotus-pond.

नारिकः The helmsman of a vessel, a pilot; अह्यतिरिति ते कृष्ण मया नौनाविके स्वभिः नाविकयुद्धे न विधासः Mb. 2 A navigator, sailor. 3 A passenger on board a ship.

नाविन् *m.* A boatman.

नाय्य *a.* 1 Accessible by a boat or ship, navigable (as a river &c.); नाथाः ह्यतः नदीः R. 4. 31; नाय्यं पयः केचिद-तासिधुर्जैः Si. 12. 76. 2 Praiseworthy. -न्य Newness, novelty.

नाशः 1 Disappearance; यदा नाशं तारा-क्षपत्तमसाधविषं जने Mk. 5. 25. 2 Fru-

strations, destruction, ruin, loss; Bg. 2. 40; R. 8. 88; 12. 67; so निश्च, इच्छि &c. 3 Death. 4 Misfortune, calamity. 5 Abandonment, desertion. 6 Flight, retreat.

नाशक *a.* Destructive, destroying.

नाशन *a.* (नी *f.*) Destroying, causing to perish, removing (in comp). -नं 1 Destruction, ruin. 2 Removing, removal, expulsion. 4 Perishing, death

नाशिन् *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Destructive destroying, removing. 2 Perishing, perishable; Bg. 2. 18; Ms. 8. 185.

नाशिकः The owner of anything lost.

नासा 1 the nose; स्तुत्स्वपरासापुटनय U. 1. 29; Bg. 5. 26. 2 The trunk of an elephant. 3 The upper timber of a door. -COMP. -अग्रं the tip of the nose; Māl. 1. 1. -छिद्रं, -रंध्रं, -चिवरं a nostril. -दाह *m.* the upper timber of a door frame. -परिखावः running at the nose, a running cold. -दुः, -पुटं a rostril. -रंजः the bridge of the nose. -चावः running cold

नासिकेय *a.* Drinking through the nose.

नासिका The nose; see नासा. -COMP. -मलः the mucus of the nose.

नासिक्य *a.* 1 Nasal. 2 Being in the nose. -क्यः A nasal sound. -क्यं The nose.

नासीरं Advancing or fighting in front of an army. -रः 1 The van or front (of an army &c.); नासीरच-बोधोऽर्थः Mv. 6; N. 1. 68. 2 A champion who advances before the line.

नास्ति *ind.* 'It is not', non-existence, as in नास्तिश्चैव &c. -COMP. -वादः assertion of the non existence of God or a Supreme ruler, atheism, infidelity; नौद्वेव सर्वदा नास्तिवादश्चरेण K. 49.

नास्तिक *a.* or -कः An atheist, unbeliever, one who denies the authority of the Vedas and a future life or the existence of a supreme ruler or creator of the universe; Si. 16. 7; Ms. 2. 11; 1. 22.

नास्तिक्यं Atheism, infidelity, heresy.

नास्तिवृक्षः The mango-tree.

नास्यं A nose cord, the rein of a draught-ox.

नाशः 1 Binding, confinement. 2 A trap or snare. 3 Costiveness, constipation.

नाहवः-निः An epithet of Yayāti.

नि *ind.* (Mostly used as a prefix to verbs and nouns, rarely as an adverb or preposition. It is used in the following senses (according to G. M.). 1 Lowness, downward motion ('down', 'under', 'below'); निस्त निद्र. 2 A group or collection निर-

शने Mv. 1. 11; (Mammaṭa quotes the line *दीनं स्वामनुनाथं कुचयुगे पनातुते मा कृथाः* to show that नाथ here only means 'to ask or beg', and नाथते should therefore be नाथनि); सर्वो नाथते Sk.

नाथः 1 A lord, master, protector, leader; नाथे कुतस्त्वय्युमे प्रजानां R. 5. 13, 2. 73, 3. 45; त्रिलोकं, कैलासं &c. 2 A husband. 3 A rope passed through the nose of a draft ox. —Comp. -हरिः a beast (पशु).

नाथवत् a. 1 Possessed of a lord or protector; नाथवत्स्वया लोकास्त्वमनाथा विपत्स्ये U. 1. 43. 2 Dependent, subject.

नादः 1 A loud roar, cry, shout, sounding, roaring; सिंहनादः, वनं &c. 2 A sound in general; Māl. 5. 20. 3 (In Yoga phil.) The nasal sound represented by a semi-circle (ॐ)

नादिव् a. Sounding, resonant; अनुवदन्नादी रथः R. 3. 59; 19. 5. 2 Bel-lowing, roaring; खरः, सिंहं &c.

नादिव a. (मी f.) River-born, aquatic, marine. -यं Hocksalt.

नाना ind. 1 In different places, in different ways, manifoldly, variously. 2 Distinctly, separately. 3 Without (-विना); (with acc. instr. or abl.); नाना नदी निष्कला लोकयात्रा Vop.; (विभं) न नाना संसृता समात् वर्षेणाशेषजो वरः *ibid.* 4 (Used as an adjective at the beginning of comp.) Manifold, various, sundry, different, diverse; नाना-कलैः फलति कल्पलते वृमिः Bh. 2. 46; Bg. 1. 9; Ms. 9. 148. —Comp. -अन्वय a. of different kinds, manifold (-अर्थ a. 1 having different aims or objects. 2 having different meanings, homonymous (as a word). -कार ind. having done variously. -रस a. of different or varying tastes; M. 1. 4. -रूप a. of different forms, diverse, multiform, various. -वर्ण a. of different colours. -विध a. of various sorts, diverse, manifold. -विधं ind. in various ways.

नानाद् a. A husband's sister's son.

नाल a. Endless, infinite.

नालीयक a. Inseparable, invariably connected.

नाथं Praise, enlogy.

नादिकरः, नादिव् m. The speaker of the नाथी or benediction.

नादी 1 Joy, satisfaction, delight. 2 Prosperity. 3 Praise of a deity at the commencement of a religious rite or observance. 4 Particularly, the benedictory verse or verses recited as a sort of prologue at the beginning of a drama, benediction; आशीर्वाचनसंज्ञका निष्ठा यस्माद्युज्यते । देवद्विजन्तृपादानां तस्मान्नादीति संज्ञिते ॥ or देवद्विजन्तृपादीनामाशीर्वाचनपूर्विका । नदीति देवता यस्यां तस्मान्नादीति कीर्तिता ॥ —Comp. -कदः see नादिव्. -निनादः a shout of joy or rejoicing; Mv. 2. 4. -पटः the lid or cover of a well.

-सुख a. (the class of manes or deceased ancestors) to whom the नादीसुखश्राद्ध is offered. (-खं). 'आह्' a Srāddha ceremony performed in memory of the manes, preliminary to any festive occasion such as marriage &c (-खः) the cover or lid of a well. -वादिव् m. 1 the speaker of a prologue to a drama. 2 a drummer. -आह् see नादीसुखं above.

नावितः A barber, shaver; Pt 5. 1. —Comp. -शाला a barber's shop, a shaving house.

नावित्य The trade of a barber.

नाविः m., f. navel; यनावहेसनाभिनाभिः Dk. 2; &c.; निम्ननाविः Me. 83; K. 6. 52; Me. 28. 2 Any navel-like cavity. —m 1 The nave of a wheel; Pt 1. 81. 2 The centre, focus, chief point. 3 Chief, leader, head; कृत्स्नस्य नाभिर्वृषं-दलेष्य R. 18. 20. 4 Near relationship, community (of race &c.); as in सनाभि q. v. 5 A paramount sovereign or lord; R. 9. 16. 6 A near relation. 7 A Kahatriya. 8 Home. -भिः f. Musk. (i. e. गुणानि). N. B. नाभि at the end of Bah. comp. becomes नाम when the comp. is used as an epithet; as वेद्यनामः. —Comp. -आवर्तः the cavity of the navel. -जः, -जन्मन् m. सूः epithets of Brahmā. -वाही, -नालं 1 the umbilical cord. 2 rupture of the navel.

नाभिल a. Relating to or coming from a navel.

नामीलं 1 The cavity of the navel. 2 Pain. 3 A ruptured navel.

नाम्य a. Relating to, proceeding from, being in, the navel, umbilical. -व्यः An epithet of Siva.

नाम ind. A particle used in the following senses:—1 Named, called, by name; हिमालयो नाम नगविराजः Ku. 1. 1; तर्कदिनीं सुवृत्ता नाम Dk. 7. 2 Indeed, certainly, truly, forsooth, verily, to be sure; मया नाम जितं Ve. 2. 17; विनीत-वेवेण प्रवेष्टव्यानि तपोवनानि नाम S. 1; आश्वासितस्य मय नाम V. 5. 16; when I was just consoled. 3 Probably, perhaps; oft. with मा; अवे पदशब्दश्च मा नाम रक्षिणः Mk. 3. perhaps (but I hope not) that of guards; मा नाम अकार्यं कुर्यात् Mk 4. 5 Possibility; तवेव नामास्त्रगतिः Ku. 3. 19; त्वया नाम सुनिदिमान्यः S. 5. 19 is it possible &c. (implying censure); frequently used with अवि in the sense of 'I which,' 'would that,' 'is it likely that &c.'; see under अवि. 5 A feigned or pretended action; pretence (अलीक); कार्यातिको नाम मृत्ता Dk. 130; so मीतो नामवपुश्च 104 as if afraid; परिश्रमं नाम विनीतं च सुखं Ku. 5. 32-6 (With imperatives) Granted, though, it may be, well, it may be; दमवदु नाम शोकविनाश K. 368; कतेतु नाम

नीतिज्ञो व्यवसायमिनस्ततः H. 2. 14 though he may exert himself; so Māl. 10. 7; S. 5. 8. 7 Wonder; अंशो नाम पर्वतमरोहति G. M. 8 Anger or censure; ममापि नाम वृष्टान्तस्य रीः परिभवः G. M.; (the sentence may imply censure also); किं नाम विस्फुरं शृङ्गाणि U. 4; ममापि नाम सत्त्वैरभिमुख्यते युहाः S. 6. नाज is often used with the interrogative pronoun and its derivatives कथं, कदा &c. in the sense of 'possibly,' 'indeed,' 'I should like to know'; अयि कथं नामैतत् U. 6; कौ नाम राज्ञां त्रियः Pt. 1. 146; को नाम पाकामिश्रस्य जंतुर्द्वाराणि देवस्य विधातुर्मिष्टे U. 7. 4.

नामन् a. 1 A name, appellation, personal name (opp. गोत्रं) किं तु नामैतदस्याः Mu. 1. 1; नाम ग्रह् to address or call upon by name; नामयाहमरोहीरसा Bk. 5. 5; नाम कू or दू, नाम्ना or नामतः कृ to give a name, call, name; चकार नाम्ना रघुमत्स्यंभवं R. 3. 21, 5. 36; तौ कुशलवौ चकार किल नामतः 15. 32; चक्षोर्विभ्र इति नाम चक्रे K. 74; मातरं नामतः वृच्छेयं S. 7. 2 The mere name; संततयासि संस्थितस्य पयसो नामपि न ज्ञायते Bh. 2. 67. 'not even the name, i. e. no trace or mark is seen' &c. 3 (In gram.) A noun, substantive (opp. आख्यात); तन्नाम येनाभिदधाति सत्त्वं or सत्त्वप्रधानानि नामानि Nir. 4 A word, name, synonymous word; इति वृत्तनामानि. 5 Substance (opp. गुण). —Comp. -अंक a. marked with a name; R. 12. 103. -अनुशासनं, -अभिधानं 1 declaring one's name. 2 a dictionary, lexicon. —अपराधः abusing (a respectable man) by name, calling names. -आवली a list of names (of a god). -करणं, -कर्मन् n. 1 giving a name, naming a child after birth. 2 a nominal affix. -ग्रहः addressing or mentioning by name, utterance of the name, calling to mind the name पुण्यानि नामग्रहणान्यपि महाशुचीनो 43; Ms. 8. 271; R. 7. 41. -त्यागः abandonment of name स्वनामत्यागं करोमि Pt. 1. 'I shall forego my name.' -धातुः a nominal verb, denominative base (as पार्थिवते, वृत्तस्ति &c.). -धारकः, -धारिव् a. bearing only the name, in name only, nominal; Pt. 2. 84. -धेयं a name, appellation; वनज्योस्तेति कृतनाम-वेद्य S. 1; किं नामवेद्या सा M. 4; R. 1. 45, 10. 67, 11. 8; Ms. 2. 30. -निर्देशः indication by name -मात्र a. having only the name, nominal, in name; Pt. 1. 77; 2. 86. -माला, -संग्रहः a list of names, glossary (of nouns). -मुद्रा a seal-ring, signet-ring; उभे नाम मुद्रासुवर्णमुद्रास्य परस्परमवलोकयतः S. 1. लिंग gender of nouns. अनुशासनं rules on the gender of nouns. -वर्जित a. 1 nameless. 2 stupid, foolish. -वाचक a. expressing a name. (-कः) a proper name. -शेष . Having only the name left, remaining in name only, dead, deceased; U. 2. 6.

नाभिः An epithet of Vishnu.

नामित *a.* Bent, bowed down &c.
 नाभ्य *a.* Pliable, flexible, pliant.
 नायः 1 A leader, guide. 2 Guiding, directing. 3 Policy. 4 Means, expedient.
 नायकः 1 A guide, leader, conductor. 2 A chief, master, head, lord. 3 A pre eminent or principal person, distinguished personage; सैन्यनायकः &c. 4 A general, commander. 5 (In Rhet.). The hero of a poetic composition (a play or drama); (according to S. D. there are four main kinds of नायकः—धीरोदात्त, धीरललित, धीरप्रश्रित, and धीरप्रश्रित, and these are again subdivided, the total number of kinds being 40; S. D. 64-75. The Rasamanjari mentions 3 classes पति, उपपति and वैशिकः 95-110). 6 The central gem of a necklace. 7 A paradigm or leading example; इत्येते कीदृ नायकाः -COMP. -अधिपः a king, sovereign.
 नायिका 1 A mistress. 2 A wife. 3 The heroine of a poetic composition. (According to S. D. a नायिका is of three kinds स्त्री or स्त्रीया, अन्या or परकीया, and साधारणस्त्री. For further classification, see S. D. 97-112 and Rasamanjari 3-94; cf. अन्यस्त्री. also.)
 नारः Water (said to be *f.* also; cf. Ms. 1. 10). -रः A multitude or assemblage of men. -COMP. -जीवनं gold.
 नारक *a.* (की *f.*) Hellish, relating to hell, infernal. -कः 1 The infernal regions, hell. 2 An inhabitant of hell.
 नारकिक, नारकिन्, नारकीय *a.* Hellish. -*m.* An inhabitant of hell.
 नारंगः 1 The orange tree. 2 A lecher, libertine. 3 A living being. 4 A twin. -नं, नकं 1 The fruit of the orange trees; सद्योऽमुदितमपहृष्टमिदुक्-प्रसर्पि नारंगः. 2 A carrot.
 नारदः N. of a celebrated *Devārshi* (deified saint or divine sage). [He is one of the ten mind-born sons of Brahman, being supposed to have sprung from his thigh. He is represented as a messenger from the gods to men and *vice versa*, and as being very fond of promoting discords among gods and men; hence his epithet of *Kalāpriya*. He is said to have been the inventor of the lute or *Vina*. He is also the author of a code of laws which goes by his name].
 नारासिंह *a.* Pertaining to Nara-simha. -हः An epithet of Vishnu.
 नाराचः 1 An iron arrow; तत्र नाराच-बुद्धिं R. 4. 41. 2 An arrow in general; कनकनाराचपरंपराभिरिव K. 57. 3 Water-elephant.
 नाराचिका, नाराची A goldsmith's scales (assay balance).
 नारायणः 1 An epithet of Vishnu; (the word is thus derived in Ms. 1.

10; आपो नारा इति प्रोक्ता आपो वै नरसूतः । ता यदस्यानं पूर्वं तेन नारायणः स्मृतः ॥) 2 N. of an ancient sage said to be a companion of Nara and to have produced Urvasi from his thigh; cf. ऊलूढा नरसूतस्य पुत्रेः सुराक्षी. V. 1. 2; see नरनारायण under नर also. -नी 1 An epithet of Lakshmi the goddess of wealth. 2 An epithet of Durgā.
 नारिकेरः, -लः The cocoa-nut; नारिकेलसमाकार इत्येते हि सहजज्ञाः H. 1. 94. (The word is also written नारिकेलि ली, नारिकेर-ल, नारिकेलि-ली, नाविलि (की) केर, नाविलि-केर, नाविलि-ली).
 नारी 1 A woman; अर्थतः पुरुषो नारी या पारि सार्धतः पुमान् Mk. 3. 27. -COMP. -नरसकः 1 a paramour. 2 a libertine -पूषणं a woman's vice; (they are:—पानं वृज्जनसंसर्गः पत्या च विरहोऽद्वयः । स्वप्नोऽप्यगृह-वासश्च नारीणां दुष्पानि वदुः Ms 9. 13. -नरसकः lechery, libertinism. -रत्नं a jewel of a woman, an excellent woman.
 नारियः The orange tree.
 नाल *a.* Consisting or made of reeds. -लः 1 A hollow stalk, especially the stalk of the lotus; विकचकमलैः स्निग्धैर्दूर्यनलैः Me. 76; R. 6. 13; Ku. 7. 89. (-*m.* also in this sense). 2 Any tubular vessel of the body. 3 Yellow orpiment. 4 A handle. -लः A canal, drain.
 नाली The lute of Siva
 नाला A hollow stalk, especially that of the lotus.
 नालिः, -ली *f.* 1 Any tubular vessel of the body. 2 A hollow stalk, especially that of the lotus. 3 A period of 24 minutes (वटिका). 4 An instrument for boring an elephant's ear. 5 A canal, drain. 6 A lotus flower.
 नालिकः A buffalo. -का 1 The stalk of a lotus. 2 A tube. 3 An instrument for boring an elephant's ear. -कं 1 A lotus flower. 2 A kind of wind-instrument, a flute.
 नालिकेर, नालिकेलि-ली See नारिकेर. &c.
 नाडीकः 1 An arrow. 2 A dart, javelin, 3 A lotus. 4 The fibrous stalk of a lotus. 4 The fibrous stalk of lotus flowers.
 नालिकिनी 1 A multitude or assemblage of lotus flowers. 2 A lotus-pond.
 नाविकः The helmsman of a vessel, a pilot; अस्यातिरिचि ते कृष्ण मया नौनाविके स्वभिः नाविकपुरुषे न विधासः Mb. 2 A navigator, sailor. 3 A passenger on board a ship.
 नाविन् *m.* A boatman.
 नाव्य *a.* 1 Accessible by a boat or ship, navigable (as a river &c.); नाव्याः सुप्रवता नदीः R. 4. 31; नाव्यं पथः केचिद्-तास्त्रियुजैः Si. 12. 76. 2 Praiseworthy. -स्य Newness, novelty.
 नाशः 1 Disappearance; गता नाशं तारा-व्यवहृत्यसाधिवि जने Mk. 5. 25. 2 Fru-

trations, destruction, ruin, loss; Bg. 2. 40; R. 8. 88; 12. 67; so विनं, बुद्धिं &c. 3 Death. 4 Misfortune, calamity. 5 Abandonment, desertion. 6 Flight; retreat.
 नाशक *a.* Destructive, destroying.
 नाशन *a.* (की *f.*) Destroying, causing to perish, removing (in comp). -नं 1 Destruction, ruin. 2 Removing, removal, expulsion. 4 Perishing, death
 नाशिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Destructive destroying, removing. 2 Perishing, perishable; Bg. 2. 18; Ms. 8. 185.
 नाशिकः The owner of anything lost.
 नासा 1 the nose; स्फुरदधरासायुतया U. 1. 29; Bg. 5. 26. 2 The trunk of an elephant. 3 The upper timber of a door. -COMP. -अग्रं the tip of the nose; Māl. 1. 1. -छिद्रं, -रंज, -विचरं a nostril. -द्वार *n.* the upper timber of a door frame. -परिखावः running at the nose, a running cold. -दुः, -पुटं a nostril. -ईशः the bridge of the nose. -ज्ञावः running cold
 नासिकधय *a.* Drinking through the nose.
 नासिका The nose; see नास. -COMP. -मलः the mucus of the nose.
 नासिक्य *a.* 1 Nasal. 2 Being in the nose. -नयः A nasal sound. -न्यं The nose.
 नासीरं Advancing or fighting in front of an army. -रः 1 The van or front (of an army &c.); नासीरचर-योर्धरोऽयः Mv. 6; N. 1. 68. 2 A champion who advances before the line.
 नास्ति *ind.* 'It is not', non-existence, as in नास्तिस्तीरा &c. -COMP. -वादः assertion of the non existence of God or a Supreme ruler, atheism, infidelity; बौद्धेन सर्वदा नास्तिवादोऽपि K. 49.
 नास्तिक *a.* or -कः An atheist, unbeliever, one who denies the authority of the Vedas and a future life or the existence of a supreme ruler or creator of the universe; Si. 16. 7; Ms. 2. 11; 1. 22.
 नास्तिक्यं Atheism, infidelity, heresy.
 नास्तिहः The mango-tree.
 नास्यं A nose cord, the rein of a draught-ox.
 नाहः 1 Binding, confinement. 2 A trap or snare. 3 Costiveness, constipation.
 नाहवः-विः An epithet of Yayāti.
 नि *ind.* (Mostly used as a prefix to verbs and nouns, rarely as an adverb or preposition. It is used in the following senses (according to G. M.) 1 Lowness, downward motion ('down', 'under', 'below'); निदं निवद 2 A group or collection-निकर,

निकाय. 3 Intensity; विक्रम, निरुहीत. 4 Command, order; निदेश. 5 Continuance, permanence; विविशते. 6 Skill; विपुल. 7 Restraint, confinement; निषेध. 8 Inclusion ('into', 'in'); निषिद्धक. 9 Proximity, nearness; विकट. 10 Insult, wrong, harm; निकृति; निका. 11 Showing; निदर्शन. 12 Cessation; निवृत्ति. 13 Resort, refuge; निलय. 14 Doubt 15 Certainty. 16 Affirmation. 17 Throwing, giving &c. (according to Durgādāsa).

निःशेषः 1 Throwing, sending away. 2 Spending.

निःशेषण, निःशेषि: f. A ladder, a staircase; R. 15 100.

निःश्वासः, निःश्वासः 1 Breathing out, expiration, 2 Sighing, a sigh, breath.

निःसारण 1 Going out, exit. 2 An egress or outlet from a house, a gate. 3 Final departure, death. 4 A means, expedient remedy. 5 Final beatitude.

निःसह a. 1 Unable to bear, resist or suffer, impatient. 2 Powerless, unnerved, spiritless, languid, fatigued; अवि विरम निःसहसि जात Māl. 2; so Māl. 2, 7, U, 3. 3 Intolerable, unbearable, irresistible (in a passive sense).

निःसारण 1 Expelling, driving or turning out. 2 The outlet from a house, ingress or egress.

निःशेषः Remainder, surplus.

निःसायः 1 Expense, expending, expenditure. 2 The water of boiled rice.

निकट a. Near, close, hard by, proximate. -इ, -ई Proximity. (निकटे is used adverbially in the sense of 'near', 'at hand', 'hard or close by'; वृत्ति निकटे कालोतः समसम्प्राप्तं Sānti. 3. 2).

निकारः 1 A heap, pile. 2 A flock, multitude, collection; पतत स्वदावुत्तर इव हर्षाङ्गनिकारः Gīt. 11; Si. 4. 58; R. 6. 18. 3 A bundle. 4 Sap, pith, essence. 5 A suitable gift, honorarium. 6 A treasure.

निकर्तन Cutting down or off.

निकर्षण 1 An open space for recreation, or a play-ground in or near a town. 2 A court at the entrance of a house. 3 Neighbourhood. 4 An uncultivated or unploughed plot of ground.

निकषः 1 A touch-stone, whetstone; निकषे हेमरेखे R. 11. 46; Mv. 1. 4. 2 (Fig.) Anything serving as a touch stone, a test; नन्वेव दर्पनिकषस्तत्र चन्द्रकेतुः U. 5. 10; अदर्शः, शिक्षितायां चन्द्रनिकषः Mk. 1. 48; Dk. 1; K. 44. 3 A streak or line of gold made on a touch-stone; कनकनिकषश्चिच्छिन्नस्यैव यस्मिन् व सं पतिजगदनेन Gīt. 7; कनकनिकषालिङ्गा विदुः शिवा व यमोषधी V. 4. 1; 5. 19. -Comp.

-उपलः, -प्रावन् m., -प्रावणः a touch-stone, whetstone; तरेभ्योनिकषोपलतां ततोति Gīt. 11; तलनिकषप्रावा तु तेषां विपद् U. 1. 210; 2. 80.

निकष N. of the mother of Rāyapa or of imps in general. -ind. 1 Near, hard, close by, at hand (with acc.); निकषा सौषधिमि Dk.; विलम्ब लंका निष्ठा इति-पति Si. 1. 68. -Comp. -आत्मजः a demon.

निकाम a. 1 Plentiful, copious, abundant; निकामजलां क्षेतोरा S. 6. 16. 2 Desirous of. -न, -नं Wish, desire. -सं ind. 1 According to one's wish or desire, agreeably to desire. 2 To one's satisfaction, to the heart's content; एवौ निकामं शयितव्यमपि नास्ति S. 2 'I cannot even sleep at ease or comfortably at night'. 3 Very much, exceedingly; निकामं क्षामाणि Māl. 2. 3; often used as the first member of comp. when it loses its final र, निकामनिरङ्कुशः Gīt. 7; Ku. 5. 23; Si. 4. 54.

निकायः 1 A heap, an assemblage, a class, multitude, flock, group in general; Mv. 1. 50. 2 A congregation, school, an association of persons who perform like duties. 3 A house, habitation; dwelling-place; काशीनिकायः &c. 4 The lady. 5 Aim, butt, mark. 6 The Supreme Being.

निकायः A dwelling, habitation, house; न प्रणय्यो जनेः कश्चिन्निकायं तेजयति इति Bk. 6. 66.

निकारः 1 Winnowing corn. 2 Lifting up. 3 Killing, slaughter. 4 Humiliation, subjugation. 5 Insult, injury, wrong, offence; तीर्णो निकारार्थः Ve. 6 43; Mv. 3. 41; 5. 14; 7. 8; Ki. 1. 43; 3. 44. 6 Abuse, reproach, disrespect. 7 Wickedness, malice. 8 Opposition, contradiction.

निकारण Killing, slaughter.

निकाशः, -सः 1 Appearance, sight. 2 Horizon. 3 Proximity, vicinity. 4 Likeness, resemblance (at the end of comp.); Māl. 5. 13.

निकाशः Scratching, rubbing; Ki. 7. 6.

निकुञ्जः A measure of capacity equal to 1/4 of a Kudava (also निकुञ्ज).

निकुञ्जः, -जं A bower, an arbour, a place over-grown with shrubs and creepers; वृक्षमतीतान्तरिनिर्गुणे मन्दमस्थितं Gīt. 4, 2, 11; R. 1. 23.

निकुञ्जः 1 N. of an attendant of Siva; R. 8. 35. 2 N. of the father of Sunda and Upasunda.

निकुञ्ज (क) वं A flock, collection, mass, multitude; लतानिकुञ्जं Gīt. 11; किल A. L. 20; निकुञ्ज 43.

निकुलीनिका A family art, one inherited by birth, any skill or art peculiar to a race.

निकुट p. p. 1 Humbled, cast down, humiliated. 2 Insulted, offended;

U. 6. 14. 3 Deceived, cheated. 4 Removed. 5 Afflicted, injured. 6 Wicked, dishonest. 7 Base, low, vile.

निकृति a. Base, dishonest, wicked. (-ति: f. 1 Baseness, wickedness. 2 Dishonesty, fraud, deception; अने कृतिनिपुणं ते वेष्टितं मानसौह Ve. 5. 21; Ki. 1. 45. 3 Insult, offence, humiliation; Mu. 4. 11 4 Abuse, reproach. 5 Rejection, removal. 6 Poverty, indigence. -Comp. -वृक्ष a. wicked, evil-minded.

निकृत्तन a. (सी f.) Cutting down, destroying; विरहिनिर्कृतं कृतसंसाकृतिकतकि-रुतिनाशे (वसते) Gīt. 11. -नं Cutting, cutting off, destruction. 2 An instrument for cutting; रक्तेन तलनिकृतेन सर्वं कार्ण्यायं विज्ञातं स्यात् S. B.

निकुट a. 1 Low, base, vile. 2 Out-cast, despised. 3 Vulgar.

निकेतः A house, habitation, mansion, abode; श्रित्योक्तं निकेतनीश्वरं R. 8 33; 14. 58; Bg. 12. 19; Ku. 5. 25; Ms. 6. 23; Si. 5. 26.

निकेतनः Onion. -नं A mansion, house, abode; सिंजाना मण्डुजं शिवेश्वरं निकेतनं Gīt. 11; Ms. 6. 26, 11. 128. Ki. 1. 16.

निकोचन Contraction, compression.

निकृणः, निकृणः 1 A musical tone or sound. 2 A sound in general.

निष्ठा A nit (a wrong form for निष्ठा).

निक्षिप्त p. p. 1 Thrown or put down, thrown into. 2 Deposited, pledged, pawned. 3 Sent, sent off. 4 Rejected, abandoned.

निक्षेपः 1 Throwing or casting on (with acc.); अलं मान्यानां व्याख्यानेषु कदाचिन्निक्षेपेण S. D. 2. 2 A deposit, pledged, pawn in general; Pt. 1. 14; Ms. 8. 4. 3 Anything deposited without a seal in trust or as a compensation, an open deposit; समस्तं तु निक्षेपं निक्षेपः Mit. on Y. 2. 67. 4 Sending away. 5 Throwing away, abandoning. 6 Wiping, drying.

निक्षेपण 1 Putting down, placing down (the feet); Ku. 1. 33. 2 A means by which anything is kept.

निक्षेपन Digging in, burying; as in कृष्णानिखनन्याय.

निखव a. Dwarfish. -ई A billion. निखात p. p. 1 Dug up, excavated. 2 Fixed, planted (as a stake), in-fixed; हार्यं निखातसुदृढारपतामुरस्तः R. 9. 78; अष्टादशद्वीपनिखातस्यः 6. 38; गार्ध निखात इव मे हृदये कदाचः Māl. 1. 29. 3 Dug in, buried.

निखिल a. Complete, whole, entire, all; परम्यं ते निखिलमपि विद्मः अतः यद् Me. 94.

नियह a. Fettered, chained; इदं च नियहस्य च Ms. 4. 210. -इ, -इं 1 An iron chain for the feet of an

elephant; बद्धापरणि परितो निगडान्वालीत् Si. 5. 48; Bv. 4. 20. 2 A fetter, chain or shackle in general.

निगडित a. Fettered, put in irons, chained, bound.

निगणः The smoke of a sacrificial fire or burnt offering.

निगद्, निगाद्: 1 Recitation, audible recitation of prayers. 2 A prayer repeated aloud. 3 Speech, discourse. 4 Learning the meaning; यदर्थम-विज्ञाते निगदेनैव श्रूयते Nir. 5 Mention, mentioning; इति निगदेनैव व्याख्यातं.

निगदित A discourse, speech.

निगमः The Veda or Vedic text; साद्ये साद्या सादेति निगमे P. VI. 3. 113, VII. 2. 64. 2 Any passage or word quoted from the Vedas, a Vedic sentence; तथापि च निगमे भवति (often found in Nirukta). 3 A work auxiliary to, and explanatory of, the Vedas; Ms. 4. 19 and Kull. thereon. 4 A sacred precept, the words of a god or holy man. 5 A root (as the source of a word). 6 Certainty, assurance. 7 Logic. 8 Trade, traffic. 9 A market, fair. 10 A caravan of wandering merchants. 11 A road, market-road. 12 A city.

निगमने 1 Quotation of a word from the Veda or the word so quoted. 2 (In logic) The conclusion in a syllogism, a deduction (the fifth member of the five-membered Indian syllogism).

निगार, निगारः Swallowing, devouring.

निगारण 1 Swallowing, devouring. 2 (Fig.) Taking up, completely absorbing. —णः 1 The throat. 2 The smoke of a sacrificial fire or burnt offering.

निग (ना) लः 1 Swallowing, devouring. 2 The throat or neck of a horse; वत् m. a horse.

निगोर्ण p. 1 Swallowed, devoured. 2 (Fig.) Completely swallowed or absorbed, hidden, concealed and hence to be supplied; उपमानेनातर्जित-स्थोपमेयस्य यदव्यवसानं सैका K. P. 10.

निगूढ a. 1 Hidden, concealed; Si. 13. 59. 2 Secret, private. —इ ind. Secret, privately.

निगूहणं Concealing, hiding.

निगूहणं Killing, slaughter.

निग्रहः 1 Keeping in check, restraint, curbing, subjection; as in इन्द्रियनिग्रह Ms. 5. 92; Y. 1. 222; Bh. 1. 66; Bg. 6. 34. 2 Suppression, obstruction, putting down; Ms. 6. 71. 3 Overtaking, capturing, arresting; स्वविग्रहे तु बन्धनं तत्र प्रचलति: Mk. 1. 22; Si. 2. 88. 4 Confinement, imprisonment. 5 Defeat, overthrow, vanquishing. 6 Dispersing, destruction.

removing; R. 9. 25, 15. 6; Ku. 5. 53. 7 Arresting of diseases, cure. 8 Punishment, chastisement (opp. अनुग्रह); निग्रहानुग्रहस्य कर्ता Pt. 1; निग्रहो-न्यायमनुग्रहोद्भूतः R. 11. 90, 55; 12. 52, 63. 9 Rebuke, reprimand, blame. 10 Aversion, dislike, disgust. 11 (In Nyāya phil.) A flaw in an argument, a fault, a fault in a syllogism (by which a disputant is put down in argument); cf. Mu 5. 10. 12 A handle. 13 A limit, boundary.

निग्रहण a. Holding back or down, suppressing. —णं 1 Subduing, suppression. 2 Capture, confinement. 3 Chastisement, punishment in general. 4 Defeat.

निग्रहः 1 Punishment. 2 An imprecation; as in निग्रहस्ते द्यूयात् 'confusion seize thee!'; Bk. 7. 43.

निग्र a. As high as broad. —वः 1 A ball. 2 Sin.

निग्रदुः 1 A vocabulary or glossary of words. 2 Particularly, the glossary of Vedic words explained by Yāska in his Nirukta.

निग्रर्षः, निग्रर्षण Rubbing, friction; Ki. 2. 51.

निग्रसः 1 Eating, dining. 2 Food. निजातः 1 A blow, stroke; R. 11. 78. 2 Suppression or absence¹ of accent.

निजातिः f. An iron club.

निजुह Sound, noise.

निज्ज a. 1 Dependant, subservient, obedient (as a servant); तथापि निजं नृप तावकीने; प्रह्रीकृतं मे हृदयं गुणोपैः Ki. 3. 13. निजस्य मे भर्तुर्निदेशोर्ध्वं देवि क्षमस्वति बद्ध वज्रः R. 14. 58. 2 Docile, tractable. 3 Dependent on (i. e. following the gender & of a substantive; इति विशेष्यनिजवर्गः. 4 (After a numeral) Multiplied with.

निज्जवः 1 A collection, heap, multitude; Ki. 4. 37. 2 An assemblage of parts constituting a whole; as in सरीरनिजवः. 3 Certainty.

निजिकिः See निचिकि.

निजायः A heap.

निजित p. p. 1 Covered, overcast, over-spread; निजितं समुद्रस्य नीरः Ghat. 1; Si. 17. 14. 2 Full of, filled. 3 Raised up.

निजुलः 1 A kind of reed. 2 N. of a poet and friend of Kālidāsa; स्वानन्दस्मात् सरसनिजुलद्वयलोदङ्गुलः खं Me. 14. (where Malli-observes:—निजुलो नाम महाकविः कालिदासस्य सहायकः; but this explanation is very doubtful). 3 An upper garment, cover; cf. निचोल.

निजुलकं A breast-plate, cuirass.

निचोलः 1 A cover, veil, wrapper; चातं नीलनिचोलपाद Gt. 11; नीलनिचोलः

चोल 5. 2 A bedcover. 3 The cover of a litter (होलीहावरण).

निचोलकः 1 A jacket, bodice. 2 A soldier's jacket serving as a breast-plate.

निच्छविः N. of a district, the modern Tirhut.

निच्छिविः N. of one of the degraded castes (sprung from outcast Kshatriyas); see Ms. 10. 22.

निच्छ 3 U. (नेनेकि, नेनिके, प्रनेनेकि, निच्छ), To wash, cleanse, purify; सद्यः परः वयुतेनिचुराणि Si. 5. 28. 2 To wash or clean oneself, to be purified (A.) 3 To nourish.—With अव लो wash, sprinkle water.—निच्छ to wash, clean, purify; R. 17. 22; Y. 1. 191; Ms. 5. 127.

निज a. 1 Innate, indigenous, native, inborn, congenial. 2 Own, one's own, relating to one-self, of one's own party or country; निजं वयुः पुनरन्यविजां रुचिं Si. 17. 4; R. 3. 15, 18, Ms. 2. 50. 3 Peculiar. 4 Continual, perpetual.

निज्ज 2 A. (निजे) To wash.—With प्र to wash (प्रजिके).

निजले (Sometimes written निजिले) The forehead; निजिलतटमुदित Dk. 4. 15. —Comp.—अक्ष; N. of Siva.

निज्जिनं The downward flight or swoop of birds; see डीन.

निज्जवः 1 The buttocks, posteriors (of a woman), (the circumference of the hip and loins); यतं यच्च निज्जवो-रुक्तायाम् विलसादिव S. 2. 1; R. 4. 52, 6. 17; Ms. 41; Bh. 1. 5; M. 2. 7. 2 The slope, ridge, side, flank of a mountain; सनाकवनि तं निज्जवश्चिरं (गिरं) Ki. 5. 27; सेव्या निज्जवाः किञ्च धूपराणां किञ्चा स्मरसे-रविलासिनीनां Bh. 1. 19; V. 4. 26; Bk. 2. 8; 7. 58. 3 A precipice. 4 The sloping bank of a river. 5 The shoulder. —Comp. —चिच round or circular hips; Rs. 1. 4.

निज्जवत् a. Having beautiful hips. —नी A woman; चारु उडुच निज्जवती इति Gt. 1; V. 4. 25.

निज्जिचि a. 1 Having beautiful hips, having well-sloped buttocks (often applied to Jambh); cf. M. 2. 3; Ki. 8. 16; R. 19. 26. 6 Having beautiful sides (as a mountain). —नी 1 A woman with large and handsome hips; Ki. 8. 3; Si. 7. 68; Ku. 3. 7. 2 A woman in general.

नितरां ind. 1 Wholly, entirely, completely; प्राणास्त्वजामि नितरां तद्वातिहेतोः Ch. P. 41; Bh. 1. 96. 2 Exceedingly, excessively, very much; इदंति चेते नितरां प्रवासिनां Rs. 2. 4; Amar. 10; शोषितसदृशि निदाचे नितरांमेवोद्भूतः सिद्धः Pt. 1. 104; नितरां नीचोऽस्मि Bv. 1. 9. 3 Continually, always; eternally. 4 At all events. 5 Certainly.

नितलं One of the seven divisions of the lower regions; see पताल.

नितांत *a.* Extraordinary, excessive, very much, intense; नितंतकदियां रुजं नमं न वेद सा मानसी V. 2. 2. — *ind.* Excessively, very much, exceedingly, in a high degree.

नित्य *a.* 1 Continual, perpetual, constant, over-lasting, eternal, uninterrupted; यदि नित्यमनित्यं लभ्येत H. 1. 48; नित्यजोत्सवाः प्रतिवृत्तयोग्यनिरग्याः प्रदोषाः Me. (regarded by Malli. as an interpolation); Ms. 2. 206. 2 Invariable, regular, fixed, not optional, regularly prescribed; (opp. काय) 3 Necessary, obligatory, essential. 4 Ordinary, usual (opp. वैमिषिक). 5 (At the end of comp.) Constantly dwelling in, perpetually engaged in or busy with; जाह्नवीतीरं, अग्न्यं, आदानं, ध्यानं, &c. — *त्वः* The ocean — *त्वं ind.* Daily, constantly, always, ever, perpetually, eternally. — *COMP.* — अनन्यथाः invariable suspens; Ms. 4. 107. — अनित्य *a.* eternal and perishable. — ऋतु *a.* regularly recurring at the seasons.

— कर्मन् *n.* — कृत्यं — क्रिया any daily and necessary rite, a constant act or duty, as the five daily Yajnas. — गतिः air, wind — दानं daily alms-giving. — नियमः an invariable rule. — नैमित्तिकं an occasional act regularly recurring or any ceremony constantly performed to accomplish a particular object (e. g. a वर्षादा). — यलयाः sleep. — युक्तः the Supreme spirit. — यौवना (ever youthful) an epithet of Draupadi. — संकित *a.* perpetually alarmed, ever suspicious. — समासः 'a necessary compound', a compound the meaning of which cannot be expressed by its constituent members used separately (the separate ideas having merged in one); e. g. जनद्वि, जनद्वय &c.; इवेन नित्यसमासः &c.

नित्यता-त्वं 1 Invariableness, constancy, continuance, eternity, perpetuity. 2 Necessity.

नित्यदा *ind.* Perpetually, always, constantly, eternally.

नित्यदा *ind.* Constantly, always, eternally; Bg. 8. 14; Ms. 2. 96; 4. 150.

निवृत्तः A man.

निदर्शक *a.* 1 Seeing. 2 Seeing into, perceiving. 3 Pointing out, proclaiming, indicating.

निदर्शनं 1 View, insight, looking into, sight, vision. 2 Pointing to, showing. 3 Proof, evidence; बलिना सह योद्धव्यमिति वासिनि निदर्शनं Pt. 3. 23. 4 An instance, example, illustration; ननु प्रसूते निदर्शनं S. 2; निदर्शनमसाराणां लघुवद्गुणः Si. 2. 50; B. 8. 45. 5 A Prognostic. 6 A sign, an omen. 7

A scheme, system. 8 A precept, scriptural authority, injunction. — ना A figure of speech in rhetoric; thus defined: — निदर्शना । अमरन्दस्तुतुसंदं उपमापरि-कल्पकः K. P. 10; e. g. B. 1. 2.

निदायः 1 Heat, warmth. 2 The hot season, summer (the months of ज्येष्ठ and आषाढ); निदायमिशिरज्वालाज्ञातेः Bv. 1. 16; निदायकालः समुपगतः विधे Rs. 1. 1; Pt. 1. 105; Ku. 7. 84. 3 Sweat, perspiration. — *COMP.* — ऋतुः the sun. — कालः summer.

निदानं 1 A band, rope, halter. 2 A rope for tying up a calf. 3 A primary cause, the first or essential cause; निदानमिदं दुःखस्य स्रोतः R. 3. 1; अथवा बलमारोगे निदानं व्यसं पदः Si. 2. 94. 4 A cause in general; युञ्ज मयि मानमनिदानं Git. 5. 5 (In medicine) Inquiry into the causes of a disease, pathology. 6 Diagnosis of a disease. 7 End, termination. 8 Purity, purification, correctness.

निदिग्ध *p. p.* 1 Smeared, anointed, 2 Increased, accumulated. — रघा Small cardamoms.

निदिध्यासः, निदिध्यासनं Profound and repeated meditation, constant musing.

निदेशः 1 Order, command, direction, instruction; वाक्येनेवं स्थापिता स्वे निदेशे M. 3. 14; स्थितं निदेशे वृथादिदेश R. 14. 14. 2 Speech, narration, conversation. 3 Vicinity, neighbourhood. 4 A vessel, vase.

निदेशिन् *a.* Pointing &c. — नी 1 A quarter, point of the compass. 2 A region.

निद्रा 1 Sleep, sleepiness; प्रच्छाद्य सुप्तमनिद्रा दिवसाः S. 1. 3. 2 Sloth. 3 Shutting, budding state. — *COMP.* — भ्रमः awaking. — वृषः darkness. — संज्ञनं phlegm, phlegmatic humour.

निद्राणं *a.* Sleeping, sleepy.

निद्रास्तु *a.* Sleeping, sleepy. — तुः An epithet of Vishnu.

निद्रित *a.* Asleep, slept.

निघन *a.* Poor, indigent; अहो निघनता सर्वोपद्रामास्यं Mk. 1. 14. — नः — नः 1 Destruction, annihilation, death, loss; स्वयमे निघनं भवेः Bg. 3. 35; स्तेच्छनिघननिघने कलशसि करालं Git. 1; कलातेभ्यो न प्रयाति निघनं विद्यास्यमन्तर्यं Bh. 2. 16. 2 Conclusion, end, termination. — नः Family, race.

निघानं 1 Putting down, laying down, depositing. 2 Keeping, preserving. 3 A place where anything is placed, a receptacle, reservoir; निघानं वर्माणां G. L. 18; 4 Treasure; निघानमग्निं सगराक्षरं R. 3. 9; Bg. 9. 18; विधेयं लोकस्य परं निघानं 5 Hoard, store, property, wealth.

निधिः 1 Abode, receptacle, reservoir; जलं, वीर्यं, तपोनिधिः &c. 2 A

store-house, treasury. 3 A treasure, store, hoard; (for the nine treasures of Kubera, see नवनिधि). 4 The ocean. 5 An epithet of Vishnu. 6 A man endowed with many good qualities. — *COMP.* — ईशः, — नाथः an epithet of Kubera.

निधुवनं 1 Agitation, trembling. 2 Sexual enjoyment, coition; अतिशय-सुखरिपुनिधुवनशीलं Git. 2; Si. 11. 18; Ch. P. 4, 9, 25. 3 Pleasure, enjoyment, sport.

निश्चानं Seeing, beholding, sight. निश्चानः Sound.

निर्नक्षु *a.* 1 Wishing to die. 2 Wishing to escape or fly away; Bk. 4. 33.

निन (ना) दः 1 Sound, noise; उच्च-चार निनदोऽस्मि तस्याः R. 9. 73; 11. 15; Rs. 1. 15. 2 Buzzing, humming (of bees &c.)

निनयनं 1 Performance. 2 Performing, accomplishing. 3 Pouring out.

निन् 1 P. (निन्दति, निन्दित, प्रणिदति) To blame, censure, find fault with, revile, reproach, condemn; निदिग्धं रूपं इत्येनं पावति Ku. 5. 1; सा निन्ती स्वानि मायानि बाला S. 5. 30; Bg. 2. 36, Ms. 3. 42.

निन्दक *a.* Blaming, censuring, abusing, defaming.

निन्दनं, निन्दा 1 Blame, censure, reproof, reproach, abuse, reviling, defamation; व्याजस्तुतिर्मुले निन्दा K. P. 10; परं, वेदः 2 Injury, wickedness. — *COMP.* — स्तुतिः f. 1. ironical praise, irony. 2 Covert praise.

निन्दित *p. p.* Blamed, censured, abused, defamed &c.

निन्दुः f. A woman bearing a dead child.

निघ *a.* 1 Blamable, censurable, reprehensible, bad, vile. 2 Forbidden, prohibited.

निपा-र्द A water-jar. — पः The Kadamba tree.

निप (पा) ः Reading, reciting, studying.

निपतनं 1 Falling down, descending, alighting. 2 Flying down.

निपटेरा 1 Slippery ground. 2 A battle-field.

निपाकः Maturing, ripening.

निपातः 1 Falling or coming down; descending, alighting; एषोचरोस्तेषां निपात-वृत्तिः Ku. 5. 24; Rs. 5. 4. 2 Attack- ing, falling upon, spring, leap; R. 2. 60. 3 Casting, hurling, discharging; Ku. 3. 15. 4 Descent, fall; निशितनिपाताः शराः S. 1. 10. 5 Dying, death; Ms. 6. 31. 6 Accidental occurrence or mention. 7 An irregular form, irregularity, putting down as irregular or exceptional; रते निपाता, निपातेर्द्वे &c. 8 A particle, an indeclinable; P. 1. 4. 56.

नियत *p. p.* 1 Curbed, restrained. 2 Subdued, controlled, self-possessed,

self-governed. 3 Abstemious, temperate. 4 Attentive. 5 Fixed, permanent, constant, steady. 6 Certain, settled, sure. 7 Inevitable. 8 Positive, definite. 9 Forming the subject of consideration, relevant or irrelevant; see तुल्योक्तिः. -*न* ind. 1 Always, constantly. 2 Positively, certainly, inevitably, surely.

नियतिः *f.* 1 Restraint, restriction. 2 Destiny, fate, luck, fortune (good or bad); नियतिबलात् Dk.; नियतिविशेषात् Si. 4. 34; Ki. 2. 12, 4. 21 3 A religious duty or obligation. 4 Self-command, self-restraint.

नियन्तृ *m.* 1 A charioteer, driver; Si. 12. 24. 2 A governor, ruler, master, regulator; R. 1. 17, 15. 51. 3 A punisher, chastiser.

नियन्त्रण-णा 1 Checking, reserve, restraint; अनियन्त्रणायुधो नाम तपस्विजनः S. 1. 2 Restricting, confining (to a particular sense) अनेकार्थस्य शब्दस्यैकार्थ-नियन्त्रणं S. D 2. 3 Guiding, governing. 4 Defining.

नियन्त्रित *p. p.* 1 Curbed, restrained. 3 Restricted, confined to (a particular sense, as a word.)

नियमः 1 Restraining, checking. 2 Taming, subduing. 3 Confining, preventing. 4 A restraint, check; Ms. 8. 122. 5 Restriction, limitation. 6 A rule or precept, law (in general), usage; नयनकालो नियमः S. B. 7 Regularity; Ratn. 1. 20. 8 Certainty, ascertainment. 9 An agreement, promise, vow, engagement. 10 Necessity, obligation. 11 Any voluntary or self-imposed religious observance (dependent on external conditions); R. 1. 94; (see Malli. on Si. 13. 33 and Ki. 5. 42) 12 Any minor observance or lesser vow, a duty prescribed to be done, but which is not so obligatory as a *v.*; सौमित्रिया नरो दान स्वाध्यायस्य नियमः। प्रतमो नियमः च स्नानं च नियमः इति। Atri. 13 Penance, devotion, religious austerities; नियमविनियोगि S. 1; R. 15. 74. 14 (In Mim. phil.) A rule or precept which lays down or specifies something which, in the absence of that rule, would be optional; विनियमितमानी नियमः पाक्षिके सति. 15 (In Yoga phil.) Restraint of the mind, the second of the 8 principal steps of meditation in yoga. 16 (In Khet.) A poetical commonplace or convention, as the description of the cuckoo in spring, peacocks in the rains &c. (नियमन as a rule, invariably). -Comp. -निष्ठ rigid observance of prescribed rites. -वचन a written agreement. -स्थितिः *f.* steady observance of religious obligations, asceticism.

नियन्त्रणः 1 Checking, punishing, restraining, subduing; नियन्त्रणस्य च नयनः R. 9. 1. 2 Restriction, limitation. 3 Circumlocution. 4 A precept, fixed rule.

नियन्त्रणी A woman serving the monthly courses.

नियन्त्रित *p. p.* 1 Checked, curbed, restrained. 2 Governed, guided. 3 Regulated, prescribed, laid down. 4 Fixed, agreed upon, stipulated.

नियन्त्रणः 1 Restraint. 2 A religious vow.

नियन्त्रण See नियन्त्रण.

नियन्त्रणः (नियन्त्रणः) 1 Restraining, checking. 2 Subduing, overpowering. 3 Limiting, restricting, defining more closely. 4 Guiding, governing. -*न* 1 A master, ruler. 2 A charioteer. 3 A boatman, sailor. 4 A pilot.

नियुक्त *p. p.* 1 Directed, ordered, instructed, commanded. 2 Authorised, appointed. 3 Permitted to raise issue: see नियोगः below. 4 Attached to. 5 Fastened to. 6 Ascertained.

नियुक्तिः *f.* 1 Injunction, order, command. 2 Appointment, commission, office, charge.

नियुक्ते 1 A million. 2 A hundred thousand. 3 Ten thousand crores or 100 Ayatas.

नियुद्धः Fighting on foot, close fight, personal struggle.

नियोगः 1 Employment, use, application. 2 An injunction, order, command, direction, commission, charge, appointed task or duty, any business committed to one's care; वः सावज्ञो मावधयीनियोगे M. 5. 8; नवो नियोगक्रियोक्तं मे R. 5. 11; अथवा नियोगः स्वर्गद्विष्टो मंदमायस्य U. 1; आज्ञापयुक्तो नियोगोद्युधवतामिति S. 1; स्वमपि स्वनियोगमकल्पं कुरु 'go about your own business', 'do your appointed duty', (frequently occurring in plays and used as a courteous way of asking servants to withdraw). 3 Fastening or attaching to. 4 Necessity, obligation; तस्मिन्नेव नियोगेन च विकल्पप्राप्त्युक्तः R. 19. 49. 5 Effort, exertion. 6 Certainty, ascertainment. 7 A practice prevalent in ancient times which permitted a childless widow to have intercourse with the brother or any near kinsman of her deceased husband to raise up issue to him, the son so born being called श्वेज; cf. Ms. 9. 56: देवादा सवितादा श्रिया सम्यक्-नियुक्ता। प्रजेष्ठिताभिर्गन्तव्या संतानस्य परिचये ॥; see 60, 65 also. (Vyāsa begot पांडु and धृतराष्ट्र on the widows of विचित्रवीर्य in this way).

नियोगिन् *m.* An officer, a dependent, minister, functionary.

नियोगः A local master.

नियोजनः 1 Fastening, attaching. 2 Ordering, prescribing. 3 Urging, impelling. 4 Appointing.

नियोजनः 1 A charge, with any duty, a functionary, an officer, a servant, employee; नियोजितं च मन्त्रस्य नियोजनः S. 7. 1.

नियोजक *m.* 1 A combatant wrestler. 2 A cook.

निराद *f.* A substitute for निरु before vowels and soft consonants conveying the sense of 'out of', 'away from', 'without', 'free from', and may be frequently expressed by 'less', 'no', used with the noun; see the compounds given below; see निरु and cf. *n* also. -Comp. -अंश *a.* 1 whole, entire. 2 not entitled to any share of the ancestral property.

-अक्षः the place of no latitude (in astronomy). -अग्नि *a.* having lost or neglected the consecrated fire. -अंकुश *a.* 'not curbed by a hook', unchecked, uncontrolled, unruly, independent, completely free, unfettered; निरंकुश इव द्विपः Bhāg.; कामो नि-कामनिर्मुक्तः Git. 7; निरंकुशः कवचः Sk.; Bh. 3. 106; Mv. 3. 39. -अंग *a.* 1 having no parts. 2 deprived of expedients or resources. -अजिन *a.* skinless. -अञ्जन *a.* 1 without collyrium. 2 unstained, untinged. 3 free from falsehood. 4 simple, artless. (-नः) an epithet of Śiva. (-ना) the day of full moon. -अतिशय *a.* unsurpassed. -अत्यय *a.* 1 free from danger, secure, safe; R. 17. 53. 2 free from fault, unblamable, faultless, disinterested; Ki. 1. 12, 13. 61. 3 completely successful.

-अव *a.* one who has lost his way. -अनुकोश *a.* pitiless, merciless, hard-hearted. (-नः) mercilessness, hard-heartedness. -अनुम *a.* having no followers. -अनुनासिक *a.* not nasal. -अनुरोध *a.* 1 unfavourable, unfriendly. 2 unkind, unamiable; Māl. 10.

-अंतर *a.* 1 constant, perpetual, uninterrupted, incessant; निरंतरादिपदः Bv. 1. 16; निरंतरास्तवतद्वृत्तिः Ku. 5. 25. 2 having no intervening or intermediate space, having no interval, close; इदं निरंतरास्तवतद्वृत्तिः मयि Si. 9. 66. 3 compact, dense; Si. 16. 76. 4 coarse, gross. 5 faithful, true (as a friend). 6 not hidden from view. 7 not different, similar, identical. (-*त*) ind. 1 without interruption, constantly, continually, incessantly. 2 without intervening space or interval. 3 closely, tightly, firmly; (परिवर्ज्य) कतिरिदं मय निरंतरमंगलैः Ve. 3. 27; परिचजेते स्वमे निरंतरं Rs. 2. 11. 4

immediately. अत्यन्त constant study, diligent exercise or practice. -अंतराल *a.* 1 without an intervening space, close. 2 narrow. -अवश्य *a.* 1 having no properly objection. 3 unconnected, unrelated. 3 in agreeing with the context (as a word in a sentence). 4 without logical connection or regular sequence, unmethodical. 5 without being seen, out of sight. Ms. 3. 332. 6 without retinue, unaccompanied, see अव्यय. -अव्यय *a.* 1 shameless, impudent. 2 bold. -अवश्य *a.* 1 guiltless, innocent, faultless, blameless. (-रः) innocence. -अव्यय *a.* 1 free from harm or evil. 2 free from decay, imperishable. 3 infallible. -अपेक्ष *a.* 1 not depending on, irrespective or independent of, having no need of (with loc.); स्वार्थनिर्वाहार्थविरहितम् Ki. 11. 39. 2 disregarding, taking no notice of. 3 free from desire, secure. H. 1. 83. 4 careless, negligent, indifferent. 5 indifferent to worldly attachments or pursuits; Ms. 6. 41. 6 disinterested, not expecting any reward from another; Bv. 1. 5, 7 without purpose. (-रः) indifference, disregard. -अभिभव *a.* not subject to humiliation or disgrace. -अभिमान *a.* 1 free from self conceit, devoid of pride or egotism. 2 void of self-respect. -अविज्ञा *a.* not intent upon, indifferent to; स्वस्वनिर्वाहार्थः स्थिते लोकहेतोः S. 5. 5. -अत्र *a.* cloudless. -अवयव *a.* 1 void of anger, patient. 2 apathetic. -अव्यय *a.* 1 abstaining from water. 2 waterless, destitute of water. -अव्यय *a.* without a bolt, unbarred, unobstructed; unrestrained, unimpeded, completely free; M. 5. (-लः) *ind.* freely. -अव्यय *a.* 1 void of wealth, poor, indigent. 2 meaningless, unmeaning (as a word or sentence). 3 nonsensical. 4 vain, useless, purposeless. -अव्यय *a.* 1 useless, vain, unprofitable. 2 unmeaning, nonsensical, conveying no reasonable meaning. (-कः) an expletive; निर्दयं तु इत्यादि वृत्तिकर्योजनं Chandr. 2. 6. -अवकाश *a.* 1 without free space. 2 without leisure. -अवकाश *a.* 'free from restraint', unrestrained, unchecked, uncontrolled, irresistible. 2 free, independent. 3 self-willed, head-strong. -अवकाश *a.* blameless, faultless, unblameable, unobjectionable; इतिवचनो यो वदत Dk. 1. -अवकाश *a.* having no end; unlimited; U. 3. 44. -अवकाश *a.* 1 without parts, indivisible. 3 without limbs. -अवकाश *a.* 1 unsupported, without support; S. 6. 2 not affording support. -अवकाश *a.* whole, complete, entire. -अवकाश *ind.* completely, entirely, fully, totally. -अवकाश *a.* abstaining from

food. (-रः) fasting. -अवकाश *a.* abstaining from food, unprovoked. -अवकाश *a.* 1 free from egotism or pride, humble, lowly. -अवकाश *a.* free from passion or self-conceit. -अवकाश *a.* 1 without anything, free from desire. 2 without anything to fill up or complete (in the sense of a word or sentence). -अवकाश *a.* 1 devoid of form, formless, without form. 2 not affected. 3 disguised. 4 unassuming modest. (-रः) 1 the universal spirit. 2 an epithet of Siva. 3 of Viṣṇu. -आकृति *a.* 1 formless, shapeless. 2 deformed. (-रः) 1 a religious student who has not duly gone through a course of study, or who has not properly read the Vedas. 2 especially, a Brāhmaṇa who has neglected the duties of his caste by not going through a regular course of study. -आकृति *a.* 1 unconfused, unperplexed, unwildered. 2 steady, calm. 3 clear. -आकृति *a.* unaccused, unreviled. -आकृति *a.* faultless, innocent, sinless; R. 8. 48. -आकृति *a.* without approved customs or usages, lawless. -आकृति *a.* without drums. -आकृति *a.* 1 free from fear; R. 1. 63. 2 without ailment, comfortable, healthy. -आकृति *a.* sheltered from heat, shady, not penetrated by the sun's rays (-रः) the night. -आकृति *a.* disrespectful. -आकृति *a.* 1 without a receptacle. 2 without support, supportless (fig. also); निराधारं ह्येति कथं केचित् पुरः G. L. 4. 39. -आकृति *a.* secure, free from anxiety. -आकृति *a.* free from misfortune or calamity. -आकृति *a.* 1 unvexed, unmolested, undisturbed, free from disturbance. 2 unobstructed. 3 not molesting or disturbing. 4 (in law) frivolously vexatious (as a suit or cause of complaint); e. g. असद्व्यवहारीककारणं स्वर्गं व्यवहारीकं Mit. -आकृति *a.* 1 free from disease or illness, sound, healthy, hale. 2 untainted, pure. 3 guileless. 4 free from defects or blemishes. 5 full, complete. 6 infallible. (-रः, रः) freedom from disease or illness, health, well-being, welfare, happiness. (-रः) 1 a wild goat. 2 a hog or boar. -आकृति *a.* 1 fleshless. 2 having no sensual desires or covetousness. 3 receiving no wages or remuneration. -आकृति *a.* yielding no income or revenue, profitless. -आकृति *a.* not fatiguing, easy. -आकृति *a.* unarmed, weaponless. -आकृति *a.* 1 having no proper support (fig. also); Mv. 4. 53. 2 not depending on another, independent. 3 self-supported, friendless, alone; निराधारं लोकोत्तरं किं वाणि जगत् Jag. -आकृति *a.* 1 not looking about or

seeing. 2 deprived of sight. 3 deprived of light, dark; Mā. 5. 30. -आकृति *a.* devoid of hope, despairing or despondent of; मनोवृत्त्युत्पत्तिरिति R. 6. 2. -आकृति *a.* fearless. -आकृति *a.* 1 without a boon or blessing. 2 without any desire, wish or hope indifferent; जगत्कारणं निराकृतिः मन्त्रः Ku. 5. 76. -आकृति *a.* 1 without a prop or support, supportless, unsupported. 2 friendless, destitute, alone, without shelter or refuge; निराधारः वसन्तः. -आकृति *a.* tasteless, insipid, unsavoury. -आकृति *a.* 'foodless', fasting, abstaining from food. (-रः) fasting. -आकृति *a.* without wish or desire, indifferent. -आकृति *a.* 1 having lost a limb or the use of it. 2 mutilated, maimed, 3 weak, infirm, frail. 4 without means or means of certain knowledge; Ms. 9. 18. -आकृति *a.* destitute of fuel. -आकृति *a.* free from the calamities of the season; R. 1. 63; see इति. -आकृति *a.* godless, atheistic. -आकृति *a.* the body of a plough. -आकृति *a.* 1 desireless, indifferent; 10. 21. 2 inactive. -आकृति *a.* 1 breathless, without breathing. (-रः) absence of breath. -आकृति *a.* 1 answerless, without a reply. 2 unable to answer, silenced. 3 having no superior. -आकृति *a.* without festivities; निर्वर्गवस्तुनिष्ठः R. 8. 66. -आकृति *a.* inactive, indolent, devoid of energy. (-रः) absence of energy, indolence. -आकृति *a.* 1 indifferent. 2 calm, tranquil. -आकृति *a.* waterless. -आकृति *a.* effortless, inactive, lazy, idle. -आकृति *a.* free from excitement or perturbation, sedate, calm. -आकृति *a.* without a commencement. -आकृति *a.* 1 free from calamity or affliction, not visited by danger or adversity, lucky, happy, undisturbed, unmolested, free from hostile attacks. 2 free from national distress or tyranny. 3 causing no affliction. 4 secure, peaceful. -आकृति *a.* guileless, honest. U. 2. 2. -आकृति *a.* unsuitable. -आकृति *a.* 1 without any title or designation; Mn. 3. 2 unconnected with a subordinate word. -आकृति *a.* free from disturbance, obstacle or calamity, unharmed; निरुपलब्धं न कर्माणि संवृत्तिः S. 3. -आकृति *a.* peerless, matchless, incomparable. -आकृति *a.* free from portents. -आकृति *a.* 1 unreal, false, non-existent (as इत्यादि). 2 immaterial. 3 invisible. -आकृति *a.* without expedients, helpless. -आकृति *a.* 1 free from trick or fraud. 2 not neglectful. -आकृति *a.* devoid of heat, cold. -आकृति *a.* void of smell, scentless, unfragrant, inodorous; निरिवा इव किंवाः. -आकृति *f.* the Salmali tree. -आकृति *a.*

अ, unobstructed, uncontrolled, unrestricted. २ unruly, selfwilled, independent. (-न्) absence of restraint, independence. -व्यक्त *a.* without fame, discreditable, inglorious. -व्य *a.* separated from the herd, strayed from the flock (as an elephant). -वृक्, (नीरवृक्) *a.* colourless, faded. -वृज्, -वृजस्क *a.* (नीरवृज्, नीरवृजस्क) १ free from dust. २ devoid of passion or darkness. -वृज् (नीरवृज्) *a.* see नीरवृज् (-f.) a woman not menstruating. °तमसा absence of passion or darkness. -रक्ष *a.* (नीररक्ष) १ without holes or interstices, very close, or contiguous, thickly situated; U. २. ३. २ thick, dense. ३ coarse, gross. -रक्ष *a.* (नीररक्ष) not making any noise, noiseless; R. ८. ५८. -रक्ष *a.* (नीररक्ष) not making any noise, noiseless; R. ८. ५८. -रक्ष *a.* (नीररक्ष) १ tasteless, unsavoury, flavourless. २ (fig.) insipid, without any poetic charm; नीरसान् पयान् S. D. १. ३ sapless, without juice, withered or dried up; S. Til. 9. ४ vain, useless, fruitless; अलम्बकलनीरसान् मम विषय तस्मिन् जने V. २. ११. ५ disagreeable. ६ cruel, merciless. (-स्त्रः) the pomegranate. -रसन *a.* (नीरसन) having no girdle; (रसना) Ki. 5. ११. -रश् *a.* (नीररश्) without lustre, faded, dim. -रश्, -रज *a.* (नीररश्, नीररज) free from sickness, healthy, sound; नीररजस् किमौषधेः H. १. -रूप *a.* (नीररूप) formless, shapeless. -रोग *a.* (नीररोग) free from sickness or disease, healthy, sound. -लक्षण *a.* १ having no auspicious marks, ill-featured. २ undistinguished. ३ unimportant, insignificant. ४ unspotted. -लज्ज *a.* shameless, impudent. -लिन *a.* having no distinguishing or characteristic marks. -लेप *a.* १ unsmear, unanointed; Ms. ५. ११२. २ stainless, sinless. -लोक *a.* free from desire or avarice, unavaricious. -लोमश् *a.* devoid of hair, hairless. -वृक्ष *a.* without posterity, childless. -वज्, -वन *a.* १ being out of a wood. २ free from woods, bare, open. -वसु *a.* destitute of wealth, poor. -वात *a.* free or sheltered from wind, calm, still; R. १५. ६६. (-न्) a place sheltered from wind. -वानर *a.* free from monkeys. -वायस *a.* free from crows. -विकल्प, -विकल्पक १ *a.* not admitting an alternative. २ being without determination or resolution. ३ not capable of mutual relation. ४ conditioned. ५ recognizing no such distinction as that of subject and object, or of the knower and the known; as applied to समाधि or contemplation, it is 'an exclusive concentration upon the one entity

without distinct and ceprate consciousness of the knower, the known, and the knowing, and without even self-consciousness; निर्विकल्पकः ज्ञानज्ञानविभक्त्यभेदभावेऽः; नीचेधेतः प्रदिश ह्येतानि निर्विकल्पके सगर्भा; Bh. 5. 61; Vo. 1. 23. (-इदं ind. without hesitation or wavering. -विचार a. 1 unchanged, unchangeable, immutable. 2 not disposed; M. 5. 14. 3 disinterested; Rs. 2. 28. -विकार a. unknown. -विश्राम a. uninterrupted, unobstructed, free from impediments. (-इ) absence of impediments. -विचार a. not reflecting, thoughtless, inconsiderate; ररे धेतुषि निर्विकल्पकदि मत्स्यकाक्षी-सद Chandr. 1. 2. (-इ) ind. thoughtlessly, unhesitatingly. -विश्रित a. free from doubt or reflection. -विश्रुत a. motionless, insensible. -विरक्त a. unreflecting. -विरोध a. without amusement, void of pastime, diversion or solace; Me. 86. -विन्धा N. of a river in the Vindhya hills; Me. 28. -विमर्श a. void of reflection, thoughtless, unreflecting. -विमर a. 1 having no opening. 2 without interstices or interval, close; Si. 9. 45. -विवाद a. 1 not contending or disagreeing. 2 undisputed, not contradicted or disputed, universally acknowledged. -विवेक a. indiscreet, void of judgment, wanting discrimination, foolish. -विशोक a. fearless, undaunted, confident; Ms. 7. 176; Pt. 1. 85. -विशेष a. 1 showing or making no difference, undiscrediting, without distinction; निर्विशेषा वं स्वयि Mb., निर्विशेषो विशेषः Bh. 3. 50, 'a difference without distinction'. 2 having no difference, same, like, not differing from (oft. in comp.) प्रवर्तनीकोत्तलनिर्विशेषः Ku. 1. 46; स निर्विशेष-प्रतिपत्तिरासीत् R. 14. 22. 3 indiscriminate, promiscuous. (-व) absence of difference. (निर्विशेष and निर्विशेषेण are used adverbially in the sense of 'without difference', 'equally', 'indiscriminately'; लघुहनिर्विशेषमन स्वी-यता H. 1; R. 5. 6. -विशेषण a. without attributes. विश a. poisonless (as a snake); निर्विषा कुडुमाः स्वताः. -विषय a. 1 expelled or driven away from one's home, residence or proper place; मनोनिर्विषयकामया Ku. 5. 38, R. 9. 28. 2 having no scope or sphere of action; किं एव शायं प्रविल-विषयं निर्विषयं वा स्वात् S. D. 1. 3 not attached to sensual objects, (as mind). -विषाण a. destitute of horns. -विहार a. having no pleasure. -वीर, -वीर a. 1 seedless. 2 impotent. 3 causeless. -वीर a. 1 deprived of heroes; निर्वीर्यवर्तिल P. R. 1. 31. 2 cowardly. -वीरा a woman whose husband and children are dead. -वीर्य

a. powerless, feeble, unmanly; impotent; निर्वीर्यं युद्धाय्यापितवशात् किं मे त्वेवाहं Vo. 3. 34. -वृक्ष a. treeless. -वृत्त a. deprived of balls. -वेग a. not moving, quiet, calm. -वेहन a. honorary, unsalaried. -वेष्टन a. weaver's shuttle. -वेर a. free from enmity, amicable, peaceable. (-इ) absence of enmity. -व्यञ्जन a. 1 straight-forward. 2 without con- diment. (-ने ind.) plainly, in a straight-forward or honest manner. -व्यथ a. 1 free from pain. 2 quiet, calm. -व्यपेक्ष a. indifferent to, regardless of; R. 13. 25; 14. 39. -व्यलील a. 1 not hurting or offend- ing. 2 without pain. 3 pleased, doing anything willingly. 4 sincere, genuine, undissembling. -व्याघ्र a. not haunted or infested by tigers. -व्याज a. 1 candid, upright, honest, plain. 2 not hypocritical; Bh. 2. 82. (-वं ind.) plainly, honestly, candidly; Amaru. 79. व्यापार a. without employment or business, free from occupation; R. 15. 56. -वृण a. 1 unhurt, without wounds. 2 without rents. -व्रत a. not observing vows. -हिन cessation of winter. -हेति a. weaponless. -हेतु a. causeless, having no cause or reason. -हीन a. 1 shameless, impudent, 2 bold, daring. निरत a. 1 Engaged or interested in. 2 Devoted to, fond of, attached to; वनवासनितः K. 157; स्वया° &c. 3 Pleased, delighted. 4 Reated, ceased. निरतिः f. Strong attachment, fond- ness, devotion. निरयः f. Hell; निरयमगस्त्यामुष्णायती Bh. 1. 63; Ms. 6. 61. निरवहानि (ति) का A fence, an outer wall. निरस a. Tasteless, insipid, dry. -सः 1 Want of flavour, insipidity, tastlessness. 2 Want of juice, dryness. 3 Want of passion or feeling. निरसन a. (नी f.) Expelling, re- moving, driving away; Si. 6. 47. 2 Vomiting. -नं 1 Expelling, ejecting, expulsion, removal. 2 Denial, con- tradiction, rejection, refusal. 3 Vomiting forth, spitting out. 2 Checking, suppressing. 5 Destruction, killing, extirpation. निरस्त p. p. 1 Cast off or away, thrown out or away, repudiated, driven, expelled, banished; कीकीनमीतेन युवाभिरस्ता R. 14. 84. 2 Dispelled, destroyed; अहाय नावदस्तेन तयो निरस्त R. 5. 71. 3 Abandoned, deserted. 4 Removed, deprived or void of; निरस्तपादो देहो रजोपि दुग्धवते H. 1. 69. 5 Discharged (as an arrow). 6 Refuted. 7 Vomited, spit out. 8 Uttered rapidly. 9 Torn out or

destroyed. 10 Suppressed, checked. 11 Broken (as an agreement &c.). -इ 1 Rejecting, refusal &c. 2 Dropping or leaving out, rapid pronunciation. -Comp. -भेद a. having all differences removed, same, identical. -सय a. one who has renounced all worldly attachments. निरसः 1 Cooking. 2 Sweat 3 The recompense of a bad action (a v. l. for निरस).

निराकरण 1 Repudiating, expelling, turning away; निराकरणविधुवा S. 6. 2 Banishing. 3 Obstruction, con- tradiction, opposition, rejection. 4 Refutation, reply. 5 Contempt. 6 Neglecting the chief sac-aficial duties. 7 Forgetting.

निराकरणम् a. 1 Repudiating, turning out, expelling; R. 14. 57. 2 Hindering from, obstructive. 3 Spurning, disdaining. 4 Seeking to deprive one of a thing.

निराकुल a. 1 Full of, filled or covered with; अलिङ्गलसङ्गलकुलमसङ्गलनि- राकुलकुलकलागे Gft. 1. 2 Distressed; see under निर् also.

निराकृतिः f. निराकृतिः 1 Repu- diation, expulsion, rejection. 2 Refusal. 3 Obstruction, obstacle, impediment, interruption. 4 Opposi- tion.

निराग a. Passionless, dispas- sionate.

निरादिष्ट a. Paid off as a debt.

निरानाहुः The wood-apple (कपिल).

निरासः 1 Ejection, expulsion, throwing out, removal. 2 Vomiting. 3 Refutation. 4 Opposition.

निरिगिणी-नी A veil.

निरिक्षण, निरिक्षा 1 A look. 2 Look- ing at, regarding, seeing, beholding. 3 Looking out for, searching. 4 Consideration, regard; निरिक्षा as to, in respect of. 5 Hope, expectation. 6 Aspect of planets.

निरिक्ष (च) A plough-share.

निरक्त a. 1 Expressed, pronounc- ed, explained, defined. 2 Loud, distinct. -क्त 1 Explanation, deriva- tion, etymological interpretations 2 N. of one of the six Vedāṅgas, that which contains glossarial ex- planation of obscure words, especial- ly those occurring in the Vedas; नाम च वातुजमाह निरुक्ते Nir. 3 N. of a celebrated commentary on the Nighantus by Yaska.

निरुक्तिः f. 1 Derivation, etymo- logical interpretation of words. 2 (In Bhet.) An artificial explanation of the derivation of a word, thus defined:—निरुक्तिर्योगतो नामान्यार्थवत्प्रकाशनं. इति निरुक्तिर्ज्ञाने सत्यं दोषाकरो भवान् Chandr. 5. 168 (दोषाकर्तृ is equal to दोषाणामकर्तृ); f

निर्दय २. 1 Exceedingly amicus.
2 Unmerciful, indifferent.

निर्दुःख १. 1 Obscured, hindered, checked, neutralized, carbed; U. 1. 37. 2 Condemned, unpunished. -Comp. -सुख अ. moving in the breath obscured, unaffected. -सुखः obscuration of the century.

निर्दुःख २. 1 Conventional, becomes current in popular usage, accepted (as the meaning of a word, as opposed to its etymological sense); सौम्य कश्चित् निर्दुःखं त्वं वा वदस्वित् N. 5. 57. 2 Unmarried. -दुःखः Inherence (as of 'redness' in the word 'red') -Comp. -लक्षणा a lakshana or secondary use of a word which is based not on the *viraksha* or particular intention of the speaker, but on its accepted and popular usage.

निर्दुःखः १. 1 Fame, celebrity. 2 Familiarity, conversancy, proficiency; दुःख निर्वहणाय K. i. 2. 6. 2 Confirmation.

निर्दुःखः २. 1 Form, shape. 2 Sight, seeing. 3 Looking for, searching. 4 Ascertaining, investigation, determination. 5 Definition.

निर्दुःखः ३. १. 1 Seen, discovered, marked, beheld. 2 Appointed, chosen, elected. 3 Weighed, considered. 4 Ascertained, determined.

निर्दुःखः ४. 1 An enema not of an oily kind. 2 Logic, disputation. 3 Certainty, ascertainment. 4 A sentence having no ellipsis, a complete sentence.

निर्दुःखः ५. १. 1 Decay, destruction, dissolution. 2 A calamity, evil, bane, adversity; स हि लोकस्य निर्दुःखः U. 5. 30. 3 An imprecation, curse. 4 Death or destruction personified, the goddess of death or destruction, the regent of the south-western quarter; Ms. 11. 119.

निर्दुःखः २. 1 Confinement, locking up, imprisonment; Ms. 8. 210, 375. 2 Enclosing, covering up; Amaru. 87. 3 Restraint, check, suppression, control; योगश्चित्तवृत्तिनिरोधः Yoga S.; Ku. 3. 48. 4 Hindrance, obstruction, opposition. 5 Hurting, punishing, injuring. 6 Annihilation, destruction. 7 Aversion; dislike. 8 Disappointment, frustration of hopes (in dramatic language).

निर्दुःखः ३. 1 Country, region, place.

निर्दुःखः ४. 1 Killing, slaughter.

निर्दुःखः ५. 1 Going forth or out, going away; R. 11. 3. 2 Departure, vanishing away; R. 19. 46. 3 A door, an outlet, egress; कथमन्यथा निर्दुःखः प्रवृत्तिः K. 139. 4 Exit, issue.

निर्दुःखः ६. 1 Going out or forth.

निर्दुःखः ७. 1 The hollow of a tree.

निर्दुःखः ८. 1 Killing, slaughter.

निर्दुःखः ९. 1 A vocabulary, collection of words. 2 A table of contents (संक्षेपः).

निर्दुःखः १०. 1 Rubbing, friction.

निर्दुःखः ११. 1 Destruction. 2 A violent wind, a violent gust of wind, hurricane. 3 The noise of contending winds (vapours?) &c. in the sky; निर्दुःखः कुञ्जलिनाम् निर्दुःखः निर्दुःखः नमः हिंसा R. 9. 64; Ms. 1. 38., 4. 105 7. 1. 1, 145 (बाहुना निर्दुःखो बाहुना वा पतत्यः १ प्रचंडघोरनिर्दुःखो निर्दुःख इति कल्पे २). 4 An earth-quake. 5 A thunder-stroke in general; अहं दारुणो दैवानाम् U. 2.

निर्दुःखः १२. 1 Forcing out, bringing out. निर्दुःखः १. 1 A sound in general, V. 4; R. 1. 36. 2 A loud noise, rattling, twanging; ज्यानिर्दुःखः क्षोणमात्र निर्दुःखः R. 9. 64; भारतीयनिर्दुःखः U. 3.

निर्दुःखः १३. 1 Complete victory, subjugation, vanquishing.

निर्दुःखः १४. १. 1 A spring, waterfall, cataract, cascade, mountain torrent; इति निर्दुःखं पानं Nāg. 4; R. 2. 13; Sānti. 2. 17, 21; 4. 6. -२. 1 Burning chaff. 2 An elephant. 3 A horse of the sun.

निर्दुःखः १५. 1 A mountain.

निर्दुःखः १६. 1 A river, mountain-torrent; स्वल्पमुत्पद्यन्निर्दुःखः निर्दुःखः U. 2, 20.

निर्दुःखः १७. 1 Removing, removal. 2 Complete ascertainment, decision, affirmation, determination, settlement; संदेहनिर्दुःखो जातः S. 1. 27; Ms. 8. 301, 409; 9. 250; Y. 2. 10; इदं निर्दुःखं मेव वाचते Ki. 2. 29. 3 Deduction, inference, conclusion, demonstration (in logic). 4 Discussion, investigation, consideration. 5 Sentence, verdict, judgment; सर्वज्ञस्याप्येकाकिनो निर्दुःखः सुप्रसन्नो बोधाय M. 1. -Comp. -वायः a sentence, decree, verdict (in law).

निर्दुःखः १८. 1 Settling, conclusive.

निर्दुःखः १९. 1 Making certain. 2 The outer angle of the elephant's ear.

निर्दुःखः २०. १. 1 Washed, purified, cleansed; R. 17. 22.

निर्दुःखः २१. 1 Washing. 2 Expiation, atonement; Mv. 4. 25.

निर्दुःखः २२. 1 Washing, cleaning. 2 Ablution. 3 Atonement, expiation.

निर्दुःखः २३. 1 A washman.

निर्दुःखः २४. 1 Ablution. 2 Expiation, atonement (for an offence).

निर्दुःखः २५. 1 Removal, banishment.

निर्दुःखः २६. १. 1 Unkind, unfeeling, unmerciful. 2 Rejoicing over the faults of others. 3 Envious. 4 Abusive, slanderous. 5 Useless, unnecessary. 6 Violent. 7 Mad, intoxicated.

निर्दुःखः २७. १. 1 A cave, cavern.

निर्दुःखः २८. 1 Splitting, breaking, destroying.

निर्दुःखः २९. 1 Burning, consuming.

निर्दुःखः ३०. १. 1 A digger up of weeds. 2 A sower. 3 A handman, reaper. निर्दुःखः ३१. 1 Torn, rent. 2 Opened, split open; S. 18. 26.

निर्दुःखः ३२. १. 1 Annoyed, smeared. 2 Well-fed, copulent, stout.

निर्दुःखः ३३. १. 1 Pointed out, shown, indicated. 2 Specified, particularized. 3 Described. 4 Assigned, allotted. 5 Asserted, declared. 6 Ascertained, determined. 7 Ordered.

निर्दुःखः ३४. १. 1 Pointing out, showing, indicating. 2 Order, command, direction; R. 12. 17. 3 Advice, instruction. 4 Telling, saying, declaring. 5 Specifying, particularization, specification, specific mention; अयं निर्दुःखः Mibh. Pg. 17. 33. 6 Ascertainment. 7 Vicinity, proximity.

निर्दुःखः ३५. १. 1 Specifying or separating one out of many; यत् निर्दुःखः P. II. 3. 41; V. 3. 92. 2 Determining, settling, deciding. 3 Certainty, ascertainment.

निर्दुःखः ३६. १. 1 Determined, ascertained, fixed, settled; see च with निर्दुःखः.

निर्दुःखः ३७. १. 1 Shaken off, removed; R. 12. 57. 2 Deserted, rejected. 3 Deprived of, bereft. 4 Avoided. 5 Refuted. 6 Destroyed; (see च with निर्दुःखः).

निर्दुःखः ३८. १. 1 Washed off; R. 5. 43. 2 Polished, bright.

निर्दुःखः ३९. १. 1 Insisting upon, persistence, intentness, pertinacity; निर्दुःखः सत्त्वः (ग्रन्थः) R. 5. 21; Ku. 5. 66. 2 Importunity, a pressing demand or request, urgency; निर्दुःखः स जगद सर्व R. 14. 32; अत एव खलु निर्दुःखः S. 3. 3. 3 Obstinacy. 4 Accusation. 5 Contest, dispute.

निर्दुःखः ४०. 1 See निर्दुःखः.

निर्दुःखः ४१. 1 Hard, firm (रु).

निर्दुःखः ४२. १. 1 Threat, menace; Si. 6. 62. 2 Abuse, reproach, reviling, blame. 3 Malignity. 4 Red paint, lac.

निर्दुःखः ४३. १. 1 Bursting, dividing, splitting asunder. 2 A split, rent. 3 Explicit mention or declaration; M. 4. 4 The bed of a river. 5 Determination of an affair, event.

निर्दुःखः ४४. १. 1 Rubbing, churning, stirring. 2 Rubbing two pieces of wood together to produce fire, or the wood so used.

निर्दुःखः ४५. १. 1 To be stirred or churned. 2 To be produced by friction (as fire). -२. २. The wood used for producing fire by friction.

निर्दुःखः ४६. १. 1 Measuring, meting out यत्तन्मात्रकालनिर्दुःखः P. II. 3. 28. Vārt. 2 Measure, reach, extent; अयंमात्रनिर्दुःखः (वातः) Rām. 'not having reached the full measure of growth.' 3 Pro-

निर्वेदः 1 Disgust, loathing. 2
Satiety, cloy, 3 Depression of spirits,
despair, despondency; परिमृष्टनिर्वेदमापद्यते
Mk. 1. 14. Humiliation. 5 Grief, 6

Complete indifference to worldly objects; Bg. 2. 52 (regarded as the feeling which gives rise to the sentiment called शून्य (quietude)); निर्द्वेषादिमयोक्तिः शान्तोऽपि नवने रयः K. P. 4; see R. G. under निर्द्वेष. 7 Self-disparagement or humiliation, (regarded as one of the 83 subordinate feelings); cf. the definition in R. 4 under; (the following is there given as an instance; यदि लज्जया वा दुःखेन न मदीयान्तराणि समेवति । अह्ना जडजीविनेन मे जगता वा विफलेन किं नरे ॥).

निर्देशः 1 Gaining, obtaining. 2 Wages, hire, employment. 3 Eating, enjoyment, use. 4 Return of payment. 5 Expiation, atonement. 6 Marriage. 7 Fainting, swooning.

निर्द्वेषः 1 Extreme pain, paining, afflicting. 2 Freedom from pain. 3 A hole, chasm.

निर्वृद्धः p. p. 1 Completed, finished. 2 Grown, increased, developed; सुवृद्धनिर्वृद्धवित्तम् Mā. 7; निर्वृद्धलोहद्वयमेतत् 6. 17 (उपनिषत् Jagaddhara). 3 Vindicated, fully shown, proved true, carried out faithfully or to the end; हा तात जटायां निर्वृद्धस्तेऽयमस्नेहः U. 3; निर्वृद्धः संतापनाभयो बुद्धरक्षितम् Mā. 8; निर्वृद्धं तातस्य कापालिकम् Mā. 4, 9. 10; Mv. 7. 8. 4 Deserted, abandoned.

निर्वृद्धिः f. 1 End, completion. 2 The top, highest point.

निर्वृद्धः 1 A turret. 2 A helmet, crest. 3 A door, gate. 4 A peg or bracket projecting from a wall. 5 Devotion; cf. निर्वृद्ध.

निर्वहणं 1 Carrying out dead bodies to be burnt, carrying corpses to the funeral pile. 2 Taking forth, carrying or drawing out, extracting, removal. 3 Rooting up, extirpation.

निर्वहः Evacuation, voiding excrement

निर्हारः 1 Taking away, removing, removal. 2 Drawing out, extracting. 3 Rooting up, destruction. 4 Carrying out a dead body to be burnt. 5 Accumulation of a private store of wealth, private hoard; Ms. 9. 199. 6 Evacuation of the natural excrements of the body (opp. आहार).

निर्हारिणः a. Carrying out. 2 Diffuse, spreading wide (as fragrance). 3 Fragrant.

निर्वृत्तिः f. Taking out of one's way, removal.

निर्वृद्धः A sound in general; R. 1. 41.

निवृत्तः 1 A hiding place, the lair or den of animals, a nest (of birds); Si. 9. 4. 4 An abode, residence, house, dwelling; oft. at the end of comp. in the sense of 'living or residing in.' 2 Settling, disappear-

ance; द्वितीयनिवृत्तयः शुभु R. 2. 15 (where the word is used in sense 1 also).

निवृत्तः 1 Settling in a place, alighting. 2 A place of refuge, noose, dwelling, habitation.

निवृत्तिः 1 A god; निवृत्तिविष्णुनामनि व निवृत्तवित्तितान् G. L. 15. 2 A troop of Maruts. -Comp. -निवृत्ति the celestial Ganges.

निवृत्तिः, निवृत्तिविष्ठा A cow.

निवृत्तः p. p. 1 Melted or fused into. 2 Shut or wrapt up, hidden into. 3 Involved, surrounded, encompassed. 4 Destroyed, perished. 5 Changed, transformed (see नी with नि).

निवृत्तः ind. Not speaking, ceasing to speak, holding the tongue (regarded as a गति or preposition or a separate word when used with कृ; e. g. निवृत्तं कृत्य, निवृत्तं कृत्य P. L. 4. 76).

निवृत्तः Scattering down, pouring out, throwing down. 2 Sowing. 3 An offering to the Manes, an oblation in honour of one's deceased ancestors; को न कुले निवृत्तानि निवृत्ततीति S. 6. 24.

निवृत्तः A virgin, an unmarried girl. निवृत्तः a. 1 Returning, coming or turning back. 2 Stopping, seizing. 3 Abolishing, expelling, removing. 4 Bringing back.

निवृत्तः a. 1 Causing to return. 2 Turning back, ceasing. -नं 1 Returning, turning or coming back, return; इह हि पतन्तां नास्त्यारंभे न चापि निवृत्तं Sānti. 3. 2. 2 Not happening, ceasing. 3 Desisting or abstaining from (with abl.). 4 Desisting from work, inactivity (opp. प्रवर्तन); Kām. 1. 28. 3 Bringing back; Amaru. 84. 6 Repenting, a desire to improve. 7 A measure of land (20 rods).

निवृत्तः f. A house, habitation, abode, residence, dwelling.

निवृत्तः A village.

निवृत्तः 1 A house, habitation, dwelling. 2 A garment, cloth, an undergarment; Si. 10. 60; R. 19. 41;

निवृत्तः 1 A multitude, collection, quantity, heap; राजयुगनिवृत्तः Bh. 3. 37. 2 वनं, देशं, कपेटं &c. 2 N. of one of the seven winds.

निवृत्तः a. 1 Sheltered from the wind, not windy, calm; R. 19. 42. 2 Unhurt, uninjured, unobstructed. 3 Safe, secure. 4 Well-armed, accoutred in strong mail. -तः 1 A refuge, dwelling, an asylum. 2 An impenetrable coat of mail. -तं 1 A place sheltered from the wind; निवृत्तनिवृत्त-विष प्रदीप Ku. 3. 48; Ki. 14. 37; B. 13. 52, 3. 17; Bg. 6. 19. 2 Absence of wind, calm, stillness; R. 12. 36. 3 A secure spot. 4 A strong armour.

निवृत्तः 1 Seed, grain, seed-corn. 2 An offering to the manes of deceased

parents or other relatives, a libation of water &c. at the Śrāddha ceremony; रक्षा निवृत्तकिल्बिष विवरीकृतं Mā. 9. 40; निवृत्तकृतिः R. 8. 85; निवृत्तकृत्यः निवृत्तः 6. 3, 15. 91. Mu. 4. 5. 3 A gift or offering; in general.

निवृत्तः, निवृत्तः 1 Keeping off, preventing, warding off; इह निवृत्तः 3. 2. 5. 2 Prohibition, impediment. निवृत्तः 1 Living, dwelling, residing. 2 A house, abode, habitation, resting place; निवृत्तस्थानः Mk. 1. 15; Si. 4. 63, 5. 21; Bg. 9. 18; Mk. 3. 22. 3 Passing the night. 4 A dress garment.

निवृत्तः a. 1 Dwelling, residing. 2 Wearing, dressed or clothed in; Ku. 7. 26. -नः A resident, an inhabitant. निवृत्तः 1 Residence. 2 Sojourn. 3 Spending time.

निवृत्तः (वि) ड a. 1 Without space or interstices, close, compact. 2 Firm, tight, fast; निवृत्तः हृदि R. 9. 58, 19. 44. 3 Thick, impervious, dense, impenetrable R. 11. 15. 4 Gross, coarse. 5 Bulky, large. 6 Crooked nosed.

निवृत्तः a. 1 Compact, close; उह-निवृत्तनिवृत्तभास्वेति Si. 7. 20. 2 Coarse, gross. 3 Crooked-nosed.

निवृत्तः a. Not different, alike. -तः Want of difference.

निवृत्तः p. p. 1 Seated, sitting upon. 2 Encamped; R. 12. 68. 3 Fixed or intent upon. 4 Concentrated, subdued, controlled; Ku. 5. 31. 5 Initiated. 6 Arranged.

निवृत्तः 1 Wearing the sacred thread round the neck (making it hang down like a garland); निवृत्तः मनुष्याणां प्राचीनतमं निवृत्तगुणवत्तं देवानां J. N. V. 2 The thread so worn. -तः, -दः A veil, mantle.

निवृत्तः p. p. Surrounded, enclosed. -तः, -तः A veil, mantle, wrapper.

निवृत्तः f. Covering, enclosing.

निवृत्तः p. p. 1 Returned, turned back. 2 Gone, departed. 3 Ceased, refrained or abstained from, stopped, desisted. 4 Abstaining from worldly acts, abstracted from this world, quiet. 5 Repenting of improper conduct. 6 Finished, completed, whole; see वृत् with नि. -तः Return. -Comp. -आत्मन् m. 1 a sage. 2 an epithet of Vishnu. -कारण a. without further cause or motive. (-जः) a virtuous man, a man uninfluenced by worldly desires. -नास्ति a. one who abstains from eating meat; निवृत्तनास्तु जनकः U. 4. -राग a. of subdued passion. -वृत्ति a. quitting any practice or occupation. -हृदय a. with relenting heart.

निवृत्तिः f. 1 Returning or coming back, return; Si. 14. 64; R. 4. 87. 2 Disappearance, cessation, termination,

निषूदनं Killing, slaughter. —नः A killer; as in बलवाननिषूदन &c.

निर्देशकः 1 Sprinkling, infusion; हलसलिलनिर्देशकः Ra. 1. 28. 2 Dripping, trickling, distilling; तैलनिर्देशकविंदुना R. 8. 38 a drop of dripping oil. 3 Effusion, discharge. 4 Seminal effusion or discharge, infusion of semen, impregnation, seed; Ku. 2. 16; R. 14. 60. 5 Irrigation. 6 Water for washing. 7 Seminal impurity. 8 Dirty water.

निर्देशः 1 Prohibition, warding or keeping off, stopping, prevention. 2 Negation, denial. 3 The particle of negation; द्वौ निर्देशौ प्रकृतार्थं मन्यतः. 4 A prohibitive rule (opp. विधि). 5 Deviation from a rule, exception.

निर्देशकः 1 Practising, following, devoted to, fond of. 2 Frequenting, inhabiting, resorting to, 3 Enjoying.

निर्देशनं, निर्देशः 1 Serving, service, waiting upon. 2 Worship, adoration. 3 Practice, performance. 4 Attachment or adherence to. 5 Living in, inhabiting, enjoying, using. 6 Familiarity with, use.

निष्कः 10 A. (निष्कयते) To weigh, measure.

निष्कः -कं 1 A golden coin (of different values, but generally taken to be equal to one Karsha or Suvarna of 16 Māshas). 2 A weight of gold equal to 108 or 150 or Suvarnas q. v. 3 A golden ornament for the neck or the breast. 4 Gold in general. -कः A Chāṇḍāla.

निष्कर्षः 1 Drawing out, extraction. 2 The essence, the chief or main point, pith; इति निष्कर्षः (often used by commentators); Ms. 5. 125; Bhāṣā P. 138. 3 Measuring. 4 Certainty, ascertainment.

निष्कर्षणं 1 Drawing out, extracting, pulling off; R. 12. 97. 2 Deducting. **निष्कालनं** Driving away (cattle &c.). 2 Killing, slaughter (वरण).

निष्कासः (ज्ञा) 1 Exit, egress, issue. 2 A portico. 3 Day-break. 4 Disappearance.

निष्कासितः p. p. 1 Expelled, turned out, driven out. 2 Gone forth or out, issued. 3 Placed, deposited. 4 Stationed, appointed. 5 Opened, blown, expanded. 6 Reviled, reproached.

निष्कासिनी A fomal slave not restrained by her master.

निष्कुटः 1 A pleasure-grove near a house. 2 A field. 3 The female apartments, the harem of a king. 4 A door. 5 The hollow of a tree.

निष्कुटिः -टी f. Large cardamoms (रुद्रा).

निष्कुपितः p. p. 1 Torn off, forced or drawn out, lacerated; R. 7. 50. 2 Expelled; see कुप् with नि.

निष्कुहः The hollow of a tree; cf. निष्कुट.

निष्कृतः p. p. 1 Taken away, removed. 2 Expiated, absolved, pardoned. -हे Expiation, or atonement.

निष्कृतिः f. 1 Expiation, atonement; Pt. 3. 157. 2 Acquittance, requital, discharge of a debt or obligation; न नस्य निष्कृतिः शब्दा कर्तुं वर्षशः तैरपि Ms. 2. 227, 3. 19; 8. 105, 9. 19, 11. 27. 3 Removal. 4 Restoration, cure. 5 Avoiding, escaping from. 6 Neglecting. 7 Bad conduct, roguery.

निष्कृष्टः p. p. 1 Pulled or drawn out, extracted. 2 Summed up.

निष्कोषः, निष्कोषणं 1 Tearing, drawing off or out, extracting, extirpating. 2 Husking, shelling.

निष्कोषणकं A tooth-pick; Pt. 1. 71.

निष्क्रमः 1 Going out, coming forth. 2 Departure from, exit. 3 One of the Samskāras or religious rites; i. e. taking out a child for the first time into the open air (which is usually performed in the fourth month of its age); चतुर्थे मासि निष्क्रमः Y. 1. 12, cf. उपनिष्क्रमण also. 4 Degradation, loss of caste, inferiority of tribe. 5 Intellectual faculty.

निष्क्रमणं 1 Going forth or out. 2 निष्क्रम (3) above; चतुर्थे मासि कर्तव्यं शिशोः निष्क्रमणं गृहात् Ms. 2. 34.

निष्क्रमणिका See निष्क्रम (3).

निष्क्रमः 1 Redemption, ransom; ददौ दत्तं समुद्रेण धीतेनेवात्मनिष्क्रमं R. 15. 55; 2. 55, 5. 22; Mu. 6. 20. 2 Reward. 3 Hire, wages. 4 Return, acquittance; Si. 1. 50. 5 Exchange, barter.

निष्क्रमणं Redemption, ransom.

निष्क्रावः 1 Decoction. 2 Broth.

निष्पने Burning.

निष्पानकः Roar; murmur.

निष्ठः a. (Usually at the end of comp.) 1 Being in or on, situated on; तच्छिष्टे केने. 2 Depending or resting on, referring or relating to; तन्मोनिष्ठाः Ms. 12. 95. 3 Devoted or attached to, practising, intention; सत्यनिष्ठः. 4 Skilled in. 5 Believing in; धर्मनिष्ठः. -ठा 1 Position, condition. 3 Fixity, fixedness, steadiness; यमो निष्ठाकृत्यं भ्रमति च किमप्यालिखति च Mā. 1. 31. 4 Devotion or application, close attachment. 5 Belief, firm adherence, faith; शास्त्रेण निष्ठा Mā. 3. 11; Bg. 3. 3. 6 Excellence, skill, proficiency, perfection. 7 Conclusion, end, termination; अत्यारुह्यदिर्भवति महतामन्यपभ्रंशनिष्ठाः S. 4. v. 1. 8 The catastrophe or end of a drama. 9 Accomplishment, completion (समाप्ति) Ms. 8. 227. 10 The culminating point. 11 Death, destruction, disappearance from the world at the fixed time. 12 Fixed or certain knowledge, certainty. 13 Begging. 14 Suffering, trouble, distress, anxiety. 15 (In gram.) A

technical term for the past participial terminations क, क्तवत् (त and तवत्).

निष्ठानं Sauce, condiment.

निष्ठी (हे) वः -व, निष्ठी (हे) वनं, निष्ठी-विनं Spitting out, spitting; Bh. 1. 92. **निष्ठुरः** a. 1 Hard, rugged, coarse, rough. 2 Severe, sharp, smart (as a blow); Si. 5. 49. 3 Cruel, harsh, hard-hearted (said of persons or things); व्यससायः प्रति-पत्तिनिष्ठुरः R. 8. 65, 3. 62. 4 Contumelious.

निष्ठुतः p. p. Spit out, exuded, cast or thrown out; निष्ठुतश्चरणोपयोगमूलभो लाङ्कारसः केनचित् S. 4. 5; R. 2. 75; Si. 3. 10.

निष्ठुतिः f. Spitting, spitting out.

निष्णः, निष्णातः a. Clever, skilful, versed, skilled, conversant, expert; निष्णातोपि च वेदाने साधुश्च वेति दुर्जनः Br. 1. 87; Bk. 2. 26; Si. 8. 63; Ms. 2. 66, 6. 30. 2 Brought about, completed, fully accomplished; Mā. 10. 24 (निःशङ्कं विहितः Jagaddhara). 3 Superior, perfect.

निष्पकः a. 1 Decocted, infused. 2 Well-cooked.

निष्पतनं 1 Rushing out, issuing quickly.

निष्पतिः f. 1 Birth, production; सप्तनिष्पतिः. 2. Ripeness, maturity (परिपक्व); Ku. 2. 37. 3 Perfection, consummation. 4 Completion, accomplishment, termination.

निष्पातः p. p. 1 Born, arisen, sprung up, produced. 2 Effected, completed, accomplished. 3 Ready.

निष्पवनं Winnowing.

निष्पादनं 1 Effecting, accomplishing. 2 Concluding. 3 Producing, causing.

निष्पावः 1 Winnowing, cleaning corn &c. 2 The wind caused by the winnowing sieve or basket. 3 Wind.

निष्पीडितः p. p. Squeezed, pressed together or out, निष्पीडितं वृककंदलजो दुःखः U. 3. 11.

निष्पेषः, निष्पेषणं 1 Rubbing together, grinding, bruising, pulverizing; भुजातरनिष्पेषः Ve. 3. 2 Striking, clashing, hitting against, friction; R. 4. 7; Mv. 1. 34; K. 56.

निष्पानं, नि n. New unbleached cloth; दुग्धलं Dk.

निष्ठ ind. 1 As a prefix to verbs it implies separation (away from, outside of), certainty, completeness or fullness, enjoyment, crossing over, transgressing &c.; (for examples see under (निष्ठ). 2 As a prefix to nouns, not directly derived from verbs, it forms nouns or adjectives, and has the sense of (a) 'out of', 'away from'; as in निर्धनं, निष्ठाशक्तिः; or (b) more usually, 'not', 'without',

'devoid of' (having a privative force); निःशेष without a remainder; निष्कल, निजल &c. *N. B* In compound the र् of निष् is changed to र before vowel and soft consonants (see निः), to a visarga before sibilants, to श before च and छ, and to व before ह and ण, see दुस्. -**COMP.** -**कंदक** (निष्कंदक) *a.* 1 thornless, 2 free from thorns or enemies, free from danger or nuisance. -**कंदू** (निष्कंदू) *a.* without edible roots. -**कण्ड** (निष्कण्ड) *a.* guileless, sincere. -**कंप** (निष्कंप) *a.* motionless, steady, immovable; निष्कंपचामराक्षिः *S.* 1. 8; *Ku.* 3. 48. -**करुण** (निष्करुण) *a.* merciless, pitiless, cruel. -**कल** (निष्कल) *a.* 1 without parts, undivided, whole 2 waned, decayed, diminished. -3 impotent, barren. 4 maimed. -**(लः)** 1 a receptacle. 2 the pudendum muliebri. 3 *N.* of Brahmā. -**(ला, ली)** an elderly woman, one who is past childbearing, or one in whom menstruation has ceased. -**कलंक** (निष्कलंक) *a.* stainless, spotless. -**कषाय** (निष्कषाय) *a.* free from dirt or impure passions. -**काम** (निष्काम) *a.* 1 free from wish or desire, desireless, disinterested, unselfish. 2 free from all worldly desires. -**(सं ind.)** 1 without wish or desire. 2 unwillingly. -**कारण** (निष्कारण) *a.* 1 causeless, unnecessary. 2 disinterested, free from any motive; निष्कारणो बभूव 3 groundless, not proceeding from any cause. -**(नं ind.)** without any cause or reason, causelessly, needlessly. -**कालकः** (निष्कालकः) *a.* penitent shaven and smeared with clarified butter. -**कालिक** (निष्कालिक) *a.* 1 one whose term of life is over or elapsed, whose days are numbered. 2 one who has no conqueror, invincible. (अजय). -**किञ्चन** (निष्किञ्चन) *a.* penniless, poor, indigent. -**कुल** (निष्कुल) *a.* having no kindred, left alone in the world. (निष्कुलं कु to cut off completely, exterminate; निष्कुला कु 1 to exterminate one's family. 2 to shell, strip off the husk; निष्कुलाकरोति दाहिमं *Sk.*). -**कुलीन** (निष्कुलीन) *a.* of low family. -**कूट** (निष्कूट) *a.* free from deceit, honest, guileless. -**कूप** (निष्कूप) pitiless, merciless, cruel. -**कैवल्य** (निष्कैवल्य) *a.* 1 mere, pure, absolute. 2 deprived of final beatitude (मोक्षक्षेत्र). -**कौशावि** (निष्कौशावि) *a.* who has gone out of Kausāmbi. -**क्रिय** (निष्क्रिय) *a.* 1 inactive. 2 not performing ceremonial rites. -**अत्र** (निष्अत्र), -**अत्रिय**, (निःअत्रिय) *a.* destitute of the military trice. -**क्षेपः** (निःक्षेपः) निःक्षेप *q. v.* -**चक्र** (निष्चक्र) *ind.*

completely. -**चक्षुस्** (निष्चक्षुस्) *a.* a blind, eyeless. -**चत्वारिंश** (निष्चत्वारिंश) *a.* past forty. -**चिंत** (निश्चित) *a.* 1 free from anxiety, unconcerned, secure, 2 thoughtless, unthinking. -**चेतन** (निश्चेतन) unconscious. -**चेतस्** (निश्चेतस्) *a.* not in one's right senses. -**चेष्ट** (निश्चेष्ट) *a.* motionless, powerless. -**चेष्टाकरण** (निश्चेष्टाकरण) *a.* depriving (one) of motion, causing motionlessness (said of one of the arrows of Cupid). -**छंदस्** (निष्छंदस्) *a.* not studying the Vedas (छंदस्). -**छिद्र** (निश्छिद्र) *a.* 1 without holes, 2 without defects or weak points, 3 uninterrupted, unhurt. -**चैतु** *a.* having no offspring, childless. -**चंद्र** *a.* not lazy, fresh, healthy. समरुक्, -**हिनिर** *a.* 1 free from darkness, light. 2 freed from sin or moral impurities. -**तर्क्य** *a.* unimaginable, inconceivable. -**तल** *a.* 1 round, globular; मुक्ताकलापस्य च तिलस्य *Ku.* 1. 42. 2 moving, trembling, shaking. 3 bottomless. -**तुष** *a.* 1 freed from chaff. 2 purified, cleansed, simplified. °क्षीरः wheat. °रत्नं crystal -**तेजस्** *a.* destitute of fire, heat or energy, powerless, impotent. 2 spiritless, dull. 3 Obscure -**त्रप** *a.* impudent, shameless -**त्रिंश** *a.* 1 more than thirty; निश्चिंशानि वर्षाणि चैतस्य *P. IV.* 4. 73. *Sk.* 2 pitiless, merciless, cruel; Amaru. 5. -**(सः)** a sword. °धृत् *m.* a sword-bearer. -**त्रैगुण्य** *a.* destitute of the three qualities (सत्त्व, रजस्, and तमस्). -**पंक** (निष्पंक) *a.* free from mud, clear, pure. -**पताक** (निष्पताक) *a.* having no flag or banner. -**पति-सुता** (निष्पति-सुता) *a.* woman having no husband and no sons. -**पत्र** (निष्पत्र) *a.* 1 leafless. 2 unfeathered, featherless. (निष्पत्रा कु to pierce with an arrow so that the feathers come through on the other side, to cause excessive bodily pain (fig.); निष्पत्राकरोति (युं व्याचः) (संपुंसस्य शस्त्रं अपरं पक्षे निर्गमनादिभ्यश्च करोति *Sk.*); एकस्त्रं युगः सपत्राः द्वयोः अन्यत्र निष्पत्राकृतोऽप्यतः *Dk.* 165; 80 यांती युज्यते साकं समयमानानां बुद्ध्या निर्वर्ग्यीवं यद्वाक्षी-तक्षिष्वाकरोज्यन् *Bv.* 2. 132. -**पद्** (निष्पद्) *a.* having no foot, (-द्) a vehicle moving without feet. -**परि-कर** (निष्परि-कर) *a.* without preparations. -**परिग्रह** (निष्परिग्रह) *a.* having no property or possessions; *Mu.* 2. (-हः) an ascetic without family, dependents, or other belongings. -**परिच्छद्** (निष्परिच्छद्) *a.* having no retinue or train. -**परीक्ष** (निष्परीक्ष) *a.* not examining or testing accurately. -**परीहार** (निष्परीहार) *a.* not observing caution. -**पर्यंत** (निष्पर्यंत), -**पार** (निष्पार) *a.* boundless, unbounded. -**पाप** (निष्पाप) *a.* sinless, guiltless, pure. -**पुत्र** (निष्पुत्र) *a.* sonless,

childless. -**दुर्ग** (निष्दुर्ग) *a.* 1 unpeopled, tenantless, desolate. 2 without male issue. 3 not male, feminine, neuter (-द्) 1 a eunuch. 2 a coward. -**पुलाक** (निष्पुलाक) *a.* freed from chaff. -**पौंस** (निष्पौंस) *a.* unmanly. -**प्रकंप** (निष्प्रकंप) *a.* steady, immovable, motionless. -**प्रकारक** (निष्प्रकारक) *a.* without distinction of species, without specification, absolute; निष्प्रकारकं ज्ञानं निर्विकल्पकं *T. S.* -**प्रकाश** (निष्प्रकाश) *a.* not transparent, not clear, dark. -**प्रचार** (निष्प्रचार) *a.* 1 not moving away, remaining in one place. 2 concentrated, intently fixed. -**प्रति** (ती) कार (निष्प्रति (ती) कार), -**प्रतिक्रिय** (निष्प्रतिक्रिय) *a.* 1 incurable, irremediable; सर्वेश निष्प्रतिक्रियमाद्युपस्थिता *K.* 151. 2 unobstructed, uninterrupted. (-इं) *ind.* uninterruptedly. -**प्रतिष** (निष्प्रतिष) *a.* unhindered, unobstructed, unimpeded; *R.* 8. 71. -**प्रति-द्वंद्व** (निष्प्रतिद्वंद्व) *a.* 1 without enemies, unopposed. 2 matchless, unrivalled, unequalled. -**प्रतिभ** (निष्प्रतिभ) *a.* 1 devoid of splendour. 2 having no intelligence, not ready-witted, dull, stupid. 3 apathetic. -**प्रतिभान** (निष्प्रतिभान) *a.* cowardly, timid. -**प्रतीप** (निष्प्रतीप) *a.* 1 looking straight-forward, not turned backwards. 2 unconcerned (as a look). -**प्रत्युह** (निष्प्रत्युह) *a.* unobstructed, unimpeded. -**प्रपंच** (निष्प्रपंच) *a.* 1 without extension. 2 without deceit, honest. -**प्रभ** (निष्प्रभ or निष्प्रभ) *a.* 1 lustreless, pale-looking; *R.* 11. 81. 2 powerless. 3 gloomy, obscure, dark. -**प्रमाणक** (निष्प्रमाणक) *a.* without authority. -**प्रयोजन** (निष्प्रयोजन) *a.* 1 without motive, not influenced by any motive. 2 causeless, groundless. 2 useless. 4 needless, unnecessary. (-नं) *ind.* causelessly, without reason, without any object; *Mu.* 3. -**प्राण** (निष्प्राण) *a.* lifeless, dead. -**फल** (निष्फल) *a.* 1 bearing no fruit, fruitless, (fig. also); unsuccessful; निष्फलमभवत् *Me.* 54. 2 useless, profitless, vain; *Ku.* 4. 13. 3 barren (as a tree). 4 meaningless (as a word). 5 seedless, impotent. -**(ला, ली)** a woman past child-bearing. -**फेन** (निष्फेन) *a.* foamless. -**शब्द** (निःशब्द) *a.* not expressed in words, inaudible; निःशब्दं रोदितु-माश्रे *K.* 143. -**शलाक** (निःशलाक) *a.* lonely, solitary, retired. (-कं) a retired place, solitude; अरण्ये निःशलाके वा मंत्र्यद्विभाषितः *Ms.* 7. 147. -**शेष** (निःशेष) *a.* without any remainder, complete, whole, entire; निःशेषविश्राणितकोऽज्ञातं *R.* 5. 1. -**शोष** (निःशोष) *a.* washed; clean. -**संशय** (निःसंशय) *a.* 1 undoubted, certain. 2 not doubtful, not

suspecting or doubting; R. 15. 79. (-यं) *ind.* doubtlessly, undoubtedly, surely, certainly. -संय (निःसंय) *a.* 1 not attached or devoted, regardless of, indifferent to; यतिःसंयस्य कल-स्वान्तेन्यः Ki. 18. 24. 3 one who has renounced all worldly attachments. 3 unconnected, separated, detached. 4 unobstructed. (-यं) *ind.* unselfishly, -संय (निःसंय) *a.* unconscious. -सस्य (निःसस्य) *a.* 1 unenergetic, weak, impotent. 2 mean, insignificant, low. 3 non-existent, unsubstantial. 4 deprived of living beings. (-स्यं) 1 absence of power or energy. 2 non-existence. 3 insignificance. -संतति (निःसंतति), -संतान (निःसंतान) *a.* childless. -संदिग्ध (निःसंदिग्ध), -संदेह (निःसंदेह) *a.* see निःसंशय. -संधि (निःसंधि, निःसंधि) *a.* having no joints perceptible, compact, firm, close. -सपत्न (निःसपत्न) *a.* 1 having no rival or enemy; वन-चरिचरलापो निःसपत्नो जातः V. 4. 10. 2 not claimed by another, belonging exclusively to one possessor. 3 having no foes. -समं (निःसमं) *ind.* 1 unseasonably, at a wrong time. 2 wickedly. -संपात (निःसंपात) *a.* affording no passage, blocked up. (-सः) the darkness of midnight, thick darkness. -संवाच (निःसंवाच) *a.* not contracted, spacious, large. -संसार (निःसंसार) *a.* 1 sapless, pithless. 2 worthless, unsubstantial. -सीम (निःसीम), -सीमन् (निःसीमन्) *a.* immeasurable, boundless; अहं यतां निःसीमान्मन्त्रविद्युतयः Bh. 2. 35; निःसीमशर्मन् 3. 37. -स्नेह (निःस्नेह) *a.* 1 not unctuous or greasy, without unction or oil, dry. 2 not showing affection, unfeeling, unkind, indifferent. 3 not loved, not cared for; Pt. 1. 82. -स्वद (निःस्वद) or निःस्वद *a.* motionless, steady; R. 6. 40. -सुह (निःसुह) *a.* 1 free from desire. 2 regardless of, indifferent to; ननु यन्निशेधनिःसुहः Ki. 2. 5; R. 8. 10. 3 content, unenvious. 4 free from any worldly ties. -सू (निःसू) *a.* poor, indigent; निःसू वदि ह्यंतं Sānti. 2. 6. -स्वादु (निःस्वादु) *a.* tasteless, insipid.

निःसंपात See निःसंपात.

निःसर्गः 1 Bestowing, granting, presenting, giving away; Ms. 8. 143. 2 A grant. 3 Evacuation, voiding, excrement. 4 Abandoning, relinquishing. 5 Creation; निःसर्गपुरुषो Ki. 1. 6: 18. 31; R. 3. 35; Ku. 4. 16: -निःसर्ग, निःसर्ग 'by nature', or 'naturally'. 7 Exchange, barter. -Osm. -ज, -सिद्ध *a.* innate, inborn, natural. -निज *a.* different by nature; निःसर्गनिजान्तेनकस्य R. 6. 23.

-विनीत *a.* 1 Naturally disordered. 2 well naturally-behaved.

निःसारः A multitude (सङ्घः).

निःसृज्य *p. p.* Killing, destroying. -सं Killing, slaughter.

निःसृज्य *p. p.* 1: Delivered, given, bestowed. 2 Abandoned, left. 3 Dismissed. 4 Permitted, allowed. 5 Central, middle. -Cōm. -स्यं *a.* to whom the management of an affair is entrusted. (-स्यः) 1 an envoy, ambassador. 2 a messenger, an agent; see S. D. 86, 87. -सृज्यी a female who having discovered the love of a youth and maiden for each other, brings about their union of her own accord; तन्निपुणं निःसृज्यद्वीकृत्यः दृश्यन्त्यः Māl. 1 (where Jagaddhara explains निःसृज्यद्वी by नायिकाया नायकस्य वा मनोरथं ज्ञात्वा स्वमत्या कार्यं साधयति वा)

निःसारणे 1 Going out or forth, coming out of. 2 Crossing over. 3 Rescue, deliverance, getting rid of. 4 An expedient, a means, plan.

निःसर्गणं Killing, slaughter.

निःसारः 1 Crossing over; संसारं तत्र निःसारपदी न दृष्यती Bk. 1. 69. 2 Getting rid of, release, escape, rescue. 3 Final emancipation. 4 Discharge or payment of a debt, acquittance, requital; वेतनस्य निःसारः कृतः H. 3. 5 A means, expedient.

निःसर्गिणं *p. p.* 1 Rescued, delivered, saved. Crossed (fig.); Ve. 6. 36, निःसर्गः Pricking, sting.

निःसर्गः Trembling, throbbing, motion.

निःसर्ग (स्यं) *द्व.* 1 Flowing forth or down, trickling down, dropping, dripping, streaming, oozing; वल्कल-शिला निःसर्गद्वारा विनाः S. 1. 14. 2 A discharge, flux, sap, juice; U. 2. 24; Māl. 9. 6. 3 A flow, stream, fluid that trickles down; शिला निःसर्गद्वारा विनाः R. 14. 3. 41, 16. 70; नदी निःसर्गद्वारा विनाः 10. 58; Me. 42.

निःसर्गिणं *a.* Trickling or flowing down, oozing.

निःसर्ग, निःसारः 1 A stream, torrent. 2 The scum of boiled rice.

निःसर्गः, निःसर्गः Noise, voice; R. 3. 19; Rs. 1. 8; Ki. 5. 6.

निःसर्ग *p. p.* 1 Struck down, smitten, killed, slain. 2 Struck into, fixed. 3 Attached or devoted.

निःसर्गणं Killing, slaughter.

निःसर्गः Invocation, summoning, निःसारः See निःसार.

निःसर्गणं Killing, slaughter.

निःसर्ग *p. p.* 1 Placed, laid, lodged, situated, deposited. 2 Delivered, entrusted. 3 Bestowed upon; applied to. 4 Inserted, infixed. 5 Treasured up. 6 Held. 7 Laid (as dust). 8 Uttered in a deep tone.

निःसर्ग *a.* Low, vile —यः A low man, one of vile origin.

निःसर्गः 1 Denial, concealment of knowledge; कार्यः सन्निविष्टः Māl. 1. 12; Chandr. 5. 27. 2 Secrecy, concealment in general; Y. 2. 11, 267. 3 A secret. 4 Mistrust, doubt, suspicion. 5 Wickedness. 6 Atonement, expiation. 7 Excuse, exculpation.

निःसर्गः *f.* 1 Denial, concealment of knowledge; Amara S. 2 Dissimulation, reserve. 3 Secrecy, concealment in general.

नी 1 U. (नयति-ते, नीत) (One of the roots that govern two accusatives, see examples below) 1 To carry, lead, bring, convey, take, conduct; अजां शमं नयति Sk.; नय मां चवेन वसति पयो-युवा V. 4. 43. 2 To guide, direct, govern; M. 1. 2. 3 To lead away to, carry or bring away; सीतां लंकां नीता ह्युपरि Bk. 6. 49; R. 12. 103; Ms. 6. 88. 4 To carry off; Sānti 3. 5. 5 To carry off for oneself (Atm.) 6 To spend, pass (as time); येनान्वयमेवेदं बल-वर्द्धयेद्विजयमाश्रित्य Bv. 1. 10; नीत्या माहान् कतिचित् Me. 2; संविदः कुशलयने निज्ञां निनाय R. 1. 95. 7 To bring or reduce any person to any state or condition; तमपि तरलतामनवद्वजः K. 143; नीतस्वया पचतां Ratn. 3. 3; R. 8. 19. (In this sense the root is used with substantives much in the same way as कृ q. v.; *a. g.* दुःखं नी to reduce to misery; वशं नी to reduce to subjection, win over; अस्तं नी to cause to set; विनाशं नी to destroy; परितोषं नी to gratify, please; शूद्रतां दाम्पत्यं &c. नी to reduce to the state of a Sudra slave &c.; साक्ष्यं नी to admit as a witness; दण्डं नी to inflict punishment upon, to punish; पुनरुक्ततां नी to render superfluous; विक्रयं नी to sell; भस्मतां भस्मसात् नी to reduce to ashes &c. &c.). 8 To ascertain, investigate, inquire into, settle, decide; छलं निरस्य भूतेन व्यवहारस्यैव Y. 2. 19; १६ शस्त्रेण निषेधे बहुधा नीयते क्रिया Mb. 9 To trace, track, find out; पौष्टिर्नैवेत् सीमा Ms. 8. 252, 256; यथा नयत्युपपत्तिर्गमस्य सङ्घः पदं 8. 44; Y. 2. 151. 10 To marry. 11 To exclude from. 12 (Atm.) To instruct, give instruction in; शस्त्रे वयते Sk. —Caus. (नयति-ते) To cause to lead, carry &c. (with instr. of agent); तेन मां सरस्वतीनययत् K. 38. —Desid. (नीयति-ते) To wish to carry &c. —WRT. अङ्ग 1 to conciliate, win over, induce, persuade, entreat, propitiate, appease, pacify (anger &c.), please, wheedle, च चाङ्गीकृतः प्रणतेन वसत् R. 5. 54. निःसर्ग शब्देन वराहमुनीनां निवेद्युक्तमस्ति स तत्त्वे 19. 38; Ki. 13. 67; Bk. 5. 46, 6. 137. 2 to cherish love; Bh. 2. 77. 3 to train, discipline. —अप 1 to lead or

carry away, lead off, cause to retire; Ms. 3. 242. 2 (a) to remove, destroy, take away; S. 6. 26; शब्दपुनर्व्याप्ति Bk. 16. 30. (b) to rob, steal, plunder, seize or take away; R. 13. 24. 3 to extract, draw out; शब्दं हृत्वाद्यपनीतमिव V. 5. 4 to put away, take or pull off (as dress &c.); चरणान्निगमनय Mk. 6; अपनयतु मन्त्रो सुयायेन S. 2; R. 4. 64. -अभि 1 to bring near, conduct or lead towards, carry to Ki. 8. 32; Mu. 1. 6. 15. 2 to act, represent or exhibit dramatically, gesticulate (mostly occurring in stage-directions); अति-मन्त्रिदि S. 8; उच्यते चरणमभिनयं सद्यो S. 4; Mu. 1. 2; 3. 31. 3 to quote, adduce. -अभि 1 to teach, instruct, train. -अ 1 to bring, fetch; अपनं मन्त्रार्थनामये S. 7. 8; Ms. 8. 210. 2 to bring on, cause, produce; आनिताय द्युः कर्ष R. 15. 24. 3 to reduce or lead to any condition; आनीतया नम्रत Rām. 1. 1. 4 to lead near, convey. -उत् 1 to lead towards, bring up. 2 to raise, lift up, erect (Atm.); ईदुगुच्यते Sk. 3 to lead out or aside; एकांतमुच्यते Mb. 4 to infer, ascertain, guess, conjecture; U. 1. 29; 3. 22. -उत् 2 to bring near, fetch; विद्विषोपनीतस्व Mk. 7. 6; Ms. 3. 225; M. 2. 5; Ku. 7. 72. 2 to lift up, raise, carry to; Si. 9. 72. 3 to offer, present; R. 2. 59; Ku. 3. 69. 4 to bring about, cause, produce; उपनयनार्थं Pt. 3. 180; उपनयनोपनीतोत्सव Git. 1. 5 to bring in to any state, lead or reduce to; पुरोपनीतं नृप रामणीयं Ki. 1. 39. 6 to invest with the sacred thread (Atm.); माणवकमुपनयते Sk.; Bk. 1. 15; R. 3. 29; Ms. 2. 49. 7 to hire, employ as hired servants; कर्मकमुपनयते Sk. -उत् 1 to lead to, reduce to. -नि 1 to take near or towards, carry near; Y. 3. 295. 2 to bend, incline; वक्त्रं निनीय. 3 to pour down. 3 to bring about, accomplish. -निच् 1 to carry away or off. 2 to ascertain, settle, decide, resolve upon, fix; कथमनुयायमात्मनेव निर्णय Dk.; Ki. 11. 39. -रि 1 to lead or carry round (the fire); ती र्पती निः परिणीय बलिं (पुरोधाः) Ku. 7. 80; अग्निं उर्यज्यं च यद् Rām. 2 to marry, espouse; परिष्कम्पति पार्श्वं यदा तपसा तलवणीकृतो हरः Ku. 4. 42. 3 to ascertain, investigate; Ms. 7. 122. -व 1 to lead out or forth (as an army); वानरेण प्रणीतेन (बलेन) Rām. 2 to offer, give, present; अर्घ्यं प्रीय जन्मालजा Bk. 5. 76. 3 to bring to, set (as fire); Pt. 3. 1. 4 to consecrate by reciting sacred Mantras, hallow, consecrate in general; निवा प्रणीतो ज्वलनः Hariv. 5 to inflict (as punishment); Ms. 7. 20. 8. 238. 6 to lay down, teach, promulgate, institute, prescribe; स एव यको मनुवा प्रणीतः R. 14. 67; अतत्पनीतमाचार

प्रामांति हि साधवः Ku. 6. 31. 7 to write, compose; प्रणीतः कथं प्रकाशितः U. 4; उदरं रासचरितं तत्प्रणीतं प्रमुच्यते U. 1. 3. 8 to accomplish, effect, perform, bring about; N. 1. 15, 19; Bh. 3. 82. 9 to lead or reduce (to any condition) -रति to carry or take back. -दि 1 to remove, take away, destroy (said to be Atm. only except where it has 'a part of the body' for its object); पदपट्टमभिनिर्दिशति विद्वः R. 9. 71; 5. 75; 13. 35, 46; 15. 48; Ku. 1. 9; विनयते स नचोपा बहुमिर्निजययनं R. 4. 55, 67. 2 to teach, instruct, educate, train; दिनिगु-लेन युक्तो हृत्प्रियं R. 3. 29, 15. 69, 18. 51; Y. 1. 311. 3 to tame, subdue, govern, control; वन्यान् दिनेष्वपि दुष्टमन्त्रात् R. 2. 8, 14. 75; Ki. 2. 41. 4 to appease, pacify (anger) (Atm.). 5 to pass away, spend (as time); कथमग्निं नाग्निं विधीय Git. 8. 6 to carry through, perform, complete. 7 to spend, apply to, use (Atm.); इतं विनयते Sk. 8 to give, present, pay, pay off (as tribute) (Atm.); कर्तुं विनयते Sk. 9 to lead or conduct towards; Ku. 7. 9. -सं 1 to bring together. 2 to rule, govern, guide. 3 to restore, give back. 4 to bring near to. -सम् 1 to join, unite, bring together; R. 2. 64, S. 5. 15. 2 to fetch, bring; R. 12. 78. नी m. (Used at the end of comp.) A leader, guide; as in शाल्की, देवाणी, अग्रणी.

नीका A channel for irrigation.

नीकारः See निकार.

नीकाश a. See निकाश; Si. 5. 35.

नीच a. 1 Low, short, small, little, dwarfish. 2 Situated below, being in a low position; Bg. 6. 11; Ms. 2. 198; Y. 1. 131. 3 Lowered, deep (as a voice). 4 Low, mean, base, vile, worst; प्राप्यते न सद्धु विप्रमयेव नीचः Bh. 2. 27; नीचस्य मोक्षरतिः सुखमास्यते केः 59; Bv. 1. 48. 5 Worthless, insignificant. -चा An excellent cow. -Comp. -वा a river. -भोज्यः onion. -बोनिच् a. of low origin, low-born; so नीचजाति. -वज्रः, -जं a kind of gem (वेकांत).

नीच (चि) का An excellent cow (also नीचिकी).

नीचकिच् m. 1 The top of anything. 2 The head of an ox. 3 The owner of a good cow.

नीचकौश् ind. See नीचैश् below.

नीचैश् ind. (Often used with the force of an adjective) 1 Low, beneath, below, underneath, down, downwards; (opp. उपरि); नीचैर्मन्त्रेषु पति च दशा चक्रनेमिकेषु Me. 109. 2 Bowing down, humbly, modestly; R. 5. 62. 3 Gently, softly; नीचैर्वाप्यति Me. 42. 4 In a low tone, with a low or depressed tone; नीचैः संसृज्यते स्थितो नृप स मे प्रायेष्टः शोभाति Amarh. 67;

नीचैरुदात्तः P. I. 2. 30. 5 Short, small, dwarfish; दयाणि नीचैर्विवादद्वय R. 3. 24. -m. N. of a mountain; नीचैरुत्सवं गिरिमिवसेतनं दिशामहेतोः Me. 26. -Comp. -मतिः f. slow pace. -द्युश्च a. with downcast countenance.

नीहः, -हं 1 A bird's nest; S. 7. 11. 2 A bed, couch. 3 A lair, den. 4 The interior of a carriage. 5 A place in general, a shade, resting-place. -Comp. -उत्तरः, -जः a bird.

नीहृत् 1 A bird. 2 A nest.

नीहृत् p. p. 1 Carried, conducted, led. 2 Gained, obtained. 3 Brought or rescued to. 4 Spent, passed away. 5 Well-behaved, correct; see नी. -ई 1 Wealth. 2 Corn, grain.

नीतिः f. 1 Guidance, direction, management. 2 Conduct, manner of conducting oneself, behaviour, course of action. 3 Propriety, decorum. 4 Policy, prudence, wisdom, right course; आज्ञं हि दृष्टिलेख न नीतिः N. 5. 103; R. 12. 69; Ku. 1. 22. 5 A plan, contrivance, scheme; Māl. 6. 3. 6 Politics, political science, statesmanship, political wisdom; आत्मोद्यः परलान्निर्द्धं नीतिरिति वीर्ये Si. 2. 30; Bg. 10. 38. 7 The science of morality, morals, ethics, moral philosophy. 8 Acquirement, acquisition. 9 Giving, offering, presenting. 10 Relation, support. -Comp. -कुशलः, -ज्ञः, -निष्ठा, -विद् a. 1 one versed in politics, a statesman, politician. 2 prudent, wise. -शेषः N. of the ear of Brihaspati. -शेषः error of conduct, mistake in policy. -नीजं a germ or source of intrigue; निबोधं कृते Pt. 1. -विषयः the sphere of morality or prudent conduct. -व्यतिक्रानः transgression of the rules of moral or political science. 2 error of conduct, mistake in policy. -ज्ञाज्ञं the science of ethics or of politics, morality.

नीजं (जं) 1 The edge of the thatch or roof. 2 A wood. 3 The circumference of a wheel. 4 The moon. 5 The asterism रेवती.

नीपः 1 The foot of a mountain. 2 The Kadamba tree (said to blossom in the rainy season); नीपः प्रदीपावते Mk. 5. 14; नीपते च सद्युपमजं यव नीपं यवनां Me. 6. 65. 3 A species of Asoka. 4 N. of a family of kings. R. 6. 46. -रं The flower of the Kadamba tree; Me. 21; R. 19, 37.

नीर 1 Water; नीरास्मिन्लो जनिः Bv. 1. 63. 2 Juice, liquor. -Comp. -ज 1 a lotus. 2 a pearl. -दः a cloud. नीरवनिर्धेयं तं नीरु मे मासिको कर्मः Bv. 1; 61; Si. 4. 52. -विः, -विहिः the ocean. -वर्षः a lotus.

नीराजना, -जा 1 Lustration of arms, a kind of military and religious

ceremony performed by kings or generals of armies in the month of Jyestha before they took the field; (it was, as to say, a general purification of the king's Purahita, the ministers, and all the various component parts of the army, together with the arms and implements of war, by means of sacred Mantras); R. 4. 23, 17. 32; M. 4. 142. 2 Waving lights before an idol as an act of adoration.

नील a. (त-ली f. the former in relation to clothes &c., the latter in relation to animals, plants &c.): 1 Blue, darkblue; नीलसिंहः शक्ति सिद्धं दूतनक्षत्रम् U. 1. 83. 2 Dyed with indigo. -लः 1 The dark-blue or black colour. 2 Sapphire. 3 The Indian fig tree. 4 N. of a monkey-chief in the army of Rāma 5 'The blue mountain', N. of one of the principal ranges or mountains -लं 1 Black-salt. 2 Blue vitriol. 3 Antimony. 4 Poison. -Comp. -अंशः the Sārasa bird. -अंशजं antimony. -अंशजा, -अंशजः lightning. -अमलं -अमलं, -अमलम् n. -उत्पलं the blue lotus. -अम्रः the dark-cloud. -अंश्वर a. dressed in dark-blue clothes (-रः) 1 a demon, goblin. 2 the planet Saturn. 3 an epithet of Balarāma. -अरुणः early dawn, the first dawn of day. -अरुणम् m. sapphire. -कंठः 1 a peacock; Māl. 9. 30; Me. 79. 2 an epithet of Siva. 3 a kind of gallinule. 4 a blue necked jay. 5 a wag-tail. 6 a sparrow. 7 a bee. -केशी the indigo plant. -श्रीवः an epithet of Siva. -लवः 1 the date-tree 2 an epithet of Garuḍa. -लवः the coconut tree. -लालः the Tamāl tree. -लङ्का, -लं darkness. -लवले 1 a dark mass, a black coating or covering. 2 a dark film over the eye of a blind man; Pt. 5. विच्छः a falcon. -लुपिका 1 the indigo plant. 2 linseed. -मः 1 the moon. 2 a cloud. 3 a bee. -मणिः, -रत्नं the sapphire; वैश्वोषित-नीलरत्नं Gīt. 5; Bv. 2. 42. -नीलिका a fire fly. -लुपिका 1 iron pyrites. 2 black earth. -राजिः f. a line of darkness, dark mass, thick darkness; विशालराज्यवतीलिराज्यः R. 1. 2. -लोहितः an epithet of Siva; S. 7. 37; Ku. 2. 57.

नीलकं 1 Black salt. 2 Blue steel. 3 Blue vitriol. -कः A dark-coloured horse.

नीलं (लं) दुः A kind of insect. नीला See नीली.

नीलिका The indigo plant; (also नीलिनी).

नीलिमम् m. Blue colour, darkness, blueness.

नीली 1 The indigo plant; त्व नीली-रत्नसिद्धं महाभयम् Pt. 1; वकी इहस्तु नीलया नीलीरत्नसिद्धम् Pt. 1. 250. 2 A species of blue fig. 3 A kind of disease. -Comp. -अंशः a. firm in attachment (-रः) 1 affliction as unchangeable as the colour of indigo, unalterable or unwavering attachment. 2 a firm and constant friend. -रुचयः fermentation of indigo. -रुचयः an indigo vat.

नीलः 1 Trade, traffic. 2 A trader. 3 A religious mendicant. 4 Mud. -रः Water.

नीलान् 1 Increased demand for grain in times of dearth. 2 Famina, scarcity.

नीलान् Rice growing wild or without cultivation; नीलान् सुकर्मकोटार-सुकर्मकोटार-मन्त्रः S. 1. 14; R. 1. 50, 5. 9. 15.

नीलि, -ली f. 1 A cloth worn round a woman's waist, or more properly the ends of the cloth tied into a knot in front, the knot of the wearing garment, प्रत्यावर्तिता न दत्ता नीलि R. 7. 9; नीलिनिबोधसूत्रं Māl. 2. 5; Ku. 1. 38; नीलिं प्रति प्रणिहिते तु करो विषय K. P. 4; Me. 68; Si. 10. 64. 2 Capital, principal stock. 3 A stake, wager.

नीलम् m. Any inhabited country, realm, kingdom.

नीलम् See नील.

नीलहरः 1 A warm cloth, a blanket. 2 A mosquito-curtain. 3 An outer tent or screen.

नीलहरः 1 Fog, mist; R. 7. 60; Y. 1. 150; Ms. 4. 113. 2 Hoar-frost, heavy-dew. 3 Evacuation.

हु ind. 1 A particle having an interrogative force and implying some 'doubt', 'uncertainty'; स्वप्नो दु माया दु मतिप्रभा दु S. अस्तौल्लङ्घनं दु विस्वा-नाविशः जलविं दु मही दु Ki. 9. 7; 5. 1; 8. 58, 9. 15, 54; 13. 4; Ku. 1. 47; Si. 10. 14; S. 2. 8. 2 It is very often compounded with the interrogative pronoun and its derivatives in the sense of 'possibly' 'indeed'; किं नेतस्सत्तिकमन्वदिनोऽथवा Māl. 1. 17; कथं दु पुनर्वादिषं कलम् Dk; see हिन्ति, also.

हु 2 P. (नीति, प्रणीति; हुतः caus. वाचयति; desid. हुतवति) 1 To praise, extol, commend; सरस्वती वसिष्ठं हुताव Ku. 7. 90; Bk. 14. 112; see दु.

हुतिः f. 1 Praise, eulogium, panegyric; परमहुतिविः (v. l.) स्वात् पुनर्-व्यापयतः Bh. 2. 69. 2 Worship, reverence.

हुत् 6 U. (हुतविते. हुत् or हुत्-पुत्तवति) 1 To push, push or drive on, impel, propel; यदं मे हुति पञ्चमहादुहो यथा स Me. 9. 2 To prompt, incite, urge on; Si. 11. 26. 3 To remove, drive away,

cast away, dispel; अदृष्टव्यं हुतमहुत्तं तनः Si. 1. 27; अदृष्टव्यं हुतमहुत्तं तनः R. 6. 68, 8. 40; 16. 85. Si. 3. 32; 5. 28. 4 To throw, cast, send. -Caus. 1 To remove, drive away. 2 To romp, incite, push on or urge forward. -With अद् to drive away, remove; Bk. 10. 13. -हुद् to propel, drive onward; Si. 4. 61. -हितु 1 to throw back, reject; पात्रा नक्षत्रयो मात्रं हाकं वैव न निहृद्द Ms. 4. 250. 2 to remove, dispel. -त to dispel, drive off, remove; Si. 9. 71. -हि 1 to strike, pierce. 2 to play on a musical instrument, (नीलो, अन्तरो &c.); (-Caus.) 1 to remove, drive away, dispel, cast off; तारं विनोदय हृदिः Gīt. 10; Si. 4. 66. 2 to pass, spend (as time). 3 to divert, amuse, entertain; हनारु रधि विनोदयामि S. 6; R. 14. 77. 4 to amuse oneself with; R. 5. 67. -तु 1 to draw or bring together, collect. 2 to find, meet.

हुत्त, हुत्त a. 1 New; हुत्तो राजा सवा-ज्ञायति U. 1; R. 8. 15. 2 Fresh, young, 3 Present. 4 Instantaneous. 5 Recent, modern. 6 Curious, strange.

हुत्त ind. Certainly, assuredly, surely, verily, indeed; अयादि वृत्त हरकोपवृत्तस्य वि-जलसौर्वे इवाधुराशी S. 3. 3; Me. 9. 18, 16; Bh. 1. 10; Ku. 1. 12, 5. 75; R. 1. 29. 2 Most probably, in all probability; U. 4. 23.

हुत्तम्, -र An anklet, an ornament for the feet; न हि वृद्धमणिः पदे वृद्धं सुवि चयति H. 2. 71.

हु m. (Nom. sing. ना, gen. pl. नृणां or नृणां) 1 A man, a person whether male or female; Ms. 3. 81; 4. 61, 7. 61; 10. 33. 2 Mankind. 3 A piece at chess. 4 The pin of a sundial. 5 A masculine word; संनिर्वा विग्रही वाचं Ak. -Comp. -अस्थिमालिन् m. an epithet of Siva. -कपालं man's skull. -केशरिन् m. 'man-lion', Vishnu in his Narasimha incarnation; cf. नरसिंह. -जलं human urine. -लेशः a king. -धर्मन् m. an epithet of Kubera. -रा a ruler of men, king, sovereign. -अवधः N. of a sacrifice (Rājasuya) performed by an emperor or lord paramount, in which all the offices are performed by tributary princes. -आत्मजः a prince, crown prince. -आनीरं, -मानं music played at the royal meals. -आमयः consumption. -आसनं 'royal-seat', a throne, the chair of state. -सुहृदः a royal palace. -नीतिः f. politics, royal policy, state-craft; वैश्वानरेव नृपनीतिरेक-स्वा Bh. 2. 47. -विषयः the mango tree. -लक्ष्मन् n. -लिङ्गं a royal symbol, an emblem of royalty, any one of the royal insignia; particularly, the white umbrella. -शारसनं a royal edict. -सभं, -सभा an assembly of kings. -पतिः, -पालः a king. -पशुः a beast in the

form of a man, a brute of a man. -**मिथुनः** the sign Gemini (twins) of the zodiac. -**मेघः** a human sacrifice. -**यज्ञः** 'the sacrifice to be offered to men', hospitality, reception of guests (one of the five daily Yajnas, see पंचयज्ञ). -**लोकः** the world of mortals, the earth. -**वराहः** Vishnu in the boar-incarnation. -**बाहुनः** and epithet of Kubera. -**वेधनः** N. of Siva. -**शृंगः** 'man's horn'; i. e., an impossibility. -**सिंहः** 1 'a lion like man', a chief among men, an eminent or distinguished man. 2 Vishnu in his fourth incarnation; cf. नरसिंह. 3 a particular mode of sexual enjoyment. -**सेनः**, **सेना** an army of men. -**सौमः** an illustrious man, great man; R. 5. 59.

सुगः A son of Manu Vaivasvata, who, it is said, was cursed by a Brāhmaṇa to be a lizard.

सुत् 4 P. (नृत्यति, प्रवृत्त्यति, नृत्) To dance, move about; नृत्यति सुवतिजनेन समं सति Gīt. 1; लोलोर्मां प्रसि महोत्सवं ननत् Si. 8. 23; Bk. 3. 43. 2 To act on the stage. 3 To gesticulate, play. -**Caus.** (नर्तयति-ते) 1 To cause to dance; स्वमाशे मोचाशे किमपरमते नर्तयसि मां Bh. 3. 6; नालेः शिञ्जावलयसुभगेनैतैः कान्तया मे Me. 79; U. 3. 19. 2 To cause to move. -**WITH अः (caus.)** 1 to cause to dance. 2 to cause to dance or move quickly, shake; नरद्विषयवर्तितनक्तमाले R. 5. 42; Amaru. 32; Rs. 3. 10. -**उप** 1 to dance. 2 to dance before some body उपानृत्यतं देवेशे. -**प्र** to dance &c. -**प्रति** to ridicule by dancing in return.

सुतिः f. Dancing, dance.

सुत्तः, **सुर्त्यः** Dancing, acting, a dance, pantomime, gesticulation; दृष्टादस्याः स्थितमतिवर्तय कान्तं M. 2. 7; नृत्यं मयुरा बिजुहः R. 14. 69; Me. 32, 36; R. 3. 19. -**COMP.** -**प्रियः** an epithet of Siva. -**हाला** a dancing hall. -**स्थानं** a stage, dancing room.

सुप, **सुपति**, **सुपाल** &c. See under नृ.

सुसं a. Wicked, malicious, cruel, mischievous, base; Mk. 3. 25; Ms. 3. 41; Y. 1. 64.

नेजकः A washerman.

नेजन् Washing, cleansing.

नेतृ m. 1 One who leads or guides, a leader, conductor, manager, guide (of elephants, animals &c.); R. 4. 75, 14. 23, 16. 30; Me. 69; नेतायस्य सुत्रं सुहस्य वा Sk.; Mu. 7. 14. 2 A director, preceptor; Bh. 2. 88. 3 A chief, master, head. 4 An inflicter (as of punishment); Ms. 7. 25. 5 An owner. 6 The hero of a drama.

नेत्रं 1 Leading, conducting. 2 The eye; प्रायेण गृहिणीनेत्राः कन्याश्चैव कुटुम्बिनः Ku. 6. 85, 2. 29, 30; 7. 13. 3 The string of a churning stick. 4 Woven silk, a fine silken garment; नेत्रकण्ठेणोपकृतो र्ज्व R. 7. 39 (where some com-

mentators take नेत्र in its ordinary sense of the 'eye'.) 5 The root of a tree. 6 An enema-pipe. 7 A carriage, conveyance in general. 8 The number 'two'. 9 A leader. 10 A constellation, star (said to be m. only in these two senses). -**COMP.** -**अञ्जनं** a collyrium for the eye; S. Til. 7. -**अन्तः** the outer corner of the eye. -**अंशुः**, **अंभस्** n. tears. -**आमयः** ophthalmia. -**उत्सवः** any pleasing or beautiful object. -**उपमं** the almond fruit. -**कलीनिका** the pupil of the eye. -**कोषः** 1 the eye-ball. 2 the bud of a flower. -**गोचर** a. within the range of sight, perceptible, visible. -**छद्**: the eyeiid. -**जं**, **जलं**, **वारि** n. tears. -**पर्यन्तः** the outer corner of the eye. -**विहः** 1 the eye-ball. 2 a cat. -**मलं** the mucus of the eyes. -**योनिः** 1 an epithet of Indra (who had on his body a thousand marks resembling the female organ inflicted by the curse of Gautama). 2 the moon. -**रञ्जनं** a. collyrium. -**रोमन्** n. the eye-lash. -**वस्त्रं** a veil over the eye. -**स्तम्भः** rigidity of the eyes.

नेत्रिकं 1 A pipe. 2 A ladle.

नेत्री 1 A river. 2 A vein. 3 A female leader. 4 An epithet of Lakshmi.

नेद्वि a. Nearest, next, very near (superl. of अन्तिक q. 7.).

नेदीयश्च a. (सी. f.) Nearer, very near (compar. of अन्तिक q. v.). **नेदीयसी** युत्वा Māl. 1. drawing near, approaching.

नेपः A family-priest.

नेपथ्यं 1 Decoration, an ornament. 2 Dress, apparel, costume, attire; उदारनेपथ्यभृत् R. 6. 6; राज्ञेन्द्रनेपथ्यविधानशोभा 14. 9; उज्ज्वलनेपथ्यविरचना Māl. 1; Ku. 7. 7; V. 5. 3 Particularly, the costume of an actor; बिलनेपथ्ययोः पात्रयोः प्रवेशोस्तु M. 1. 4 The tiring room, the space where the actors attire themselves (which is always behind the curtain), the post-scenium; नेपथ्ये behind the scenes. -**COMP.** -**विधानं** arrangements of the tiring room; S. 1.

नेपालः N. of a country in the north of India. -**लरः** pl. The people of this country. -**रुं** Copper. -**ली** The wild date tree or its fruit. -**COMP.** -**जा**, **जाता** red arsenic.

नेपालिका Red arsenic.

नेम a. (Nom. pl. नेमे-नेमाः) Half. -**प्रः** 1 A part. 2 A period, time, season. 3 A boundary, limit. 4 An enclosure, fence. 5 The foundation of a wall. 6 Fraud, deceit. 7 Evening. 8 A hole, ditch. 9 A root.

नेमिः -**सी** f. 1 The circumference, ring or felly of a wheel; उपोद्वस्यद्वा न रथागनेमयः S. 7. 10; नक्रनेमिक्रमेण Me. 109; R. 1. 17, 39. 2 Edge, rim. 3 A wind-

lass. 4 A circle or circumference (in general); उद्विनेमि R. 9. 10. 5 A thunderbolt. 6 The earth. -**निः** The tree निनिहा.

नेतृ m. One of the chief officiating priests at a Soma sacrifice (whose number is 16).

नेतुः A clod of earth.

नैःश्रेयस a. (सी. f.), **नैःश्रेयसिक** a. (की. f.) Leading to happiness or final beatitude.

नेस्वं, **नैःस्वं** Destitution, poverty, indigence.

नैक a. (न+एक) Not one or alone; mostly in comp; **आत्मन्** m., **रूपः**, **शृंगः** epithets of the Supreme Being.

नैकदिक a. (की. f.) Adjacent, near, contiguous. -**कः** An ascetic or Bhikshu; Bk. 14. 12 (vide commentary).

नैकद्वयं Proximity, neighbourhood.

नैकप्रेतः A demon, Rākṣasa.

नैकुतिक a. (की. f.) 1 Dishonest, false (or perhaps cruel); Ms. 4. 196. 2 Low, vile, wicked. 3 Morose.

नैगम a. (सी. f.) Relating to or occurring in the Veda or holy writings; see **कण्डं**. -**मः** 1 An interpreter of the Vedas or sacred writings; इति नैगमः. 2 An Upanishad q. v. 3 A means, an expedient. 4 Prudent conduct. 5 A citizen, townsman. 6 A trader, merchant; धाराहारोपनयनपरा नैगमः सातुमेतः V. 4. 4.

नैर्गुदुक्तं N. of the glossary of Vedic words (in five chapters) commented upon and explained by Yāska in his Nirukta.

नैचिकं The head of an ox.

नैचिकी An excellent cow.

नेतलं The lower or infernal regions -**COMP.** -**ससन्** m. Yama (Pluto); Mv. 5. 18.

नेत्यं Eternity, perpetuity.

नेत्यक a. (की. f.) **नेत्यिक** a. (की. f.) 1 Regularly recurring, constantly repeated. 2 To be performed regularly (and not on particular occasions) 3 Indispensable, constant, obligatory.

नेदाचः Summer.

नेदानः An etymologist.

नेदानिकः A pathologist.

नैदेशिकः One who executes orders, a servant.

नेपातिक a. (की. f.) Mention incidentally or by the way.

नेपुण्यं (पर्य) 1 Dexterity, skill, cleverness, proficiency; नेपुण्येनैवमस्ति U. 6. 26; Si. 16. 80. 3 Anything that requires skill, a delicate matter. 4 Totality, completeness; Ms. 10. 85. **नैपुत्यं** 1 Modesty, humility. 2 Secrecy; नैपुत्यवन्तलंति M. 5.

नेमन्त्रणं A banquet, feast.

नेमयः A trader, merchant.

नैमित्तिक *a.* (की.) 1 Produced by, connected with, or dependant on, any particular cause. 2 Unusual, occasional, accidental, produced by some cause (opp. निमित्त). —**नै**: An astrologer, prophet. —**नै**: 1 An effect (opp. निमित्त 'cause'); निमित्तनैमित्तिकद्वयः *Sn.* 5. 7. 80. 2 An occasional rite, a periodical ceremony.

नैमिष *a.* (की.) 1 Lying for a Nimish or twinkling, momentary, transient. —**नै**: N. of a sacred forest celebrated as the residence of certain sages to whom Sauti related the Mahābhārata; R. 19. 7; (the name is thus derived:—यत्सु निमित्तं नैमिषं वायुं बलेः अत्येवमिदं तदस्तेन नैमिषारण्यमिति ॥).

नैऋतः Barter, exchange.

नैऋतं The fruit of नैऋत, the Indian fig-tree.

नैऋत्यं Restrain, self-command.

नैऋतिक *a.* (की.) 1 Conformable to rule or precept, regular. —**नै**: Regularity.

नैयायिकः A logician, a follower of the Nyāya system of philosophy.

नैऋतं 1 Uninterruptedness, close succession, continuity. 2 Closeness, contiguity (in space).

नैऋत्यं Disregard, indifference.

नैऋतः An inhabitant of hell.

नैऋत्यं Senselessness, nonsense.

नैराश्यं 1 Hopelessness, despair, despondency; तदर्थं नैराश्यात् *U.* 3. 13. 2 Absence of wish or expectation; येनाशाः पृथतः हृता नैराश्यमवलंति *H.* 1. 144; *Bv.* 4.

नैरक्तः One who knows the etymology of words, an etymologist.

नैरुज्यं Health.

नैरुजः A demon; मयमलयादेवादायखुनैः नैरुजैः *Ś.* 10. 34; 11. 21; 12. 43; 14. 4; 15. 20.

नैरात्री 1 An epithet of Durgā. 2 The south-western direction.

नैरुज्यं 1 Absence of qualities or properties. 2 Want of excellence, absence of good qualities; नैरुज्यमेव साचीया विगलु युगगोरं *Bv.* 1. 88.

नैरुज्यं Pitilessness, cruelty; वैष्णवे-दृष्टे न सापेक्षत्वात् तथा हि दृश्यते *Br. Sūt.* 11. 1. 34.

नैर्लस्यं Cleanness, purity, spotlessness.

नैर्लस्यं Shamelessness, impudence.

नैल्यं Blueness, dark-blue colour.

नैवि (वि) 1 Compactness, closeness, thickness, denseness.

नैवेद्यं An offering of satables presented to a deity or idol.

नैरा *a.* (की.) 1, नैरा *a.* (की.) 1 Nocturnal, belonging to the night, nightly; तत्रैवं विमिश्रयति चंद्रः *S.* 6. 29 नैरास्यार्द्धतय इव छिन्नयुधिष्ठिरा *V.* 1.

S. 11. 5. 2. 3 To be observed at night.

नैऋतः Firmness, immovableness, fixity.

नैऋतं 1 Determination, certainty. 2 A fixed ceremony.

नैऋतः 1 A king of the Nishadhas.

नैऋतः 2 Especially, an epithet of king Nala *R.* 19. 3 a native or inhabitant of Nishadhas.

नैऋतं 1 Laziness, inactivity. 2 Disruption from acts or their consequences; *Bg.* 8. 4, 12. 49. 3 The salvation obtained by abstraction (as opposed to the salvation obtained by कर्मन *q. v.*).

नैऋत *a.* (की.) 1 Bought with or made of a Nishka, *q. v.* —**नै**: A mint-master.

नैऋत *a.* (की.) 1 Final, last, concluding; विद्वं विविमस्य नैऋतं *R.* 8. 25. 2 Decided, definitive, conclusive (as a reply). 3 Fixed, firm, constant. 4 Highest, perfect. 5 Completely familiar with or versed in. 6 Vowing perpetual abstinence and chastity. —**नै**: A perpetual religious student who continues, with his spiritual preceptor even after the prescribed period, and vows lifelong abstinence and chastity; *Ku.* 5. 62; cf. *Y.* 1. 49 and उपकुर्वन् also.

नैऋतं Cruelty, harshness, severity.

नैऋतं Constancy, firmness.

नैऋतिकः *a.* (की.) 1 Natural, inborn, innate, inherent; नैऋतिकी इयमिषः कुसुमस्य सिद्धा शुभि स्थितिं सुखैर्यताडनानि *Mā.* 9. 49; *R.* 5. 37, 6. 46.

नैऋतिकः A swordman.

नो *ind.* (न-उ) No, not, often used like न *q. v.*; *Bg.* 17. 28; *Pt.* 5. 24; *Amar.* 5. 7, 10, 62.

नोचेत् If not, otherwise.

नोदन् 1 Impelling, driving, urging onward. 2 Removing, driving away, dispelling.

नोधा *ind.* Ninerold, in nine parts:

नोः *f.* 1 A ship, boat, vessel; यथा गुणवत्त्वेन कीर्तये कायनौसवया *Sānti.* 3. 1. 2 N. of a constellation. —**नो**: **आरोहः** (नावारोहः) 1 a passenger on board a ship. 2 a sailor. —**कर्णधारः** a helmsman, pilot. —**कर्णव** *n.* the occupation of a sailor; *Ms.* 10. 34. —**चरः**, **जीविकः** a sailor, boatman; *R.* 17. 81. —**सार्य** *a.* navigable, to be traversed in a ship. —**द्वंद्वः** an oar. —**यानं** navigable. —**यावित्र** *a.* going in a boat, a passenger; *Ms.* 8. 409. —**बाहः** a steersman, pilot, captain. —**नवसुतं** shipwreck, naufrage; नैऋतने विपद्यः *S.* 6. —**साधनं** fleet, navy; वंशकुलस्य तस्या वेता नौसधनोद्यतात् *R.* 4. 36.

नौका A small boat, a boat in general; क्षुण्णिह सज्जनसमतिरेका भवति भवान्

नदी नौका *Mcha* M. 6. —**नौका** *an* *our*.

न्यक्ष *ind.* An adverb, prefixed to कुर or कृ, to imply 'contempt', 'degradation' or 'humiliation'. —**न्यक्ष**.

न्यक्षः **न्यक्षः** 1 humiliation, degradation, disrespect, contempt, insult; न्यक्षने हृदि वक्त्रेऽपि ह्यने तीक्ष्णं परिचरति *Liv.* 5. 22, *E.* 40; *G.* 1. 32. —**न्यक्षः** 2 humiliation, degradation. 3 making inferior, subordination. —**न्यक्षित** *a.* 1 humiliated, degraded, slighted. 2 surpassed, excelled, made inferior or secondary (अपराधीकृतः); न्यक्षयित्वा स्वव्यवस्थामनस्य न्यक्षयित्वा *E. F.* 1.

न्यक्ष *a.* Low, inferior, vile, mean. —**न्यक्षः** 1 A buffalo. 2 An epithet of Paras'urāma. —**न्यक्षः** The hole.

न्यक्षरः 1 The (Indian) fig-tree. 2 A fathom (measured by the arms extended). —**न्यक्षरं** an excellent woman; (she is thus described:—स्तनौ भुक्तौ च पश्चात् नित्यं च विशालता । मध्ये क्षीणा भवेत्ता सा न्यक्षरपरिमिता *Sādhak*); दूरीकृतमिव (शाला न्यक्षरपरिमिता *Bk.* 4. 18).

न्यक्षुः A kind of antelope; *R.* 16. 15.

न्यक्ष *a.* (नीचरी.) 1 Going or turned downwards, turned or bent down. 2 Lying on the face. 3 Low, contemptible, base, mean, vile; *Si.* 15. 21. (where it also means निम्न or downward). 4 Slow, lazy. 5 Whole, entire.

न्यक्षनं 1 A curve. 2 A hiding place. 3 A hollow.

न्यक्षः 1 Loss, destruction. 2 Waste, decay.

न्यस्तनं 1 Depositing, lying down. 2 Delivering, giving up.

न्यस्त *p. p.* 1 Cast down, thrown, or laid down, deposited. 2 Put in, inserted, applied; न्यस्ताहराः *Ku.* 1. 7. 3 Depicted, drawn; चित्रन्यस्त. 4 Consigned, delivered or transferred to; *V.* 5. 17; *Ratn.* 1. 10. 5 Living, resting on. 6 Given up, set aside, resigned. —**न्यस्त** *a.* giving up punishment. —**न्यक्ष** *a.* one who lays down the body, dead. —**न्यक्ष** *a.* 1 one who has resigned or laid down his arms; आपातस्य विमुक्तयोरन्यैस्तत्राप्य शोकात् *Ve.* 3. 18. 2 unarmed, defenceless. 3 harmless.

न्याक्यं Fried, rice.

न्याहः Eating, feeding.

न्यायः 1 Method, manner, way, rule, system, plan; अपाधिकं विमिन्यायि-गृहीत्यावयत्यतः *Ms.* 8. 310. 2 Fitness, propriety, decorum; *Ki.* 11. 30. 3 Law, justice, virtue, equity, righteousness, honesty; यस्मिन् न्यायप्रवृत्त्यस्य त्रि-योपि सहायता *A. R.* 1. 4. 4 A law suit, legal proceeding. 5 Judicial sentence,

judgment. 6 Policy, good government. 7 Likeness, analogy. 8 A popular maxim, an apposite illustration, illustration; as दंडावपन्थाय, काकतालीयव्याय, हुतावपन्थाय &c; see below. 9 A Vedic accent; as ऐतिह्यमिह ईषीत Ku. 2. 12 (Māli, takes न्याय to mean स्वर; but it is quite open in our opinion to take न्याय in the sense of 'a system' or 'way' (which are manifested in three systems; i. e. न्याय, उच्यते, and सामन्); Bh. 3. 55. 10 (In gram.) A universal rule. 11 A system of Hindu philosophy founded by the sage Gautama. 12 The science of logic, logical philosophy. 13 A complete argument or syllogism (consisting of five members; i. e. प्रतिज्ञा, हेतु, उदाहरण, उपनय, and निगमन). -Cower. -न्यायः the Mīmāṃsā philosophy. -वर्तित्व a. well-behaved, acting justly. -वादिच a. one who speaks what is right or just. -ज्ञानं the science of logic, -तारिणी proper or suitable behaviour. -सूत्र aphorisms of Nyāya philosophy by Gautama.

Note. A few of the common Nyāyas or popular maxims are here collected for ready reference and arranged in alphabetical order.

1. अंधवदकन्यायः The maxim of the blind man catching a sparrow, analogous in sense to दुग्धावपन्थायः q. v.

2. अंधपरंपरान्यायः The maxim of the blind following the blind. It is used in those cases where people blindly or thoughtlessly follow others, not caring to see whether their doing so would not be a leap in the dark.

3. अर्धवर्तीदर्शनन्यायः The maxim of the view of the star Arundhati. The following explanation of Śaṅkarācārya will make its use clear:—अर्धवर्ती दिदर्शयिष्यतस्मिन्पक्षां स्थूलं तावन्मुहुराश्रयमनंयतीति यादृशिराश्रयं तत्र प्रत्याख्याय पञ्चावर्धवर्तीनिषादयति.

4. अशोकवनिकान्यायः The maxim of the grove of Asoka trees. Ravana kept Sita in the grove of Asoka trees, but it is not easy to account for his preference of that particular grove to any other one; so when a man finds several ways of doing a thing, any one of them is as good as another, and the preference of any particular one cannot be accounted for.

5. अमल्लोदन्यायः The maxim of the stone and clod of earth. A clod of earth may be considered to be hard as compared with cotton, but is soft as compared with a stone. So a person may be considered to be very important as compared with his

inferiors, but sinks into insignificance when compared with his betters. The maxim पाषाणेरुदकन्यायः is similarly used.

6. कदंबकोरक (गोलक) न्यायः The maxim of the Kadamba buds; used to denote simultaneous rise or action, like the bursting forth of the buds of the Kadamba tree at one and the same time.

7. काकतालीयन्यायः The maxim of the crow and the palm fruit. It takes its origin from the unexpected and sudden fall of a palm-fruit upon the head of a crow (so 'as to kill it') at the very moment of its sitting on a branch of that tree; and is used to denote a very unexpected and accidental occurrence, whether welcome or unwelcome; cf. Chandraloka:—यद्यवा मेलन् तत्र लागे मे यन्न ह्यवयवः । तदेतत्काकतालीयमवितर्कितसंभवं ॥ also Kuvalāyānanda: पतन् तावन्मूलं यथा काकिलोपसृक्तमेवं होदसंभूतिरहितद्वया तन्वी मया युक्ता । see काकतालीय also.

8. काकदूतवेषणन्यायः The maxim of searching after a crow's teeth, used to denote any useless, unprofitable, or impossible task.

9. काकाक्षिणीलन्यायः The maxim of the crow's eyeball. It takes its origin from the supposition that the crow has but one eye (cf. words like एकदृष्टि, पक्षाक्ष &c.), and that it can move it, as occasion requires from the socket on one side into that of the other; and the maxim is applied to a word or phrase which, though used only once in a sentence may, if occasion requires, serve two purposes; c. g. द्विषोऽद्विष्यामन्तरिपः इत्यत्र कश्चिदादित्यस्य काकाक्षिणीलकन्यायेन अंतरीपसंज्ञेनात्मन्ययः.

10. क्षूपवर्धनचक्रिकन्यायः The maxim of the buckets attached to the water-wheel. It takes its origin from the fact that while some of the buckets filled with water go up, some are emptied of their contents, while others go down quite empty; and is used to denote the various vicissitudes of worldly existence; cf. कश्चिदुच्यते प्रकृत्या वा कश्चिन्नयनमुच्यते कश्चित्प्रातर्विषये करोति च पुनः कश्चिन्नयनमुकुलम् । अन्योन्यप्रतिपक्षसंहतिमिमांशोकास्तिथिं बोधवशेषं कीदृति क्षूपवर्धनचक्रिकन्यायसंकोचिभिः ॥ Mk. 10. 59.

11. चटकुटीरभान्यायः The maxim of day-break near a toll-station. It takes its origin from the attempt of one (say, a cartman) who with the intention of avoiding a toll takes at night an unfrequented road, but unfortunately finds himself at day-break near that very toll-station and is obliged to pay the toll which he

studiously tried to avoid. Thus the maxim is used to denote the occurrence of that which one studiously tries to avoid; cf. Śrīharsha:—तद्विचटकुटीरभान्यायमनुवृत्तम्.

12. दुग्धावपन्थायः The maxim of letters bored by an insect in wood. It takes its origin from the unexpected and chance resemblance of an incision in wood or in the leaf of a book made by an insect to the form of some letter, and is used to denote any fortuitous or chance occurrence.

13. दुग्धावपन्थायः The maxim of the stick and cakes. When a stick and cakes are kept together and one says that 'the stick has been pulled down or eaten by a rat', we are naturally led to expect that the cakes also have been pulled down or eaten by the rat, as a matter of course, the two being so closely connected together; so when one thing is closely connected with another in a particular way, and we say something of the one, it naturally follows that what we assert of the one can, as a matter of course, be asserted of the other; cf. वृषद्विष दंष्ट्रो भक्षितः इत्यनेन तत्सहचरितनृपपुत्रपुत्रमयादायात् भवतीति नियतसमानन्यायादर्शयितुमायतनीत्येव न्यायो दुग्धावपिका ॥ S. D. 10.

14. देवकीदीपन्यायः The maxim of the lamp placed over the threshold. It takes its origin from a lamp hanging over the threshold of a house which, by its peculiar position, serves to light the rooms on both sides of the threshold; and is used to denote something which serves a two-fold purpose at the same time.

15. क्षूपवापिधृष्टन्यायः The maxim of the king and barber's son. It is used to denote a man's innate fondness for his own possession—howsoever ugly or despicable in the eyes of others. It takes its origin from a story which states that a king on one occasion asked his barber to bring to him the finest boy that he could see in his kingdom. The barber roamed for a long time over every part of the realm, but could discover no boy such as the king wanted. At last wearied and disappointed, he returned home; and being charmed with the beauty of his own boy, who, to do him justice, was a personification of ugliness and deformity—went to the king and presented the boy to him. The king was at first very angry with the barber for having trifled with him but on consideration excused him,

as he ascribed the barber's preference of his own ugly boy to the dominant desire of human beings to consider their own possessions as supremely good; cf. सर्वः कान्तनाथीयं पश्यति S. 2.

16. पंकदालनन्यायः The maxim of washing off the mud. Just as it is more advisable for one to avoid getting into mud than to get into it and then wash it off, so it is more advisable for one to avoid getting into danger than to expose oneself to it and then try to get out of it somehow or other; cf. बहुलनाद्वि पंकस्य दूतदस्यर्शनं वरं; and also "Prevention is better than cure".

17. पिष्टदेयनन्यायः The maxim of grinding flour or meal; used to denote a superfluous or unprofitable exertion like the attempt of a man to grind pounded flour; cf. कृतस्य कर्मं हृया.

18. बीजाङ्कुरन्यायः The maxim of seed and sprout. It takes its origin from the relation of mutual causation which subsists between seed and sprout, (seed being the cause of sprout, which in its turn is the cause of seed); and is used in those cases where two things stand to each other in the relation of both cause and effect.

19. लोहचुम्बकन्यायः The maxim of iron and magnet; it is used to denote a very close affinity between two things, by virtue of which they are instinctively attracted towards each other.

20. वह्निधूमन्यायः The maxim of the invariable concomitance of fire and smoke; (wherever there is smoke there is fire.) It is used to denote such invariable concomitance between two persons or things; (e. g. where there is A, there is B; where there is not B, there is not A.).

21. वृद्धकुमारीवाक्यं (वर) न्यायः The maxim of the old virgin's boon; that is, asking such a boon as will cover all that one wishes to have.

The Mahābhāṣya says that an old virgin, when asked by Indra to choose a boon, said:—पुत्रा ने बहुसौ-पुल्लोदुर्गं हाँचनवाप्यां हुँजीरव्. This one boon, if granted, would give her a husband, progeny, abundance of corn, cattle &c. and gold.

22. शाखाचन्द्रन्यायः The maxim of the bough and the moon. As the moon, though considerably distant from the bough of a tree, is spoken of as 'the moon on the bough' because she appears to be near it, so this maxim is used when the position of an object, though at a very great distance, is fixed by that of another object to which it appears to be contiguous.

23. सिंहपल्लिकन्यायः The maxim of the lion's backward glance. It is used when one casts a retrospective glance at what he has left behind while at the same time he is proceeding, just as the lion, while going onward in search of prey, now and then bends his neck backwards to see if anything be within his reach.

24. सुखीकटाहन्यायः The maxim of the needle and the kettle. It is used to denote that when two things—the one easy and the other difficult—are required to be done, the easier should be first attended to, as when one has to prepare a needle and a kettle, he should first take in hand a needle as it is an easier work compared with the preparation of a kettle.

25. स्तूपानिखनन्यायः The maxim of digging or fixing in the post. As a stake or post to be firmly fixed in the ground is again and again moved and thrust inward, so this maxim is used when one (say, a disputant) adds several corroborative illustrations, arguments &c. to strengthen and confirm still more his strong position.

26. स्वामिपुत्रन्यायः The maxim of master and servant. It is used to mark the relation of the feeder and the fed, or the supporter and the sup-

ported, subsisting between any two objects.

न्याय्य a. 1 Just, proper, right, equitable, suitable, fit; न्याय्यतया: कदे-चलति पदं न कीरा: Bh. 2. 83; Bg. 18. 15; Ms. 2. 152, 9. 202; R. 2. 55; Ki. 14. 7; Ku. 6. 87, 2 Usual, customary.

न्यासः 1 Placing, putting down or upon, planting, तत्त्वाः युक्त्यासपदिकपाठं R. 2. 2; Ku. 6. 50, चरणन्यास, जलन्यास &c. 2 Hence, any impression, mark, stamp, print; अतिशङ्खनन्यासः R. 12. 73 'where the nailmarks surpassed those of weapons'; दत्तन्यास. 3 Depositing. 4 A pledge, deposit; प्रत्यक्षितन्यास इत्यतस्तथा S. 4. 21, R. 12. 8; Y. 2. 67, 3 Entrusting, committing, delivering, consigning. 6 Painting, writing down. 7 Giving up, resigning, abandoning, relinquishing; शस्त्रं, Bg. 18. 2. 8 Bringing forward, adducing. 9 Digging in, seizing (as with claws). 10 Assignment of the various parts of the body to different deities, which is usually accompanied with prayers and corresponding ejaculations. —Comp. —अपहृतः repudiation of a deposit. —धारिन् m. the holder of a deposit, a mortgagee.

न्यासिन् m. One who has renounced all worldly ties, a Sannyāsin.

न्युं (न्यू) ख a. 1 Charming, beautiful, lovely. 2 Proper, right.

न्युञ्ज a. 1 Turned or bent downwards, lying on the face; कुर्वाणित्यु-ञ्जकटाहकले (योगि) N. 22. 32, 2 Bent, crooked, 3 Convex. 4 Hump-backed. —वृजः The Nyagrodha tree. —Comp. —खड्गः a crooked sword, sabre.

न्यून a. 1 Lessened, diminished, shortened. 2 Defective, inferior, deficient, wanting, destitute of; अनर्थयुन. 3 Less (opp. अधिक); Y. 2. 116. 4 Defective (in some organ); पादं. 5 Low, wicked, vile, despicable. —नं ind. Less, in a less degree. —Comp. —अन a. maimed, mutilated. —अधिक a. less or more, unequal. —धी a. deficient in intellect, ignorant, foolish.

न्यूनयति Den. P. To diminish, lessen.

प.

प a. (At the end of comp.) 1 Drinking; as in द्विप, अनेकप. 2 Guarding, protecting, ruling; as in शीप, दुप, क्षितिप. —पः 1 Air, wind. 2 A leaf. 3 An egg.

पक्षजः The but of a चाखल or barbarian.

पक्तिः f. 1 Cooking. 2 Digesting, digestion. 3 Ripening, becoming ripe,

maturity, development. 4 Fame, dignity. —Comp. —पुल्ल violent pain of the bowels arising from indigestion, colic.

पक्व a. 1 Who or what cooks. 2 Cooking. 3 Stimulating, digesting. —m. Fire (especially in the stomach).

पक्व 1 The state of a house-holder who maintains the sacred fire. 2 The sacred fire so maintained.

पक्वजिम् a. 1 Ripe, ripened. 2 Matured. 3 Cooked.

पक्व a. 1 Cooked, roasted, boiled; as in पक्वपत्र. 2 Digested. 3 Baked, burned, annealed (opp. अम); प्रकृत-कालमाकर्षण Mk. 3. 4 Mature, ripe;

परिष्कारयते Me. 82. 5 Fully developed, come to perfection, perfect, matured; as in पक्षी. 6 Experienced, shrewd. 7 Ripe (as a boil), ready to suppurate. 8 Grey (as hair). 9 Perished, decaying, is the eve of destruction, ripe to meet one's doom. -COMP. -अतिसारः chronic dysentery. -अन्नं dressed or cooked food. -अपातनं, -आहारः the stomach, abdomen. -ब्रूयता a baked brick. -ब्रूयकचित् a building constructed with baked bricks. -हृत् a. 1 cooking. 2 maturing. -रसः wine or any spirituous liquor. -परि n. the water of boiled rice (कचिल्ल).

चक्रपाश N. of a barbarous tribe, a Chakradha.

पक्ष 1 P., 10 U. (पक्षि; पक्षमतिने) 1 To take, seize. 2 To accept. 3 To take a side, side with.

पक्षः 1 A wing, pinion; अयापि पक्षवति नोद्विष्टे K. 347; so उद्विष्टपक्षः pledged; पक्षच्छेद्यं च शक्यं R. 4. 40, 3. 42. 2 The feather or feathers on each side of an arrow. 3 The flank or side of a man or animal, the shoulder; स्तंभेऽस्मा उभयपक्षविनीतविद्राः R. 5. 72. 4 The side of anything, flank. 5 The wing or flank of an army. 6 The half of any thing. 7 The half of a lunar month, a fortnight (comprising 15 days); (there are two such *pakshas*, शुक्लपक्ष the bright or light half, and कृष्णपक्ष the dark half); तमिन्नपक्षेऽपि सहस्रिषाभिर्योस्तनावतो निर्विशति प्रदोषात् R. 6. 34; Ms. 1. 66; Y. 3. 50; सीमा वृद्धिः समायाति शुक्लपक्ष इत्येवमर्हत् Pt. 1. 92. 8 A party in general, faction, side; प्रसूतित्वपरपक्षं R. 6. 86; Si. 2. 117; Bg. 14. 25; R. 6. 53, 18. 9 One belonging to any party, a follower, partisan; सङ्घपक्षो भवान् H. 1. 10 A class, multitude, host, any number of adherents; as सङ्घं मित्रं. 11 One side of an argument, an alternative, one of two cases; पक्षे in the other case, on the other hand; पूर्वपक्षमवत्यस्तस्मिन्नाभवदुत्तरः R. 4. 10, 14. 34; cf. पूर्वपक्ष and उत्तरपक्ष. 12 A case or supposition in general; as in पक्षान्तरे 13 A point under discussion, a thesis. 14 The subject of a syllogism or conclusion (the minor term); संक्षिप्तपक्षमवान् पक्षः T. 8.; द्यतः शुद्धिपक्षो गृहीतपक्षः Si. 20. 11 (where it means 'feathered' also). 15 A symbolical expression for the number 'two'. 16 A bird. 17 A state, condition. 18 The body. 19 A limb of the body. 20 A royal elephant. 21 An army. 22 A wall. 23 Opposition. 24 Rejoinder, reply. 25 A mass, quantity (when in composition with words meaning 'hair'); केशपक्षः; cf. हस्त. -COMP. -अन्तः the 15th day of either half month, i. e. the day of new or

full moon. -अन्तरं 1 another side. 2 a different side or view of an argument. 3 another supposition. -आवातः 1 palsy or paralysis of one side, hemiplegia. 2 refutation of an argument. -अप्रासः a fallacious argument. 2 a false plaint. -आहारः eating food only once in a fortnight. -ब्रूयं चोच्यते a party. -चरः 1 an elephant strayed from the herd. 2 the moon. -क्षिप्त m. an epithet of Indra (clipper of the wings of mountains); Ku. 1. 20. -जः the moon. -क्षयं 1 both sides of an argument. 2 'a couple of fortnights', i. e. a month. -द्वारं a side-door, private entrance. -धर a. 1 winged. 2 adhering to the party of one, siding with any one. (-रः) 1 a bird. 2 the moon. 3 a partisan. 4 an elephant strayed from the herd. -क्षीरं a quill. -दासः 1 siding with any one. 2 liking, desire, love, affection (for a thing); प्रवर्ति मयेषु हि पक्षपाताः Ki. 3. 12, Ve. 2. 10; U 5. 17; सिद्धये चक्षुष्यपातः Mu. 1. 3 attachment to a party, partisanship, partiality; पक्षपातमत्र देवी मन्यते M. 1; सत्यं जना वचिनं न पक्षपातात् Bh. 1. 47. 4 falling of wings, the moulting of birds. 5 a partisan. -पातिव a. or s. 1 siding with, adhering to a party, attached or partial (to a particular cause); पक्षपातिनो देवा अपि पांडवानां Ve. 3. 2 sympathising; Ve. 3. 3 a follower, partisan, friend; यः सूर्यपक्षपाती V. 1; (पक्षपातिता in N. 2. 52 means 'movement of the wings' also). -पालिः a private door. -बिडुः a heron. -भागः 1 the side or flank. 2 especially, the flank of an elephant. -स्युक्तिः the course traversed by the sun in a fortnight. -मूलं the root of a wing. वादः 1 an exparte statement. 2 stating a case, expression of opinion. -बाह्वनः a bird. -हृत् a. paralysed on one side. -हृत् a bird. -होमः 1 a sacrificial rite lasting for a fortnight. 2 a rite to be performed every fortnight.

पक्षकः 1 A side-door. 2 A side. 3 An associate, partisan (at the end of comp.).

पक्षता 1 Alliance, partisanship. 2 Adherence to a party. 3 Taking up a side or argument.

पक्षतिः f. 1 The root of a wing; अलिखत्तुपुटेन पक्षति N. 2.; सङ्घक्षिप्तजटा-युपक्षतिः U. 3. 43; Si. 11. 26. 2 The first day of a lunar fortnight.

पक्षालुः A bird.

पक्षिणी 1 A female bird. 2 A night with the two days enclosing it; (द्रव्यहावेकरात्रिषु पक्षिणीत्वमिधीयते). 3 The day of full moon.

पक्षिन् a. (जी f.) 1 Winged. 2 Furnished with wings. 3 Siding with, adhering to the party of.—m.

1 A bird. 2 An arrow. 3 An epithet of Siva. -COMP. -इन्दुः, -पक्षरः, -राक्ष m., -राजः, -सिंहः, -स्वामिन् m. epithets of Garuda. -क्षीरः an insignificant bird. बालकः, -शायकः a young bird. -शाला 1 a nest. 2 an aviary.

पक्षन् n. 1 An eyelash; सलिलयुगमिः पक्षमिः Me. 90, 47; R. 2. 19, 11. 36. 2 The filament of a flower. 3 The point of a thread, a thin thread. 4 A wing.

पक्षन् a. 1 Having strong, long or beautiful eyelashes; पक्षन्नाक्षः S. 3. 25. 2 Hairy, shaggy; द्रवितपक्षन्नाक्षः Si. 4. 61.

पक्ष a. 1 Produced or occurring in a fortnight. 2 Siding with. 3 Lateral. -क्षः A partisan, follower, friend, ally; ननु क्षत्रिय एव वीर्येनैतद्विजयते द्विपक्षे इत्यस्य पक्षः V. 1. 16.

पक्षः, पक्ष 1 Mud, clay, mire; अनीत्या पक्षता पुल्लिङ्गकं नावदिष्टे Si. 2. 34, Ki. 2. 6; R. 16. 30. 2 Hence, a thick mass, large quantity; दृष्ट्याऽयस्य K. 30. 3 A slough, quagmire. 4 Sin. -COMP. -क्षीरः a lapwing. -क्षीरः a hog. -ग्राहः a Makara or crocodile. -क्षि m. the clearing-out tree, (कृतक, the fruit of which is used in purifying muddy water); M. 2. 8. -जं a lotus. -जः, जन्मन् m. an epithet of Brahmā. -नामः an epithet of Vishnu; R. 18. 20. -जन्मन् n. a lotus. (-m.) the Sārāsa bird. -मेढुकः a bivalve conch. -रह n. -रहं a lotus. -वासः a crab.

पक्षिणी 1 A lotus-plant; Ki. 10. 33. 2 A group of lotus-plants or lotuses. 3 A place abounding with lotuses. 4 The flexible stalk of a water-lily.

पक्षयः The hut of a चांडाल, see पक्षय.

पक्षारः 1 Moss. 2 A dam, dike. 3 Stairs, a ladder, a flight of steps.

पक्षिल a. Muddy, foul, turbid, dirty; Si. 17. 8.

पक्षिज A lotus.

पक्षिचक्र n. -इ A lotus. -हः The crane or Sārāsa bird.

पक्षिघ्न a. Dwelling in mud.

पक्षि f. 1 A line, row, range, series; इत्येत वाचस्पतिपक्षिर्लक्षकाः V. 4. 6; पक्षपक्षि K. 2. 19; अलिपक्षिः Ku. 4. 15; R. 6. 5. 2 A group, collection, flock, troop. 3 A row of people (of the same caste) sitting down to a meal, a company or party at dinner of the same caste; cf. पक्षिपावन below. 4 The living generation. 5 The earth. 6 Fame, celebrity. 7 A collection of five, or the number 'five'. 8 The number 'ten'; as in पक्षिरथ, पक्षिदीप. -COMP. -मीनः an epithet of Rāvaṇa. -क्षरः an osprey. -क्षयः, -क्षयकः a person defiling a society of persons, one with whom it is improper

to associate at dinner-time. -पादकः a respectable or eminent person; especially, a respectable Brāhmana who, being very learned, always gets the seat of honour at dinner parties, or who purifies by his presence the पंक्ति or persons who sit in the same row to dine with him; पंक्तिपादकः पंचाङ्गः Māl. 1, where Jagaddhara says:—पंक्तिपादकः पंचैः भोजनं दादिवैष्णवो पादकः । अग्रभोजिनः पंचिना वा । दद्यात् । पञ्चनां पारो वलु सार्वां यश्चपि पादकः । अथर्वशिरोऽध्वेतो धातुः पंक्तिपादकः ॥ or अथवाः सर्वेषु वेदेषु सर्ववचनेषु च । यावेति श्रमयति पंचयोः तावदुच्यते च ॥ ततो हि यवना-संस्कृतं उच्यते पंक्तिपादकः. Mann explains the word thus:— 'अंशकयोपहता पंक्तिः पाथ्यते वैद्विजोचनेः । तात्त्विकतया कात्वेन द्विजग्राम्यान् पंक्तिपादकान् Ms. 3. 184; see 3. 183, 186 also. -रथः N. of Dasaratha; R. 9. 74.

पंचु a. (यू or यदी f.) Lame, halt, crippled. -गुः 1 A lame man; दुर्गं करोति वाचालं पंचुं लघयते गिरिः 2 An epithet of Saturn. -Comp. -चायः f. a crocodile (मकर). 3 The tenth sign of the zodiac; Capricornus (मकर).

पंचुल a. Lame, crippled.

पच I. 1 U. (पचति-ने, पक्) 1 To cook, roast, dress (as food &c.) (said to govern two accusatives; as तदुलानोदनं पचति, but this use is very rare in classical Sanskrit); वः पचत्वा-त्पकारणात् Ms. 3. 118; गुले भस्मान्निवापचस्व दुर्बलात् बलवत्पचाः 7. 20; Bh. 1. 85. 2 To bake, burn (as bricks); see पक्. 3 To digest (as food); पचाम्यन्नं चतुर्विधं Bg. 15. 14. 4 To ripen, mature. 5 To bring to perfection, develop (as understanding). 6 To melt (as metals). 7 To cook (for oneself) (Atm.). -Pass. (पच्यते) 1 To be cooked. 2 To become ripe, matured or developed, ripen; (fig.) to bear fruit, attain perfection or fulfilment; R. 11. 50. -Caus. (पाचयति-ने) To cause to be cooked, cause to ripen or develop, bring to perfection. -Desid. (पिपसति) To wish to cook &c. -WITH वरि to ripen, mature, develop. -वि 1 to mature, develop, ripen, bear fruit; R. 17. 53. 2 to digest, 3 to cook thoroughly. -II. 1. A. (पचते) To make clear or evident; see पक् also.

पचतः 1 Fire. 2 The sun. 3 N. of Indra.

पचन a. Cooking, dressing, maturing &c. -नः Fire. -नं 1 Cooking, dressing, maturing &c. 2 A means or instrument for cooking, a vessel, fuel &c.

पचपचः An epithet of Siva.

पचा The act of cooking.

पचिः Fire.

पचेलिम a. 1 Cooking or ripening quickly. 2 Fit to be matured. 3 Ripening spontaneously or naturally; वृक्षं मातृकले पचेलिनं N. 1. 94. -नः 1 Fire. 2 The sun.

पचेलुकः A cook.

पच्यदिलता A small b ..

पच्यप a. Consisting of five. 2 Relating to five. 3 Made of five. 4 Bought with five. 5 Taking five per-cent. -नः, -नं A collection or aggregate of five; अम्लपचक.

पंचत् f. A pentad, an aggregate of five.

पंचता, त्वं 1 Five-fold state. 2 A collection of five. 3 The five elements taken collectively; hence पंचता-त्वं मन्-या &c. means 'to be resolved into the five elements of which the body consists', 'to die or perish'; पंचता-त्वं नी to kill or destroy; पंचमिर्निमित्ते देहे पंचत्वं च पुनर्वदे । स्वां स्वां योगिमनुनाते तत्र का परिवचना ॥; Ratn. 3. 3.

पंचथुः 1 Time. 2 The (Indian) cuckoo.

पंचथा ind. 1 In five parts. 2 In five ways.

पंचत् num. a. (Always pl.; nom. and acc. पंच) Five. (As the first member of comp. पंचत् drops its final त्). -Comp. -अंशः the fifth part, a fifth. -अग्निः 1 an aggregate of five sacred fires; i. e. अग्न्याहव्येयजन or दक्षिण, गार्हपत्य, आहवनीय, सव्य and आबसद्य 2 a householder who maintains the five sacred fires; पंचाग्नयो धृतवताः Māl. 1; Ms. 3. 185. -अंग a. five-membered, having five parts or divisions as, in पंचांगःप्रणामः (i. e. बाह्व्यां चैव आङ्गुल्यां शिरसा वक्षसा दक्षः); कृतपंचांगविनिर्णयो नयः Ki. 2. 12 (see Malli. and Kāmandaka quoted by him). (-नः) 1 a tortoise or turtle. 2 a kind of horse with five spots in different parts of his body. (-नी) a bit for horses (-नं) 1 a collection or aggregate of five parts. 2 five modes of devotion. 3 a calendar or almanac, so called because it treats of five things:—

तिथिर्वारश्च नक्षत्रं योगः करणमेव च; चतुर्लोको राजा जगती ब्रह्मानयेत् । अहं पंचांगब्रह्मसाक्षात् ब्रह्मानये ॥ Subhāsh. ॥ सुतः a turtle.

पुष्टिः f. the propitiousness or favourable state of five important points; i. e. तिथि, वार, नक्षत्र, योग, and करण (in astrology). -अंशुल a. (-ला or ही f.) measuring five fingers.

-अ (आ) जं the five products of the goat. -अप्सरस n. N. of a lake, said to have been created by the sage Mandakarpī; cf. R. 13. 38. -अमृतं the collection of five sweet things used in worshipping deities; (दुग्धं च शर्करा चैव इते दधि तथा मधु). -आचिन्त m.

the planet Mercury. -अध्वय a. five-membered (as a syllogism, the five members being, प्रतिज्ञा, हेतु, उदाहरण, उपपत्ति, and निगमन); -अध्वयः a corpse; (so called because it is resolved into the five elements); cf. पंचस above. -अधिदेव the five products of the sheep. -अग्नीतिः f. eighty-five. -अग्रः a period of five days. -आराधः a. doing penance with five fires (i. e. with four fires and the sun); cf. R. 13. 41. -आमयः, -आरव्य, -गुला, -वक्रः f. an epithet of Siva. 2 a lion (so called because its mouth is generally wide open; पंच आननं वत्स); (often used at the end of names of learned men to express great learning or respect; न्याय, तर्क &c., e. g. जगन्नाथतर्कपंचानन). -इन्द्रिय an aggregate of the five organs (of sense or action; see इन्द्रियं). -इषुः, -वाराणः -हरः epithets of the god of love; (so called because he has five arrows: their names are:—अविदग्धकोकं च चूवं च नयनहिंसा । नीलोत्पलं च पंचितं पंच-गणस्य साक्षाः). -उदमत्त m. pl. the five digestive fires supposed to be in the body. -कर्मेत् n. (in medicine) the five kinds of treatment; i. e. 1 वमन 'giving emetics'; 2 रेचन 'purg- ing'; 3 नस्य 'giving sternutatories'; 4 अनुदाहन 'administering an enema which is oily', and 5 निरुह 'administering an enema which is not oily'. -हृत्स्व ind. five times. -कोणं a pentagon. -कोलं the five spices taken collectively. -कोषाः (m. pl.) the five vestures or wrappers supposed to invest the soul; they are:—अजमयकोष or the earthly body (स्थूल-शरीर); प्राणमयकोष the vesture of the vital airs; मनोमयकोष the sensorial vesture; विज्ञानमयकोष the cognitional vesture (these three form the लिंगशरीर); and आनन्दमयकोष the last vesture, that of beatitude. -क्रोशी a distance of five Krosas. -कङ्क, -कङ्की a collection of five beds. -गवं a collection of five cows. -गव्यं the five products of the cow taken collectively; i. e. milk, curds, clarified butter or ghee, urine, and cowdung (क्षीरं दधि तथा घृतं चैव गोमयमेव च). -गु a. bought with five cows. -गुज a. fivefold. -गुहः 1 a tortoise. 2 the materialistic system of philosophy, the doctrines of the Chārvākas. -चत्वारिंश a. fortyfifth. -चत्वारिंशत् f. forty-five. -चनः 1 man, mankind. 2 N. of a demon who had assumed the form of a conch-shell and was slain by Krishna. 3 the soul. 4 the five classes of beings; i. e. gods, men, Gandharvas, serpents and pitris. 5 the four primary castes of the Hindus (ब्राह्मण, क्षत्रिय, वैश्य and शूद्र)

with the Nishādas or barbarians as the fifth (pl. in these two senses); (for a full exposition see Śātrabhāṣya on Br. Sūtras I. 4. 11-13) -**पञ्चनी** *a.* devoted to the five races. (-**नः**) an actor, mimic, buffoon. -**ज्ञानः** 1 an epithet of Buddha as possessing the five kinds of knowledge, 2 a man familiar with the doctrines of the Pāsūpatas. -**कारकं** a collection of five carpenters. -**तत्त्व** 1 the five elements taken collectively; *i. e.* दृक्, शब्द, तेजस्, वायु and आकाश. 2 (in the Tantras) the five essentials of the Tāntrikas, also called पञ्चकार because they all begin with *ॐ*; *i. e.* नमः, नमः, नमः, नमः and नमः. -**तत्त्वज्ञः** *m.* an ascetic who in summer practises penance sitting in the middle of four fires with the sun burning right over his head; cf. हविर्भुजानेवयतां चतुर्णां मध्ये कलटतपनमसि: R. 13. 41 and Ku. 5. 23; and Ms. 6. 23 and Si. 2. 51 also. -**त्रय** *a.* five-fold. (-**दः**) a pentad. -**त्रिंशत्** *a.* thirty fifth. -**त्रिंशतिः** *f.* thirty-five. -**वृद्ध** *a.* 1 fifteenth. 2 increased by fifteen; as in पञ्चदश शतं 'one hundred and fifteen'. -**द्व्यंश** *a.* pl. fifteen. -**अवः** a period of fifteen days. -**पञ्चविंश** *a.* made or consisting of fifteen. -**द्विती** the fifteenth day of a lunar fortnight. -**हृदि** the five long parts of the body; बाहु नेत्रद्वयं कुक्षिं तु नासे त्वेयम् । सप्तवर्गोत्तरं चैव पञ्चदीर्घं प्रचक्षते ॥ -**पञ्च** 1 any animal with five claws; पञ्च पञ्चनखा मरुता ये नोकाः कृतजैर्द्विजैः Bk. 6. 131; Ms. 5. 17, 18. Y. 1. 177. 2 an elephant. 3 a turtle. 4 a lion or tiger. -**नदः**, 'the country of five rivers, the modern Panjab (the five river being शतद्रु, विपाशा, इरावती, चंद्रभागा and बितस्ता, or the modern names Sutlej, Beas, Ravee, Chenab and Jhelum). (-**जाः** pl.) the people of this country. -**नवतिः** *f.* ninety-five. -**नीराजनं** waving five things before an idol and then falling prostrate before it; (the five things being:—a lamp, lotus, cloth, mango and betel-leaf). -**पञ्चाक्ष** *a.* fifty-fifth. -**पञ्चाक्ष** *f.* fifty-five. -**पदी** five steps; Pt. 2. 115. -**पात्र** 1 five vessels taken collectively. 2 a Śrāddha in which offerings are made in five vessels. -**पञ्चा** (*m. pl.*) the five life-winds or vital airs; प्राण, अपान, व्यान, उदान and समान. -**पञ्चाशतः** a temple of a particular size) with four pinnacles and a steeple). -**पञ्चा**; -**पञ्चा**; -**पञ्चा**: epithets of the god of love; see पञ्चैव. -**पञ्च** *a.* pentagonal. (-**जः**) a pentagon; cf. पञ्चकोण. -**पञ्च** the five elements; पृथ्वी, अग्नि, तेजस्, वायु and आकाश. -**पञ्चकारं** the five essentials of the left-hand Tantra ritual of which the first letter

is म; see पञ्चतत्त्व. (3). -**पञ्चाशतः** the five great sins; see महापातक. -**महर्षयः** (*m. pl.*) the five daily sacrifices enjoined to be performed by a Brāhmana; see महायज्ञ. -**पञ्चा**: a day. -**पञ्चा** a collection of five gems; (they are variously enumerated:—(1) नीलकंठं ब्रह्मकं चैति पञ्चामयं वैदिकं: इषातं चैति विदितं पञ्चतलं ननीविभिः ॥ (2) हृष्यं रजतं युक्ता राजावर्तं प्रवालकं । स्वर्णपञ्चमास्यतस्तु ॥ (3) कणकं हीरकं नीलं पञ्चामयं वैदिकं: पञ्चरत्नमिदं ब्रह्मलुपिभिः रूढैर्दक्षिणिः ॥ -**पञ्चा** a period of five nights. -**पञ्चा** the rule of five (in math.). -**पञ्चा** a Parāpa; so called because it deals with five important topics:—सर्गं प्रतिगच्छं ब्रह्मो रत्नतन्मिच । पञ्चावुचरितं विषं पुराणं पञ्चलक्षणं ॥ see पुराण also -**पञ्चा** five kinds of salts; *i. e.* काचक, सैन्धव, सागुद्र, विड and सोमचैल. -**पञ्चा** 1 the five āg-tree; *i. e.* अथर्व, बिल्व, वट, धात्री and अल्लोह. 2 N. of a part of the Dandakā forest where the Godāvarī rises and where Rāma dwelt for a considerable time with his beloved; it is two miles from Nasik; U. 2. 28; R. 13. 31. -**पञ्चा** *a.* about five years old. -**पञ्चा** *a.* five years old. -**पञ्चा** a collection of the barks of the five kinds of trees; (*i. e.* नयोप, उदुवर, अथर्व, वृक्ष and वेतस). -**पञ्चा** *a.* twenty-fifth. -**पञ्चा** *f.* twenty-five. -**पञ्चा** a collection of twenty-five; as in वेतालपञ्चविंशतिका -**पञ्चा** *a.* five-fold, of five kinds -**पञ्चा** *a.* amounting to five hundred and five. 2 five hundred. (-**ति**) 1 one hundred and five. 2 five hundred -**पञ्चा** 1 the hand. 2 an elephant. -**पञ्चा** a lion. -**पञ्चा** *a.* pl. five or six; संख्येयैषि बृहस्पतिप्रभृतैः संभावितः पञ्चाः Bh. 2. 34. -**पञ्चा** *a.* sixty-fifth. -**पञ्चा** *f.* sixty-five. -**पञ्चा** *a.* seventy-fifth. -**पञ्चा** *f.* seventy-five. -**पञ्चा** *f.* the five things in a house by which animal life may be accidentally destroyed; they are:—पञ्चसूता गृहस्थस्य सुहृदिषण्डपस्करः कंदवी चोदुङ्कुषश्च Ms. 3. 68. -**पञ्चा** *a.* five years old. -**पञ्चा** A chequered cloth for playing at draughts. -**पञ्चा** *a.* (*m. f.*) 1 The fifth. 2 Forming a fifth part. 3 Dexterous, clever. 4 Beautiful, brilliant. -**पञ्चा** 1 The fifth (or in later times the seventh) note of the Indian gamut; it is said to be produced by the cuckoo (कोकिलो रीति पञ्चमं Nārada), and is so called because it is produced from 5 parts of the body:—पञ्चाः सप्तवती नामिकरोदुङ्कुषश्च । विषात् पञ्चमस्यान-पञ्चा पञ्चम उच्यते ॥ 2 N. of a Rāga or musical mode (sung in the above note); पञ्चमयति ह्या-नीचं तन्मि पञ्चमय पञ्चमं Gīt. 10; so उपविपिनपञ्चमं Gīt. 1. -**पञ्चा** 1 Sexual intercourse (मैथुन), the fifth mark of the Tāntrikas. -**पञ्चा**

1 the fifth day of a lunar fortnight. 2 The ablative case (in gram). 3 An epithet of Draupadi. 4 A chequered board for playing at draughts. -**COMP.** -**पञ्चा**: the cuckoo. -**पञ्चालः** (*m. pl.*) 1 N. of a country and its people. -**पञ्चा**: A king of the Panchālas. -**पञ्चालिका** A doll, puppet; cf. पञ्चालिका. -**पञ्चाली** 1 A doll, puppet. 2 A kind of song. 3 Chequered board for playing at draughts, chess-board &c. -**पञ्चा** *a.* (*m. f.*) The fiftieth. -**पञ्चाशत्**, **पञ्चाशतिः** *f.* Fifty. -**पञ्चाशिका** 1 A collection of fifty verses; *i. e.* चीरपञ्चाशिका. -**पञ्चा** A cage, an aviary; पञ्चाशुक्रः, भुजपञ्चा: &c. -**पञ्चा**, -**पञ्चा** 1 Ribs. 2 A skeleton. -**पञ्चा** 1 The body. 2 The Kaliyuga. -**COMP.** -**पञ्चा**: a sort of basket or trap for catching fish. -**पञ्चा**: a parrot in a cage, caged parrot; V. 2. 23. -**पञ्चा**, -**पञ्चा** *f.* 1 The ball of cotton from which thread is spun. 2 A record, journal, register. 3 A calendar, an almanac. -**COMP.** -**पञ्चा**: a writer, scribe. -**पञ्चा** 1 P. (पठति) To go or move. -**Comp.** or 10. U. (पठयति-ते) 1 To split, cleave, tear up, tear asunder, tear open, divide; कंचिन्मयापाटयामास द्वी Si. 18. 51; दत्तं पाटयेत्ते Y. 2. 94; Mk. 9. 2 To break, break open; अन्धा भित्तिमु मया निशि पाटिताम् Mk. 3. 14. 3 To pierce, prick, penetrate; दर्शपाटितलेन पाणिना R. 11. 31. 4 To remove, eradicate. 5 To pluck out. -**WITH** उद् 1 to tear up or out, draw out; दंतैर्नासाद्येनान् Ms. 4. 69; नीलमुत्पाटयितुमारभे Pt. 1. 2 to root up; eradicate; Ku. 2. 43; R. 15. 49. 3 to extract. -**वि** 1 to tear up or out; (केतकवर्ध) विपाटयामासमुया नलायैः R. 6. 17. 2 to pull or draw out, extract. -**II.** 10. U. (पठयति-ते) 1 To string or weave; कुर्वितस्व तावत्पयति गुणयामम-सितः K. P. 7. 2 To clothe, envelope. 3 To Surround, encircle. -**पञ्चा** -**पञ्चा** 1 A garment, raiment, cloth, a piece of cloth; अयं पञ्चा सुवर्ति-द्रातां गतो हयं पटस्त्रिभुजैरलेकृतः &c. Mk. 2. 9; मेघाः लवति बलदेवपटवकाशाः 5. 45. 2 Fine cloth. 3 A veil, screen. 4 A tablet, plate or piece of cloth for writing or painting upon. -**पञ्चा** A thatch, roof. -**COMP.** -**पञ्चा** a tent. -**पञ्चा** 1 a weaver. 2 a painter. -**पञ्चा** *f.* -**पञ्चा**; -**पञ्चा**; -**पञ्चा** *a.* tent; Si. 12 63. -**पञ्चा** 1 a tent. 2 a petticoat. 3 perfumed powder; Ratn. 1. -**पञ्चा**: perfumed powder. -**पञ्चा** 1 A camp, an encampment. 2 Cotton-cloth.

पट्टरः A thief; cf. पाट्टर. -रं Old or ragged clothes.

पट्टकः A thief.

पट्टपा ind. An imitative sound.

पट्टलं 1 A roof, thatch; विनमितपट्टलं-
द्वये जीर्णकृत्वं Mu. 3. 15. 2 A cover,
covering, veil, coating (in general.)
शिरसि महीपटलं दधाति दीपः Bv. 1. 74. 3
A film or coating over the eyes. 4
A heap, multitude, mass, quantity;
रथांगानोः पट्टलेन रोचिषां Si. 1. 21; जलपट-
लाणि Pt. 1. 361. क्षीरपट्टलेः R. 4. 63;
मुक्तापटलं 13. 17; तारकपटलं Gt. 7. 3 A
basket. 6 Retinue, train. -लः, -ली
1 A tree. 2 A stalk. -लः, -ली A
section or chapter of a book. -COMP.
-मार्तः the edge of a roof.

पट्टदः 1 A kettle-drum, a wardrum,
drum, tabor; कुर्वन् संघातहोपट्टहतां झुलिनः
श्लाघनीयां Me. 34; पट्टपट्टहन्मिभिर्बिभीतविद्ः
R. 9. 71. 2 Beginning, undertaking.
3 Injuring, killing. -COMP. -घोषकः
a crier (who beats a drum and then
makes the proclamation). -घ्नमणं
going about with a drum to call
people together.

पट्टालुका A leech.

पट्टिः -टी f. 1 The curtain of a
stage. 2 A cloth. 3 Coarse cloth,
canvas. 4 A screen of cloth sur-
rounding a tent. -COMP. -क्षेपः tossing
aside the curtain (of the stage);
used as a stage-direction to denote
the hurried entrance of a character
on the stage; cf. अपटीक्षेप.

पट्टिमन् m. 1 Dexterity, cleverness.
2 Sharpness. 3 Acidity. 4 Sharp-
ness. 5 Violence, intensity &c.

पट्टीरः 1 A ball for playing with.
2 Sandal-wood. 3 Cupid, the god
of love. -रं 1 Catechu. 2 A sieve. 3
The belly. 4 A field. 5 A cloud.
6 Height. -COMP. -जन्मन् m. sandal-
tree; वसति विप्रयान् पट्टीरजन्मा Bv. 1. 74.

पट्टु a. (हु or टी f.; compar. पट्टियस्,
superl. पट्टिः) 1 Clever, skilful,
dexterous, proficient (usually with
a loc.); वाचि पट्टुः &c. 2 Sharp, acrid,
pungent. 3 Sharp, smart (as intel-
lect). 4 Violent, strong, sharp,
intense; अयमपि पट्टुर्ग्रासतो न बाणपरंपरा
V. 4. 1; U. 4. 3. 5 Shrill, clear,
sharp-sounding; किमिदं पट्टपट्टहंस्त्रिमित्री
नदीनाम् Mu. 6; पट्टपट्टहन्मिभिर्बिभीतविद्ः R.
9. 71, 73. 6 Apt, disposed; Si. 15.
43. 7 Harsh, cruel, hard-hearted. 8
Sly, cunning, crafty, roguish. 9
Healthy, sound. 10 Active, busy.
11 Eloquent, talkative. 12 Blown,
expanded. -दुः, -दु n. A mushroom
(छत्रा). -दु n. Salt. -COMP. -कल्पः,
-क्षेत्रीय a. pretty clever, tolerably
sharp.

पट्टोलः A species of cucumber
(Mar. पट्टळ). -लं A kind of cloth.

पट्टोलकः An oyster.

पट्टः, हं 1 A slab, tablet (for writ-
ing upon), plate in general; शिला-
पट्टमधिक्यानां Si. 3; so मातृपट्ट &c. 2 A
royal grant or edict; Y. 1. 317. 3 A
tiara, diadem; R. 18. 44. 4 A strip;
विनोक्तपट्टाः कनिमिर्बिभृताः R. 16. 17. 5
silk; पट्टोपधानं E. 17; Bb. 3. 74; so
पट्टाशुकं. 6 Fins or coloured cloth,
cloth in general. 7 An upper gar-
ment; Bk. 10. 60. 8 A fillet or cloth
worn round the head, a turban;
especially, a coloured silk turban;
Ratn. 1. 4. 9 A throne. 10 A chair
or stool. 11 A shield. 12 A grind-
ing stone. 13 A place where four
roads meet. 14 A city, town. 15
A bandage, ligature. -COMP. -अर्ह
the principal qucen. -उपाध्यायः a
writer of royal grants and other
documents. -जं a sort of cloth.
-क्षेत्री, -क्षेत्री, -राज्ञी the principal
queen. -चल, -वासस् a. attired in
wove silk or coloured cloth.

पट्टनं -नी A city.

पट्टिका 1 A tablet, plate; as in
हल्लिका. 2 A document. 3 A piece
or fragment of cloth, बल्कलैकदेशादि-
पाट्य पट्टिका K. 149. 4 A piece of
silk cloth. 5 A ligature, bandage.
-COMP. -वासकः a silk-weave.

पट्टि (ट्टि) शः (सः) A kind of
spear with a sharp edge (Mar. पट्टा),
कणपत्रासपट्टिश &c. Dk; (पट्टिशो लौहदंढो
वसतिविशारः श्रुतेः पत्रः Vajayanti).

पट्टोलिका A kind of bond or lease
(श्रमिकग्रहणव्यवस्थापकः पत्रभेदः Tv.).

पट् 1 P. (पठति, पठित) 1 To read or
repeat aloud; recite, rehearse; यः
पठेच्छ्रुयादपि. 2 To read or recite to
oneself, study, peruse; इत्येतन्मानवं ज्ञाच्छं
श्रुषोक्तं पठन् द्विजः Ms. 12. 126, 4. 98.
3 To invoke (as a deity). 4 To
cite, quote, mention (as in a book);
पठदिच्छास्यहं श्रोतुं पुराणे यदि पठ्यते Mb. 5 To
declare, describe, express; मार्गं च
पठो हर्षः पुरुषस्यैह पठ्यते; Mb. 6 To learn
from (with abl.) -Caus. (पाठयति-ने)
1 To cause to read aloud. 2 To
teach, instruct. -Desid. (पिपठिषति)
To wish to recite &c. -WITH परि
to mention, declare. (-Caus) to
teach; तौ सर्वे विद्याः परिपाठितौ U. 2. -सं
to read, learn; Ms. 4. 98.

पठकः A reader.

पठनं 1 Reading, reciting. 2 men-
tioning. 3 Studying, perusing.

पठिः f. Reading, studying, pe-
rusal.

पण् 1. 1 A. (पणते, पणित) 1 To deal
in, barter, purchase, buy; N. 2. 91.
2 To bargain, transact business. 3
To bet or stake at play (usually
with gen. of the thing staked, but
sometimes with acc.); प्राणानामपणि-
हसौ Bk. 8. 121; पणस्य कृष्णा पांचाहो Mb.

4 To risk or hazard (= battle). II.
1 A., 10. U. (पणते, पणयति-ने) 1 To
praise. 2 To honour. -WITH वि to
sell, barter; आर्थीरदेनो किञ्च पण्यकानं विविध-
रटिर्विपणति गोपाः Subhāṣh.

पणः 1 Playing with dice or for
a stake. 2 A game played for a
stake, bet, wager; Y. 2. 18; इयंयः
पणः साधुर्वर्तता Mb. 3 The thing staked.
4 A condition, compact, agreement;
संवि करोतु अवतां वृषतिः पणेन Ve. 1. 15; a
stipulation, treaty; E. 4. 118, 112.
5 Wages, hire. 6 Reward. 7 A
sum in coins or shells. 8 A particu-
lar coin equal in value to 80 cowries;
अशीतिविधिरादिकः पण इत्यभिधीयते. 9 Price.
10 Wealth, property. 11 A commo-
dity for sale. 12 Business, transac-
tion. 13 A shop. 14 A seller, ven-
dor. 15 A distiller. 16 A house.
-COMP. -अंयना, स्त्री a prostitute, har-
lot. -अंयिः a market, fair. -अंयः 1
making a treaty or peace (संवि); पण-
वंधुसत्त्वात् उपानजः पट्टपाशुक्तं समीक्ष्य तरलं R.
8. 21, 10. 86. 2 an agreement, sti-
pulation; (यदि पणानिदं कुर्वीचहीदमहं भवते
दास्यामीति सम्यकरणं पणदंयः Manoramā).

पणनं 1 Bartering, purchasing. 2
Betting. 3 Sale.

पणवः A sort of musical instru-
ment; Bg. 1. 13; Si. 13. 5.

पणया 1 Transaction, business,
dealing. 2 A market-place. 3 Pro-
fits of a trade. 4 Gambling. 5
Praise.

पणिः f. A market. -m. 1 A miser,
niggard. 2 An impious man.

पणित p. p. 1 Transacted (as busi-
ness). 2 Betted; see पण्.

पण्ड 1. 1 A. (पणते, पणित) To go or
move. -II. 10 U. (पणयति-ने) To
collect, pile up, heap together.

पणः A eunuch.

पण्डा 1 Wisdom, understanding.
2 Learning, science.

पण्डावत् m. A learned man.

पण्डित a. 1 Learned, wise; स्वस्य को
वान् पण्डितः 2 Shrewd, clever. 3 Ski-
lled in, proficient, skilful (generally
with loc. or in comp.); मधुरालापनिसर्ग-
पण्डितो Ku. 4. 16; so रतिपण्डित 4. 18; नय-
पण्डित &c. -तः 1 A scholar, learned
man, Pandita. 2 Incense. -COMP.
-जातीय a. somewhat clever. -मानिक,
-मानिक, पण्डितमन्य a. fancying one-
self to be learned, a conceited per-
son, a pedant who fancies himself to
be a Pandita.

पण्डितिमन् m. Learning, scholar-
ship, wisdom.

पण्य a. 1 Saleable, vendible. 2 To
be transacted. -पण्यः 1 A ware, an
article, a commodity; पुराणमासे विपणित्य-
पण्या R. 16. 41; पण्यानां गोविक् पण्यं Pt. 1.
13; Ms. 5. 129; Y. 2. 245; M. 1. 16.

2 Trade, business. 3 Price; नृणां दुःखपण्येन कृतिर्न कारयौस्त्वया Sānti. 3. 1. -Comp. -अंजनः, दोषिन् f., -विलासिनी, -स्त्री f. a harlot, a courtesan; कण्यक्षिपु विषिकरुल्लितिकाश्चिपु रज्ज्वत् Bk. 1. 90; Me. 25. -अजिरं a market. -आजीवः a trader. -आजीवकं a market, fair. -रतिः a great merchant. -धूमिः f. a warehouse. -सीथिका, -बीथी, -शाला 1 a market, 2 a stall, shop.

पत् 1 P. (पति, पति) 1 To fall, fall down, come down, alight; अपाङ्गमुखोपरि पुनरुद्धिः पपाव विषापरद्वस्तकृत् B. 2. 50; इतिपदेन पत्युदुषी 10. 77; (रुद्रः) पति परिपतः स्वयमग्राहः शूलमलद्वय इवाश्रममुनेः S. 1. 21; Me. 105; Bh. 7. 9, 21. 6. 2 To fly, move through the air, soar; हतुं कण्डकारोऽसौ शय्यकारः पपाव खं Bk. 5. 100; see पत् below. 3 To set, sink. (below the horizon); सोमं चंद्रः पति गगनादभ्यस्यैर्गच्छति S. 4. v. l. पतयन्तं पतिमस्त-रोनिधिः Si. 1. 12. 4 To cast oneself at, throw oneself down; मयि ते पदपतिते किंरुत्सुगमते Pt. 4. 7; so चरणपतितं Me, 105. 5 To fall (in a moral sense), lose one's caste, forfeit one's rank or position, fall off; परमं जयन् दि स्यः पति जातिरः Ms. 10. 97, 3. 16, 5. 19, 9. 200; Y. 1. 38. 6 To come down (as from heaven); पतति पितरो शेषां दुःखिणीं दुःखिण्यः Bg. 1. 41. 7 To fall, be reduced to wretchedness or misery; शयः कंदुकपातेनोत्पत्त्यर्थः पतयति Bh. 2. 123. 8 To go down into hell, go to perdition; Ms. 11. 37; Bg. 16. 16. 9 To fall, occur, come to pass, take place; लक्ष्मिं पतति त्वच विद्वत्-द्वारा इव आपदः Subhāsh. 10 To be directed to, light or fall upon (with loc.); प्रसादोऽप्यगतिं यदां दुःखजने पतति चक्षुषि न दारुणाः शराः S. 6. 28. 11 To fall to one's lot or share. 12 To be in, fall in or into. -Caus. (पतयति-ने, पतयति rarely) 1 To cause to fall down descend or sink &c.; निपतन्ती पतिमपपात-यत् R. 8. 88, 9. 61, 11. 76. 2 To let fall, throw or drop down, fell down, (as trees &c.). 3 To ruin, overthrow. 4 To shed (as tears). 5 To cast, direct (as the sight). -Desid. (पतिष्यति or पित्सति) To wish to fall &c. -WITH अङ्ग 1 to fly to or towards. 2 to fly or run after, follow, pursue, chase; सुदुरदुपतति स्वदेन द्युतः S. 1. 7, Mā. 9. 8; Si. 11. 40. -अभि 1 to fly near, go or hasten near, approach; अभिरोदुमस्तगिरिमप्यपत् Si. 9. 1; Ki. 12. 36. 2 to attack, assail, fall upon; R. 7. 37. 3 to overtake in flying. 4 to get back, retire, withdraw. -अयुद् 1 to fall upon or attack. -आ 1 to fall upon, attack, assail; R. 12. 44, 5. 50. 2 to fly towards, rush upon, come or drive in haste towards. 3 to approach. 4 to take place, occur,

happen; कयमिदमापतितं U. 2; अतो न शोम-नमापतितं Pt. 2. 5 to occur to, cross (the mind); इति हृदये नपतितं K. 288. -उद् 1 to fly or jump up; मंसुदपति पतिरः पट्टैरलीना Si. 5. 37; oft. with acc. or dat. of place; उत्तरोद्भूतः खं Me. 14; Bk. 5. 30; स्वर्गयोऽनति भवेत् V. 4. 2; Ku. 6. 36. 2 to start up, emerge into view; R. 13. 11. 3 to rebound (as a ball); Bh. 2. 35. 4 to rise, originate, spring or proceed from, be produced; सिद्धे नोत्पत्तिरानर्क R. 4. 77; रसावसादपण्यं उद्वेहः Rām. -नि 1 to fall or come down; descend, alight, sink down; निपतन्ती पतिमपपातयत् R. 8. 38; Bk. 15. 27. 2 to be cast at, be directed towards; R. 6. 11. 3 to throw oneself down (as at the feet), fall prostrate; देवार्पणे हरिदुःखाय किंरिद्विज्जल्यो निपत्य Ku. 7. 92; Bk. 2. 31. 4 to fall or descend into, meet in; R. 10. 26. 5 to fall upon, attack, rush at or upon; भिक्षुं शिष्यपि निपतति नम्रमलिनकपोलमिदं पनेषु Bh. 2. 38. 6 to happen, occur, take place, fall to one's lot; सङ्घर्षो निष्यति Ms. 9. 47. 7 to be placed, occupy a place; अपातिं हूँ निपतति. (-Caus.) 1 to cause to fall down, throw or hurl down. 2 to kill, destroy, ruin. -निस् 1 to issue or come out of, issue from, fly out of; अति-वेत्यश्रितैर्निपततिः S. 7. 7; एषा विदुर्निपतः ससुद्रासकानना निपततीव धूमिः R. 13. 18, Ma. 8. 65; Y. 2. 16; Ku. 3. 71; Me. 69. -पर 1 to arrive, draw near, approach. 2 to return. -परि 1 to fly round or about, wheel or whirl round, hover about; विदुर्निपत् पिपाडः परिपति शिखी प्रतिमद्वारिणं M. 2. 13; Amaru. 48. 2 to spring down upon, attack, fall upon (as in battle). 3 to run in all directions; (हयाः) परिपेतु-दिक्षो दश Mb. 4. 10 to go to or fall into; Si. 11. 41. -प्र 1 to come down, fall down, descend. 2 to fall off or away from. 3 to fly, fly or move about. -प्रणि 1 to bow down to, salute (with acc. or dat.); प्रणिपत्य सुतस्तले R. 10. 15; वागीशं वाग्भिरव्याभिः प्रणिपत्योपतस्थिरे Ku. 2. 3. -प्रोद् 1 to fly up, soar. -विनि 1 to fly at, fall down, descend; Ra. 4. 18. (-Caus.) 1 to cause to fall down, ruin, destroy; Mk. 2. 8. -स् 1 to fly or meet together, assemble. 2 to go or roam about. 3 to attack, fall upon, assail. 4 to come to pass, happen. (-Caus.) 1 to bring near. 2 to collect or assemble together, bring or call together; R. 14. 36, 15. 75.

पतः 1 Flying, flight. 2 Going falling, alighting, -Comp. -गः a bird; Ms. 7. 23.

पतनः 1 A bird; नृपा पतनं समचर पाणिना N. 1. 124; Ev. 1. 17. 2 The sun; विकसति हि पतनसोऽपि दुर्दृष्टिः U. 6. 12;

Mā. 1. 12; Si. 1. 12; R. 2. 15. 3 A moth, locust, grass-hopper; पतन्यद्वाहि-सुखं विविधः Ku. 3. 64, 4. 20; Pt. 2. 125. 4 A bee. -नं 1 Quicksilver. 2 A kind of sandal-wood.

पतनमः 1 A bird, 2 A moth.

पतंगिका 1 A small bird. 2 A kind of small bee.

पतंगिन् m. A bird.

पतन्धिका A bow-string.

पतञ्जलिः N. of the celebrated author of the Mahābhāṣya, the great commentary on Pāṇini's Sūtra; also of a philosopher, the propounder of the Yoga philosophy.

पतद् a. (स्त्री f.) Flying, descending, alighting, coming down &c. -m. A bird; परमः पुमानिव पतिं पततां Ki. 6. 1; कश्चित्था संचरते घ्राणां कश्चिद्वानां पततां कश्चिद् B. 13. 19; Si. 9. 15. -Comp. -ग्रहः 1 the reserve of an army. 2 a spitting pot, spittoon; तमेऽपानमिदमयं महावतं पतद्ग्रहं ग्राहितवाकलेन सः N. 13. 27. -भीरः a hawk, falcon.

पत्रकं 1 A wing, pinion. 2 A feather. 3 A vehicle.

पतत्रिः A bird.

पतत्रिन् m. 1 A bird; द्युतिना इन्द्रवरं पत-त्रिणं (पुनरति) R. 8. 56, 9. 27, 11. 11, 12. 48; Ku. 5. 4. 2 An arrow. 3 A horse. -Comp. -केतनः an epithet of Vishnu.

पतनं 1 The act of flying or coming down, alighting, descending, throwing oneself down at. 2 Setting (as of the sun). 3 Going down to hell. 4 Apostacy. 5 Falling from dignity, virtue &c. 6 Fall, decline, ruin, adversity (opp. उदय or उच्चाय); महा-यना नरं प्राणान्मुह्यताः पतनानि च Y. 1. 307. 7 Death. 8 Hanging down, becoming flaccid (as breasts). 9 Miscarriage.

पतनीय a. Causing a fall, causing the loss of caste. -यं A degrading crime or sin; Y. 3. 40, 298.

पतनः, पतनः 1 The moon. 2 A bird. 3 A grasshopper.

पतपाळ a. Tending or prone to fall, liable to fall.

पताका 1 A flag, banner (fig. also); ये कामधेजो कामधेजं स हतुं भुगमताकां Bk. 47 'let him carry the palm of deity or good fortune'. 2 A flagstaff. 3 A sign, emblem, mark, symbol. 4 An episode or episodic incident in a drama, see पताकास्थानक below. 5 Auspiciousness, good fortune or luck. -Comp. -अंशुकं a flag. -स्थानकं (in dramaturgy) intimation of an episodic incident, when instead of the thing thought of or expected, another of the same character is brought in by some unexpected circumstance; (यन्मर्थं चिंतितेऽप्यसिंस्तद्विधेऽप्यः प्रयुज्यते । आगतकेन मन्त्रेण पताकास्थानकं तु तत् । S. D.

299); (for its different kinds, see 300-304).

पताकिक *a.* Having or carrying a banner.

पताकिक *a.* Having or carrying a banner, adorned with flags. —*m.* 1 An ensign, standard-bearer. 2 A flag. —*n.* 1 An army; (न प्रचेहे) रथवर्धन-जोष्यस्य कृत एव पताकिनी R. 4. 82; Ki. 14. 27.

पतिः 1 A master, lord; as in गृहपतिः. 2 An owner, possessor, proprietor; क्षेत्रपतिः. 3 Governor, ruler, one who presides over; ओपधीपतिः, वनस्पतिः, कुलपतिः &c. 4 A husband; प्रवृत्ताः पतिवर्त्मना इति प्रतिपद्यन्ति विवेकनैरपि Ku. 4. 33. —**Comp.** —**पतिनी**, —**प्री** a woman who murders her husband. —**देवता**—**देवा** one who regards her husband as a divinity, a woman loyally devoted to her husband, chaste woman; कः पति-देवतामेव परिमार्तुमुच्छेदते S. 6; तमलभंत पति पतिव्रताः शिखरिणामिव सागरनामगाः R. 9. 17; इति स्थिता त्वं पतिव्रतायां 14. 74. धर्मः duty (of a wife) towards a husband. —**प्राजा** a chaste wife. —**लोकः** the world of husbands in a future life. —**व्रता** a devoted, faithful, and loyal wife, a chaste and virtuous wife; त्वं fidelity to a husband. —**सेवा** devotion to a husband.

पतिवरा A woman who is about to choose a husband; R. 6. 10. 67.

पतिः *p. p.* 1 Fallen, descended, alighted. 2 Dropped. 3 Fallen (in a moral sense), abandoned, wicked. 4 Apostate. 5 Degraded, outcast. 6 Fallen in battle, defeated or overthrown. 7 Being in, fallen into; as in अवसृपति.

पतेरः 1 A bird. 2 A hole or pit. **पतनम्** A town, city (opp. ग्राम); पत्ने निवसन्ति अपि ग्रामे रत्नपरिक्षा M. 1.

पतिः 1 A footman, a foot-soldier; R. 7. 37. 2 A pedestrian. 3 A hero. —*f.* 1 The smallest division of an army, consisting of one chariot, one elephant, three horsemen and five foot-soldiers. 2 Going, walking. —**Comp.** —**कारः** infantry. —**गणकः** an officer whose business it is to muster the infant. —**संहतिः** *f.* a body of infantry, infantry.

पत्रिक *m.* A foot-soldier, footman. **पत्र** 1 A leaf (of a tree); पत्रे मं कुड्मवत्तल्लोको Bv. 1. 94. 2 The leaf of a flower, lotus &c.; गिलोत्पलवृक्षपत्रा S. 1. 17. 3 A leaf for writing upon, a paper, a leaf written upon; पत्रारोप्य दीवता S. 6. 'commit to writing'; V. 2. 14. 4 A letter, document. 5 Any thin leaf or plate of metal, a gold-leaf. 6 The wing of a bird, a pinion, feather. 7 The feather of an arrow; R. 2. 31. 8 A vehicle in general (car, horse, camel &c.); विहः पात पत्रेय देवनिर्गच्छके-

हना B. 15. 48; N. 3. 16. 9 Painting the person (particularly the face) with musk, sandal-juice or other fragrant substances; रत्न, कुचदेः एवं चित्रं कुरुष्व क्यौहोदो Git. 12; R. 18. 55. 10 The blade of a sword, knife &c. 11 A knife, dagger. —**Comp.** —**चन्द** 1 the Bhūrja tree, 2 red sanders. —**रङ्गलिः** drawing lines of painting with the finger on the person (throat, forehead &c.) with coloured sandal, saffron, or any other fragrant substance. —**रङ्गमल** ink. —**अरलिः** *f.* 1 red chalk. 2 a row of leaves. 3 the lines of painting drawn on the body with cosmetics as a decoration. —**आवली** 1 a row of leaves. 2 = आवली (3).

—**आहारः** feeding on leaves. —**ऊर्ज** wove silk, a silk-garment; स्वर्गीयवस्त्र-क्रियया पञ्चर्षे दोषमुद्धते M. 5. 12. —**काहला** the noise or sound made by the flapping of wings or rustling of leaves. —**क्षुरकः** a saw. —**नाहिका** the fibre of a leaf. —**परलुः** a file. —**पालः** a long dagger, large knife. —**(ली)** 1 the feathered part of an arrow. 2 a pair of scissors. —**पादपत्र** an ornament (a gold-leaf) on the forehead. —**पुद** a vessel of leaves; R. 2. 65. —**वा (वा)** लः an ear. —**यमः**, —**यमिः** —**यी** *f.* drawing lines or figures of painting on the face and person with fragrant and coloured substances, such as musk, saffron, sandal-juice, yellow pigment &c., as a mark of decoration; कस्तूरीवर्णमयविक्रान् मुहो न गेडस्थले S. Til. 7 (used frequently in K.). —**वीचन** a young leaf or sprout. —**रथः** a bird; वधीकृतं पञ्चरथेन नेन N. 3. 6. °देवः N. of Garuda. °हृदयेन N. of Vishnu; R. 18. 30. —**रे (ले)** खा. —**वल्ली**, —**वल्ली**, *f.* see वचनम् above; R. 6. 72, 16. 67; Rs. 9. 7; Si. 8. 56, 59. —**बाज** *a.* furnished with feathers (as an arrow). —**बाहः** 1 a bird; Si. 18. 73. 2 an arrow. 3 a letter-carrier. —**विशेषकः** lines of painting &c.; see वचनम्; Ku. 3. 33; R. 3. 55, 9. 29. —**वेष्ट** a kind of earring; R. 16. 67. —**शाकः** a vegetable consisting chiefly of leaves. —**शेष्टः** the Bilva tree. —**शुचिः** *f.* a thorn. —**हिमं** wintry or snowy weather.

पत्रक 1 A leaf. 2 Drawing lines or figures on the body as a decoration.

पत्रगा 1 A Drawing lines of figures of painting on the body as a decoration. 2 Feathering an arrow.

पत्रिका 1 A leaf for writing upon. 2 A letter, document.

पत्रिक *a.* (जी *f.*) 1 Winged, feathered; मरू R. 3. 56. 6 Having leaves or pages. —*m.* 1 An arrow; तां विलोक्य वणितापरे कुर्वन् पत्रेण सह ह्यमीव रावण R. 11. 17, 3. 53, 57; 9. 61. 2 A bird; R. 11. 29. 3 A falcon. 4 A

mountain. 5 A chariot, 6 A tree. —**Comp.** —**पक्षः** a bird.

पत्नी A wife. **Comp.** —**पराहः** sora-glio, women's apartments. —**पञ्चक** the girdle of a wife.

पथः A way, road.

पथः A way, road; reach, end (at the end of comp.). —**Comp.** —**कलहना** juggling tricks. —**कलहः** a guide.

पथिकः 1 A traveller, way-farer; पथिकवनिताः Me. 2; Amara. 93. 2 A guide. —**Comp.** —**पथतिः**, —**पथतिः**, *f.* —**सार्थः** a company of travellers, a caravan.

पथिक *m.* (Nom. पथाः, पथानौ, पथानः; acc. pl. पथाः, instr. pl. पथिभिः &c.; the word is changed to पथ at the end of comp.; तोयावापयथाः, इतिपथः, नष्टपथः, सत्पथः, प्रतिपथः &c.) 1 A road, way, path; ज्ञेयसमिप पथाः Bk. 2. 25; वक्रः पथाः Me. 27. 2 Journey, way-faring; as in शिवास्ते रंतु पथानः (I wish) a happy journey to you! God speed you on your journey! 3 Range, reach; as in कथं पथः, भुक्तिः, दर्शनं. 4 Manner of action, line of conduct, course of behaviour; पथः कुचेदर्शयितार ईक्षत मलीन-समादत्तं न पद्धति R. 3. 46. 5 A sect, doctrine. 6 A division of hell. —**Comp.** —**देवः** a toll levied on public roads. —**कुमः** the Khadira tree. —**पञ्च** *a.* acquainted with roads. —**बाहक** *a.* cruel. —**(कः)** 1 a hunter, fowler. 2 a burden-bearer, porter.

पथिकः A traveller, way-farer.

पथ *a.* 1 Salutory, wholesome, beneficial, agreeing with (said of a medicine, diet, advice &c.); अग्नि-यस्य तु पथस्य वक्ता श्रोता च दुर्लभः Rām.; Y. 3. 65; पथमन्नं &c. 2 Fit, proper, suitable (in general). —**वद** 1 whole-some diet; as in पथराज्ञी स्वामी वर्तते. 2 Welfare, well-being; उचितमात्रं परो नोपेक्षः पथमिच्छता Si. 2. 10. —**Comp.** —**अपथः** the class of things that are considered wholesome or hurtful in disease.

पृ I. 10. A (पद्यते) To go or move —II. 4. A. (पद्यते, पद्य; Caus. पाद्यन्ति-ते; desid. पित्तते) 1 To go, move. 2 To go to, approach (with acc.). 3 To attain, obtain, gain; उद्योगिनामापित्तं च प्रभावं वाच्यपद्यत Mb. 4 To observe, practice; स्वधर्मं पद्यमानास्ते Mb. —**With अङ्ग** 1 to go after, follow, attend. 2 to be fond of, be attached to. 3 to enter, go into. 4 to betake oneself to. 5 to find, notice, observe, understand. —**अभि** 1 to go to, draw near, approach; रावणावरजा तत्र रावणं मदात्तुषा। अभिपेदे निदावर्ता प्यालीव मलयदुर्गं R. 12. 32; 19. 11. 2 to enter into; Si. 3. 25. 3 to look upon, consider, regard, take or know to be; ह्यनमन्मन्-यत्त जयन्ते दृष्टा यन्मन् श्रद्धाविपत्तिवृत्तिरिति Si. 9.

27. 4 to help, assist; मयमिषन् तं Mb. 5 to seize, overpower, attack, catch hold of, take possession of, afflict; सर्वतश्चाभिपन्नैवा धर्तारद्वी महाचक्षुः चंद्रवाताभिपन्नानामुद्गीर्णानि स्वयः Mb.; see अभिपन्न. 6 to take, assume; Ms. 1. 3. 7 to accept, receive. -अभ्युप 1 to take pity on, console, comfort, pity, favour, deliver (from distress); Ku. 4. 25, 5. 61. 2 to ask for help, submit. 3 to agree or assent to. -आ 1 to go near, walk towards, approach, Bk. 15. 89. 2 to enter into, go or attain to (a place, state &c.); निर्वेदनापद्यते Mk. 1. 14 becomes disgusted; आपेक्षितं ज्ञापयति परितः पन्नाः Bv. 1. 17; so क्षीरं क्षयिमावपद्यते S. B. 3 to get into trouble, fall into misfortune; अर्थयर्थो परिश्रम्य यः काममनुवर्तते एवमापद्यते क्षिप्रं राजा दशरथो यथा ॥ Rām. 4 to happen, occur; Bk. 6. 31 (-Caus.). 1 to bring about, bring to pass, effect, accomplish; K. 2. 12. 2 to bring on, cause, produce; लविमानमापाद्यति R. 105. 3 to reduce to, cause to suffer, lead or bring to; R. 55. 4 to change into. 5 to bring under control or subjection. -उद् 1 to be born or produced, arise, originate, spring up; उत्पत्त्येदस्ति मम कोऽपि समानयो Māl. 1. 6; Ms. 1. 77. 2 to occur, happen. (-Caus.). 1 to produce, create, beget, cause, effect, bring about; वज्राण्युत्पाद्यति Pt. 2. 2 to bring forward. -उप 1 to reach, go near, approach, arrive at; यमुनातटमुपेदे Pt. 1. 2 to be got or obtained, fall to one's share; Bg. 6. 30; 13. 18. 3 to take place, occur, happen, be produced; देवि एवमुपपद्यते M. 1; उपपत्ता हि दारेषु प्रसूता सर्वतोमुखी S. 5. 26; R. 1. 60. 4 to be possible or probable; नेश्वरो जगतः कारणमुपपद्यते S. B.; Ku. 6. 61, 3. 12. 5 to be suitable, be fit or adequate for, fit, suit (with loc.); मा क्लेशं गच्छ कौतिय नेतस्वमुपपद्यते Bg. 2. 3; 18. 7. 6 to attack. (-Caus.). 1 to bring into any state, cause to arrive or be obtained; विधासमुपपाद्यति. 2 to lead or take to. 3 to get ready; रथमुपपाद्य Ve. 2. 4 to give or offer, present any one with; R. 14. 8, 15. 13, 16. 32; Y. 1. 315. 5 to bring about, accomplish, achieve, effect, do, perform; यावत्तु मातुष्यके शक्यमुपपादयितुं K. 62; देवकार्यमुपपादयिष्यतः R. 11. 91; 17. 55. 6 to justify, give reasons for, demonstrate, prove. 7 to furnish or endow with. -निष् 1 to issue out of, spring from. 2 to be produced, be brought about, arise, to be effected; निष्पद्यते च सत्यानि Ms. 9. 247. (-Caus.) to produce, bring about, cause, effect, prepare; सं निष्पद्येकमेव पदं निष्पादयति Pt. 5. -ग 1 (a) to go to or towards, approach, resort or attain

to, reach; तां जन्मने शैलवधूं प्रेदे Ku. 1. 21; (क्षितीशं) कौतसः प्रेदे यतंतुशिष्यः R. 5. 1; Bk. 4. 1; Ki. 1. 9; 11. 6, R. 8. 11. (b) to take shelter with; शरणार्थमयां कथं प्रपस्ये त्वयि दीप्यमाने R. 14. 64. 2 to go or come to a particular state, arrive at or be in a particular condition; रेणुः प्रेदे पथि पंकमात्रे R. 16. 30; सुदुर्तकर्मोत्पलतां प्रेदे Ku. 7. 81; इदं क्षीमवस्थां प्रपन्नोऽस्मि S. 5; क्वापि निरुद्वेगं संशयः प्रेदे Bv. 4. 33; Amaru. 27. 3 to get, find, secure, obtain, attain; सहकारं न प्रेदे मधुमेन भवत्समं जगति Bv. 1. 21; R. 5. 51. 4 to behave or act towards, deal with; किं प्रपद्यते वेदमेः M. 1 'what does he propose to do,' पद्मागो नयि किं प्रपद्यते Amaru. 20. 5 to admit, allow, agree or consent to; Y. 2. 40. 6 to draw near, come on, approach (as time &c.). 7 to be going on or proceed. 8 to perceive. -प्रति 1 to step or go towards, approach, resort or betake oneself to; उमासुसं तु प्रतिपद्य लोला द्विसंश्रयां प्रीतिमवाप लब्धीः Ku. 1. 43. 2 to enter upon, step upon, take, follow (as a way &c.); इतः पंचानं प्रतिपद्यस्व S. 4; प्रतिपत्ये पद्वीमहं तव Ku. 4. 10. 3 to arrive at, reach, attain; Si. 6. 16. 4 to get, gain, obtain, share, partake; स हि तस्य न केवलां श्रियं प्रतिपेदे सकलान् गुणानपि R. 8. 5, 13; 4. 1, 44; 11. 34; 12. 7; 19. 55; Bg. 14. 14; Si. 10. 63. 5 to accept, take to; Si. 15. 22; 16. 24. 6 to recover, recobtain, regain; to receive; S. 6. 31; Ku. 4. 16; 7. 92. 7 to admit, acknowledge; न मासि प्रतिपत्तासि मां चेन्मर्तासि मेधिलि Bk. 8. 75; S. 5. 22; प्रमदाः पतिवर्त्मगा इति प्रतिपन्नं हि विचिंतयैरपि Ku. 4. 33. 8 to hold, grasp, seize; सुमेनप्रतिपन्नरश्मिभिः R. 14. 47. 9 to consider, regard, deem, look upon; तद्वदुग्रहमेव रावचः पर्यपद्यत समर्थमुत्तरं R. 11. 79. 10 to undertake, promise to do, take in hand; निर्वहः प्रतिपन्नवस्तुषु सतामेतद्धि गोत्रवत् Mu. 2. 18; कथं त्वया नः प्रतिपन्नकृत्यं Ku. 3. 14; R. 10. 40. 11 to assent or agree to, consent; तथेति प्रतिपत्ताव R. 15. 93. 12 to do, perform, practise, observe; आचारं प्रतिपद्यस्व S. 4; V. 2 'do the formal obsequance'; शासनमर्हतां प्रतिपद्यस्व Mu. 4. 18 act up to or obey. 13 to act or behave towards, deal, do anything to any one (with gen. or loc.); स कालयवनश्चापि किं कृष्ये प्रत्यपद्यत Hariv.; स मयात् मातृपितृवद्भ्रातृ प्रतिपद्यतां Mb.; कथमहं प्रतिपस्ये S. 5; न युक्तं मयतास्माह प्रतिपुनसात्रं Mb. 14 to give or return (as a reply); कथं प्रतिपन्नमपि न प्रतिपद्यत Mu. 6. 15 to perceive, become aware of. 16 to know, understand, become acquainted with, learn, discover. 17 to roam, wander. 18 to take place, occur. (-Caus.) 1 to give, present, bestow, confer upon, impart; आर्षेभ्यः प्रतिपाद्यमानमपि श्रोतुं इच्छिं परं Bh. 2. 18;

Ms. 11. 4; गुणवते कन्या प्रतिपादनीया S. 4. 2 to substantiate, prove, establish by proof; उक्तमेवाथमुदाहरणेन प्रतिपादयति. 3 to explain, expound. 4 to bring or lead back, convey or transport (to a place). 5 to regard, consider. 6 to declare to be, represent. 7 to procure. 8 to effect, accomplish. -खि 1 to go badly, fail, miscarry (as a business &c.). 2 to fall into misfortune or bad state; स चंद्रयो विपन्नानामपदुद्धारणमः H. 1. 31. 3 to be disabled or incapacitated. 4 to die, perish; नाथवंतस्त्वया लोकास्त्वमनाया विपत्यसे U. 1. 44; Mk. 1. 38. -न्या 1 to come down (to the earth), fall down. 2 to die, perish, see व्यापन. (-Caus.) to kill, slay. -सं 1 to turn out well, succeed, prosper, be accomplished or fulfilled; संवत्यते चः कामोयं कालः कश्चिन्नतीक्ष्णता Ku. 2. 54; R. 14. 76; Ms. 3. 254; 6. 69. 2 to be completed, to amount to (as a number); ब्राह्मताः पंच पंचदश संपद्यते. 3 to turn out to be, become; संवत्यते नमसि भवतो राजहंसाः सहायाः Me. 11, 23; संपदे श्रमसलिलोद्गमो विवृषां Ki. 7. 5. 4 to arise, be born or produced. 5 to fall or come together, unite. 6 to be provided or furnished with, be possessed of; अशोकं यदि सद्य एव कुर्वन्ने संवत्यते M. 3. 16; see संपन्न. 7 to tend to, bring about, produce (with dat.); सद्यः शिक्षा गुणाय संपद्यते नासायोः Pt. 1; Mu. 3. 32. 8 to obtain, attain to, acquire, get. 9 to enter into, be absorbed in (with loc.). (-Caus.) 1 to cause to happen, bring about, produce, accomplish, fulfil, effect; इति स्वयमेव कुलपदीयः संपन्नं प्राणिग्रहणं स राजा R. 7. 29. 2 to procure, obtain, make ready, prepare. 3 to obtain, acquire, attain to. 4 to furnish, provide, endow with. 5 to change or transform into. 6 to make an agreement. -संपति 1 to go towards, approach. 2 to consider, regard; Ku. 5. 39. -समा 1 to take place, happen, occur. 2 to get, obtain, attain to.

पद् m. ('This word has no forms for the first five inflections; it is optionally substituted for पद् after acc. dual) 1 A foot. 2 A quarter, a fourth part (as of a stanza.) -Comp, काश्चिद् m. a footman. -जः footman -जः, रथः, (पञ्चः, पद्मः) a foot-soldier, footman. -हति-नी f. (पद्मति-नी) 1 a way, path, road, course (fig. also); इयं हि रघुसिंहनां वीरचरित्रपद्धतिः U. 5. 22; R. 4. 46; 6. 55; 11. 87; कविप्रथमपद्धतिं 15. 33; 'the first way shown to poets'. 2 a line, row, range. 3 a surname, title or epithet, a word denoting caste or profession in compounds which are used as proper names;

e. g. एव, दास, दूत &c. 4 N. of a class of writings. -हिंसं (पदिसं) coldness of the feet.

पदं A foot (said to be m. also in this sense); पदेन on foot; शिखरिषु पदं चक्ष्य Me. 13; अपदे पदमपयति हि R. 9. 74 'set foot on (follow) a wrong road'; 2. 50; 12. 52; पदं हि सर्वत्र छुपे-भिषीयते 3. 62 'good qualities set foot everywhere'; i. e. command notice or make themselves felt; जनपदे न गदः पदमादूषे 9. 4 'no disease stepped into the country'; यद्यपि न पदं द्याति चिचे Bv. 2. 14; पदं कृ (a) to set foot in, on or over (lit.); ज्ञाति करिष्यति पदं पुनराश्रयेति S. 4. 25; (b) to enter upon or into, take possession of, occupy (fig.); कृतं वपुषि नवदीवनेन पदं K. 137; कृतं हि मे कुतूहलेन प्रदायकाशया इदि पदं 133; so Ku. 5. 21; Pt. 1. 240; कृत्वा पदं नो गले Mu. 3. 26 'in defiance of us'; (lit. planting his foot on our neck); मूर्ध्नि पदं कृ 'to mount on the head of', 'to humble'; Pt. 1. 327; आकृतिविशेषाद्वाः पदं करोति M. 1 'good forms attract attention (command respect)'; जमे सखी पदं कारिता S. 4 'made to have dealings with (to confide in)'; रमेण सर्वे पार्वती प्रति पदं करिति Ku. 6. 14. 2 A step, pace, stride; तस्मि स्थिता कतिचिदेव पदाणि गत्वा S. 2. 12; पदे पदे at every step; अक्षमालामदत्वा पदाक्षममपि न गतयैव च बलितव्यं, 'do not move even a step &c.'; पितुः पदं नयमसुरातंति V. 1. 19 'the middle pace or stride of Vishnu'; i. e. the sky (for mythologically speaking the earth, sky and lower world are considered as the three paces of Vishnu in his fifth or dwarf incarnation); 80 अथात्मनः शब्दगुणं गुणतः पदं विमानेन विग्राह-मानः R. 13. 1. 3 A foot-step, foot-print, foot-mark; पदंकिः S. 3. 8; or पदावली foot-print; पदमुत्तुविधेयं च महता Bh. 2. 28. 'the foot-steps of the great must be followed'. 4 A trace, mark, impression, vestige; रतिचलनप-दाकि चापनासज्य कटे Ku. 2. 64; Me. 35, 96; S. 3. 5 A place, position, station; अयोधः पदं Bh. 2. 10; आरमा परिश्रमस्य पदमुपनीतः S. 1. 'brought to the point of or exposed to trouble', तदल्पपदं इदि शोकघने R. 8. 91 'found no place in (left no impression on) the heart'; अपदे शंकितोसि M. 1 'My doubts were out of place'; i. e. groundless; कृशकुटुम्बेषु लोभः पदमवृत्तं Dk. 162; Ku. 6. 72, 3. 4; R. 2. 50; 9. 82; कृतपदं सप्तगुणं U. 6. 35 'brought into relief or bursting forth'. 6 Dignity, rank, office, station or position; मगवत्वा प्राश्निकपदमप्राप्तितम्यं M. 1; वात्सेवं गृहिणीपदं पुनतवः S. 4. 18 'attain to the rank or position' &c.; सविचं, राजं &c. 7 Cause, subject, occasion, thing, matter; व्यवहारपदं हि तत् Y. 2. 6; occasion

or matter of dispute, title of law, judicial proceeding सर्वा हि संदेहपदेषु वस्तुषु S. 1. 22; वञ्छितकलपतिः पदं Ratn. 1. 6. 8 Abode, object, receptacle; पदं दशः स्वाः कथमीश मादशां Si. 1. 37, 14. 22; अमरीयाज पदं नृपश्रियः Ki. 2. 14; अविवेकः परमापदां पदं 2. 30; के वा न स्युः परिश्रमपदं निष्कारभयलाः Me. 54; H. 4. 69. 9 A quarter or line of a stanza, verse; विरचितपदं (मेघं) Me. 86; 133; M. 5. 2; S. 3. 16. 10 A complete or inflected word; सुविभक्तं पदं P. 1. 4. 14; दर्णाः पदं प्रयोगाहंनन्वितैकार्थबोधकाः S. D. 9; R. 8. 77. 11 A name for the base of nouns before all consonantal case-terminations except nom. singular. 12 Detachment of the Vedic words from one another, separation of a Vedic text into its several constituent words. 13 A pretext; Si. 7. 14. 14 A square root. 15 A part, portion or division (as of a sentence). 16 A measure of length. 17 Protection, preservation. 18 A square or house on a chess-board. -दः A ray of light. -Comp. -अंकः -चिह्नः a foot-print. -अंगुष्ठः the great toe, thumb (of the foot). -अनुयः a follower, companion. -अनुशासनं the science of words, grammar. -अंतः the end of a word. -अंतरं another step, the interval of one step; पदांतरे स्थित्वा S. 1. -अवर्जं, -अंभोजं, -अरविंदं, -कमले, -पंकजं, -पद्मं a lotus-like foot. -अर्थः 1 the meaning of a word. 2 a thing or object. 3 a head or topic (of which the Naiyāyikas enumerate 16 sub-heads). 4 anything which can be named (अभिधेय); a category or predicament; the number of such categories, according to the Vaiseshikas, is seven; according to the Sāṅkhyas, twenty-five (or twenty-seven according to the followers of Patanjali), and two according to the Vedāntins. -आघातः 'a stroke with the foot', a kick. -आजिः a foot soldier. -आवली a series of words, a continued arrangement of words or lines; (काव्यस्य श्रुतिरं तावदिदं शब्दवच्चिह्ना पदावली Kāv. 1. 10; मधुकोनलकांतपदावली शृणु तदा जयदेवसर-स्वती Gt. 1. -आसनं a foot-stool. -क्रमः walking, pace. -सः a foot-soldier. -छेदः, -विच्छेदः, -विग्रहः separation of words, resolution of a sentence into its constituent parts. -च्युतः a. dismissed from office, deposed. -न्यासः 1 stepping, tread, step. 2 a foot-mark. 3 position of the feet in a particular attitude. 4 the plant गोशूरा. -पङ्क्तिः f. 1 a line of foot-steps; S. 3. 9; V. 4. 6. 2 a line or arrangement of words; Ki. 10. 30. 3 an *ishtakā* or sacred brick. -पाठः an arrangement of the Vedic text in which each word is written and pronounced in its original

form and independently of phonetic changes (opp. संज्ञितपाठ). -परातः, विक्षेपः step, pace (of a horse also). -भंजनं analysis of words, etymology. -भञ्जिका a commentary which separates the words and analyses the compounds of a passage. -माला a magical formula. -दृष्टिः f. the hiatus between two words.

पदकं A step, position, office; see पद. -कः 1 An ornament of the neck. 2 One conversant with the पदपाठ. q. v.

पदविः -वी f. 1 A way, road, path, course (fig. also); पवनपदवी life. 8; अनुयाहि सधुपदवी Bh. 2. 77 'follow in the footsteps of the good'; S. 4. 13; R. 3. 50, 7. 7; 8. 11; 15. 99; Bh. 3. 46; Ve. 6. 27; so शैवपदवीमारूढः Pt. 1 'attained his majority' (grew up to man's estate) 2 Position, station, rank, dignity, office, post. 3 A place, site.

पदासः, पदातिः 1 A foot-soldier; R. 7. 37. 2 A pedestrian (walking on foot); U. 5. 12.

पदातिव् a. 1 Having foot soldiers (as an army). 2 Being or going on foot. -m. A foot-soldier.

पदिकः a. Going on foot. कः A footman.

पदं 1 A lotus (m. also in this sense); पद्मपत्रस्थितं तोयं पदेष्टुत्ताफलधियं. 2 A lotus-like ornament. 3 The form or figure of a lotus. 4 The root of a lotus. 5 The coloured mark on the trunk and face of an elephant. 6 An army arrayed in the form of a lotus. 7 A particular high number (one thousand billions). 8 Lead. -सः 1 A kind of temple. 2 An elephant. 3 A species of serpent. 4 An epithet of Rāma. 5 One of the nine treasures of Kubera, see स्वनिधि. 6 A kind of coitus or mode of sexual enjoyment. -स्र N. of Lakshmi, the goddess of fortune, and wife of Vishnu; (तं) पद्मा पद्मातपेन भेज सप्ताज्यदीक्षितं R. R. 5. -Comp. -अक्षः a. lotus-eyed. (-स्रः) an epithet of Vishnu or the sun. (-शं) the seed of lotus. -आजरः 1 a large tank or pond abounding in lotuses. 2 or pond or pool of water in general. 3 an assemblage of lotuses; Bh. 2. 73. -आलयः an epithet of Brahman, the creator. (-या) an epithet of Lakshmi. -आसनं 1 a lotus-seat; Ku. 7. 86. 2 a particular posture in religious meditation; ऊरुस्थले. धामपादं पुनस्तु दक्षिणं पदं । वामे रौ स्थापयित्वा ॥ पद्मासन-मिति स्मृतं ॥ (नः) an epithet or Brahman, the creator. -आहं clothes. -उद्धवः an epithet of Brahmā. -करः, -हस्तः an epithet of Vishnu. (-रा, -स्तां) N. of Lakshmi. -कर्मिका the pericarp of a lotus. -कीलका an

unblown lotus. -केशरः -कं the filament of a lotus. -कोशः, -कोषः 1 the calyx of a lotus. 2 a position of the fingers resembling the calyx of a lotus. -सङ्घः, -सङ्घे a multitude of lotuses. -गंधः, -गंधि a. lotus-scented or as fragrant as or smelling like a lotus. -गर्भः 1 an epithet of Brahmā. 2 of Vishnu. 3 the sun. -गुणः, गुहा an epithet of Lakshmi, the goddess of wealth. -जाः, -जातः, -भवः, -धुः, -योगिः, -संभवः epithets of Brahmā, the lotus-born god. -संतुः the fibrous stalk of a lotus. -नाभः, -भिः an epithet of Vishnu. -नालः a lotus stalk. -नारिः 1 an epithet of Brahmā. 2 of Vishnu. -नरः the Karpikāra plant. -रचः a kind of artificial composition in which the words are arranged in the form of a lotus-flower; see K. P. 9 ad. loc. -रघुः 1 the sun. 2 a bee. -रत्नः, रत्नं a ruby; R. 13. 53; 17. 23; Ku. 3. 53. -रेखा a figure on the palm of the hand (of the form of a lotus flower) which indicates the acquisition of great wealth. -लालः 1 an epithet of Brahmā. 2 of Kubera. 3 the sun. 4 a king. (ना) 1 an epithet of Lakshmi, the goddess of wealth. 2 or of Sarasvati, the goddess of learning. -वासा an epithet of Lakshmi.

पद्मक 1 An army arrayed in the form of a lotus-flower. 2 The coloured spots on the trunk and face of an elephant. 3 A particular posture in sitting.

पद्मकिर m. 1 An elephant 2 The *Bhūrja* or birch tree.

पद्मावती 1 An epithet of Lakshmi. 2 N. of a river; Māl. 9. 1.

पद्मि a. 1 Possessing lotuses. 2 Spotted. -m. An elephant. -नी 1 The lotus plant; सुराज इव विभ्रत पद्मिनी वृत्तस्य Ku. 3. 76; R. 16. 88; Me. 33; M. 2. 13. 2 An assemblage of lotus-flowers. 3 A pond or lake abounding in lotuses. 4 The fibrous stalk of a lotus. 5 A female elephant. 6 A woman of the first of the four classes into which writers on erotic science divide women; the रति-मंजरी thus defines her: -ममति कमलनेत्रा नासिकासुन्दरी अचिरलङ्घ्ययुग्मा चारुकेशी कुशांगी । सुदुवचनसुशीला गीतवाद्यादुक्ता सकलसुखवेशा पद्मिनी पद्मगा ॥

पद्मेश्वर An epithet of Vishnu.

पद्म a. 1 Consisting of Padas or lines. 2 Measuring a pada. -चः 1 A Sūtra. 2 A part of a word. -घा 1 A foot-path, path, way. -छं 1 A stanza or verse (consisting of four lines); मदीयपद्यस्तानां मंजरीषा मया कृता Bv. 4. 45; पद्यं चतुष्पदी तच्च कृत् जतिरिति द्विवा Chand. M. 2. 2 Praise, panegyric (स्तुति).

पद्मः A village.

पद्मः 1 The world of human beings (भुलोक). 2 A car. 3 A road.

पद्म 1 U. (पद्मयति-ने, पद्मयित or पदिन) To praise, extol; cf. पण.

पद्मः 1 The bread-fruit tree. 2 A thorn. -सं The fruit of the bread-fruit-tree.

पद्मक a. Produced in or on the way.

पद्म p. p. 1 Fallen, sunk, gone down, descended. 2 Gone; see पद्.

-उत्प. -नः a snake, serpent; विकृतः पद्मः कर्मां कुर्वते S. 6. 30. (-सं) lead.

-अरिः, -अज्ञानः, -नाशनः epithets of Garuda.

पद्मिः The moon.

पद्मिः 1 The sun. 2 The moon.

पद्म a. Fostering, protecting. -पुः f. A foster-mother.

पद्म 1 N. of a lake in the Dardakā forest; इदं च पद्ममिथानं सरः U. 1; R. 13. 30; Bk. 6. 73. 2 N. of a river in the south of India.

पद्म n. 1 Water. 2 Milk; पद्मपानं युजंगानां केवलं विषयवर्जं H. 3. 4; R. 2. 36. 63; 14. 78 (where both senses are intended) 3 Semen virile; (पद्म is changed to पयो before soft consonants). -Comp. -गलः, -डः 1 hail. 2 an island. -चनं hail. -चयः a reservoir or lake. -जन्म m. a cloud.

-वः a cloud; Me. 7; R. 14. 37. -सुहृद् m. a peacock. -घरः 1 a cloud. 2 a woman's breast; पद्मापयोधतटी Git. 1. विष्णुभिर्लूनतया पयोधरेः Ki. 4. 24 (where the word means 'a cloud' also); R. 14. 22. 3 an udder; R. 2. 3. 4 the cocoanut tree. 5 the back bone or spine (केशरक) -धस m. 1 the ocean. 2 a pond, lake, a piece of water. -धिः, -निधिः the ocean; Ra. 2. 7; N. 4. 50. -धुक् m. a cloud; R. 3. 3; 6. 5. -वाहः a cloud; R. 1. 36.

पद्मस्य a. 1 Milky, made of milk. 2 Watery. -स्यः A cat. -स्यः Curds. पद्मस्यल a. Rich in milk, yielding copious milk. -लः A goat.

पद्मस्विन् a. Milky, juicy. -नी 1 A milch-cow; R. 2. 21, 54, 65. 2 A river. 3 A she-goat. 4 Night.

पद्मधिकं The cuttle-fish bone.

पद्मोदनी N. of a river rising in the Vindhya mountain (identified by some with the modern Tapit river, but more correctly with Purnā, a feeder of that river).

पर a. (Declined optionally like a pronoun in nom. and voc. pl., and abl. and loc. sing. when it denotes relative position) 1 Other, different, another; see पर m. also. 2 Distant, removed, remote. 3 Beyond, further, on the other side of; लेख्येदेशस्ततः परः Ms. 2. 23, 7. 158. 4 Subsequent, following, next to (usually with abl.); बाल्यात्परमिष दशां मदनोऽप्युवास R.

5. 63; Ku. 1. 31. 5 Higher, superior; सिकनात्पादनि परं प्रपेदे परमात्मानं R. 15. 22; इन्द्रियाणि पराण्याहर्हिन्द्रियेभ्यः परं मनः । मनस्तु परा बुद्धिर्यो बुद्धेः परतस्तु सः ॥ Bg. 2. 43. 6 Highest, greatest, most distinguished, pre eminent, chief, best, principal; न स्याद्द्रष्टव्यानां परं दृष्टं S. 2; Ki. 5. 28. 7 Having as a following letter or sound, followed by (in comp.). 8 Alien, estranged, stranger. 9 Hostile, inimical, adverse. 10 Exceeding, having a surplus or remainder, left over; as in परं ज्ञतं exceeding or more than a hundred. 11 Final, last. 12 (At the end of comp.) Having anything as the highest object, absorbed or engrossed in, intent on, solely devoted to, wholly engaged or occupied in; परिचर्यापरः R. 1. 91; so ध्यानपर, शोकपर, देवपर, चिंतापर &c. -रः 1 Another person, a stranger, foreigner; oft. in pl. in this sense; यतः परेषां दुष्प्रवृत्तितासि Bv. 1. 9; Si. 20. 74; see एक, अन्य also. 2 A foe, an enemy, adversary; उत्तिष्ठमानस्तु परो नोपेक्षः पथमिच्छता Si. 2. 10; Pt. 2. 158; R. 3. 21. -रं 1 The highest point or pitch, culminating point. 2 The Supreme spirit. 3 Final beatitude.

Note—The acc., instr., and loc. singulars of पर are used adverbially; e. g. (a) परं 1 beyond, over, out of (with abl.); वसन्तः परं R. 1. 17. 2 after (with abl.); अस्मात्परं S. 4. 16; ततः परं &c. 3 thereupon, thereafter. 4 but, however. 5 otherwise. 6 in a high degree, excessively, very much, completely, quite; परं दुःखितोऽस्मि &c. 7 at the utmost. (b) परेण 1 farther, beyond, more than; किंवा ब्रूयाः परेण विधास्यति Māl. 2. 2. 2 afterwards; मयितु कृतनियाने किं विद्म्याः परेण Mv. 2. 49. 3 after (with abl.); सत्यव्यामालेण U. 2. 7. (c) परे 1 afterwards, thereupon; अथ तेन दशाहताः परे R. 8. 73. 2 in future. -Comp. -अनं the hinder part of the body. -अनन्दः an epithet of Siva. -अश्वः a horse found in the country of Persia or Arabia. -अधीन a. dependent on another, subject, subservient; Ms. 10. 54, 83. -अंताः (m. pl.) N. of a people. -अंतकः an epithet of Siva. -अन्न a. living or subsisting on another's food. (-चं) the food of another. परिपुष्टता being fed with the food of others; Y. 3. 241. -भोजिक् a. subsisting on the food of others; H. 1. 139. -अपर a. 1 far and near, remote and proximate. 2 prior and posterior. 3 before and beyond, earlier and later. 4 higher and lower, best and worst. (-रं) (in logio) a property intermediate between the greatest and smallest

numbers, & species (as existing between the genus and individual.)
 -अमृत rain. -अयण (अयन) a. 1 attached or devoted to, adhering to. 2 depending on, subject to. 3 intent on, solely devoted to or absorbed in (at the end of comp.); प्रयुक्तपरायणः Bh. 2. 56; so जोक Ku. 4. 1; अग्रिहोत्र° &c. (-ण) the principal or highest object, chief aim, best or last resort.
 -अर्थ a. 1 having another aim or meaning. 2 intended or designed for another, done for another. (-र्थः) 1 the highest interest or advantage. 2 the interest of another (opp. स्वार्थ); स्वार्थो यस्य परार्थ एव स पुनरित्युक्तः सतामग्नयः Subhāsh.; R. 1. 29. 3 the chief or highest meaning. 4 the highest object (i. e. sexual intercourse). (-र्थ-र्थे) ind. for the sake of another.
 -अर्ध 1 the other part (opp. पूर्वाध्वं); the latter half; दिनस्य पूर्वार्धपरार्धमित्या छयेव मैत्री खलसज्जनानां Bh. 2. 60. 2 a particular number; i. e. 100,000,000,000,000,000; वत्सलपिपसवः पर्यता संख्या T. S. -अर्ध्व a. 1 being on the farther side or half. 2 most distant in number; हेमन्ता वसन्तात्पर्याः Sat. Br. 3 most excellent, best, most exalted, highly esteemed, highest, supreme; R. 3. 27, 8. 27, 10. 64; 16. 39; Si. 8. 45. 4 most costly; Si. 4. 11. 5 most beautiful or lovely; R. 6. 4; Si. 3. 58. (-र्ध्व) 1 a maximum. 2 an infinite number. -अवर a. 1 far and near. 2 earlier and later. 3 prior and posterior or subsequent. 4 higher and lower. 5 traditional; Ms. 1. 105. 6 all-including. -अहः the next day. -अह्, the afternoon, the latter part of the day. -आचित a. fostered or brought up by another. (-तः) a slave. -आत्मन् m. the Supreme spirit. -आपन्न a. dependent on another, subject, subservient; परायतः श्रुतिः कथमिव तं वेत्तु दुष्टः Mu. 3. 4. -आयुच् m. an epithet of Brahmā. -आविहः 1 an epithet of Kubera. 2 of Vishnu. -आश्रयः, -आसंगः dependence upon another. -आत्संदिग्ध m. a thief, robber. -अन्य a. 1 other than inimical; i. e. friendly, kind. 2 one's own; Ki. 1. 14. -ईशः an epithet of Brahmā -उत्कर्षः another's prosperity. -उपकारः doing good to others, benevolence, beneficence, charity; परोपकारः गुणाय प्राणाय परीदने. -उपजायः causing dissension among enemies. -उपबद्ध a. besieged by an enemy. -अज्ञा another's wife. -एधिव a. fostered or brought up by another. (-तः) 1 a servant. 2 the (Indian) cuckoo. -कलत्रे another's wife. -अभिजनम् adultery; H. 1. 135. -कार्य another's business or work. -क्षेत्रं 1

another's body. 2 another's field; Ms. 9. 49. 3 another's wife; Ms. 3. 175. -गमिन् a. 1 being with another. 2 relating to another. 3 beneficial to another. -ग्रंथिः a joint (as of a finger.) -चक्रं 1 the army of an enemy. 2 invasion by an enemy, one of the six *itis*, q. v. -छन्दः the will of another. -अनुवर्तनं following the will of another. -छिद्रं a weak or vulnerable point of another, a defect in another. -जात a. 1 born of another. 2 dependent on another for livelihood. (-तः) a servant. -जित a. conquered by another. (-तः) the (Indian) cuckoo. -सत्त a. dependent on another, dependent, subservient. -द्वाराः (m. pl) another's wife. -द्वारिन् m. an adulterer. -दुःखं the sorrow or grief of another; विरलः परदुःखदुःखितो जनः; महदपि परदुःखं क्षीलते सयगाहुः V. 4. 13. -देशः a foreign country. -देशिन् m. a foreigner. -द्वेषिन्-द्वेषिन् a hating others, hostile, inimical. -घनं another's property. -धर्मः 1 the religion of another; स्वर्गे निजं श्रेयः परमार्थं भयावहः Bg. 3. 35. 2 another's duty or business. 3 the duties of another caste; Ms. 10. 97. -निपातः the irregular posteriority of a word in a compound; e. g. स्वपूर्वः where the sense is पूर्व सूतः; so राजदंता, अग्न्याहितः &c. -पक्षः the side or party of an enemy. -पदं 1 the highest position, eminence. 2 final beatitude. -पितः another's food, food given by another. -अह् a. one who eats another's food or one who feeds at the cost of another (-m.) a servant. -रत a. feeding upon another's food. -पुरुषः 1 another man, a stranger. 2 the Supreme spirit, Vishnu. 3 the husband of another woman. -पुष्ट a. fed or nourished by another. (-ष्टः) the (Indian) cuckoo. -महोत्सवः the mango tree. -पुष्टा 1 the (Indian) cuckoo. 2 a harlot, prostitute. -पुत्रा a woman who has had a former husband. -श्रेष्ठ a servant, menial slave. -ब्रह्मन् n. the Supreme spirit. -भायः 1 another's share. 2 superior merit. 3 good fortune, prosperity. 4 (a) excellence, superiority, supremacy; दुर्धनमः परमाणो वायुर्दुर्धनं वीर्यं न कृतं Pt. 1. 330; 5. 34. (b) excess, abundance, height; स्थलकमलग्नजने मम हृदयपरं जनितरतिमपरभागे (Git. 10; आभाति लब्धपरभागतयावदोद्वे R. 5. 79; Ku. 7. 17; Ki. 5. 30, 8. 42; Si. 7. 33, 8. 51; 10. 86. -भाषा a foreign tongue. -भुक् a. enjoyed or used by another. -भृत् m. a crow (said to nourish the cuckoo) -भृत् सत्त the (Indian) cuckoo; (so called because she is nourished by another; i. e. by a crow); of. S. 5. 22; Ku. 6. 2; R. 9. 43; S. 4. 9.

-भृत्सुः m. crow. -रमणः a married woman's gallant or paramour; Pt. 1. 180. -लोकः the next (or future) world; Ku. 4. 10. -विधिः funeral rites; Ku. 4. 38. -वक्षः a. subject to another, dependant. -वक्षः a fault or a defect. -वाणिः 1 a judge. 2 a year. 3 N. of the peacock of Kārtikeya. -वादः 1 rumour, report. 2 objection, controversy. -वादिव् m. a disputant, controversialist. -व्रतः an epithet of Dhritarāshtra. -स्वच् ind. the day after tomorrow. -संज्ञकः the soul. -सर्वण a. homogeneous with a following letter (in gram.). -सेवा service of another. -स्त्री another's wife. -स्वं another's property; R. 1. 27; Ms. 7. 123. -हरणं seizing another's property. -हन् a. killing enemies. -हितं the welfare of another. परकीय a. 1 Belonging to another; अर्थो हि कस्या परकीय एव S. 4. 21; Ms. 4. 201. -यत् Another's wife, a woman not one's own, one of the three main kinds of heroines; see अन्यस्त्री and S. D. 108 et seq. परंजः 1 An oil-mill. 2 The blade of a sword. परंजनः, परंजयः An epithet of Varuna. परतस् ind. 1 From another; Bv. 1. 120. 2 From an enemy; R. 3. 48. 3 Further, more (than), beyond, after, over (often with able). बुद्धेः परतस्तु सः Bg. 3. 42. 4 Otherwise. 5 Differently. परत्र ind. 1 In another world, in a future birth; परत्रेह च जन्मये R. 1. 69; Ku. 4. 37; Ms. 3. 275, 5. 166; 8. 127. In the sequel, further or later on. 3 Hereafter, in future. -Comp. -भीरुः one who stands in awe of the future world, a pious or religious man. परतप a. Annoying or vexing others, subduing one's enemy; Bg. 4. 2; R. 15. 7. -पः A hero, conqueror. परम a. 1 Most distant, last. 2 Highest, best, most excellent, greatest; प्राप्नोति परमां वरिं Ms. 4. 14; 7. 1, 2. 13. 3 Chief, principal, primary, supreme; Ms. 8. 302, 9. 319. 4 Exceeding, extreme. 5 Adequate, sufficient, -मं The utmost or highest, the chief or prominent part (at the end of comp.) consisting principally of, solely occupied with; कामोपयोगपरमा पतावदिति निश्चिताः Bg. 16. 11; Ms. 6. 96. -मं ind. 1 A particle of assent, acceptance or agreement (well, very well, yes, be it so); ततः परममिच्छुक्ता प्रतस्थे सुनिर्मलं Ku. 6. 35. 2 Exceedingly, very much; परमकुद्धः &c. -Comp. -अंगना an excellent woman.

-अणुः an infinitesimal particle, an atom; R. 15. 22; परब्रह्मपरमाणुत्वं परवैतीकृत्य नित्यं Bh. 2. 78; पृथ्वी नित्या परमाणुरूपः T. S.; (a परमाणु is thus defined:—जालोत्तर-गते रक्षो यस्मिन् हस्तने रजः । तस्य त्रिंशत्तमो भागः परमाणुः स उच्यते ॥). -अद्वैतं 1 the Supreme spirit, 2 pure unitarianism. -अर्चं rice boiled in milk. -अर्थः 1 the highest or most sublime truth, true spiritual knowledge, knowledge about Brahman or the Supreme spirit; R. 8. 22; Mv. 7. 2. 2 truth, reality, earnestness; परिहास-विजयितं सत्त्वं परमार्थं न गृह्यता वचः S. 2. 18; oft in comp. in the sense of 'true' or 'real'; मरुतः R. 7. 40; Mv. 4. 30. 3 any excellent or important object. 4 the best sense. -अर्थतः ind. truly, really, exactly, accurately; विकार खलु परमार्थतोऽज्ञानाकारणः प्रतीकारश्च S. 4; उवाच चैनं परमार्थतो हरं न वेदितुं न यन् द्रवमात्रं मा Ku. 5. 7; Pt. 1. 136 -अहः an excellent day. -आत्मन् m. the Supreme spirit or Brahman. -आपद् f. the greatest calamity or misfortune. -ईशः an epithet of Vishnu. 2 of Indra. 3 of Siva. 4 the Almighty God, the Supreme Being. -अविः a great sage. -ऐश्वर्यं supremacy. -गतिः f. final beatitude, emancipation. -गवः an excellent bull or cow. -पदं 1 the best position, highest rank. 2 final beatitude. -पुरुषः, -पुरुषः the Supreme spirit. -प्रब्रह्म a. celebrated, renowned. -ब्रह्मन् n. the Supreme spirit ईशः an ascetic of the highest order, one who has controlled and subdued all his senses by abstract meditation; cf. कुटीचक.

परमेष्ठः An epithet of Brahṁā.

परमेष्ठिन m. 1 An epithet of Brahṁā. 2 of Siva. 3 of Vishnu. 4 of Garuḍa. 5 of Agni. 6 Any spiritual teacher.

परपर a. 1 One following the other. 2 Successive, repeated. -रः A great-grandson. -रा 1 An uninterrupted series, 'regular series, succession; महतीं खल्वनर्थापरं परा K. 103; कर्णपरंपरा 'from ear to ear' by hearsay; परंपरा आमन् 'to be handed down in regular succession.' 2 A row, line, collection, assemblage (of regular things); तोयार्तिभस्करालीव रजे झनिरंपरा Ku. 6. 49; R. 6. 5, 35, 40; 12. 50. 3 Method, order, due arrangement. 4 Race, family, lineage. 5 Injury, hurting, killing.

परंपराक a. Immolating an animal at a sacrifice.

परंपरीय a. 1 Obtained by succession or descent, hereditary; लक्ष्मी परंपरीया स्वं पुत्रवैकीर्णता नव Bk. 5. 15. 2 Traditional.

परस्त a. 1 Dependent upon or subject to another, ready to obey;

सा बाला परवैतीति मे विदिते S. 3. 2; भगवत्पर-वानयं जनः R. 8. 81; 2. 26; oft. with instr. or loc. of person; ब्राजा यदित्यं पर-वानसि R. 14. 59. 2 Deprived of strength, rendered powerless परवा-निव शरीरिपन्नानि Māl. 3. 3 Completely under the influence of (another), not master of oneself, overpowered or overcome; विस्मयेन परवानसि U 5; आनन्देन परवानसि U. 3; सान्त्वनेन Māl. 6.

परवत्ता Subjection to another, dependence; V. 5. 17.

परदाः A kind of stone or gem, the touch of which is said to turn other metals, such as iron, into gold; perhaps the philosopher's stone.

परद्वयः 1 An axe, a hatchet, a battle-axe; तर्जिनः परद्वयारा मम R. 11. 78. 2 A weapon in general. 3 A thunderbolt. -Comp. -धरः 1 an epithet of Parasurāma. 2 of Gaṇeśa. 3 a soldier armed with an axe. -रामः 'Rāma with axe', N. of a celebrated Brāhmaṇa warrior, son of Jama-dagni and the sixth incarnation of Vishnu. [While young he cut off with his axe, the head of his mother Revuka at the command of his father when none of his other brothers was willing to do so: see Jamadagni. - Some time after this, king Kartavīrya went to the hermitage of his father, and carried off his cow. But Parasurāma, when he returned home, fought with the king and killed him. When his sons heard this, they became very angry and, repaired to the hermitage, and on finding Jamadagni alone, they shot him dead. When Parasurāma, who was not then also at home, returned, he became very much exasperated, and made the dreadful vow of exterminating the whole Kshatriya race. He succeeded in fulfilling this vow, and is said to have rid the earth thrice seven times of the royal race' He was afterwards, destroyer of the Kshatriyas as he was, defeated by Rama, son of Dasaratha, though quite a boy of sixteen; (see R. 11. 68. 91). He is said to have at one time pierced through the Krauncha mountain, being jealous of the might of Kartikeya; cf. Me. 57. He is one of the seven *chirajivins*, and is believed to be still practising penance on the Mehendra mountain. cf. Gīt. 1:—अभिवर्द्धिरस्य जगद्वर्णतपां स्वयसि पयसि क्षमितमन्त्रापम् । केशव धृतशङ्खपतिल्लव जव जगदीश हरे ।] -

परद्वय (स्व) धः A hatchet, a battle-axe; बारा शिवा रामपरद्वयस्य समावयखलुलपन-सारं R. 6. 42.

परद्वय ind. (Rarely used by itself in classical Sanskrit) 1 Beyond, further, more than. 2 On the other side of. 3 Far away, at a distance. 4 With the exception of. -Comp. -कुण्डल a. very black. -पुरुष a. higher

than a man. -ज्ञात a. more than a hundred; Ki. 13. 26; Si. 12. 50. -स्वत् ind. the day after tomorrow. -सहस्र a. more than a thousand; परःसहस्राः सार्वस्तपसि तत्त्वा U. 1. 15; परःसहस्रैः पित्राचैः Mv. 5. 17.

परस्तात् ind. 1 Beyond, on the other side of, further than (with gen.); आदित्यवर्णं तमसः परस्तात् Bg. 8. 9. 2 Hereafter, afterwards. 3 Higher than.

परस्पर a. Mutual; परस्परं विस्मयवति लक्ष्मीलोक्याचक्षुः रियादरेण Bk. 2. 5. -pron. a. Each other, one another (used in the sign only; often in comp.) परस्परस्वोपरि परस्परिचत् R. 3. 24; 7. 35; अवि-ज्ञातपरस्परैः अपसर्पः 17. 51; परस्परद्विषादस्य 1. 40, 3. 24, Note. The acc., instr. and abl. singulars are often used adverbially in the sense of 'mutually', 'reciprocally', 'with one another', 'by from, or to one another', 'against one another' &c.; see Bg. 3. 11, 10. 9; R. 4. 79; 6. 46; 7. 17, 53; 12. 94.

परस्मैपदं, परस्मैभावा 'A voice for another', one of the two voices in which verbs in Sanskrit are conjugated.

परा ind. A prefix to verbs and nouns in the sense of away, back, in an inverted order, aside, towards. According to G. M. the senses of परा are- 1 Killing, injuring &c. (पराह) 2 going (परागत) 3 seeing, encountering (परागृह) 4 prowess (पराक्रांत) 5 direction 'towards' (परावृत्त) 6 excess (पराजित) 7 dependence (पराधीन) 8 liberation (पराकृत) 9 inverted order, backwards (परावृत्त) 10 setting aside, disregarding.

पराकरणं The act of setting aside, rejecting, disregarding or disdain-ing.

पराक्रमः 1 Heroism, prowess, courage, valour; पराक्रमः परिमये Si. 2. 44. 2 Marching against, attack. 3 Attempt, endeavour, enterprise. 4 N. of Vishnu.

परायः 1 The pollen of a flower; स्फुटपरायपरगतपंकजं Si. 6. 2; Amaru. 54. 2 Dust in general; R. 4. 30. 3 Fragrant powder used after bathing. 4 Sandal. 5 An eclipse of the sun or moon. 6 Fame, celebrity. 7 Independence.

परांगवः The ocean.

परा (रं) च् a. (चि f.) 1 Situated beyond or on the other side; ये चाहुष्मात्परां चो लोकाः Ch. Up. 2 Having the face turned away (परावृत्त); Si. 18. 13. 3 Unfavourable, adverse; द्वे पक्षाणि Bv. 1. 105; or द्वे परावृत्तनालिनो हतं जाते 3. 1. 4 Distant. 5 Directed outwards. -Comp. -यक्ष a (परावृत्त)

1 having the face turned away or averted, turning the back upon; विप्रहास शब्दे पराङ्मुखीति हि हिमवत्याः स नमने R. 19. 35; Amrar. 90: Ms. 2 195; 16. 119. 2 (a) averse from; मारुते कुरुल स्वस्ताः क्रियोऽपानीन् पराङ्मुखः R. 12. 13. (b) not disposed towards, shunning, avoiding; प्रवृत्तिपराङ्मुखी भावः V. 4. 20; S. 5. 28. 3 adverse, unfavourable; तदुपरि न मे दोषोऽस्माकं विपितु पराङ्मुखः Amaru. 27. 4 not caring about, मर्त्येऽप्यास्थापराङ्मुखः R. 10. 43.

पराधीन *a.* 1 Turned in an opposite direction, averted. 2 Averse from, disinclined to. 3 Not minding, not caring about. 4 Happening subsequently or afterwards (उत्तरकालम्). 5 Situated on the other side, being beyond.

पराजयः 1 Overpowering, conquest, conquering, subjugating, defeat; R. 11. 19; Ms. 7. 199. 2 Being overcome by, not being able to suffer (with abl.); as in अपर्ययनाय राजयः 3 Losing, loss, failure (as in a law-suit); अन्यथावादिनो (साक्षिणः) यस्य ध्रुवस्तस्य पराजयः Y. 2. 79. 4 Deprivation. 5 Desertion.

पराजित *p. p.* 1 Conquered, subjugated, defeated. 2 Condemned by law, cast or defeated (as in a law-suit).

पराज (म) सा Medical treatment, practice of medicine.

पराभवः 1 (a) Defeat, discomfiture, overthrow; पराभवोऽयुक्तस्य एव मानिनं Ki. 1. 41. (b) Mortification, humiliation; कुबेरस्य मनःशूल्यं शंसतीव पराभवं Ku. 2. 22; तत्र पदपक्षयोरेपरामर्शविद्यमानमुच्यते कुबेरं Git. 12. 3 Contempt, disregard, disrespect. 3 Destruction. 4 Disappearance, Deperation (sometimes written पराभवः).

पराधृतिः *f.* See पराभवः.

पराभर्षः 1 Seizing, pulling; as in केशपराभर्षः. 2 Bending or drawing (as a bow). 3 Violence, attack, assault, याज्ञसेत्याः पराभर्षः Mb. 4 Disturbance, hindrance; तपः पराभर्षोविद्वज्जन्मयोः Ku. 3. 71. 5 Calling to mind, recollection. 6 Consideration, reflection, thought. 7 Judgment. 8 (In logic) Deduction, ascertaining that the पक्ष or subject possesses the हेतु; व्यावर्तिक्षेह-पक्षधर्मताज्ञानं पराभर्षः T. S.; or व्यावर्त्य पक्षधर्मत्वचिः पराभर्षोऽप्यते Bhāṣā P. 66.

परासृष्ट *p. p.* Touched, handled, seized, grasped. 2 Roughly treated, violated. 3 Weighed, considered, judged. 4 Endured. 5 Connected with. 6 Afflicted by (as a disease); see सूक्ष्म with परा.

पराति *ind.* The year before last.

परापण See under पर (पर-अपण).

परावर्तः 1 Turning back, return, परावर्तिः } turn, retreat. 2 Exchange, barter. 3 Restoration. 4 Reversal of a sentence (in law).

पराशरः *N.* of a celebrated sage, father of Vyāsa and the author of a Smṛiti.

परासं *Tin.*

परासन्नं Killing, slaughter.

परासु *a.* Lifeless, dead; ग्राह परा-सुहितामनसः R. 15. 66; 9 78.

परास्त *p. p.* 1 Thrown or cast away. 2 Expelled, turned out. 3 Repudiated. 4 Refuted, rejected. 5 Defeated.

पराहत *p. p.* 1 Struck down or back. 2 Driven back, repelled.—सं A stroke.

परि *ind* (Sometimes changed to परि as परिवाह or परिवाह, परिहास or परिहास)

1 As a prefix to verbs and nouns derived from them, it means (a) round, round about, about. (b) in addition to, further. (c) opposite to, against. (d) much, excessively. 2 As a separable preposition it means

(a) towards, in the direction of, to, opposite to; (with an acc.): वृक्षं परि विद्योते विद्युत्. (b) successively, severally (with an acc.): वृक्षं वृक्षं परि सिंचति 'he waters tree after tree.' (c) to the share or lot of (showing भाग or participation) (with acc वद्वं मां परि स्थात् 'what may fall to my lot'; or लक्ष्मीर्हरिं परि Sk. (d) from, out of, (e) exception of (with abl.); परि नियतेऽग्रे वृद्धो देवः, or पर्यन्तताम्यस्तापाः Vop. (f) after the lapse of. (g) in consequence of. 3 As an adverbial prefix to nouns not directly connected with verbs, it means 'very,' 'very much,' 'excessively'; as in परंशु 'bursting into tears'; परितुर्गम्य, परिदोर्बल्य. 4 At the beginning of adverbial compounds

परि means (a) without, except, outside, with the exception of; as in परिभिरं वृद्धो देवः P. II 1. 12; VI. 2. 33 According to P. II. 1. 10. परि may be used at the end of adverbial comp. after अस्, शलाका and a numeral to denote loss or defeat in a game by an unlucky or adverse cast of dice (यूतव्यवहारे पराजये एवायं समासः); i g. अक्षपरि, शलाकापरि, एकपरि; cf. अक्षपरि. (b) round about, all round, surrounded by; as in परंशि 'in the midst of flames'. 5 At the end of an adjectival comp. परि has the sense of 'exhausted by,' or 'feeling repugnance for'; as in परंशयनाः परिश्रानोऽभ्यनाय.

परिकथा A work giving the history and adventures of a fabulous person, a work of fiction.

परिकल्पः 1 Great terror. 2 Violent tremour or trembling; Mv. 2. 27.

परिकरः 1 Retinue, train, attendants, followers, 2 A multitude, collection, crowd; Rām. 3 5. 3 A beginning, commencement; Bh. 1. 6. 4 A girth, waist band, cloth worn round the loins; अहिपरिकरभाज Si. 4. 65; परिकरं बंधुं or कृ to gird up one's loins, to make oneself ready, prepare oneself for any action; वनमन्त्रधर्मपरिकरं K. 170; कृतपरिकरस्य महादशस्य त्रैलोक्यमपि न पुनं परिप्रेष्यमवितुं Ve. 3; G. L. 47; Amaru. 92. 5 A sofa. 6 (In Rhet.) *N.* of a figure of speech which consists in the use of significant epithets; विशेषणैर्वत्साङ्गैरुक्तिः परिकरस्तु सः K. P. 10; e. g. उपांशुकलितोत्तंसस्तापं हस्तु सः शिवः Chandr. 5. 59. 7 (In dramaturgy) Covert or indirect intimation of coming events in the plot of a drama, the germ of the *climax* q. v.; see S. D. 340. 8 Judgment.

परिकर्तुं *m.* A priest who performs the marriage ceremony of a younger brother whose elder brother is not yet married; परिकर्ता याजकः Hārīta; cf. परिचरु.

परिकर्मन् *m.* A servant.—*n.* 1 Painting or perfuming the body, personal decoration, dressing, toilet; कृतचारा-परिकर्माणं S. 2. 2 Painting or dyeing the foot; Ku. 4. 19. 3 Preparation. 4 Worship, adoration. 5 (In Yoga phil.) Purifying, a means of purifying the mind; Si. 4. 55; (see Malli. thereon). 6 An arithmetical operation (of which there are 8 divisions.)

परिकर्षः-कर्षणं Dragging out, extraction.

परिकल्केन Deceit, cheating, roguery.

परिकल्पनं-ना 1 Settling, fixing, deciding, determining. 2 Contriving, inventing, forming, arranging; Mu. 7. 15. 3 Providing, furnishing, 4 Distributing.

परिकाशितः A religious mendicant or ascetic, a devotee.

परिकीर्णं *p. p.* 1 Spread, diffused, scattered about. 2 Surrounded, crowded with, filled; Si. 16-10; R. 8. 45.

परिकुहं A barrier, a trench before the gate of a town.

परिकोपः Great anger, fury.

परिक्रमः 1 Roaming about; moving about; Ki. 10. 2. -2 Roaming, walking or passing over. 3 Circuit, ambulating. 4 Walking for pleasure. 5 Series, order. 6 Succession. 7 Penetrating. —*Comp.*—सहः a goat.

परिक्रयः-क्रियणं 1 Wages, hire. 2 Employing on wages. 3 Purchasing or buying off. 4 Barter, exchange. 5 A peace purchased with the payment of money; cf. H. 4. 122.

परिक्रिया 1 Enclosing with a fence or ditch, intrenching. 2 Encircling or surrounding in general. 3 (In dramaturgy) = परिकर (7) q. v.

परिक्षांत p. p. Exhausted, fatigued, tired out.

परिक्षेदः Wetness, dampness, moisture.

परिक्षेपः Hardship, fatigue, trouble.

परिक्षयः 1 Decay, waste, destruction; परिक्षेपेति अधिकतरं रक्षणीय Mk. 1; किरण Ku. 4. 46. 2 Disappearing, ceasing. 3 Ruin, loss, failure; Ki. 16. 57, Ms. 9. 39.

परिक्षान् a. Emaciated, wasted away, lean.

परिक्षालनं 1 Washing, cleansing. 2 Water for washing.

परिक्षित p. p. 1 Scattered, diffused. 2 Encircled, surrounded; वेतसपरिक्षिते मंडपे S. 3; Ku. 6. 38. 3 Intrenched. 4 Overspread, overlaid. 5 Left, abandoned.

परिक्षिण p. p. 1 Vanished, disappeared. 2 Wasted, decayed. 3 Emaciated, worn away, exhausted. 4 Impoverished, entirely ruined: Bh. 2. 45. 5 Lost, destroyed. 6 Diminished, decreased. 7 (In law) Insolvent.

परिक्षिप्त a. Quite intoxicated.

परिक्षेपः 1 Moving about, walking to and fro. 2 Scattering, spreading. 3 Surrounding, encircling, circumfluence. 4 An enclosing belt or boundary, that by which anything is surrounded; R. 12. 66.

परिक्षा A moat, ditch, trench round a fort or town; R. 1. 30; 12. 66.

परिक्षाते 1 A moat, ditch. 2 A rut, furrow. 3 Digging round.

परिक्षेदः Fatigue, exhaustion, lassitude; Ku. 1. 60; Ra. 1. 27.

परिक्षयातिः f. Fame, reputation.

परिगणनं-na Complete enumeration, accurate statement or calculation; श्रेणीभूताः परिगणनया निर्दिशन्ती बलाकाः Me. (considered as an interpolation or श्लेष by Malli.).

परिगत p. p. 1 Surrounded, enclosed, encircled. 2 Diffused, spread around. 3 Known, understood; R. 7. 71; परितपरिगतं पथं पश्चाद् Vo. 3; Mv. 3. 47. 4 Filled or covered with, possessed of (usually in comp.); Si. 9. 26. 5 Got, obtained; Bh. 3. 52. 6 Remembered.

परिगलित p. p. 1 Sunk. 2 Tumbled or dropped down. 3 Vanished. 4 Melted. 5 Flowing.

परिग्रहणं Excessive blame.

परिगृह्य p. p. 1 Quite secret. 2 Incomprehensible, very difficult to understand.

परिगृहीत p. p. 1 Grasped, seized, clutched. 2 Embraced, surrounded.

3 Accepted, taken, received. 4 Assented or consented to, admitted. 5 Patronized, favoured. 6 Followed, obeyed. 7 Opposed; see ग्रह with परि.

परिगृह्या A married woman.

परिग्रहः 1 Seizing, holding, taking, grasping; आनन्दरज्जुपरिग्रहे R. 9. 46; शंकरपरिग्रहः Mu. 1 'taking or entertaining a doubt'. 2 Surrounding, enclosing, encircling, fencing round.

3 Putting on, wrapping round (as a dress); मीनपरिग्रहः R. 18. 38. 4 Assuming, taking; मानपरिग्रहः Amar. 92; विग्रहक्षेत्री U. 4. 5 Receiving, taking; accepting, acceptance; सौम्ये सुनेः स्थान-परिग्रहोऽयं R. 13. 36: अभ्यर्पणग्रहोऽन्ते 70; 12. 16; Ku. 6. 53; विग्रहपरिग्रहः Māl. 1; so आसनपरिग्रहं करोतु देवः U. 3 'your majesty will be pleased to take a seat or sit down'. 6 Possessions, property, belongings; लक्ष्मणपरिग्रहः Bg. 4. 21; R. 15. 55; V. 4. 26. 7 Taking in marriage, marriage; नवद्वारपरिग्रहं U. 1. 19; Māl. 5. 27; S. 1. 22. 8 A wife, queen; प्रयत्नपरिग्रहद्वितीयः R. 1. 95. 92; 9. 14; 11. 33. 16. 8. S. 5. 27, 30; परिग्रहहस्तक्षेपे S. 3. 21. 9 Taking under one's protection, favouring; U. 7. 11; M. 1. 13. 10 Attendants, followers, train, retinue, suite. 11 A household, family, members of a family. 12 The seraglio or a household of a king, harem. 13 Root, origin 14 The eclipse of the sun or moon. 15 An oath. 16 The rear of an army. 17 N. of Vishnu. 18 Summing up, totality.

परिग्रहीतु m. A husband, S. 4. 22.

परिग्रहान् p. p. 1 Languid, exhausted. 2 Averse from, disinclined to.

परिग्रहः 1 An iron (or wooden) beam or bar used for locking or shutting a gate (अर्मल); एकः कुत्सां नगरपरिग्रहांश्च बाहुभुजं S. 2. 15; R. 16. 84; Si. 32; M. 5. 2. 2 (Hence) A bar, barrier, hindrance, obstacle; भार्गवस्य सुकृतोऽपि सोमवत्स्वभारं परिग्रहो दुरत्ययः R. 11. 88. 3 A stick or club studded or tipped with iron; R. 12. 73. 4 An iron club in general. 5 A water-jar, pitcher. 6 A glass pitcher. 7 A house. 8 Killing, destroying. 9 Striking, a stroke or blow.

परिग्रहन् Stirring up, stirring round.

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परिग्रहान् p. p. 1 Languid, exhausted. 2 Averse from, disinclined to.

breeds contempt'; परिचयं चलक्ष्मणपतेन P. 9. 49; सकलकलापरिचयः K. 76. 3 Trial, study, practice, frequent repetition; हेतुः परिचयस्यैव वक्तुर्गुणनिकेद सा Si. 2. 75; 11. 5; वर्णपरिचयं करोति S. 5. 4 Knowledge; Mv. 5. 10. 5 Recognition; Me. 9.

परिचरः 1 A servant, follower, an attendant. 2 A body-guard. 3 A guard or patrol in general. 4 Homage, service.

परिचरणः A servant, an attendant, assistant.—नं 1 Serving, attending or waiting upon. 2 Going about.

परिचर्या 1 Service, attendance; R. 1. 91; Bg. 18. 44. 2 Adoration, worship; Si. 1. 17.

परिचायः Sacrificial fire (arranged in a circle).

परिचारः 1 Service, attendance. 2 A servant. 3 A place for walking.

परिचारकः, परिचारिकः A servant, an attendant.

परिचित p. p. 1 Heaped up, accumulated. 2 Familiar, intimate or acquainted with. 3 Learnt, practised.

परिचितिः f. Acquaintance, familiarity, intimacy.

परिच्छद् f. 1 Retinue, train. 2 Paraphernalia.

परिच्छदः 1 A covering, cover. A garment, clothes, dress; द्वास्तावत्परिच्छदानां Ki. 7. 40. 3 Train, retinue, attendants, circle of dependants; R. 9. 70. 4 Paraphernalia, external appendage; (as छत्र, चामर); सेना परिच्छदस्तस्य R. 1. 17. 5 Goods and chattels, personal property, all one's possessions or belongings (utensils, implements &c.); विवास्तो वा भवेद्वास्तव-द्रव्यः सपरिच्छदः Ms. 9. 241, 7. 40; S. 405; 9. 78; 11. 76. 6 Necessaries for travelling.

परिच्छदः Train, retinue.

परिच्छन्न p. p. 1 Enveloped, covered, clothed, clad. 2 Overspread or overlaid. 3 Surrounded with (a retinue). 4 Concealed.

परिच्छिन्तिः f. 1 Accurate definition, limiting. 2 Partition, separation.

परिच्छिन्न p. p. 1 Cut off, divided. 2 Accurately defined, determined, ascertained; Ku. 2. 58. 3 Limited, circumscribed, confined; see छिद् with परि.

परिच्छिन्तिः 1 Cutting, separating, dividing, discriminating (between right and wrong). 2 Accurate definition or distinction, decision, accurate determination, ascertainment; परिच्छेदव्याक्तिर्मवाति न पुरस्तेऽपि विषये Māl. 1. 31; परिच्छेदातीतः सकलसंज्ञानामविषयः 130. 'transcending all definition or determination'; इत्यस्तु न ह्युपतर्कमपरिच्छेदाकुलं ये मनः S. 5. 9. 3 Discrimination,

judgment, discernment; परिच्छेदो हि पादिव्यं यदापना विरहः । अपरिच्छेदकृत् विरहः स्युः पदेपदे H. 1. 148; किं परिच्छेदं परिच्छेदः 1. 147. 4 A limit, boundary, setting limits to, circumscribing; अन्तर्गतं परिच्छेदेन M. 2. 5 A section, chapter or division of a work (for the other names for sections &c. see under अन्वयः).

परिच्छेद a. 1 To be accurately defined, definable; Ms. 4. 9; R. 10. 28. 2 To be weighed or estimated.

परिजनः 1 Attendants, followers, servants taken collectively; परिजनं राजानमभितः स्थितः M. 1. 2 Especially the retinue, suite, or train of females, the maids of a lady; R. 19. 23. 3 A single servant.

परिजल्पितं A covert indication (as by a servant) of one's own skill, superiority &c. by pointing out the cruelty, deceitfulness and such other faults of his master; Ujjvala-maṇi thus defines it:—अगोचरिदं यत्तदात्र च चापलापुपादनात् । स्वचित्तमज्ञानायां किमपि स्वातिरजितम् ॥ (Wilson renders the word by 'the covert reproaches of a mistress neglected or ill-used by her lover').

परिजल्पितः 1 Conversation, discourse. 2 Recognition.

परिज्ञानं Thorough knowledge, complete acquaintance.

परिधीनं The flight of a bird in circles; see हीन.

परिणद्ध p. p. 1 Bound or wrapped round. 2 Broad, large; परिणद्धकः R. 3. 34.

परिणत p. p. 1 Bent or bowed down, stooping; Ms. 2. 2 Declining, old (as age); परिणते वयसि K. 35, 62, 63. 3 Ripe, matured, ripened, fully developed or formed शब्दप्रसादितः कवेः परिणतप्रसव्य बाणमिना U. 7. 21; Ms. 23; परिणतमकरं यत्किञ्चित् Bv. 1. 8; Si. 11. 49. 4 Full grown, advanced, perfected; परिणतशरच्छक्तिर्योः Bh. 3. 49; Ms. 100. 5 Digested (as food). 6 Transformed or changed into (with instr.); V. 4. 28. 7 Ended, come to a close, terminated; अनेन समयेन परिणतो दिवसः K. 47. 8 Set (as the sun).—सः An elephant stooping to strike with his tusks, or giving a side blow with his tusks; (तिर्यग्गन्तव्यं गजः परिणतो नतः Maṭy.); Si. 2. 29; Ki. 6. 7.

परिणतिः f. 1 Bending or stooping down, bowing. 2 Ripeness, maturity, development; Mv. 2. 14. 3 Change, transformation, transmutation. 4 Fulfilment. 5 Result, consequence, issue; परिणतिरवधार्य भयसः परिणतेन Bh. 2. 94; 1. 20, 3. 17; Mv. 6. 28. 6 End, conclusion, close, termination; परिणति-रन्वयः श्रुतिवस्तुविशेषः Mā. G. 7, 16; Si.

11. 1. 7 Close of life, old age; सेवाकारा परिणतिरुक्त V. 3. 1; अमरवृत्तः परिणतिं क्षिप्रः परिणतमनसो दिवसः Si. 9. 3, where 'त' means 'end or conclusion' also). 8 Digestion (of food).

परिणयः, -णयनं Marriage; नवनायिका वधूः जयन् K. P. 10.

परिणहन Girding on, wrapping round.

परि (री) णानः 1 Alteration, change, transformation. 2 Digestion; अन्नं न सम्पद्य परिणामनेति Susr.; मुक्तस्य परिणामहेतुर्नैव T. S. 3 Result, consequence, issue, effect; अग्निदत्तायि पथस्य परिणामः पुत्रावहः H. 2. 135. Mk. 3. 1. परिणाममुखे गरीयसि वचासि ओषधे च Ki. 2. 4; Bg. 18. 37, 38. 4 Ripening, maturity, full development; उन्नैति शस्यं परिणामम्वता Ki. 4. 22. क्रमपरिणामश्चान्नजं &c. U. 2. 20; Mā. 9. 24. 5 End, termination, conclusion, close, decline; दिवसः परिणाम-रमणीयाः S. 1. 3. वयः परिणामपादुराशिरसं K. 10; परिणाममुपैति दिवसः K. 254 'the day is drawing to a close'. 6 Old age; परिणामे हि दिव्यपर्वजः R. 8. 11. 7 Lapse (of time). 8 (In Rhet.) A figure of speech allied to रूपक, by which the properties of any object are transferred to that with which it is compared. (The Chandraloka thus defines and illustrates it:—परिणामः क्रियार्थश्रेष्ठिर्वा विषयतन्मा । प्रसन्नेन हृदयेन वाङ्मने मद्विह्वला 5. 18; see R. G. also under परिणाम). Comp. -दक्षिण a. prudent, foresighted. -दृष्टि a. prudent. (-रिः f.) prudence, providence -पथ्य a. salutary in the end. शूलं violent or painful indigestion, colic, flatulence with pain.

परि (री) णायः 1 Moving a piece at chess, draughts &c 2 A move (at chess).

परिणायकः 1 A leader. 2 A husband; Si. 9. 73.

परि (री) णाहः 1 Circumference, compass, expanse, extent, breadth, width; स्तनयपरिणामाच्छादिना वल्कलेन S. 1. 19; स्तनपरिणामाच्छादिना वल्कलेन Mā. 3. 15, large or expansive breasts; कङ्कडे वृषस्य कृतबाहुमकुशपरिणामशालिनि Ki. 12. 20; Mk. 3. 9; Rā. 2. 13; Mv. 7. 24. 2 Periphery or circumference of a circle.

परिणहवत् a. Large, big, expansive.

परिणहिन a. Large, big; Ku. 1. 26.

परिणिमक a. Tasting, eating; पलानां परिणिमकः Bk. 9. 106. 2 Kissing.

परिणिष्ठा Perfect skill.

परिणीत p. p. Married. -ता A married woman.

परिणेतु m. A husband; S. 5. 17; R. 1. 25, 14. 26; Ku. 7. 31.

परितर्पण Gratisfying, satisfying.

परितस् ind. (Usually with a noun in the acc., sometimes by itself). 1

All around, on all sides, round about, in all directions, everywhere, on every side; रक्षांसि बोद्धं परितो निरास्यत् Ek. 1. 12; Si. 5. 26, 9. 36; Ki. 1. 14; गदितमस्मिन् गदने परितो दृष्ट्वा विदितः सर्वे Bv. 1. 21, 29. 2 Towards, in the direction of; अतोदिशंश्चरथ परितः पतंगाः Bv. 1. 17; R. 9. 66.

परितापः 1 Extreme or scorching heat; (पादः) शमयति परितापं छाया संश्रिताम् S. 5. 7; दुःखपरितापानि गान्धाणि 3. 18; Rs. 1. 22. 2 Pain, agony, anguish, grief; प्रसक्तं निर्वानं हृदय परितापं वदसि किं M. 3. 1. 3 Lamentation, wailing; विरचितविधिविहाय सा परितापं चकारोच्चैः Gt. 7. 4 Trembling, fear.

परितुष्ट p. p. 1 Completely satisfied; वयमिह परितुष्टा वल्कलेष्वं च लक्ष्म्या Bh. 3. 50; so मनसि च परितुष्टे कोऽर्थवाक् को दग्धिः ibid. 2 Pleased, delighted.

परितुष्टिः f. 1 Contentment, complete satisfaction. 2 Delight, joy.

परितोषः 1 Contentment, absence of desire (opp. लोभः); तम इह परितोषो निर्विशेषो विशेषः Bh. 3. 50; 2 Complete satisfaction, gratification; आपरितोषा-द्विदुषा न साधु मये प्रयोगविज्ञानं S. 1. 2. 3. Pleasure, delight, delight in, liking for (with loc); Ku. 6. 59; R. 11. 92; कुपितं परितोषः &c.

परितोषण a. Satisfying, gratifying. —णं Satisfaction.

परित्यक्त p. p. 1 Left, quitted, abandoned. 2 Deprived or bereft of (with instr.). 3 Let go, discharged (as an arrow). 4 Wanting.

परित्यागः 1 Leaving, quitting, abandonment, desertion, repudiation (as of a wife &c.); अपरित्यागमयाचदा-स्वनः R. 8. 12; कृतसीतापरित्यागः 15 1. 2 Giving up, renouncing, discarding, renunciation, abdication &c.; स्वनाम-परित्यागं करोमि Pt. 1 'I shall forego my name'; Ms. 2. 25. 3 Neglect, omission; मोहात्तस्य (कर्मेण) परित्यागस्तानसः परि-कीर्तितः Bg. 18. 7. 4 Giving away, liberality. 5 Loss, privation.

परित्राण Preservation, protection, rescue, defence, deliverance; परित्रा-णाय साधुनां विनाशाय च दुष्कृतां Bg. 4. 8; रामापरित्राणविहस्योपैत सेनाविदेशं तुल्यं चकार R. 5. 49.

परित्रासः Terror, fright, fear.

परिदृक्षित a. Covered with mail, armed cap-a-pie (completely or from head to foot).

परिदानं 1 Barter, exchange. 2 Devotion. 3 Restitution or restoration of a deposit.

परिवृत्ति m. A father who gives his daughter in marriage to a man whose elder brother is not yet married: cf. परिवृत्.

परि (री) दाहः 1 Burning. 2 Anguish, pain, sorrow.

परिदेहः Wailing, lamentation.
परिदेहनं, -ता, परिदेहिनं 1 Lamentation, complaint, bewailing; अथ हेः परिदेहिताक्षैः Ku. 4. 25. R. 14. 83; Bg. 2. 28; तत्र का परिदेवना Y. 3. 9; H. 4. 71.
2 Repentance, regret.

परिदेवन a. Sorrowful, sad, miserable.

परिदृष्ट m. A spectator, looker on.
परिदृश्येण 1 An assault, attack, outrage. 2 Insult, affront, abuse. 3 Ill-treatment, rough usage.

परि (री) धानं 1 Putting on a garment, dressing. 2 A garment, especially an under-garment, clothes in general; अन्तस्त्रिपरिधानदिशूषाः Ki. 9. 1; Si. 1. 51, 61; 4. 61.

परिधानीयं An under-garment.

परिधायाः 1 Train, retinue, attendants collectively. 2 A receptacle, a reservoir. 3 The posteriors.

परिधिः 1 A wall, fence, hedge, anything surrounding or enclosing another. 2 A misty halo round the sun or moon; परिधुंक्त इत्योष्णदीपितिः R. 8. 30; शशिपरिधिरिवोच्चैर्मण्डलरेन तेने N. 2. 108. 3 A circle of light, 4 The horizon. 5 The circumference or compass in general. 6 The circumference of a circle. 7 The periphery of a wheel. 8 A stick (of a sacred tree like वृक्षा) laid round the sacrificial fire; सप्तारवास्तन् परिधयः निमेष समिवः कृताः Rv. 10. 90. 15.—Comp. -परिधेचरः an epithet of Śiva.—स्थः 1 a guard. 2 an officer attendant on a king or general (modern 'aide-de-camp').

परिधुषित a. Richly perfumed or scented.

परिधुसर a. Quite grey; वसने परिधुसरे वसाना S. 7. 21; R. 11. 60.

परिधेयं An under-garment,

परिध्वंसः 1 Distress, disaster, ruin, trouble. 2 Failure. Destruction. 4 Loss of caste.

परिध्वंसिष a. 1 Falling off. 2 Ruining, destroying; H. 2. 134.

परिनिर्वाण a. Completely extinguished.—र्ण Final extinction (of the individual).

परिनिर्मुक्तिः f. Final liberation or complete emancipation of the soul from the body and exemption from future transmigration

परिनिष्ठा 1 Complete knowledge or acquaintance (of anything). 2 Complete accomplishment. 3 Extreme limit.

परिनिष्ठित p. p. 1 Completely skilled in. 2 Not well fixed; अपरिनिष्ठितस्त्वोपदेशस्याप्यायं प्रकाशनं M. 1.

परिपक्व p. p. 1 Completely cooked. 2 Completely baked or burnt. 3 Quite ripe, mature, perfected (fig.

also); प्रकुललोभः परिपक्वमालिः Rs. 4. 2; so परिपक्वमृद्धिः 4 Highly cultivated, very sharp or shrewd. 5 Fully digested. 6 Decaying; on the point of decay or death.

परिपणं (नं) Capital, principal, stock.

परिपणनं Plighting, promising; Mu. 1.

परिपणित p. p. Plighted, pledged, promised; Si. 7. 9.

परिपथकः An antagonist, adversary, foe.

परिपथिन् a. Standing in the way, obstructing, opposing, hindering (said by Pāṇini to be admissible only in the Veda, but cf. the quotations given below) अथपरिपथी महानसतिः Mu. 5; नाभविष्यमहं दत्र यदि तत्परिपथिनी Mā. 9 50; so Bv. 1. 62; Bg. 3. 34; Ms. 7. 108, 110.—m. An enemy; antagonist, opponent, a foe. 2 A robber, thief, highwayman.

परि (री) पाकः 1 Being completely cooked or dressed. 2 Digestion, as in अन्नपरिपाक. 3 Ripening, maturing, development, perfection; Si. 4. 48; Ku. 6 10. 4 Fruit, result, consequence; उपधानां द्यूतैः सुकृतपरिपाकी जनिमतां Mv. 7. 31; Bh. 2. Bh. 2. 132, 3. 135. 5 Cleverness, shrewdness, skillfulness.

परिपादल a. Pale red; R. 19. 10; Si. 13. 42.

परिपादिः-दी f. 1 Method, manner, course; पाटीर तव पटीयाकः परिपाटीनिमा-सुरिकर्तुं Bv. 1. 12; कर्दवानां वाटी रसिकपरिपाटीं सुकृतयति H. D. 24. 2 Arrangement, order, succession.

परिपाठः Complete enumeration, detail.

परिपार्श्व a. Near, at the side, close or hard by.

परिपालनं 1 Protecting, defending, maintaining, keeping, sustaining; किमुति लभ्यपरिपालनञ्चकैरेव S. 6. 4 2 Nourishment, nurture; जातस्य परिपालनं Ms. 9. 27.

परिपिष्टकं Lead.

परिपिडनं 1 Squeezing, pressing out. 2 Injuring, hurting, doing harm.

परिपुटनं 1 Removing off. 2 Losing the bark or skin.

परिपूजनं, परिपूजा Honouring, worshipping, adoring.

परिपूत p. p. 1 Purified, quite pure; उत्साहपरिपूतायाः किमस्याः पावनतैः U. 1. 18; Si. 2. 16. 2 Completely winnowed or threshed, freed from chaff.

परिपूर्णं 1 Filling; Si. 4. 61. 2 Perfecting, making complete.

परिपूर्ण p. p. 1 Quite full; चंद्रः the full moon; entire, complete, completely filled. 2 Self satisfied, content.

परिपूर्तिः f. Completion, fulness.

परिपुच्छा Question.

परिपोषण a. Very delicate or fine, excessively tender.

परिपोषः, -पोषकः A particular disease of the ear (in medicine) (by which the ear loses its skin).

परिपोषणं 1 Feeding, nourishing. 2 Furthering, promoting.

परिप्रश्नः Inquiry, interrogation, question; कतरकतनो जातिपरिप्रश्नं P. II. 1. 63; III. 3. 110, तद्विद्धि प्रणिपतिन परिप्रश्नेन सेवया Bg. 4. 34.

परिप्राप्तिः f. Acquisition, obtaining.

परिप्रेष्यः A servant.

परिप्लव a. 1 Floating. 2 Shaking, trembling, oscillating, undulating, tremulous. 3 Unsteady, restless; Si. 14. 68. -वः 1 Inundation. 2 Immersing, wetting. 3 A boat. 4 Oppression, tyranny.

परिप्लुत p. p. 1 Flooded, inundated. 2 Overwhelmed; अयं शोकः 3 Wetted, bathed. -ते A spring, jump.

-ता Spirituous liquor.

परिपुष्ट p. p. Burnt, scorched, singed.

परिष (व) ह्यैः 1 Retinue, train, attendants; इयं प्रचुरपरिषया भवत्या संवर्धतां Dk. 108. 2 Furniture; परिषहं वति देह्माति R. 14. 15 'rooms properly furnished or provided with suitable furniture'. 3 Royal insignia. 4 Property, wealth.

परिष (व) ह्यैर्न Retinue, train. 2 Attire, trim. 3 Growth. 4 Worship.

परिषाधा 1 Trouble, pain, annoyance. 2 Fatigue, hardship.

परिषु (ह्यै) ह्यैर्न 1 Prosperity, welfare. 2 Appendix, supplement.

परिषु (ह्यै) हित p. p. 1 Increased, augmented. 2 Thriven, grown prosperous. 3 Accompanied by, furnished with. -तं The roar of an elephant.

परिभंगः Shattering, breaking to pieces.

परिभर्त्सनं Threatening, menacing.

परि (री) भवः 1 Insult, injury, humiliation, disrespect, degradation, disgrace; पराक्रमः परिभवे वैराग्यं वृत्तेष्विव (सृष्टे) Si. 2. 44; R. 12. 37; Vo. 1. 25; Mv. 1. 40, 3. 17. 2 Defeat, discomfiture. -Comp. -आस्पदं, -पदं 1 an object of contempt; H. 3. 51. 2 a disgrace or disgraceful situation. -विधिः humiliation; प्रायो द्यूतैः परिभवविधौ नाभिमार्गं तनोति S. Til. 16.

परिभाविन् a. (नी f.) 1 Humiliating, treating with disrespect or contempt. 2 Suffering disrespect.

परिभावः See परिभव.

परिभाविन् a. (नी f.) Humiliating, despising, treating with contempt; S. 4. 2 Putting to shame, surpassing.

ing, excelling. 3 Setting at naught, defying; वेदवत्तन्मिदं नदं R. 19. 53 'defying medicinal remedies.'

परिभाषण 1 Peaking, discourse, talking, chatting, gossiping. 2 Expression of censure, admonition, reproof, abuse. 3 Rule, precept.

परिभाषा: 1 Speech, discourse. 2 Censure, reproof, blame, censure. 3 Terminology, technical phraseology, technical terms (used in work); इति परिभाषाकरणे षकः; इतोऽयं व्यवहृतादिना परिभाषा Mbh. 4 (Hence) A by general rule, precept, or definition which is applicable throughout (अविमनित्वारको न्यायविशेषः); परितः प्रणितास्तपि मयं विषये श्रवणीयं यतः प्रणिताः। न खलु प्रविहन्ते कदाचिन् परिभाषेयं परितो यदाज्ञा Si. 16. 30. 5 A list of abbreviations or signs used in any work. 6 (in gram.) An explanatory Sūtra mixed up with the other Sūtras of Pāṇini, which teaches the method of applying them.

परिभुक्त *p. p.* 1 Eaten, used. 2 Enjoyed. 3 Possessed.

परिभुज *a.* Bowed, curved, bent. परिभुक्ति: *f.* Contempt, insult, disrespect, humiliation; Mn. 4. 11.

परिभूषणः (*Scil* संधि) Peace obtained by cession of the whole revenue of a land.

परिभोगः 1 Enjoyment; R. 4. 45. 2 Especially sexual enjoyment; R. 11. 52, 19, 21, 28, 30. 3 Illegal use of another's goods.

परिभ्रंशः 1 Escape. 2 Falling from.

परिभ्रमः 1 Wandering, going about. 2 Rambling discourse, circumlocution, periphrasis. 3 Error, delusion.

परिभ्रमण 1 Going about, roaming, wandering. 2 Revolving, turning round. 3 Circumference.

परिभ्रष्ट *p. p.* 1 Fallen or dropped off. 2 Escaped. 3 Cast down, degraded. 4 Deprived of, devoid of (with abl. or instr.). 5 Neglecting.

परिमेढल *a.* Globular, round; circular. -लं 1 A globe, sphere. 2 A ball. 3 A circle.

परिमेधर *a.* Extremely slow; Si. 9. 78.

परिमेध *a.* 1 Very dull or dim, quite faint; परिमेधयन्त्यो दिवसः Si. 9. 3. 2 Very slow. 3 Very tired or weak; Si. 9. 39. 4 Very little; Si. 9. 27.

परिमरः Destruction; शिराद्वयस्यासु श्लव-रं शिरः परिमरः Mv. 3. 41.

परिमर्दः, परिमर्दनं 1 Rubbing, grinding. 2 Crushing, trampling. 3 Destruction. 4 Hurting, injuring. 5 Embracing, pressing.

परिमर्षः 1 Envy, dislike. 2 Anger.

परिमलः 1 Fragrance, perfume, scents; परिमलो मंगलचन्दोहरः Bv. 1. 63,

63, 70, 71; Me. 25. 2 Pounding or trituration of fragrant substances. 3 A fragrant substance. 4 Copulation; अथ परिमलजननस्य लक्षणं Ki. 10. 1. 5 A meeting of learned men. 6 A stain, spot.

परिमलित *a.* Perfumed. 2 Soiled, despoiled of beauty.

परि (री) माणं 1 Measuring, measure (of strength, power &c.); सद्यः परात्मपरिमाणविकसृष्टः Mu. 1. 10; Ku. 2. 8; Ms. 8. 133. 2 Weight, number, value; Y. 2. 62; 1. 319.

परिमार्गः, परिमार्गणं 1 Searching or looking for, seeking out, tracing, tracking. 2 Touch, contact; Si. 7. 75. 3 Cleaning, wiping off.

परिमार्जनं 1 Cleaning, wiping off. 2 A dish of honey and oil.

परिमित *p. p.* 1 Moderate, sparing. 2 Limited. 3 Measured, meted out. 4 Regulated, adjusted. -Comp.

-आभरण *a.* wearing a few ornaments, moderately adorned. -आयुस् *a.* short-lived. -आहार, -भोजन *a.* abstemious, eating little food. -कथ *a.* saying or speaking little, using measured words; Me. 83.

परिमितिः *f.* 1 Measure, quantity. 2 Limitation.

परिमिलनं 1 Touch, contact; Ratn. 2. 12. 2 Combination, union.

परिमुखं *iud.* About the face, round or about (a person).

परिमुख *a.* 1 Artlessly lovely, lovely yet simple. 2 Fascinating but foolish.

परिमुदित *p. p.* 1 Trodden or trampled down, crushed, roughly handled; परिमुदितपुष्पाश्लेषानयनं Māl. 1. 22; U. 1. 24. 2 Embraced, clasped. 3 Rubbed, ground.

परिमुष्ट *p. p.* 1 Washed, cleaned, purified. 2 Rubbed, touched, stroked. Ye. 3. 3 Embraced. 4 Spread, pervaded, filled with; Ki. 6. 23.

परिमेष *a.* 1 Few, limited; परिमेषुर-श्चो R. 1. 37. 2 Measurable, calculable. 3 Finite.

परिमोक्षः 1 Removing, relieving; त्रयो विषाणपरिमोक्षद्वयमंगलस्य ह्यंगश्रकारं नृपति-निश्चितः क्षुरीः R. 9. 62. removing the horns .. e. breaking them down. 2 Liberation, setting free, deliverance. 3 Emptying, evacuation. 4 Escape. 5 Final beatitude (निर्वाण).

परिमोक्षणं Liberation, deliverance. 2 Untying.

परिमोचः Stealing, robbing, theft. परिमोचिन् *m.* A thief, robber.

परिमोहनं 1 Beguiling, alluring, enticing, fascinating. 2 Bewildering, infatuating.

परिमृष्टः *p. p.* 1 Faded, faint, withered; Ku. 2. 2. 2 Languid,

faint. 3 Waned, impaired, diminished. 4 Soiled, stained.

परिरक्षकः A protector, guardian. परिरक्षणं, परिरक्षा 1 Protection, preservation, guarding; Ms. 5. 94, 7. 2. 2 Keeping, maintaining, adhering to; न सम्यपरिरक्षणं क्षमं ते Ki. 1. 45. 3 Deliverance, rescuing.

परिरक्ष्या A street, road.

परि (री) रम्भः, परिर्भणं Embracing, an embrace; द्रुमपरिर्भनित्रीडनक्षमत्वं Si. 1. 74, 10. 52; U. 1. 24, 27; किं पुत्रं सत्त-त्रमं परिर्भणं न ददाति Gtt. 3.

परिरादिन् *a.* Crying aloud, screaming.

परिलङ्घ *a.* 1 Very light (lit.) (as clothes &c.). 2 Very light or easy to digest; क्षीणः क्षीणः परिलङ्घः पयः क्षीतसो चोत्पन्नः Me. 13. 3 Very small; U. 4. 21.

परिलुप्त *p. p.* 1 Interrupted, disturbed, diminished. 2 Lost, disappeared.

परिलेखः 1 An outline, a delineation, sketch. 2 A picture.

परिलोपः 1 Injury. 2 Neglect, omission.

परिवत्सरः A year, a full year, the revolution of one year; देव्या सूर्यस्य जयतो द्वादशः परिवत्सरः U. 3. 33.

परिवर्जनं 1 Leaving, quitting, abandoning. 2 Giving up, resigning. 3 Killing, slaughter.

परि (री) वर्तः 1 Revolving, revolution (as of planet). 2 A period, lapse or expiration of time; युगगतपरिवर्तः S. 7. 34. 3 The expiration of a Yuga; Si. 17. 12. 4 Repetition, recurrence. 5 Change, alteration; तदीदृशो जीवलोकस्य परिवर्तः U. 3. 'changed condition of life', 'change in circumstances'; so जीवलोकपरिवर्तमनुभवामि Māl. 7; स्वतःपरिवर्तः Mk. 1. 6 Retreat, flight, desertion. 7 A year. 8 Repeated birth, transmigration. 9 Barter, exchange; Si. 5. 39. 10 Requit, return. 11 An abode. 12 A chapter or section of a work. 13 N. of the Kūrma or second incarnation of Vishnu.

परिवर्तक *a.* 1 Causing to turn round or revolve. 2 Requiring exchanging.

परिवर्तनं 1 Moving to and fro, turning about, rolling about (as on the lap, bed &c.); Ku. 5. 12; R. 9. 13; Si. 4. 47. 2 Turning round, revolving, whirling round. 3 Revolution, end of a period of time. 4 Change; वेषपरिवर्तनं विधाय Pt. 3. 5 Exchange, barter. 6 Inverting.

परिवर्तिका Phimosia or contraction of the prepuce (in medicine).

परिवर्तित्व *a.* 1 Moving or turning round, revolving. 2 Ever-recurring,

coming round again and again; परिवर्तिनि संसारे द्युतः का वा न जायते Pt. 1. 27. 3 Changing. 4 Being or remaining near, moving round about. 5 Retreating, flying. 6 Exchanging. 7 Recompensing, requiting.

परिवर्धनं 1 Increasing, enlarging. 2 Rearing, breeding. 3 Growing, growth.

परिवस्यः A village.

परिवहः N. of one of the seven courses of wind; it is the sixth course, and bears along the *Saptarishis* and the celestial Ganges; सप्तर्षि-वहके स्वर्गया वृष्टः परिवहस्तथा; for the other courses of wind see under वायु; cf. the description of परिवह given by Kālidāsa:—विज्ञोत्तरे बहति यो गगनपतिर्हृत् ज्योतिषि वर्तयति च प्रथिमकर्तृभिः। तस्य द्वितीय-हृत्विज्जमनिस्तमस्कं वायोऽरिं परिवहस्य बधति मार्ग S. 7. 6.

परि (री) वादः 1 Blame, censure, detraction, abuse; अयमेव सति प्रथमं परिवदतः M. 1; Y. 1. 133. 2 Scandal, stain, stigma, illrepute; न युत्सीवादन-वावतारः R. 5. 24; 14. 86; Mv. 5. 28. 3 Charge, accusation; Mk. 3. 30. 4 An instrument with which the lute is played.

परिवादः 1 A plaintiff, complainant, accuser. 2 One who plays on the lute.

परिवादिन् a. 1 Reviling, censuring, abusing, slandering. 2 Accusing. 3 Screaming, crying aloud. 4 Censured, slandered. —m. An: accuser, plaintiff, complainant. —नी A lute (वीणा) of seven strings; Si. 6. 9; R. 8. 35.

परि (री) वापः 1 Shaving, shearing. 2 Sowing. 3 A reservoir, pool, pond, a piece of water. 4 Furniture. 5 Train, retinue.

परिवापित a. Shaven, shorn.

परि (री) वारः 1 Train, retinue, attendants or followers collectively; (यानं) अन्यास्य कन्या परिवारज्ञोभि R. 6. 10; 12. 16; ग्रहणपरिवारो राजमार्गप्रदीपः Mk. 1. 57. 2 A cover, covering. 3 A sheath, scabbard.

परिवासः Residence, stay, sojourn.

परि (री) बाहः 1 Overflowing, (of a tank &c.), inundation, overflow natural or artificial; प्रथमे (कौतुहलं) सपरिबाहमासीत् S. 2. 2 A water-course, drain or channel to carry off excess of water; पुरोत्पीडे तडामस्य परिबाहः प्रतिक्रिया U. 3. 29; Pt. 2. 105; Si. 16. 51; R. 8. 74.

परिबाहिन् a. Overflowing; as in आनन्दपरिबाहिणा चक्षुषा S. 4.

परिविष्णः (कः), परिविक्तः, परिविज्जिः An unmarried elder brother whose younger brother is married; see Ms. 3. 171; and परिविज्ज also.

परिविज्जः An epithet of Kubera.

परिविद्वकः, परिविद्वत् m. A younger brother married before the elder.

परिविहारः Walking about, strolling, walking for pleasure.

परिविह्वल a. Extremely confused, agitated or bewildered.

परिवारणं 1 A cover, an envelope.

2 A train, retinue. 3 Keeping or warding off.

परिवारित् p. p. 1 Encircled, encompassed, surrounded, encompassed. 2 Pervaded, overspread; Si. 3. 34; Ki. 5. 42. —त्त The bow of Brahmā.

परिवृद्धः A master, lord, owner, head, chief (used adjectively also); किं युवः परिवृद्धा न विबोद्धुं तत्र तादृशता विवदन्ते N 5. 42; Ku. 12. 58; Mv. 6. 25, 31, 43:

परिवृत्त p. p. 1 Surrounded, encompassed, encircled, attended. 2 Hidden, concealed. 3 Pervaded, overspread. 4 Known.

परिवृत्त p. p. 1 Revolved, turned round; अर्थयुक्ती V. 1. 17. 2 Retreated, turned back. 3 Exchanged, bartered. 4 Finished, ended. —त्त An embrace.

परिवृत्तिः f. 1 Revolution; Si. 10. 91. 2 Return, turning back. 3 Barter, exchange. 4 End, termination. 5 Surrounding. 6 Staying or dwelling in a place. 7 (In Rhet.) A figure of speech in which there is an exchange of a thing for what is equal, less or greater; परिवृत्तिर्विनिमयो योऽर्थानां स्वास्तमासमेः K. P. 10; e. g. दत्त्वा कटाक्षमेणाक्षी जयाह हृदयं मम। मया तु हृदयं दत्त्वा गृहीतो मदनज्वरः S. D. 734. 8 Substitution of one word for another without affecting the sense; as in शब्दपरिवृत्तिरुच्यते K. P. 10; e. g. in वृषभज, वृषज may be substituted by लाङ्गण or वाहन.

परिवृद्धिः f. Growth, increase.

परिवेत्तु m., परिवेदकः A younger brother married before the elder; R. 12. 16; ज्येष्ठे अनिविष्टे कनीशान् निर्विशान् परिवेत्ता भवति, परिविष्णो ज्येष्ठः, परिवेदनीय कन्या, परिवेदनीयता, परिवेदनीयता, सर्वे ते पतिताः Hārīta.

परिवेदनं 1 The marriage of a younger brother before the elder 2 Marriage in general. 3 Complete or accurate knowledge. 4 Gain, acquisition 5 Maintaining the household fire; (अग्न्याधानं); Ms. 11. 60. 6 Pervasion on all sides, universal pervasion or existence. —ना 1 Shrewdness, wit. 2 Prudence, foresight.

परिवेदनीया, परिवेदिनी The wife of a younger brother who is married before the elders.

परि (री) वेदा (वः) 1 Waiting at meals, distributing food, serving up meals. 2 A circle, circle, halo (of

lustre &c.); R. 5. 74, 6. 13; Si. 5. 52, 17. 9. 3 Especially, the halo round the sun or moon; लक्ष्येन स तदन्तरं परिवेदयामीमपरिवेदयमंडलः R. 11. 59. 4 The circumference of a circle. 5 The disc of the sun or moon. 6 Any thing which surrounds or protects.

परिवेदकः A waiter at meals.

परिवेदणं 1 Serving up meals, waiting, distributing food. 2 Enclosing, surrounding. 3 A halo round the sun or moon. 4 Circumference.

परिवेष्टनं 1 Surrounding, enclosing. 2 Circumference. 3 A cover, covering.

परिवेष्टु m. A waiter at meals, one who serves up meals; मरुतः परिवेष्टाते मरुत्तस्यावसम्प्लेहे Ait. Br.

परिवेश्यः 1 Cost. 2 Condiment spices.

परिवेश्याः A species of reed.

परिव्रज्या 1 Strolling, wandering from place to place. 2 Turning a recluse, leading the life of a religious mendicant or recluse. 3 Renunciation of the world, ascetic devotion, religious austerity.

परिव्राज् m., परिव्राजः-जकः A wandering mendicant, vagrant, recluse, an ascetic (of the fourth religious order) who has renounced the world.

परिश्राव्यत a. (नी f.) Perpetually the same.

परिशिष्ट a. Left, remaining.—त्त A supplement, an appendix; as in ग्रन्थपरिशिष्ट.

परिशीलनं 1 Touch, contact (lit.); ललितलवंगमतापरिशिलनक्रमलमलयमरी Gīt. 1; 80 वृन्दकमलपरिशिलनमिलित &c. 11. 2 Constant contact, intercourse or correspondence. 3 Study, application or attachment (to a thing), steady or fixed pursuit; काव्यार्थः S. D.

परिशुद्धिः f. 1 Complete purification, अग्निं U. 4. 2 Justification, acquittal.

परिशुष्क p. p. 1 Thoroughly dried, completely dried or parched up; दृष्टा महत्या परिशुष्कतालवः Rs. 1. 11. 2 Withered, shriveled; hollow (as cheeks).—वत् A kind of fried meat.

परिशून्य 1 Quite empty; R. 8. 66. 2 Quite free from, completely devoid of; 19. 6.

परिश्रुतः Ardent spirits.

परि (री) रेवाः 1 Remainder, remnant. 2 Supplement. 3 Termination, conclusion, completion.

परिशोधः, परिशोधनं 1 Purifying, cleansing. 3 Quittance, discharging or paying off (a debt or obligation). परिशोषः Act of being completely dry or parched up.

परिश्रमः 1 Fatigue, exhaustion, trouble, pain; आत्मा परिश्रमस्य परश्रमधीनः

S. 1: R. 1. 58; 11. 12. 2 Exertion, labour. (Hence). 3 Close application to or study of, being constantly occupied with; अर्थ कृतपरिश्रमेति चन्द्रः बृहत्सं ज्योतिःशास्त्रे Mu. 1.

परिश्रमः 1 A meeting, an assembly. 2 Refuge, asylum.

परिश्रयः 1 A meeting, an assembly. 2 Refuge, asylum.

परिश्रान्तिः f. 1 Fatigue, weariness, trouble, exhaustion. 2 Labour, exertion.

परिश्रवेः An embrace.

परिश्रवः f. 1 An assembly, a meeting, council, audience; अमिलपुत्रयुष्टिः परिश्रवः S. 1. 2 A religious assembly or synod.

परिश्रवः, परिश्रवः A member of an assembly.

परिश्रवः परिश्रवः Sprinkling or pouring over, moistening.

परिश्रवः (अ) a. Fostered by another. -पुत्रः A foster-child, one nourished by a stranger.

परिश्रवः (स्क) a. Fostered by another. -पुत्रः 1 A foster-child. 2 A servant.

परिश्रवः Decoration, ornamentation.

परिश्रवः 1 Decoration, ornament, embellishment. 2 Dressing, cooking. 3 Initiation, purification by initiatory rites. 4 Furniture. (also परिस्कार in this sense).

परिश्रवः p. p. 1 Adorned, decorated; Ki. 7. 40. 2 Cooked, dressed. 3 Purified by initiatory ceremonies; (see कृ with परि). (Also परिस्क्रुत in this sense).

परिश्रवः Adorning, decorating, embellishment.

परिश्रवः (स्तो) नः 1 The coloured housings of an elephant. 2 A coverlet in general.

परिश्रवः (स्व) दः 1 A train, retinue. 2 Decorating the hairs (with flowers &c.). 3 Ornament or decoration in general. 4 Throbbing, vibration, palpitation, movement. 5 Provision, maintenance. 6 Crushing.

परिश्रवः p. p. Clapsed, embraced.

परिश्रवः 1 An embrace; Ki. 18. 19; H. 3. 67. 2 Touch, contact, union; Bh. 3. 17.

परिश्रवः a. A whole year old. -रा A whole year परिश्रवस्तदा after the expiration of one whole year; Ms. 3. 119.

परिश्रवः 1 Enumeration, computation. 2 Sum, total, number; विश्वस्य विद्यापरिश्रवः अ R. 5. 21 3 (In Mim. phil.) Exclusion, specification, limitation to that which is enumerated or expressly mentioned, so that

everything else is excluded; (परिश्रवः is opposed to सिद्धि which lays down a rule for the first time, and to नियम which restricts the choice to an alternative which is expressly stated when several such alternatives are possible; विश्वस्यन्तमप्राप्तिः नियमः साक्षिके सतिः तत्र चान्यत्र च प्राप्तिः परिश्रवोति नियमे अ. g. पञ्च पञ्चमस्य मन्त्राः usually quoted by Mīmāṃsakas; अर्थ नियमविधिने तु परिश्रवः Kull. on Ms. 3. 45. 4 (In Rhet.) Special mention or exclusive specification; i. e. where with or without a query something is affirmed for the denial, expressed or understood, of something else similar to it; (this figure is particularly striking when it is based on a क्लेश or pun); यस्मिन् नही ज्ञासनि विश्व-कर्मन्तु वर्णसंकराश्चापि गुणचन्दः &c. or यस्य वृत्तेषु दुर्बला विवादेषु कथमर्थं तुर्येण कथाभिप्रातः &c. K.; for other examples see S. D. 735.

परिश्रवः p. p. 1 Enumerated, reckoned up. 2 Specified exclusively.

परिश्रवः 1 Enumeration, total, number. 3 Exclusive specification. 4 Correct judgment, proper estimate.

परिश्रवः Time of universal destruction.

परिश्रवः, परिश्रवः f. Finishing, completing.

परिश्रवः 1 Heaping up. 2 Sprinkling water (in a particular way) round the sacrificial fire (अग्नेः समतात् मार्जनं).

परिश्रवः 1 Verge, border, proximity, vicinity, neighbourhood, environs (of a river, mountain, town &c.); गोदावरीपरिश्रवः गिरिलटानि U. 3. 8; परिश्रवः विश्वेषु लीढमुक्ताः Ki. 5. 38 2 Position, site. 3 Width, breadth. 4 Death. 5 A rule, precept.

परिश्रवः Running about.

परिश्रवः 1 Going or moving about. 2 Going in search of, following, pursuing. 3 Surrounding, encircling.

परिश्रवः 1 Walking or creeping about. 2 Running to and fro, flying about, constantly moving; पतपतः परिश्रवः च तुल्यः Mk. 3. 21.

परिश्रवः (री) स्यात्, परि (री) सारः Wandering or moving about, perambulation.

परिश्रवः 1 Strewing or spreading round, scattering about. 2 A covering, cover.

परिश्रवः a. 1 Quite plain, manifest, distinctly visible. 2 Fully developed, blown or grown.

परिश्रवः 1 Quivering, shooting. 2 Budding.

परिश्रवः 1 Oozing, trickling, dropping. 2 A flow, stream. 3 A train &c.; see परिश्रवः.

परिश्रवः 1 Flowing, streaming. 2 Gliding down. 3 A river, torrent. परिश्रवः Effluxion, efflux.

परिश्रवः f. 1 kind of intoxicating liquor. 2 Trickling, dropping, flowing.

परिश्रवः A kind of intoxicating liquor. 2 Trickling, dropping, flowing.

परिश्रवः a. Loosened.

परिश्रवः 1 Leaving, quitting, abandoning. 2 Avoiding, shunning.

3 Refuting. 4 Seizing, taking away.

परिश्रवः (री) हारः 1 Leaving, quitting, giving up, abandoning. 2 Removing, taking away; as in विशेषपरिहार. 4 Refuting, repelling. 5 Omitting to mention, omission, leaving out. 6 Reserve, concealment.

7 A tract of common land round a village or town; यद्वाः शतं परिहारी ग्रामस्य स्वात्ममतः Ms. 8. 237. 8 A special grant, immunity, privilege, exemption from taxes; Ms. 7. 201. 9 Contempt, disrespect. 10 An objection.

परिश्रवः (नि) f. 1 Decrease, deficiency, loss. 2 Decay, decline; R. 19. 50.

परिश्रवः a. To be shunned or avoided, to be escaped from, to be taken off or away. -र्यः A bracelet.

परिश्रवः (री) हासः 1 Joking, jesting, mirth; merriment; त्वराप्रस्तावोर्ध्वं न सद्यः परिहासस्य विषयः Māl. 6. 44. परिहासपूर्वं jokingly or in jest R. 6. 82; परिहासविज-लितः S. 2. 18 uttered in jest; परिहास-श्रिताः सततमभवत् येन भवतः Ve. 3. 14; Ku. 7. 19; R. 9. 8; Si. 10. 12. 2 Ridiculing, deriding. -Comp. -वेदिक m. a buffoon, jester, a witty person.

परिश्रवः p. p. 1 Shunned, avoided. 2 Left, abandoned. 3 Refuted, repelled (as a charge, objection &c.). 4 Taken, seized; see कृ with परि.

परिश्रवः An examiner, investigator, a judge.

परिश्रवः Putting to test, testing, examining; Ms. 1. 117; Y. 2. 177.

परिश्रवः 1 Examination, test, trial; पक्षे विद्यमानोपि ग्रामे रत्नपरिक्षा M. 1; Ms. 9. 19. 2 Trial by various kinds of ordeals (in law).

परिश्रवः m. N. of a king, son of Abhimanyu and grandson of Arjuna. He succeeded to the throne of Hastināpura after Yudhishtira. He died of a snake-bite. The Kali age is said to have commenced with his reign.

परिश्रवः p. p. Examined, tried, परिक्षितः काव्यसुवर्णमेतत् Vikr. 1. 24.

परिश्रवः p. p. 1 Surrounded, encompassed. 2 Expired, elapsed. 3 Departed, gone forth. 4 Seized, taken possession of, filled with; कोपपरीतमानसं Ki. 2. 25; Mu. 3. 30.

परिताप, परीपाक, परीवारः, परीहास &c. see परिताप &c.

परिपत्ता 1 Desire of obtaining. 2 Haste, hurry.

परौरे A fruit.

परोरजं 1 A tortoise. 2 A stick. 3 A garment (पद्मादक).

परिष्टिः f. 1 Research, inquiry, investigation. 2 Service, attendance. 3 Respect, worship, homage.

परुः 1 A joint, knot. 2 A limp, member. 3 The occasion. 4 Heaven, paradise. 5 A mountain.

परुत् ind. Last year.

परुद्धारः A horse.

परुष a. 1 Hard, rough, rugged, zuff (opp. दृढ or श्लाघ्य); परुर् चर्म, परुषा नाला &c. 2 Harsh, abusive, severe, unkind, cruel, stern (as word); (वाक्) अपरुषा परुषाक्षरमिरिता R. 9. 8; Pt. 1. 50; said also of a person; Gt. 9; Y. 1. 309. 3 Harsh or disagreeable to the ear (as a sound &c.); तेन वज्रपरुषस्वनं श्रुतः R. 11. 46; Me. 4 Rough, coarse, rough to the touch, shaggy (as hair); द्रुमुलानामपरुषमलक Me. 19. 5 Sharp, violent, strong, keen, piercing (wind &c.), परुषपवन-वेगोल्लिखत्तुशब्दपरुषः Rs. 1. 22; 2. 28. 6 Gross. 7 Dirty. -इं A harsh or abusive speech, abuse. -Comp. -इतर a. other than rough, soft, mild; R. 5. 68. -उक्तिः, -वचनं abusive or harsh language.

परुत् n. 1 A joint knot. 2 A limb or member of the body.

परेत p. p. Deceased, departed, dead. -तः A spirit, a ghost. -Comp. -मर्त्यः, -राज m. the god of death, Yama; Si. 1. 57. -धूमिः f., -वासः a cemetery; Ku. 5. 62.

परेद्यमि, परेद्युस् ind. The other day.

परेदुः f., परेदुका A cow that has often calved.

परोक्ष a. 1 Out of or beyond the range of sight, invisible, escaping observation, Absent; स्थाने वृता श्रुतिभिः परोक्षैः R. 7. 13. 3 Secret, unknown, stronger; परोक्षमन्यो जनः S. 2. 18 'a stranger to the influence of love'; H. Pr. 10. -क्षः An ascetic. -क्षं 1 Absence, invisibility. 2 (In gram.) Past time or tense (not witnessed by the speaker); परोक्षे लिट् P. III. 2. 115. Note The acc. and loc. singulars of परोक्ष (i. e. परोक्षं, परोक्षे) are used adverbially in the sense of 'in one's absence', 'out of sight', 'behind one's back,' with or without a gen.; परोक्षे खलीकर्तुं शक्यते न ममाग्रतः M. 2; परोक्षे कार्यहारां प्रत्यक्षे विप्रवादिनं Chāp. 18; नोनाश्रयस्व नाम परोक्षमपि केवलं Ms. 2. 119. -Comp. -भोगः enjoyment of anything in the absence of the owner -वृत्ति a. living out of sight. (-सिः f.) an unseen or obscure life.

परोदिः, परोक्षी A cock-roach.

पर्जन्यः 1 A rain-cloud, thundering cloud, a cloud in general; प्रवृद्ध इव पर्जन्यः सारिरीभिनन्दितः R. 17. 15; यंतु नद्यो वयंतु पर्जन्याः Tait. S.; Mk. 10. 60. 2 Rain; अनाद्भवंति भूतानि पर्जन्यादक्षतनवः Bṛ. 3. 14. 3 The god of rain, i. e. Indra.

पर्ण 10. U. (पर्णवति-ते) To make green or verdant; वसंतः पर्णवति चपके.

पर्ण 1 A pinion, wing; as in सुपर्ण.

2 The feather of an arrow. 3 A leaf. 4 The betel-leaf. -यः The Palāsa tree. -Comp. -अशनं feeding on leaves. (-नः) a cloud. -असिः a kind of basil. -आहार a. feeding upon leaves. -उदजं a hut of leaves, a hermit's hut, a hermitage. -कारः a vendor of betel-leaves. -टिका, -कुटी a hut made of leaves. -कुच्छः a kind of expiatory penance which consists in living upon an infusion of leaves and Kus'a grass only for five days; see. Y. 3. 217 and Mit. thereon. -खंडः a tree without apparent blossoms. (-न्डं) a collection of leaves. -चिरपरः an epithet of Siva.

-चोरकः a kind of perfume. -नरः the figure of a man made of leaves and burnt in place of a lost corpse.

-मेदिनी the riyangu creeper.

-भोजनः a goat. -युक् m. the winter season (शिशिर). -युगः any wild animal living in the boughs of trees. &c. -रुह m. the spring season (वसंत)

-लता the betel-plant. -वीटिका pieces of areca-nut mixed with other spices and rolled up in betelleaves. -शय्या a bed or couch of leaves. -शाला a hut made of leaves, a hermitage; निर्दिष्टा कुलपतिना स पर्णशालामध्यास R. 1. 95; 12. 40.

पर्णल a. Full of or abounding in leaves, leafy; Bk. 6. 143.

पर्णसिः 1 A house standing in the midst of water, a summerhouse. 2 A lotus. 3 A vegetable. 4 Decoration, toilet, adorning.

पर्णिन् m. A tree.

पर्णिल a. See पर्णल.

पर्ह 1 A. (पर्हे) To break wind.

पर्ह 1 A quantity of hair, thick hair. 2 A fart, breaking wind.

पर्पः 1 Young grass. 2 A seat for cripples (पृष्ठीपटं), a wheelcarriage in which cripples are moved about; येन पट्टेन पर्ववक्षति स पर्पः Sk. on P. IV. 4. 10. 3 A house.

पर्परीकः 1 The sun. 2 Fire. 3 A reservoir, tank.

पर्पक ind. Round about, in every direction.

पर्पकः 1 A bed, couch, sofa. 2 A cloth girt round the back, loins, and knees (by a person) when sitting on his hams; cf. अवसक्तिका.

3 A particular kind of posture

practised by ascetics in meditation, sitting on the hams; it is the same as वीरासन which is thus defined by Vasistha:—एक पादमथैकस्मिन् विप्रस्थोरे तु संस्थितः । इतरास्मिन्स्थयेषां वीरासनमुदाहृतं ॥ ; एवंकक्षिकथ &c. Mk. 1. 1. -Comp. -बंधः sitting on the hams, the posture called पर्पकः; पर्यकबंधश्चिरवृत्तकायं Ku. 3. 45, 59 -भोगिन् m. a kind of serpent.

पर्यटनं, पर्यटितं Wandering or roaming about, travelling over.

पर्यटुयोगः An inquiry with the object of contradicting or refuting a statement (दूषणार्थं जिज्ञासा Helāy.); रतेनास्यपि पर्यटुयोगस्यानवकाशः Day. B.

पर्यंत a. Bounded by, extending as far as; समुद्रपर्यन्ता दृष्टी the ocean-bounded earth. -तः 1 Circuit, circumference. 2 Skirt, edge, border, extremity, boundary; उदजपर्यन्तचारिणी S. 4; पर्यंतवनं R. 13. 38; Rs. 3. 3. 3 Side, flank; Rata 2. 3; R. 18. 43. 4 End, conclusion, termination; Pt. 1. 125. -Comp. देहाः, -धुः, -धूमिः an adjoining district or region. -पर्यंतः an adjoining hill.

पर्यंतिका Loss of good qualities, depravity, moral turpitude.

पर्ययः 1 Revolution, lapse, expiration; कालपर्ययात् Y. 3. 217; Ms. 1. 30; 11. 27. 2 Waste or loss (of time). 3 Change, alteration. Inversion; confusion, irregularity. 5 Deviation from customary observances; neglect of duty. 6 Opposition.

पर्ययणं 1 Walking round, circumambulation. 2 A horse's saddle.

पर्ययदात a. Perfectly pure or clean.

पर्ययरोधः Obstruction, hinderance.

पर्ययसानं 1 End, termination, conclusion. 2 Determination, ascertainment.

पर्ययसित p. p. 1 Finished, ended, completed. 2 Perished, lost. 3 Determined.

पर्ययस्था, पर्ययस्थानं 1 Opposition, resistance, obstruction. 2 Contradiction.

पर्ययशु a. Bathed in or suffused with tears, shedding tears, tearful; पर्ययशु मंगलभंगमीरुर्न लोचने मीलियतु विषेहे Ki. 3. 36; पयशुस्वजत धूमिनि चोपजग्री R. 13. 70.

पर्ययसनं 1 Casting, throwing about. 2 Sending forth, throwing. 3 Sending away. 4 Putting off or away.

पर्ययस्त p. p. 1 Thrown round, scattered over or about; पर्ययस्तो धनंजयः स्वपति शिलीमुखसारः Ve. 4; Si. 10. 91. 2 Surrounded, encompassed. 2 Upset, overturned. 4 Dismissed, laid aside. 5 Struck, hurt; killed.

पर्ययस्तिः f., पर्ययस्तिका 'Sitting upon the hams; see पर्यक 3.

पर्याकुल *a.* 1 Turbid, foul (as water). 2 Confused, confounded, frightened; *S.* 1. 3 Disordered, dishevelled; *S.* 1. 30. 4 Excited, agitated, bewildered; *पर्याकुलोस्ति* *S.* 6; *Rs.* 6, 22. 5 Full of, filled with; *लेहः, क्रोधः* &c.

पर्याण *A* saddled; *द्वयपर्याण* *R.* 126 saddled.

पर्याप्त *p. p.* 1 Obtained, got, gained. 2 Finished, completed. 3 Full, whole, entire, complete, all; *पर्याप्तं देव हविषिना* *Ku.* 7. 26; *R.* 6. 44. 4 Able, competent, adequate; *R.* 10. 55. 5 Enough, sufficient; *R.* 15. 18, 17. 17; *Ms.* 11. 7. —*सं* *ind.* 1 Willingly, readily. 2 To one's satisfaction, enough, sufficiently; *पर्याप्तमाचामति* *U.* 4. 1 drinks his fill. 3 Fully, adequately, ably, competently.

पर्याप्तिः *f.* 1 Obtaining, acquisition. 2 End, conclusion, close. 3 Enough, fulness, sufficiency. 4 Satiety, satisfaction. 5 Preserving, guarding, warding off a blow. 6 Fitness, competency.

पर्याव 1 Going or winding round, revolution. 2 Lapse, course, expiration (of time). 3 Regular recurrence or repetition. 4 Turn, succession, due or regular order; *पर्यावसेवा-सुख्य* *Ku.* 2. 36; *Ms.* 4. 87; *Mu.* 3. 27. 5 Method, arrangement. 6 Manner, way, method of proceeding. 7 A synonym, convertible term; *पर्यायो नियमस्यायं नियमस्यं शरीरिणां* *Pt.* 2. 99. *पर्यावस्य पर्याया इमे* &c. 8 An opportunity, occasion. 9 Creation, formation, preparation, manufacture. 10 Property, quality. 11 (In *Rhet.*) A figure of speech; see *K.* P. 10; *Chandr.* 5. 108, 109; *S. D.* 733. (Note *पर्यायिज* is often used adverbially in the sense of 1 in turn or succession, by rotation, by regular gradation. 2 Occasionally, now and then *पर्याय हि दृश्यते स्वमाः कामं सुभाषमाः* *Ve.* 2. 13. *Comp.*—उक्तं a figure of speech in *Rhetoric*; it is a circumlocutory or periphrastic way of speaking, when the fact to be intimated is expressed by a turn of speech or periphrasis *e. g.* see *Chandr.* 5. 66 or *S. D.* 703. —*स्युत* *a.* *स्युप्त* *ind.* 1 *superseded*. —*स्युत*, *स्युतः* *a* synonym. —*स्युतं* alternate sleeping and watching.

पर्याली *ind.* A particle expressing 'harm, injury' (हिंसन) used with कृ, भू or अद्; *पर्यालीहृत्*—हिंसित्वा.

पर्यालोचनं —*ना* 1 Circumspection, attentive observation, deliberation, mature reflection. 2 Knowing, recognition.

पर्यावर्तः, *पर्यावर्तनं* Coming back, return.

पर्याविल *a.* Very muddy or turbid, much soiled; *R.* 7. 40.

पर्याप्तः 1 End, conclusion, termination. 2 Rotation, revolution. 3 Inverted order or position.

पर्याहारः 1 A yoke worn across the shoulders in carrying a load. 2 Conveying. 3 A load or burden. 4 A pitcher. 5 Storing grain.

पर्यावर्ण Sprinkling round water silently and without uttering any ritual formulae or Mantras.

पर्यावर्ण Standing up.

पर्यावर्ण *a.* Sorrowful, sorry, regretting, sad; *सं* sorrow; *R.* 5. 67. 2 Eagerly desirous, anxious, anxiously longing for; *सं* *पर्यावर्ण* *सं* *भावः* *Ku.* 4. 28; *V.* 2. 10.

पर्यावर्ण 1 Debt. 2 Raising up, drawing out (उद्धार).

पर्यावर्ण *p. p.* 1 Excluded, excepted. 2 Prohibited, objected (as a ceremony).

पर्यावर्ण An exception, a prohibitive rule or precept.

पर्यावर्ण Serving, waiting upon, attendance.

पर्यावर्ण 1 Worship, honour, service. 2 Friendliness, courtesy. 3 Sitting round.

पर्यावर्ण *f.* Sowing.

पर्यावर्ण Worship, adoration service.

पर्यावर्ण *a.* Stale, not fresh; *cf.* *अप्युपेत*. 2 Insuper. 3 Stupid. 4 Vain.

पर्यावर्ण —*ना* 1 Investigation by reasoning. 2 Search, inquiry in general. 3 Homage, worship.

पर्यावर्ण *f.* Search, inquiry.

पर्यावर्ण The knee-joint.

पर्यावर्ण 1 The full-moon day or the day of new moon. 2 A festival. 3 A particular disease of the juncture or suture of the eye (in medicine).

पर्यावर्ण 1 A mountain, hill; *पर्यावर्णमास्यपर्यावर्णमास्य* *निखं* *Bh.* 2. 78; *न* *पर्यावर्ण* *नलिनी* *प्रवेष्टि*. 2 A rock. 3 An artificial mountain or heap. 4 The number seven. 5 A tree.—*Comp.* —*अरिः* an epithet of Indra. —*आत्मजः* an epithet of the mountain Maināka. —*आत्मजा* an epithet of Pārvatī. —*आधारा* the earth. —*आश्रयः* a cloud. —*आश्रयः* a fabulous animal called Sarabha *q. v.* —*काकः* a raven. —*जा* a river. —*पतिः* an epithet of the Himalaya mountain. —*नोचः* a kind of plantain. —*राज* *m.*, —*राजः* 1 a large mountain. 2 'the lord of mountains', the Himalaya mountain. —*स्थ* *a.* situated on a hill or mountain.

पर्यावर्ण *n.* 1 A knot, joint (sometimes changed to *पर्व* at the end of *Bah. comp.*; as in *कर्मज्ञातुलिपर्व* *R.* 12. 41). 2 A limb, member. 3 A portion, part, division. 4 A book,

section (as of the Mahābhārata). 5 The step of a staircase; *R.* 16. 46. 6 A period fixed time. 7 Particularly, the days of the four changes of the moon; *e. g.* the eighth and fourteenth day of each half month, and the days of the full and new moon. 8 A sacrifice performed on the occasion of a change of the moon. 9 The day of new or full moon, the day of opposition or conjunction; *अपर्वणि ग्रहकल्पेद्युमंडला* (प्राप्यति कथं कथं भविष्यति *M.* 4. 15; *R.* 7. 33; *Ms.* 4. 150; *Bh.* 2. 34. 10 An eclipse of the sun or moon. 11 A festival, holiday, an occasion of joy. 12 An opportunity or occasion in general. —*Comp.* —*कालः* 1 a periodic change of the moon. 2 the time at which the moon at its conjunction or opposition passes through the node. —*कारिन्* *m.* a Brāhmana who from motives of gain performs on common days ceremonies which ought to be performed on periodical occasions, such as अमावास्या. &c. —*गमिन्* *m.* one who has sexual intercourse with his wife on particular times or occasions when such intercourse is prohibited by the Śāstras. —*धिः* the moon. —*योनिः* a cane or reed. —*रुद्र* *m.* a pomegranate tree. —*संधिः* the junction of the fifteenth and first of a lunar fortnight, the full and change of the moon, or the exact moment of the full and change of the moon.

पर्यावर्ण 1 An axe, a hatchet; *cf.* *पर्यावर्ण*. 2 A weapon in general. —*Comp.* —*पारणि* 1 an epithet of Gaṇeśa. 2 of Parasurāma.

पर्यावर्ण A rib.

पर्यावर्ण See *पर्यावर्ण*.

पर्यावर्ण *f.* 1 An assembly, meeting, conclave. 2 Particularly, a religious synod or assembly; *Y.* 1. 9.

पर्यावर्ण Straw, husk. —*लं* 1 Flesh, meat. 2 A particular weight equal to four karshas. 3 A particular measure of fluids. 4 A particular measure of time. —*Comp.* —*अग्निः* bile. —*अनः* a tortoise. —*अद्*, —*अज्ञः* a demon. Rākshasa. —*क्षारः* blood. —*बन्धः* plasterer, mason —*विजः* 1 a demon. 2 a raven. —*भ्रा* the equinoctial shadow at mid-day.

पर्यावर्ण A Timid, bashful.

पर्यावर्ण Bile.

पर्यावर्ण 1 A demon, goblin, an evil spirit. —*लं* 1 Flesh. 2 Mire, mud. 3 A sweetmeat made of ground sesamum and sugar. —*Comp.* —*ज्वरः* gull, bile. —*विजः* 1 a raven. 2 a demon.

पर्यावर्ण A kind of net or basket for catching fish.

पलांडु *m. n.* An onion; *Ms.* 5. 5; *Y.* 1. 176.

पलापः 1 The temples of an elephant. 2 A halter rope.

पलापन् Running away, retreat, flight, escape; *Bg.* 18, 43; *R.* 19. 31.

पलापित *p. p.* Fled, retreated, run away, escaped.

पलालः—लः Straw, husk; *N.* 8. 2. —*Comp.*—दोहदः the mango tree.

पलालिः A heap of flesh.

पलाशः *N.* of a tree, also called किंशुक; नवस्तोत्रफल, वनं पुः *Si.* 6. 2. —*शं* 1 The flower or blossom of this tree; बालेदुर्गमपदिकाशगावाद्रुः पलाशा-न्यातिलोहितानि *Ku.* 3. 29. 2 A leaf or petal in general; चलयलाशातलोचरास्तोः *Si.* 1. 21 3. 2. 3 The green colour. पलाशिन् *m.* A tree.

पलिकि 1 An old, grey-haired woman. 2 A cow for the first time with calf (चालमिणी).

पलिषः 1 A glass-vessel, pitcher. 2 A wall or rampart. 3 An iron club; cf. परि. 4 A cow-pen (गोघृह).

पलित *a.* Grey, hoary, grey-haired, old, aged; तातस्य मे पलितमैलिनिरस्तकाशे (क्षिरसि) *Ve* 3. 19. —*तं* 1 Grey hair, hair, or the greyness of hair brought on by old age; कैकेयीशंकेवाह पलितच्छन्ना जरा *R.* 12. 2; *Ms.* 6. 2. 2 Much or ornamented hair.

पलितंकरण *a.* Rendering grey.

पलितमविष्णु *a.* Becoming grey.

पल्यकः A bed; see पर्वक.

पल्ययन्त्रं 1 A saddle. 2 A rein, bridle.

पल्लः A large granary.

पल्लवः—लः 1 A sprout, sprig, twig;

कण्ठवः पल्लवे सनद्वनोत्पल्लवा *R.* 3. 7. 2 A bud, blossom. 3 Expansion, spreading, dilating. 4 The red dye called Alakta, *q. v.* 5 Strength, power. 6 The blade of grass. 7 A bracelet, an armet. 8 Love, amorous sport. 9 Unsteadiness (चापलं). —*वः* A libertine. —*Comp.*—अंकुरः, आश्वरः a branch. —अलः an epithet of the god of love. —द्रुः the Asoka tree.

पल्लवकः 1 A libertine. 2 A catamite. 3 The paramour of a harlot. 4 The Asoka tree. 5 A kind of fish. 6 A sprout.

पल्लविकः 1 A libertine, a gallant. 2 A catamite.

पल्लवित *a.* 1 sprouting, having young shoots or sprouts. 2 Spread, extended; अलं पल्लवितेन 'enough of further amplification or expatiation.' 3 Dyed red with lac. —*तः* Lac-dye.

पल्लविन्द *a.* (नी/ल) Having young shoots or leaves; *Ku.* 3. 54. —*m.* A tree

पल्लिः—पल्ली *f.* 1 A small village, 2 A hut. 3 A house, station. 4 A city or town (at the end of names of towns; see निक्षिपल्लि). 5 A house-lizard.

पल्लिका 1 A small village, station. 2 A house-lizard.

पल्ललः A small pool or pond, a puddle, tank (अलं सरः); स पल्ललजले-स्थना...कयं वर्तते *Bv.* 1. 3; *R.* 2. 17; 3. 3. —*Comp.*—आवासः a tortoise. —यकः the mud of a pool.

पल्लः 1 Wind. 2 Purification. 3 Winnowing corn. —*चं* Cow-dung.

पल्लनः Air, wind; सर्पः पिबति पल्ले न च दुर्बलास्ते Subhāsh.; पल्लनपद्मी, पल्लनसुतः &c.

—*नं* 1 Purification. 2 Winnowing. 3 A sieve, a strainer. 4 Water. 5 A potter's kiln (*m.* also). —*नी* A broom. *Comp.*—अज्ञानः, अज्ञः *m.* a serpent. —आत्मजः 1 an epithet of Hanumat. 2 of of Bhīma. 3 fire.

—आज्ञः a serpent, a snake. नाज्ञः 1 an epithet of Garuda 2 a peacock. तनयः

—सुतः 1 an epithet of Hanumat. 2 of Bhīma. —व्याधिः 1 an epithet of Uddhava, a friend and counsellor of Kṛishṇa. 2 Rheumatism.

पल्लमानः 1 Air, wind; पल्लमानः वृद्धि-वीरुहानिव *R.* 8. 9. 2 One of the sacred fires, considered to be the same as गार्हपत्य *q. v.*

पल्लका A whirl-wind, a hurricane.

पल्लिः The thunderbolt of Indra.

पल्लित *a.* Purified, cleansed. —*तं* Black pepper.

पल्लित *a.* 1 Sacred, holy, sinless, sanctified (persons or things); जीनि आद्रे पवित्राणि दीहित्रः कुतपस्तडाः *Ms.* 3. 236; पल्लिको नरः, पल्लितं स्थानं &c. 2 Pure, cleansed. 3 Purified by the performance of ceremonial acts (such as sacrifices &c.). 4 Purifying, removing sin. —*नं* 1 An instrument for cleansing or purifying, such as a sieve or strainer &c. 2 Two blades of Kusa grass used at sacrifices in purifying and sprinkling ghee. 3 A ring of Kusa grass worn on the fourth finger on certain religious occasions. 4 The sacred thread worn by members of the first three castes of the Hindus. 5 Copper. 6 Rain. 7 Water. 8 Rubbing, cleansing 2 A vessel in which the *arghya* is presented. 10 Clarified butter. 11 Honey. —*Comp.*—आरोपणं, आरोहणं investiture with the sacred thread. —पाणि *a.* holding *darbha* grass in the hand. —घन्यं barley.

पल्लिक A net or rope made of hemp or pack-thread.

पल्लव *a.* 1 Fit or suitable for cattle; *Y.* 1. 321. 2 Relating to cattle,

or to a herd or drove. 3 Possessed of cattle. 4 British.

पल्लुः 1 Cattle (both singly and collectively); *Ms.* 9. 327, 531. 2 An animal in general. 3 A sacrificial animal, such as a goat. 4 A brute, a beast; often added to words meaning 'man' to show contempt;

उरुषपशोश्च पशोश्च को विशेषः *H.* 1; cf. सुपशु, नरपशु. &c. 5 *N.* of a subordinate deity and one of Siva's followers. —*Comp.* अवदानं a sacrifice of animals. —क्रिया 1 the act of animal-sacrifice. 2 copulation. —गायत्री a Mantra whispered into the ear of an animal which is about to be sacrificed; it is a parody of the celebrated Gāyatri *q. v.*; पल्लुपाशाय विद्महे शिरस्तेदाय (विश्वकर्मेण) धीमही तन्नो जीवः प्रचोदयात्. —घातः slaughter of animals for sacrifice. —वर्णः copulation. —धर्मः 1 the nature or characteristics of cattle. 2 treatment of cattle. 3 promiscuous cohabitation; *Ms.* 9. 66. 4 the marrying of widows. —नाथः an epithet of Siva. —रः a herdsman. —रतिः 1 an epithet of Siva; *Ms.* 36, 56; *Ku.* 6. 95. 2 a herdsman, owner of cattle. 3 *N.* of a philosophy who taught the philosophical doctrines called पल्लुपत; see Sarva. *S. ad. loc.* —पालः, पालकः a herdsman. —पालनं, रक्षणं the tending or rearing of cattle. —पाशकः a kind of coitus or mode of sexual enjoyment. —वेरणं the driving of cattle. —मारं *ind.* according to the manner of slaughtering animals; इतिपशुमारं मारितः *S.* 6. —यज्ञः, यागः, —व्रणं an animal sacrifice. —रन्ध्रः *f.* a cord for tethering cattle. राजः a lion.

पश्चात् *ind.* (Used by itself or with *gen.* or *abl.*) 1 From behind, from the back; पश्चाद्भद्रपुरुषमादाय *S.* 6; पश्चादुत्थेर्भवति हरिणः स्वर्गमायच्छमानः *S.* 4. v. 1. 2 Behind, backwards, towards the back (*opp.* *पुरः*) गच्छति पुरः शरीरं पश्चति पश्चादस्तुतं चेतः *S.* 34; 3. 9. 3 After (in time or space), then, afterwards, subsequently; लक्ष्मीं पुरा वृद्धिमती च पश्चात् *Bh.* 2. 60; तस्य पश्चात् after him; *R.* 4. 30, 12. 7, 17, 39; 16. 29; *Ms.* 36, 44. 4 At last, lastly, finally. 5 From the west. 6 Towards the west, westward. —*Comp.*—कृत *a.* left behind, surpassed, thrown into the background; पश्चात्कृताः क्षिप्रजनाशेषोपि *Ku.* 7. 28; *R.* 17. 18. —तापः repentance, contrition; 'यं कृतं to repent.

पश्चार्धः 1 The hinder part or side (of the body); पश्चार्धेन प्रविष्टः शरपतनमयाज्ज्वसा पूर्वकार्यं *S.* 1. 7. 2 Last (in time or space); पश्चिमे वयसि वर्तमानस्य *K.* 25; *R.* 19. 1. 56; पश्चिमाद्यामिनीयामात्र-साध्विच चेतना *R.* 17. 1; स्मरतः पश्चिमायाज्ञा

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17. 8; पश्चिमवर्त्य दिग्: वाद्वे: Mu. 7. 3 Western, westerly; Ms. 2. 22; 5. 32. (पश्चिमेन is used adverbially in the sense of 'in the west,' or 'after, behind'; with acc. or gen.; so पश्चिमे in the west). -COMP. -अर्थ: 1 the latter half. 2 the hinder part of the night; उदरता: पश्चिमवर्त्यवात् Ki. 4. 13 v. 1.

पश्चिम the west. -COMP. -उत्तरा the north-west.

पश्यत् a. (स्त्री f.) Seeing, perceiving, beholding, looking at, observing &c.

पश्यतोहर: A thief, robber, highwayman (one who steals before a person's eyes, or in the very sight of the possessor; as for instance a goldsmith.)

पश्यती 1 A harlot, courtesan. 2 A particular sound.

पस्थं A house, habitation, abode; पस्थं प्रवृत्तमथ तं प्रमुखापवृत्ते Kir. K. 9. 74.

पथ्यज्ञ: 1 N. of the first Abhika of the first chapter of Patanjali's Mahabhasya; शब्दविषयं नो भाति राजनीतिप-सज्ञा Si. 2. 112 (where अपथ्यज्ञ also means 'without 'spies'). 2 (fig.) An introductory chapter in general (उपेक्षा).

पथु (ह) वा: पथिका: (m. pl.) N. of a people; (the Persians?)

पा 1. 1. P. (विभक्ति, पीत; pass. पीयते) 1 To drink, quaff; पिब स्तन्यं पीत Bv. 1. 60; दुःशासनस्य रुधिरं न पिबाम्यस्तनः Ve. 1. 15; R. 3. 54; Ku. 3. 36; Bk. 14. 92; 15. 6. 2 To kiss; पिबत्यसौ पादयते च सिङ्घः B. 13. 9; S. 1. 24, 3 To drink in, imbale; R. 7. 63. 4 To drink in (with the eyes or ears), feast on, look at or listen to intently; पिबतश्चक्षुस्तिमितेन चक्षुषा नृपस्य कांतं पिबतः सुतानवं R. 3. 17; 2. 19, 73; 11. 36; 13. 30; Me. 16; Ku. 7. 64. 5 To absorb, drink or swallow up; (बाणे) आयुर्द्वैह-तिगोः पीतं रुधिरं तु पतयिषिः R. 12. 48. -Caus. (पापयति-ने) 1 To cause to drink, give to drink; R. 13. 9; Bk. 8. 41, 62. 2 To water. -Desid. (पिपासति) To wish to drink &c. दण्ड-हलं सह पिपासति कौतुकेन Bv. 1. 95. -WITH अमु to drink after, follow (one in drinking); अमुपास्यसि नाभ्युदितं परलोकोपवर्तं जलोजलिं R. 8. 68. -आ 1 to drink; R. 14. 22. 2 to drink up, absorb, soak up; आपीतस्यं नमः Mk. 5. 20; उपेति संविता हस्तं रसमापीय पार्थिवं Mb. 3 to feast on (with the eyes or ears); ता राघवं दृष्टिमिरापिबन्धः R. 7. 12. -नि 1 to drink, kiss; अत एव निपीयतेऽयः Pt. 1. 189; दंतच्छदं प्रियतमेन निपीतसारं Ra. 4. 13. 2 to feast on (with the eyes or ears). -पति to drink; उपनिषदः परि-पीता: Bv. 2. 40. -II. 2 P. (पाति, पात) 1 To protect, guard, keep, defend,

preserve; (oft. with abl.); पर्यापाति प्रजाः पातु R. 10. 25; पातु R. 10. 25; पातु त्वा.....मुनेशस्य सुजेगद्विवलयवद्धुद्धा-न्याः Māl. 1. 2; जीवन् पुरः शब्दपुष्टयेनः प्रजाः प्रजानाथ पिबेव पाति R. 5. 48. 2 To rule, govern; पातु पृथ्वी.....भूपाः Mk. 16. 69. -Caus. (पालयति-ने) 1 To protect, guard, keep, preserve; कथं सुतुः स्वयं धर्मं प्रजास्तु पालयिष्यति Bk. 6. 132. Ms. 9. 106; R. 9. 2. 2 To rule, govern; नां इति पालयामास Rām. 3 To observe, keep, adhere to, fulfil (as a vow or promise); पालितसंग्रह R. 13. 65. 4 To bring up, nourish, maintain. 5 To wait for; अज्ञोपाविश्य सुहृत्-मर्त्यः पालयतु कुष्माण्मनं Ve. 1. -WITH अमु to protect, guard &c.; Ms. 8. 27. -परि 1 to protect, preserve, guard, defend against; Y. 1. 334; Ms. 9. 251. 2 to rule, govern; Māl. 10. 25. 3 to bring, up, nourish, support. 4 to keep to, observe, adhere to, persevere in; अंगीकृतं दृक्कतिनः परिपालयति Ch. P. 50. 5 to wait for, await; अथ यद्वनवधुवपूत्रां वसन्तकृशा परिपालयांश्च Ku. 4. 46. -पति 1 to protect, preserve. 2 to wait for, await. 3 to act up to, obey.

पा a. (At the end of comp.) 1 Drinking, quaffing; as in सोमपाः ओषपाः &c. 2 Protecting, guarding, keeping; गोपा.

पास (श) न a. (ना or नी f.) (Usually at the end of comp.) 1 Disgracing, dishonouring, defiling; शैलस्यकुलपासन Mv. 5. 2 Vitiating, spoiling. 3 Wicked, contemptible. 4 Infamous.

पास (श) व a. Consisting of dust. पांसुः (शुः) 1 Dust, dirt; crumbling soil; R. 2. 2; Rs. 1. 13; Y. 1. 150. 2 A particle of dust. 3 Dung, manure. 4 A kind of camphor. -COMP. -कासीसं sulphate of iron. -कुली a highroad, highway. -कूलं 1 a dustheap. 2 a legal document not made out in any particular person's name (निरुपपत्तिसम्बन्धः). -कृत a. covered with dust. -क्षारं-जं a kind of salt. -चत्वरं bail. -चन्दनः an epithet of Siva. -चामरः 1 a heap of dust. 2 a tent. 3 a bank covered with Dūrva grass. 4 praise. -जालिकः an epithet of Vishnu. -पटले a mass or coating of dust. -सर्दनः an excavation for water round the root of a tree, trench or basin.

पांसु (शु) रः 1 A gadfly. 2 A cripple moved about in a wheel-chair.

पांसु (शु) ल a. 1 Dusty, covered with dust; Māl. 2. 4. 2 Polluted, defiled, sullied, stained; दारुणाणि भवाग्नाहो परकी-सर्जपांसुलः S. 5. 28. 3 Defiling, disgrac- ing, dishonouring; as in कलपांसुलः. -लुः

1 A profligate or licentious person, libertine, gallant. 2 An epithet of Siva. -लृ 1 A menstruous woman. 2 An unchaste or licentious wo- man; अ^० a chaste woman; R. 2. 2. 3 The earth.

पाकः 1 Cooking, dressing; baking, boiling. 2 Burning (as bricks), bak- ing; Ms. 5. 122 Y. 1. 187. 3 Dige- stion (as of food). 4 Ripeness; ओषधयः कलपाकांताः Ms. 1. 46; कलमभिमुख- पाकं राजजग्दुमस्य V. 4. 13; Māl. 9. 31. 5 Maturity, full or perfect develop- ment; धीं मतिं. 6 Completion, ac- complishment, fulfilment; पुत्रो-ज-पाकमभिमुखैर्धृत्यान् विज्ञापनाकलेः R. 17. 40. 7 Result, consequence, fruit, fruition (fig. also); आशीर्भिर्यजमानाहः पुरःपाक-भिरिविका Ku. 6. 90; पाकमिदुलस्य देवस्य U. 7. 4; 14. 8 Development of the consequences of acts done. 9 Grain, corn; नीवारपाकादि R. 5. 9; (पच्यते इति पाकः वाच्यं). 10 Ripeness, suppu- ration (as of a boil). 11 Greyiness of hair caused by old age. 12 A do- mestic fire. 13 An owl. 14 A child, young one. 15 N. of a demon killed by Indra. -COMP. -अगारः -रं, -आगारः -रं, -शाला, -स्थानं a kitchen. -अतीसारः chronic dysentery. -अभिमुख a. 1 ready for ripeness or development. 2 inclined to favour. -जं 1 black salt. 2 flatulence. -पादं a cooking utensil -पुटी a potters kiln. -यज्ञः a simple or domestic sacrifice; (for some varieties of it; see Kull. on Ms. 2. 143). -चुका chalk. -ज्ञासनः an epithet of Indra; Ku. 2. 63. -ज्ञासनिः 1 an epithet of Jayanta, son of Indra. 2 of Vāli. 3 of Arjuna.

पाकलः 1 Fire. 2 Wind. 3 A fever to which elephants are subject; cf. कृत्पाकल.

पाकित a. 1 Cooked, dressed. 2 Ripened (naturally or artificially). 3 Got by boiling (as salt).

पाकुः, पाकुकाः A cook.

पाक्य a. To be cooked, dressed, matured &c. -क्यः Salt-petre.

पाक्ष a. (की f.) 1 Belonging to a lunar fortnight, fortnightly. 2 Relating to a party.

पाक्षिक a. (की f.) 1 Belonging to a fortnight, fortnightly. 2 Belonging to a bird. 3 Favouring a party or faction. 4 Belonging to an argument. 5 Optional, subject to an alternative, allowed but not specifically laid down; नियमः पाक्षिके सति. -कः A fowler.

पाक्षेयः A heretic; पाक्षेयचंडालयोः पापारं- मकरोपेक्षितं वृकयोर्मिर्मता गोचरं Māl. 5. 24; दुरात्मन् पाक्षेयचंडाल Māl. 5.

पावसल a. Mad, deranged.

पांक्षेय, पांक्षेय *a.* 1 Fit to sit in the same row at a dinner-party. 2 Fit to be associated with.

पाचक *a.* 1 Cooking, baking. 2 Digestive, tonic. -कः 1 A cook. 2 Fire. -कं Gall, bile. -COMP. -स्त्री a female cook.

पाचन *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Cooking. 2 Ripening. 3 Digestive. -नः 1 Fire. 2 Sourness, acidity. -नं 1 The act of cooking. 2 The act of ripening. 3 A dissolvent, digestive medicine. 4 Causing a wound to close. 5 Penance, expiation (प्रायश्चित्त).

पाचलः 1 A cook. 2 Fire. 3 Wind. -लं Cooking, maturing.

पाचा Cooking.

पांचकाल *a.* (की *f.*) Relating to an oblation offered in five cups (कपाल)

पांचजन्यः *N.* of the conch of Krishna; (दशमो) निव्यानमश्रुत पांचजन्यः Si. 3. 21; Bg. 1. 15. -COMP. -धरः an epithet of Krishna.

पांचदश *a.* (शी *f.*) Relating to the fifteenth day of a month.

पांचदश *A* collection of fifteen.

पांचनद *a.* Prevalent in the पंचनद or Punjab.

पांचमैत्रिक *a.* (की *f.*) Composed of the five elements or containing them; पांचमैत्रिकी दृष्टिः Mv. 6; Y. 3. 175.

पांचवर्षिक *a.* (की *f.*) Five years old.

पांचशब्दिक 1 Music of five kinds. 2 Musical instruments in general.

पांचाल *a.* (ली *f.*) Belonging to or ruling over the Panchālas. -लः 1 The country of the Panchālas. 2 A prince of the Panchālas. -लः (*m. pl.*) The people of the Panchālas.

पांचालिका *A* doll, puppet; स्वयंस्वा-गामभूति सुखी दंतपांचालिकेय कीडायोगे नदु दु विनयं प्रापिता वार्धिता च Māl. 10. 5.

पांचाली 1 A woman or princess of the Panchālas. 2 *N.* of Draupadi, the wife of the Pāṇḍavas. 3 A doll, puppet. 4 (In Rhet.) One of the four styles of composition. The S. D. thus defines it:—चर्षीः श्रेष्ठः (i. e. माधुर्यव्यञ्जकः प्रकाशकायां भिन्नः) पुनर्द्वयोः । समस्तपञ्चपदी बंधः पांचालिको मतः ॥ 628.

पाद *ind.* An interjection used in calling.

पादकः 1 A splitter, divider. 2 Part of a village. 3 The half of a village. 4 A kind of musical instrument. 5 A bank, shore. 6 A flight of steps leading to water. 7 Loss of capital or stock. 8 A long span. 9 Throwing dice.

पादस्त्रा *A* thief, robber, pilferer; कुसुमपादस्त्र S. 6; पालीपरिमालिपादस्त्रैः Bv. 2. 75.

पाटनं Splitting, breaking, cleaving, destroying.

पाटल *a.* Pale-red, of a pink or pale-red colour; अग्रे खीनपाटलं कुर्यात् V. 2. 7; R. 1. 83; 2. 29; 7. 27; पाटलपाणिजातिसुरः Git. 12. -लः The pale-red or pink colour; कपोलपाटलादेशे वधूय रघुचरिते It. 4. 68. 2 The trumpet flower; पाटलसंज्ञं मुरभिः नवानाः S. 1. 3. -लं 1 The flower of this tree; R. 15. 59; 15. 46. 2 A kind of rice ripening in the rains. 3 Saffron. -COMP. -उपलः a ruby. -द्रुमः the trumpet flower.

पाटला 1 The red *ludhra*. 2 The trumpet flower (the tree or its blossom). 3 An epithet of Durgā.

पाटलिः *f.* The trumpet flower. -COMP. -पुत्रं *N.* of an ancient city, the capital of Magadha, situated near the confluence of the Sonā and the Ganges, and identified by some with the modern Pāṭnā. It is also known by the names of पुणपुर, कुमुपुर, see Mu. 2, 3, and 4. 16, and R. 6. 24 also.

पाटलिकः *A* pupil.

पाटलिमन् *m.* Pale-red colour.

पाटल्या *A* multitude of Pātāla flowers.

पाटवं 1 Sharpness, acuteness. 2 Cleverness, skill, dexterity, proficiency; पाटवं संस्कृतोक्तिः H. 1; Ki. 9. 54. 3 Energy. 4 Quickness, rashness.

पाटविक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Clever, sharp, skilful. 2 Cunning, fraudulent, crafty.

पाटित *p. p.* 1 Torn, cleft, split, broken. 2 Pierced, pricked; R. 11. 31.

पाटी Arithmetic. -COMP. -यणितं arithmetic.

पाटीरः 1 Sandal; पाटीरं नव पाटीयान् च परिपाटीमासुरीकतुं Bv. 1. 12. 2 A field. 3 Tin. 4 A cloud. 5 A sieve.

पाठः 1 Reciting, recitation, repeating. 2 Reading, perusal, study. 3 Studying or reciting the Vedas (ब्रह्मज्ञ), one of the five daily Yajnas or sacrifices to be performed by Brāhmanas. 4 The text of a book, a reading, variant; अत्र गेषवद्रूप-मादनः इति आगतुकः पाठः । प्राचीन पाठस्तु सु-विधिमादनः इति प्रलिखितः Malli. on Ku. 6. 46. -COMP. -अंतरे another reading, a variant (*v. l.*). -रुद्धः a pause, caesura. -दोषः a false reading. -निश्चयः determining the text of a passage. -संजरी, -शालिनी the Sārīkā bird. -शाला a school, college, seminary.

पाठकः 1 A teacher, lecturer, preceptor. 2 A public reader of the Purāṇas or other sacred books. 3 A

spiritual teacher. 4 A pupil, student, scholar.

पाठनं Teaching, lecturing.

पाठित *p. p.* Taught, instructed.

पाठिन् *a.* 1 One who has read of studied any subject. 2 Knowing or familiar with.

पाठीनः 1 A public reader of the Purāṇas or other mythological books.

2 A kind of fish: विज्ञानपाठीनपरार्हतं पयः Ki. 4. 5.

पाणः 1 Trade, traffic. 2 A trader, 3 A game. 4 A stake at play. 5 An agreement. 6 Praise. 7 The hand.

पाणिः The hand; दानेन पाणिने तु कंकणेन (विभानि) Bh. 2. 71. -णिः *f.* A market (पाणौ कृ to hold by the hand, marry; पाणौकरणं marriage); -COMP. -गृहीती 'espoused by the hand', a wife. -ग्रहः, -ग्रहणं marrying, marriage; R. 7. 29; 8. 7; Ku. 7. 4. ग्रहीतृ *m.*, ग्राहः a bridegroom, husband; ध्यायन्निष्ठं यत्किंचित्पाणिग्राहस्य चेतन Ms. 9. 26; नाल्ये पितृवंशे तिष्ठेत् पाणिग्राहस्य योगेने 5. 148. षः 1 a drummer. 2 a workman, handicraftsman. -घातः a blow with the hand. -जः a fingernail; तस्याः पाटलपाणिजातिसुरः Git. 12. -तलं the palm of the hand. -धर्मः due form of marriage. -प्रीहनं marriage; पाणिप्रीडनमहं दमयव्यः कामयेमहि महीमहिर्काशी N. 5. 99; पाणिप्रीडनविचारतरे Ku. 8. 1. -प्रणयिनी a wife. -बंधः 'union of the hands', marriage. -दुर्ग *m.* the sacred fig-tree. -धुकं a missile thrown with the hand. रुह *m.*, -रुहः a finger-nail. -बाद्ः 1 clapping the hands together. 2 playing on a drum. -सर्ग्य-वा a rope. पाणिनिः *N.* of a celebrated grammarian who is considered as an inspired *muni*, and is said to have derived the knowledge of this grammar from Siva.

पाणिनीय *a.* Relating to or composed by Pāṇini; Si. 19. 75. -यः *A* follower of Pāṇini; अकृतग्रहः पाणिनीयः -यं The grammar of Pāṇini.

पाणिधम-य *a.* Blowing through the hands.

पांडव *a.* Whitish, pale white. -रः 1 Red chalk. 2 The blossom of the jasmine.

पांडवः *A* son or descendant of Pāṇḍu. *N.* of any one of the five sons of Pāṇḍu; i. e. कुन्तिपुत्रः, भीम, अर्जुन, नकुल, and सहदेव; हंसाः संज्ञंति पांडवा इव क्वाक्ष्मातिवर्षा गताः Mk. 5. 6. -COMP. -आभीलः *N.* of Krishna.

-श्रेष्ठः *N.* of Yudhishtira.

पांडवीय *a.* Belonging to the Pāṇḍavas.

पांडवेय-पांडव *q. v.*

पांडित्यं 1 Scholarship, profound learning, erudition; तदेव-नमके. पांडित्य-

सूययोः Māl. 1. 7. 2 Cleverness; kill, dexterity, sharpness; नलानां विदियं प्रकटयन् कस्मिन् सुगतिः Bv. 1. 2

पांडु *a.* Pale-white, whitish, pale, yellowish; विकल्पायः पंडुच्छायाः शुभा परि-
र्णः U. 3. 22. -*हुः* 1 The pale-white or yellowish-white colour. 2 Jaundice. 3 A white elephant. 4 N. of the father of the Pāṇjavas.

He was begotten by Vyasa on Ambika, one of the widows of Vichitravirya. He was called *Pandu*, because he was born pale (पांडु) by reason of his mother having become quite pale with fear when in private with the sage Vyasa; यस्यात्पांडुवर्णाया विरूपां प्रेक्ष्य मासिह । तस्मादेव पुत्रेन वै पांडुरेव अभिव्यति Mb.) He was prevented by a curse from having progeny himself; so he allowed his first wife Kuntī to make use of a charm she had acquired from Durvasas for the birth of sons. She gave birth to Yudhishtira, Bhīma and Arjuna; and Madri, his other wife, by the use of the same charm, gave birth to Nakula and Sahadeva. One day *Pandu* forgot the curse under which he was labouring, and made bold to embrace Madri, but he fell immediately dead in her arms.]-COMP.

-आमयः jaundice. -कंबलः 1 a white blanket. 2 a warm upper garment. 3 the housings of a royal elephant. -पुत्रः a son of Pāṇḍu, any one of the five Pāṇjavas. -सुस्विका white or pale soil. -रागः whiteness, pallor. -रेणः jaundice. -रेखः a sketch made with chalk; a rough draft or sketch made on the ground, hard &c. पांडुलेखेन कलके मुनी वा प्रथमे लिखन् । नूतनाधिकं तु संशोभ्य पश्चादग्रे निवेशयन् ॥ Vyāsa. -शमिला an epithet of Draupadi. -सोपाकः N. of a mixed tribe; चांडालासांडुषोपाकस्यस्तर-
म्ववहात्वात् Ms. 10. 37.

पांडुर *a.* Whitish, pale-white, yellowish-white, pale; छविः पांडुरा S. 3. 10; R. 14. 26. Ku. 3. 33 -*रं* The white leprosy, -COMP. -इक्षुः a species of sugar-cane.

पांडुरिम्ब *m.* Paleness, white or pale colour.

पांड्याः (*m. pl.*) N. of a country and its inhabitants; तस्यैव रजोः पांड्याः प्रतापं न विधिरे R. 4. 49. -*ड्यः* A king of that country; R. 6. 60.

पात *a.* Protected, guarded, preserved. -तः 1 Flying, flight. 2 Alighting, descending, descent. 3 Falling down, fall, downfall (fig. also); दुर्ग, गृह; चरणपातः falling down at the feet; R. 11. 92; पातोत्थातो rise and fall. 4 Destruction, dissolution, ruin; Ku. 3. 44. 5 A blow, stroke; as a कटुपातः 6 Shedding, discharging, emitting; अश्वपतिः Ms. 8. 44. 7 A cast, throw, shot; दुष्टि R. 13. 18. 8 An attack, inroad. 9 Happening,

coming to pass; occurrence. 10 Failure, defect. 11 An epithet of Rāhu.

पातकः -कं Sin, crime; (Hindu law-givers enumerate five great sins: -ब्रह्महत्या मृतपानं स्तेवं धुर्वगनायनः । महाति पातकांश्चैवः संस्रज्जाप तेसह ॥ Ms. 11. 54).

पातंजलि 1 An epithet of Saturn. 2 Of Yama. 3 Of Karna; 4 of Sugriva. पातंजल 2. (कीर्त्ति) Composed by Patanjali; पातंजले महाभाष्ये कृतधुरिपरिचयः Paribhāshenduśekhara. -लं The Yoga system of philosophy taught by Patanjali (It is generally believed that Patanjali, the author of the Mahābhāṣya, is the same as the author of the Yoga system; but it is a dubious point).

पातनं 1 Causing to fall, felling, bringing or throwing down, knocking down. 2 Throwing, casting. 3 Humbling, lowering. 4 Removing. N. B. पातनं may have different meanings according to the noun with which it is used; e. g. देहस्य पातनं 'causing the rod to fall', chastising; गर्भस्य पातनं 'causing the foetus to fall', causing an abortion.

पातालं 1 The last of the seven regions or worlds under the earth, said to be peopled by Nāgas; the seven regions are:—अतल, विनाल, सुतल, रसातल, तलताल, महातल and पाताल. 3 The lower regions or world in general; R. 15. 84; 1. 80. 3 An excavation, a hole. 4 Submarine-fire. -COMP. -संगा the Ganges of the lower world. -ओक्त् *m.* -निलयः, -निरासः, -वासिन् *m.* 1 a demon. 2 a Nāga or a serpent-demon.

पातिकाः The Gangetic porpoise.

पातित *p. p.* 1 Cast down, thrown, or felled down, struck down. 2 Overthrown, humbled. 3 Lowered.

पातित्वं Loss of caste or position.

पातिव्य *a.* (कीर्त्ति) 1 Going to, descending, alighting on. 2 Falling, sinking. 3 Being contained in. 4 Falling or throwing down. 5 Pouring forth, discharging, emitting.

पातिनी 1 A snare, trap. 2 A small earthen vessel.

पातुक *a.* (कीर्त्ति) 1 Falling habitually or frequently. 2 Apt or disposed to fall. -कः 1 The declivity of a mountain, precipice. 2 The water-elephant.

पात्रं 1 A drinking-vessel, cup, jar. 2 A vessel or pot in general; पात्रे विद्यायाश्च R. 5. 2, 12. 3 A receptacle of any kind, recipient; Pt. 2. 97. 4 A reservoir. 5 A fit or worthy person, a person fit or worthy to receive gifts; विसृज्य पात्रे स्वयं Bh. 2. 82 Bg. 17. 22; Y. 1. 201; R. 11. 86. 6

An actor, a *dramatis persona*; तस्यति-
पात्रमाधीयतां यतः S. 1; उच्यते पात्रवर्गः V. 1. *dramatis personae*. 7 A king's minister. 8 The channel or bed of a river. 9 Fitness, propriety. 10 An order, command. -COMP. -उपकरणं decoration of an inferior kind. -पालः 1 a large paddle used as a rudder. 2 the rod of a balance (तुलायुत). -संस्कारः 1 the cleaning or purification of a vessel. 2 the current of a river.

पात्रिक *a.* (कीर्त्ति) 1 Measured out with any vessel or a measure called आदक. 2 Fit, adequate, appropriate. -कं A vessel, cup, dish.

पात्रिय, पात्र्य *a.* Worthy to partake of a meal.

पात्रीयं A sacrificial vessel or utensil.

पात्रीरः -रं An oblation.

पात्रेबहुलः, पात्रेसन्निः 1 'Constant at meals or dinner-time', a parasite. 2 A treacherous or hypocritical fellow.

पायः 1 Fire. 2 The sun. -यं Water.

पायश्च *m.* 1 Water; G. L. 26. 2 Air, wind 3 Food. -COMP. -जं 1 a lotus. 2 a conch. -दः, -धरः a cloud. -धिः, -निधिः, -पतिः the ocean; N. 13. 20.

पाथेयं 1 Provender or provisions for a journey, viaticum; जगद् पाथेयमिदं द्रुतुः Si. 3. 37; विसर्गसलपच्छेदः पाथेयवतः Me. 11; V. 4. 15. 2 The sign *virgo* of the zodiac.

पादः 1 The foot (whether of men or animals); तयोर्जंघनतुः पादान् R. 1. 57; पादयोर्भिषयः पादयति &c. (The word पाद at the end of comp. is changed to पाद् after *h* and numerals; e. g. स्रपाद्, द्विपाद्, त्रिपाद् &c.; and also when the first member is used as a standard of comparison, but is a word other than हस्ति &c.; see P. V. 4. 138-140; e. g. व्याघ्रपाद्. The nom. pl. of पाद् is often added to names of persons or titles of address to show great respect or veneration; द्रव्यतु लवस्य बालिशतां तातपादाः U. 6; 1. 29; देवपादानां ताताभिः प्रयोजनं Pt. 1; so पद्मनाभ्यपादा आज्ञापयति Prab. 1; so कुमारिलपादाः &c.; 2 A ray of light; बालस्यापि रजो पादाः पतच्छपरि भूयतां Pt. 1. 328; Si. 9. 34; R. 16. 53 (where the word has sense 1 also). 3 The foot or leg of an inanimate object, as of a bedstead. 4 The foot or root of a tree; as in पादप. 5 The foot of a mountain, a hill at the foot of a mountain (पादाः प्रत्यक्षपथैः); Me. 19; S. 6. 16. 6 A quarter, fourth part; as in सपादो रूपकः one and one-fourth rupee; Ms. 8. 241; Y. 2. 174. 7 The fourth

part of a stanza, a line. 8 The fourth part of a chapter or book, as of the Adhyāyas of Pāṇini, or of the Brāhma Sūtras. 9 A part in general. 10 A column, pillar. -**COMP.** -**अं** the point or extremity of the foot; **रातृ** 1. 1. -**अंकः** a foot-mark. -**अंगदं**, **दी** an ornament for the foot, an anklet. **अंगुष्ठः** the great toe. -**अंतः** the point or extremity of the feet. -**अंतरं** the interval of a step, the distance of a foot. (-**रे**) **ind.** 1 after the interval of a step. 2 close or near to. -**अंशु** *n.* butter-milk containing a fourth part of water. -**अंशु** *n.* water in which the feet (of revered persons) have been washed. -**अरविदं**, -**कमलं**, -**एकजं**, -**एकं** a lotus-like foot. -**अलिदी** *n.* boat. -**अवनेचनं** 1 washing the feet. 2 the water used for washing the feet. -**आघातः** a kick. -**आनत** *a.* prostrate, fallen at the feet of; **कु.** 3. 8. -**आवर्तः** a wheel worked by the feet for raising up water from a well. -**आसनं** a foot-stool. -**आस्फालनं** trampling or motion of the feet, floundering. -**आहत** *a.* kicked. -**उदकं**, -**जलं** 1 water for washing the feet. 2 water in which the feet of sacred and revered persons are washed and which is thus considered holy. -**उदरः** a serpent. -**कटकः**, **कं**, -**कीलिका** an anklet. -**क्षेपः** a foot-step. -**ग्रथिः** the ankle. -**ग्रहणं** seizing or clasping the feet (as a mark of, respectful salutation); **कु.** 7. 27. -**चतुरः**, -**चत्वरः** 1 a slanderer. 2 a goat. 3 a sand-bank. 4 hail. -**चारः** going on foot, walking; यदि च विचरेत् पादचारेण गौरी **Me.** 60 'if Gauri should walk on foot'; **R.** 11. 10. -**चारिन्** *a.* walking or fighting on foot. (-*m.*) 1 a pedestrian 2 a foot-soldier. -**जः** a Sūdra. -**जाहं** the tarsus. -**तलं** the sole of the foot. -**त्रः**, -**त्रा**, -**त्राणं** a boot or shoe. -**पः** a tree; निरस्तादपे देश एरंडोपि द्रुमायते **Il.** 1. 69; अनुभवति हि सूनां पादपत्नी-व्रमुणं **S.** 5. 5. -**खंडः**, -**हं** a grove of trees. -**पालिका** an anklet. -**पाशः** a foot-rope for cattle (-**शी**) 1 a fetter. 2 a mat. 3 creeper. -**पीठः** a foot-stool; **R.** 17. 28; **Ku.** 3. 11. -**पूरणं** 1 filling out a line. 2 an expletive; तु पादपूरे षे सप्तपदेऽपारणे **Visva.** -**प्रक्षालनं** washing the feet. -**प्रतिष्ठानं** a foot-stool. -**प्रहारः** a kick. -**बंधनं** a fetter. -**मुद्रा** a foot-print. -**मूलं** 1 the tarsus. 2 the sole of the foot. 3 the heel. 4 the foot of a mountain. 5 a polite way of speaking of a person; देवपादमूलमागतं **K.** 8. -**रजस** *n.* the dust of the feet. -**रज्जुः** *f.* a leather for the foot of an elephant. -**रपी** a shoe, boot. -**रोहः**, -**रोहणः** the

(Indian) fig-tree. -**वेदनं** saluting the feet. -**विरजस** *n.* a shoe, boot. (-*m.*) a god. -**शाखा** a toe. -**शैलः** a hill at the foot of a mountain. -**शोधः** swelling of the foot. -**शौचं** cleaning the feet by washing, washing the feet. -**सेवनं**, -**सेवा** 1 showing respect by touching the feet. 2 service. -**स्फोटः** 'cracking of the feet', chilblain. -**हत** *a.* kicked.

पादविकः A traveller.

पादात् *m.* A foot-soldier, a foot-man.

पादातः A foot-soldier; **Si.** 18. 4. -**तं** Infantry.

पादातिः, **पादाविकः** A foot-soldier. **पादिक** *a.* (की *f.*) Amounting to a quarter or fourth; पादिकं शतं 25 percent.

पादिन् *a.* 1 Footed, having feet. 2 Having four parts, as a stanza. 3 Receiving or entitled to a fourth part.

पादिनः A fourth part.

पादुकः *a.* (का-की *f.*) Going on foot. -**का** A wooden-shoe, sandal; ब्रज भरत युधिष्ठा पादुके स्वं मदीये **Bk.** 3. 56; **R.** 12. 17. -**COMP.** -**कारः** a shoe-maker.

पादु *f.* A shoe. -**कृत्** *m.* a shoe-maker.

पाद्य *a.* Belonging to the foot. -**द्यं** Water for washing the feet; पाद्योः पाद्यं समर्पयामि.

पानं 1 Drinking, quaffing, kissing (a lip); पयः पानं; देहि मुक्कमलमधुगानं **Git.** 10. 2 Drinking spirituous liquors; **Ms.** 7. 50, 9. 13, 12. 45. 3 A drink, beverage in general; **Ms.** 3. 227. 4 A drinking vessel. 5 Sharpening, whetting 6 Protection, defence. -**नः** A distiller. -**COMP.** -**अमारः**, -**आमारः** -**रं** a tavern. -**अवयः** hard-drinking. -**भोष्टिका**, -**भोष्टी** 1 a drinking party. 2 a drum shop, tavern. -**प** *a.* drinking spirituous liquors. -**पात्रं**, -**भाजनं**, -**भाहं** a drinking vessel, a goblet. -**भूः**, **भूमिः**, **भूमी** *f.* a drinking room; **R.** 7. 49; 19. 11. -**मंगल** a drinking party. -**रत** *a.* addicted to drinking. -**वणिज्** *m.* vender of spirits. -**विभ्रमः** intoxication. -**शौहः** a hard drinker.

पानकं A drink, beverage, potion. **पानिकः** A vender, 'of' spiritual liquors, a distiller.

पानिल A drinking vessel, goblet. **पानीयं** 1 Water. 2 A drink, potion, beverage. -**COMP.** -**नकुलः** an otter. -**वणिका** sand. -**शाला**, -**शालिका** a place where water is distributed to travellers; cf. प्रवह.

पांशः A traveller, a way-farer; पांश विह्वलमज्ञ नमनापि पांशः **Bv.** 1. 37.

पाप *a.* 1 Evil, sinful, wicked, atrocious; पापं कर्म च खत् परेषु कृतं तत्तस्य

संभाव्यते **Mk.** 1. 36; **Bg.** 6. 9. 2 Mischievous, destructive; accursed; पापेन कृषुना गृहीतेऽस्मि **M.** 4. 3 Low, vile, abandoned; **Ms.** 3. 52; 4. 171. 4 Inauspicious, malignant, foreboding evil; as in पापग्रह. -**पं** 1 Evil, bad fortune or state; पापं पापः कथय कथं शीर्यशः पितुर्मे **Ve.** 3. 5; हातं पापं 'may the evil be averted', 'god forbid' (often used in dramas). 2 Sin, crime, vice, guilt; अपापानं कुले जते नपि पापं न विद्यते **Mk.** 9. 37; **Ms.** 11. 231; 4. 181; **R.** 12. 19. -**पः** A wretch, sinful person, wicked or profligate person. -**COMP.** -**अधम** *a.* exceedingly wicked, the vilest. -**अपमुक्तिः** *f.* expiation. -**प्रहः** an unlucky day. -**आचार** *a.* following evil or sinful courses, leading a sinful life, vicious, wicked. -**आसन्न** *a.* evil-minded, sinful, wicked. (-*m.*) a sinner. -**आशयः**, -**चेतस्** *a.* evil-intentioned, wicked-minded. -**करः**, -**कारिन्**, -**कृत्** &c. *a.* sinful, a sinner, villain. -**क्षयः** removal or destruction of sin. -**ग्रहः** a planet of evil or malignant aspect such as Mars, Saturn, Rāhu or Ketu. -**हन** *a.* destroying sin, expiating. -**धर्यः** 1 a sinner. 2 a demon. -**दुष्टि** *a.* evil-eyed. -**द्वी** *a.* evil-minded, wicked. -**चापितः** a cunning or vile barber. -**नाशन** *a.* destroying or expiating sin. -**पतिः** a paramour. -**पुरुषः** a villainous person. -**फल** *a.* evil, inauspicious. -**बुद्धिः**, -**भावः**, -**मति** *a.* evil-minded, wicked, depraved. -**भाज** *a.* sinful, a sinner; **Ku.** 5. 83. -**मुक्त** *a.* freed from sin, purified. -**मोचनं**, -**विनाशनं** destruction of sin. -**योनि** *a.* low-born. (-*निः* *f.*) vile birth, birth in an inferior condition. -**रोगः** 1 any bad disease. 2 small-pox. -**शील** *a.* prone to evil, wicked by nature, evil-minded. -**संकल्प** *a.* evil-minded, wicked. (-*ल्पः*) a wicked thought.

पापदिः Hunting, chase.

पापल *a.* Imparting or incurring sin.

पापिन् *a.* (नी *f.*) Sinful, wicked, bad. -*m.* A sinner.

पापिह *a.* Most sinful, worst, very wicked (superl. of पाप *q. v.*).

पापीयस् *a.* (सी *f.*) Worse, more vile or wicked (compar. of पाप *q. v.*)

पापम् *m.* Sin, crime, wickedness, guilt; मया गृहीतनामानः सुदुश्चर इव पापम् **U.** 1. 48; 7. 20; **Mā.** 5. 26; **Ms.** 6. 25.

पाम् *m.* A kind of skin-disease, scab. -**COMP.** -**सः** sulphur.

पामन *a.* Diseased with scab.

पानर *a.* (रा-री *f.*) 1 Diseased with scab, scabby. 2 Vile; wicked. 3 Low, vulgar, base. 4 Foolish, stupid. 5 Poor, helpless; **Ud.** 0. 5.

२ 1 A fool, an idiot; क्लृप्ति चेतनः Bv. 1. 72. 2 A wicked or low man. 3 One engaged in the most degrading occupation.

पापः See पाप् above. Comp. -अरिः sulphur.

पायना 1 Causing to drink. 2 Watering, moistening 3 Sharpening, whetting.

पायस *a.* (की *f.*) Made of water or milk -सः, -सं 1 Rice boiled in milk: Ms. 3. 271. 5. 7; Y. 1. 173. 2 Turpentine. -सं Milk.

पायिकः A foot-soldier.

पायुः The anus; पायुस्थं Ms. 2. 90, 91; Y. 3. 92.

पाय्यं 1 Water. 2 Drinking. 3 Protection. 4 A measure (परिमाण).

पारः, -रं 1 The further or opposite bank of a river or ocean; पारं दुःखोदये-र्न्तु तर यावत् भिद्यते Sānti 3. 1; विरहजलधेः पारमासादयिष्य Pad. D. 13; H. 1. 201. 2 The further or opposite side of anything; Ku. 2 58. 3 The end or extremity of anything; furthest or concluding limit; Vc. 3. 35. 4 The fullest extent, the totality of anything; स पूर्वजन्मातरुद्वयः स्मरन्निव R. 18. 50; (पारं गन्, -इ, -या 1 to cross over, surmount. 2 to accomplish, fulfil; as in प्रतिज्ञायाः पारंगतः to master fully, become proficient in; सकलशास्त्र-पारंगतः-रः Quick-silver. (पार meaning 'on the other side of' 'beyond' sometimes enters into comp; e. g. परेगंगे, परेसमुद्रं beyond the Ganges or the ocean). -Comp. -अपारं, अवारं both banks, the nearer and further bank. (-रः) the sea, ocean; शोकपार-वारमुत्तुंगशकुन्तली Dk. 4; Bv. 4. 11. -अवर्णं 1 going across. 2 reading through, perusal, thorough study. 3 the whole, completeness, or totality of anything; as in बन्धपरायण, श्रेयपरायण &c. -अवर्णी 1 N. of the goddess Sarasvati. 2 considering, meditation. 3 an act, action. 4 light. -काम *a.* desirous of going to the other end. -गः *a.* 1 crossing over, ferrying across. 2 one who has gone to the end of, one who has completely mastered anything, completely familiar or conversant with (with gen. or in comp.); Ms. 2. 148; Y. 1. 111 3 profoundly learned. -गतः, -गामिन् *a.* one who has gone to the other side or shore. -दृशक *a.* 1 showing the opposite bank. 2 transparent. -दृश्वत् *a.* 1 far-seeing, wise, prudent. 2 one who has seen the other side of anything, one who has completely mastered or has become familiar with anything; प्रतिपादयन् R. 5. 24.

पारक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Enabling to

cross. 2 Carrying over, saving; delivering. 3 Pleasing, satisfying.

पारक्य *a.* 1 Alien, belonging to another. 2 Intended for others. 3 Hostile, inimical. -क्यं Doing anything for future happiness (दरलोक-साधन); pious conduct.

पारमायिक *a.* (की *f.*) Alien, hostile, inimical.

पारम् *m.* Gold.

पारजायिकः An adulterer.

पारदीपः -नः A stone or rock.

पारण *a* 1 Carrying across, bringing over. 2 Saving, Delivering -णः 1 A cloud. 2 satisfaction. -णं 1 Accomplishing, fulfilling. 2 Reading through, perusal. 3 Eating after a fast, concluding a fast. -णा 1 Eating after a fast, concluding a fast; काले चक्षुषी पारणा Vb. 1; 2. 39, 55, 70. 2 Eating (in general); Ku. 5. 22; (अव्ययहारकम् Mulli.).

पारतः Quick-silver.

पारतन्त्र्यं Dependence, subjection, subservience.

पारत्रिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Belonging to the next world. 2 Useful in the future life.

पारतन्त्र्यं Reward in a future life (पलायकल); Ms. 2. 236.

पारतः Quick-silver; निदर्शनं पारदोजसः Bv. 1. 82.

पारदारिकः An adulterer (intriguing with the wife of another); Y. 2. 295.

पारदार्यं Adultery, intriguing with another's wife; Ms. 11. 59; Y. 3. 235.

पारदेशिक *a.* (की *f.*) Foreign, out-landish. -कः 1 A foreigner; 2 A traveller.

पारदेश्य *a.* (इयी *f.*) Belonging to a foreign country, foreign. -इयः 1 A foreigner. 2 A traveller.

पारधृतं A present (perhaps a misreading for पायत्).

पारमहंस्यं Most sublime asceticism or meditation. -Comp. -परि *und.* relating to such asceticism.

पारमायिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Relating to परमार्थ or the highest truth or spiritual knowledge. 2 Real, essential, truly or really existent; सत्ता विविधा परमार्थिकी, व्यावहारिकी, प्रतीतिकी च Vedānta. 3 Caring for truth, loving truth or right; न लोकाः पारमायिकः Pt. 1. 312. 3 Excellent, supremely good, best.

पारमिक *a.* (की *f.*) Supreme, best, chief, principal.

पारमिह *a.* 1 Gone to the opposite bank or side. 2 Crossed, traversed. 3 Transcendent.

पारमेष्ठ्यं 1 Supremacy, highest position. 2 Royal insignia,

पारंपरीय *a.* (जी *f.*) Handed down from father to son, hereditary, ancestral.

पारंपरीय *a.* Handed down, traditionally, hereditary.

पारंपर्यं 1 Hereditary succession, continuous order. 2 Traditional instruction, tradition. 3 Intermediation. -Comp. -उपदेशः traditional instruction, tradition, regarded by the Paurāṇikas as a प्रमाण or proof.

पारविष्णु *a.* 1 Pleasing, gratifying 2 Able to go to the end of or accomplish anything.

पारलौकिक *a.* (की *f.*) Relating to or useful in the next world धर्म लोको मनुष्याणां सहायः पारमार्थिकः Mb.; N. 5. 92.

पारवतः A pigeon.

पारवश्यं Dependence, subjection, subservience.

पारश्व *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Made of, iron. 2 Relating to or derived from an axe. -वः 1 Iron. 2 The son of a Brāhmaṇa by a Śūdra woman; यं नाम्नायुः शूद्राया कामादुत्पादयन्तुः स पारश्वश्च शवस्त-स्मात्पारश्वः स्मृतः M.-N. 9. 178; or परं श्वत् ब्राह्मणस्यैव पुत्रः शूद्रादुत्तं पारवशं तमाहुः Mb. 3 An adulterine, a bastard.

पारश्वधः, पारश्वधिकः A man armed with an axe, halberd-man.

पारस *a.* (सी *f.*) Persian.

पारसिकः 1 Persia. 2-पारसीक 2 p. v.

पारसी The Persian language.

पारसीकः 1 Persia. 2 A Persian horse. -कृतः (*m.* pl.) The Persians; पारसीकान्तो जेतुं प्रतस्थे स्थलचर्यना R. 4. 6. पारसीकेयः An adulterine, a bastard (born from another's wife परस्त्री).

पारहंस्य *a.* Relating to an ascetic who has subdued all his senses.

पारा N. of a river; तद्विधं पारासिधु-सेन्द्रेष्वगच्छ नगरमेव प्रविश्यावः Mat. 4, 9. 1.

पारायतः 1 A pigeon.

पारायणिकः 1 A lecturer, reader of the Purāṇas or mythological works. 2 A pupil, scholar.

पारावतः 1 A pigeon, a turtledove, dove. पारावतः खरशिलाकणनाभोजी काशी भवत्यनुदिने वद कोच हतुः Bh. 3. 154; Me. 38. 2 A monkey. 3 A mountain. -Comp. -अंघ्रिः, -पिच्छः a kind of pigeon.

पारावकः A stone, rock.

पाराचारीय *a.* 1 One who goes to both sides. 2 Completely conversant with.

पाराशरः, पाराशर्यः An epithet of Vyāsa, son of Purāṣhara.

पाराशरिः 1 An epithet of Suka. 2 N. of Vyāsa.

पाराशरिन् *m.* 1 A religious mendicant. 2 Particularly, such religious mendicants or ascetics as study the Śāstra Sūtras of Vyāsa (pl.).

पारिकाक्षि *m.* A contemplative

saint, an ascetic who devotes himself to abstract meditation.

पारिषतः A patronymic of Janamejaya, a great-grandson of Arjuna, and son of परिक्षित्.

पारिषेय a. (दी f.) Surrounded by a ditch

पारिजातः, पारिजातकः 1 N. of one of the five trees of Paradise (said to have been produced at the churning of the ocean and come into the possession of Indra, from whom it was wrested by Krishna and planted in the garden of his beloved Satyabhāmā); कलद्रुमागमिष पारिजातः R. 6. 6. 10. 11: 17. 7. 2 The coral tree. 3 Fragrance.

पारिणय्य a. (स्त्री f.) 1 Relating to marriage. 2 Obtained on the occasion of marriage. -त्यं 1 Property received by a woman at the time of marriage; मातुः पारिणय्यं द्विषो विमजेत् Vasistha. 2 Marriage-settlement.

पारिणह्य Household furniture and utensils; Ms 9. 11.

पारित्यरा A string of pearls for binding the hair.

पारितोषिक a. (की f.) Pleasing, gratifying, consolatory. -क A present, reward; युष्मत्ता पारितोषिकनिदम्बलिकं Mk. 5.

पारिध्वजिकः A standard-bearer.

पारिद्रः A lion.

पारिधधिकः A robber, highwayman.

पारिपात्यं 1 Mode, method, manner (परिपाटी) 2 Regularity.

पारिपार्थ्य Retinue, attendants, followers.

पारिपार्थिकः पारिपार्थिकः 1 A servant or an attendant. 2 An assistant of the manager of a play, one of the interlocutors in the prologue; प्रविश्य पारिपार्थिकः तस्मिन्मिति पारिपार्थिकं नारभ्यसि कुशील्वेः सह संगतिं Ve. 1.

पारिपार्थिका A female-attendant, a chamber-maid.

पारिप्लव्य a. 1 Moving to and fro, rolling, shaking, unsteady, tremulous; नन्दं पारिप्लव्येन नृपः R. 3; 11. 2 Swimming, floating; R. 13. 30; 16. 61. 3 Agitated, bewildered, disordered or perplexed; U. 4. 22. -वः A boat. -वं Restlessness, uneasiness; Mā. 4. 3.

पारिप्लव्यः A goose. -स्यं 1 Perplexity, uneasiness, agitation. 2 Tremour, tremulousness.

पारिषर्हः A wedding present.

पारिषद्गः 1 The coral tree. 2 The Devaddru tree. 3 The Sarala tree. 4 The Nimba tree.

पारिभाष्यं Bail, security, surety.

पारिभाषिक a. (की f.) 1 Current, common, universally received. 2 Technical (as a word &c.).

पारिमाद्वल्यं An atom, a mote in a sun-beam; Bhāṣa P. 15.

पारिमुखिक a. (की f.) Being before the face, being near or present.

पारिमुख्यं Presence.

पारिया (पा) चः N. of one of the seven principal mountain ranges; R. 18. 16; see कुम्भचल.

पारिया (पा) त्रिकः 1 An inhabitant of the Pāriyātra mountain. 2 The Pāriyātra mountain itself.

पारियानिकः A travelling carriage.

पारिरक्षिकः A religious mendicant, an ascetic.

पारिविष्यं, पारिविष्यं Being unmarried while a younger brother is married.

पारिवाजकं, पारिवाज्यं The wandering life of a religious mendicant, asceticism.

पारिशीलः A cake (अदृष्ट q. v.).

पारिविष्यं That which is left over, remainder.

पारिष्व a. (दी f.) Belonging to an assembly or council. -तः 1 A person present at an assembly, a member of an assembly such as an assessor. 2 A king's companion. -स्यः (m. pl.) The retinue of a god.

पारिष्यः One present at an assembly, a spectator.

पारिहारिकी A kind of riddle.

पारिहार्यः A bracelet. -र्यं Taking, seizing.

पारिहास्यं Jest, joke, fun.

पारी 1 A rope for tying an elephant's feet. 2 A quantity of water. 3 A drinking vessel, water-jar, cup. 4 A milk pail; Si. 12. 40.

पारीक्षितः पारिक्षित q. v.

पारीण a. 1 Being on or going over to the other or opposite side. 2 (At the end of comp.) Thoroughly versed in, well-acquainted with; त्रिवर्गपारीणमसौ भवन्तमभ्यासन्वादानयेकभिर्द्वः Bk. 2. 46.

पारीणह्य Household furniture or utensils.

पारीद्रः 1 A lion. 2 A large serpent, boa.

पारीरगः 1 A tortoise. 2 A strick, staff.

पारुः 1 The sun. 2 Fire.

पारुष्यं 1 Roughness, ruggedness, hardness. 2 Harshness, cruelty, unkindness (as of disposition). 3 Abusive language, abuse, reproach, scurrilous language, insult; Bg. 16. 4; Y. 2. 12, 72. 4 Violence (in word or deed); Ms. 8. 6, 72; 7. 48, 51. 5 The garden of Indra. 6 Alcewood. -स्यः An epithet of Brīhaspati.

पारिष्यं Tradition.

पार्षत Dant or snakes.

पार्षज्य a. Belonging to rain.

पार्श्व a. (गी f.) 1 Relating to; or made of leaves, leafy. 2 Raised from leaves (as a tax).

पार्श्वः 1 A metonymic of Yudhishtira, Dhīma and Arjuna, but especially of Arjuna; Bg. 1. 25 and several other places. 2 A king. -Comp. -सारथिः an epithet of Kṛishṇa.

पार्श्वकं Severalty, separateness, separation, singleness, variety.

पार्श्वं Greatness, immensity, width.

पार्थिव a. (दी f.) 1 Earthen, earthly, terrestrial, relating to the earth; यतो रजः पार्थिवमुज्जिहीते R. 13. 64. 2 Ruling the earth. 3 Princely royal. -वः 1 An inhabitant of the earth. 2 A king, sovereign; R. 8. 1, 3 An earthen vessel. -Comp. -चन्द्रः, -सुतः a prince, the son of a king. कन्या, -नन्दिनी, -सुता the daughter of a king, princess.

पार्थिवी 1 An epithet of Sitā, daughter of the earth; पार्थिवीसुदवहद्बुद्धः R. 11. 51. 2 An epithet of Lakṣmī.

पार्परः 1 A handful of rice. 2 Consumption (स्वकीय)

पार्थक्य a. (की f.) Final, last, conclusive.

पार्थव्य a. (जी f.) Belonging or relating to a Parvan q. v.; R. 11. 82. 2 Waxing, increasing (as the moon) -र्णं The general ceremony of offering oblations to all the Mares at a Parvan.

पार्वत a. (ती) 1 Being or living in a mountain. 2 Growing on or coming from a mountain. 3 Mountainous.

पार्वतिकं A multitude of mountains, a mountain-range.

पार्वती 1 N. of Durgā, born as the daughter of the Himālaya mountain (she was Sati in her former birth; cf. Ku. 1. 21); तो पार्वतीत्याभिजने नाम्ना बंधुरियां बंधुजने जुह्वत Ku. 1. 26. 2 A female cowherd. 3 An epithet of Draupadī. 4 A mountain stream. 5 A kind of fragrant earth. -Comp. -चन्द्रः 1 an epithet of Kārtikeya. 2 of Gaṇeśa.

पार्वतीय a. (दी f.) Dwelling in a mountain. -वः A mountaineer. 2 N. of a particular mountain tribe (pl.); तत्र जस्य रवेर्वारं पार्वतीयैर्गौरिषु R. 4.

पार्वत्य a. (दी f.) Mountain-born. -यं Antimony.

पार्श्वः A warrior armed with an axe.

पार्श्वः -श्च 1 The part of the body below the arm-pit, the region of the ribs; शयने संनिष्ठाण्येकपार्श्वं Ms. 89. 2 The side, flank (in general) (of animate or inanimate objects); पितरं कथयन्निपात्रं निजपार्श्वेन दक्षितरा Pt. 1. 324.

3 Vicinity. -**पार्श्वः** An epithet of Jina. -**पार्श्वः** 1 A multitude of ribs. 2 A fraudulent expedient, a dishonourable means. (पार्श्वः is used adverbially in the sense of 'near to', 'by the side of', 'towards'; S. 7. 3; 10 पार्श्वान्तः 'from the side of', 'away from'; पार्श्वे 'near', 'at hand', 'at the side'; न मे दूरे किंचिद्विज्ञमयि न पार्श्वे यजवत् S. 1. 9, Bh. 2. 37). -**Comp.** -**अभ्युत्तरः** an attendant, a servant; R. 2. 8. -**अभ्युत्तरः** a rib. -**आयात** a. one who has come very near. -**आसक्त** a. standing by the side. -**उदरमयः** a crab. -**नः** an attendant, servant; R. 11. 43. -**यत** a. 1 being at the side, being near or close to, attending upon. 2 sheltered. -**चरः** a servant, an attendant; R. 9. 72; 14. 29. -**द्वः** an attendant, a servant. -**द्वेषः** the side (of the human body). -**परिवर्तनं** 1 turning round from one side to the other in a bed. 2 N. of a festival on the eleventh day of the first half of Bhādrapada (when Viṣṇu is supposed to turn upon the other side in his sleep). -**भग्नः** the side or flank. -**वर्ति** a. 1 being by the side, attending, waiting upon. 2 adjacent. -**शयः** a. sleeping on the side. 2 sleeping by the side. -**शूलः** a shooting pain in the side. -**सूचकः** a kind of ornament. -**स्थ** a. being at the side, near, close, proximate. (-**स्थः**) 1 a companion. 2 an assistant of a stage-manager; cf. परिपार्श्वकः. **पार्श्वकः** (की f.) A swindler, pilferer, thief. **पार्श्वतश्च** ind. Near, at hand, by the side, close to; R. 19. 31. **पार्श्विक** a. (की f.) Belonging to the side. -**कः** 1 A sidesman, partisan. 2 A companion, an associate. 3 A juggler. **पार्श्वतः** a. (ती f.) Belonging to the spotted antelope; Ms. 3. 269; Y. 1. 257. -**तः** A patronymic of king Drupada, and of his son Dhṛisṭadyumna. **पार्श्वती** 1 An epithet of Draupadī. 2 Of Durgā. **पार्श्वद्वय** f. An assembly. **पार्श्वद्वयः** 1 A companion, an associate, attendant. 2 A train, retinue (of a god). 3 One present at an assembly, a spectator, an assessor. **पार्श्वद्वयः** A member of an assembly, an assessor. **पार्श्वजः** m. f. 1 The heel; उद्वेज्य-रसल्लिपार्श्वजमायत् Ku. 1. 11; पार्श्वजहार K. 114. 2 The rear of an army. 3 The back of rear in general; छद्म-पार्श्वजयान्वितः R. 4. 26 'with his rear cleared of foes'. 4 A kick-f. 1 A licentious woman. 2 An epithet of Kuntī. -**Comp.** -**ग्रहः** a follower,

-**ग्रहणं** attacking or threatening an enemy in the rear. -**ग्रहः** 1 an enemy in the rear. 2 a general commanding the rear of an army. 3 an ally who supports a prince; Ms. 7. 207. -**वातः** a kick; Ki. 17. 50. -**वै** a rear-guard, a body of forces in the rear, reserve. -**बाहः** an outside horse. **पालः** 1 A protector, guardian, keeper; as in नेपालः, विष्णिपालः &c. 2 A herdsman; विवादः स्वाविपालयोः Ms. 8. 5, 229, 240. 3 A king. 4 A spitting-pot. -**Comp.** -**श्वः** a mushroom. **पालकः** 1 A guardian, protector. 2 A prince, king, ruler, sovereign. 3 A groom, horsekeeper. 4 A horse. 5 The Chitraka tree. 6 A foster-father. **पालकायः** N. of a sage, son of Kareṇu (who first taught the science of elephants). -**तयः** The science of elephants. **पालकः** 1 The olibanum tree. 2 A hawk. -**की** Incense. **पालक्यः** श्वय Incense. **पालन** a. Protecting, guarding &c.; Ki. 1. 1. -**नं** 1 Protecting, guarding, nourishing, cherishing, fostering; लब्धं R. 19. 3; so प्रजा, क्षिति, &c. 2 Maintaining, observing, keeping (as a promise, vow &c.). 3 The milk of a cow that has recently calved. **पालयितु** m. Protector, guardian; R. 2. 69; 8. 32. **पालाश** a. (की f.) 1 Belonging to or coming from the Palāśa tree. 2 Made of the wood of the Palāśa tree; Ms. 2. 45. 3 Green. -**श्वः** The green colour. -**Comp.** -**खंडः**, -**बन्धः** an epithet of the Magadha country. **पालि** -**ली** f. 1 The tip of the ear; श्रवणपालिः Git. 3. 2 The edge, skirt, margin; Bb. 3. 55. 3 The sharp side, edge or point of anything (अग्निः); Bv. 2. 3. 4 Boundary, limit. 5 A line, row; विपुलपुलकपाली Git. 6; Si. 3. 51. 6 A spot, mark. 7 A causeway, bridge. 8 The lap, the bosom. 9 An oblong pond, 10 Maintenance of a pupil by his teacher during the period of his studies. 11 A louse. 12 Praise, eulogium. 13 A woman with a beard. **पालिका** 1 The tip of the ear. 2 The sharp edge of a sword or of any cutting instrument. 3 A cheese or butter-knife. **पालित** p. p. 1 Protected, guarded, preserved. 2 Observed, fulfilled. **पालित्वं** Greyness of hair caused by old age, hoariness. **पालवल** a. (ली f.) Coming from a pool. **पावकः** 1 Fire; पावकस्य महिमा स गण्यते

कक्षयज्ज्वलति सागरेऽपि यः R. 11. 75, 3. 9; 16. 87. 2 Agni or the god of fire. 3 The fire of lightning. 4 The Chitraka tree. 5 The number 'three'. -**Comp.** -**आत्मजः** 1 an epithet of Kārtikeya. 2 N. of a sage called सुदर्शन. **पावकः** An epithet of Kārtikeya. **पावन** a. (नी f.) 1 Purifying, freeing from sin, purificatory, sanctifying; पादास्तामभितो निषण्णहरिणा गौरीश्वरोः पावनाः S. 6. 17, R. 15. 101, 19. 53; Bg. 18. 5, Ms. 2. 26; Y. 3. 307. 2 Sacred, holy, pure, purified; Ku. 5. 17. -**नः** 1 Fire. 2 Incense. 3 A kind of demi-god or Siddha. 4 N. of the poet Vyāsa. -**नं** 1 Purifying, purification; पद्मवर्णीरजनिजपवन Git. 1. 2 Penance. 3 Water. 4 Cowdung. 5 A sectarian mark. -**Comp.** -**ह्वनिः** a conchshell. **पावनी** 1 The holy basil. 2 A cow. 3 The river Ganges. **पावमानी** An epithet of particular Vedic hymns. **पावरः** The side of a die which is marked with two points; or a particular throw of this die; पावरपतनाच्च शोषितवरीरः Mk. 2. 8. **पाशः** 1 A cord, chain, fetter, noose; पादाकुट्टव्रततिवलयसंगसंज्ञातपाशः S. 1. 32; बाहुपाशेन व्यापादिता Mk. 9; R. 6. 84. 2 A snare, trap or net for catching birds and beasts. 3 A noose used as a weapon (as by Varuna); Ku. 2. 21. 4 A die, dice; Malli. on R. 6. 18. 5 The edge or border of anything woven. 6 (At the end of comp.) पाश expresses (a) contempt or depreciation; as in छत्रपाशः a bad pupil; वैशकरणं, शिष्यं &c. (b) beauty or admiration; as in सेवोद्गुह्यता स च कर्ण-पाशः U. 6. 27. (c) abundance, mass, or quantity (after a word signifying 'hair'); केशपाश q. v. -**Comp.** -**अन्तः** the back of a garment. -**क्रीडा** gambling, playing with dice. -**धरः** -**पाणिः** an epithet of Varuṇa. -**चक्षुः** a. entrapped, caught in a snare or net, noosed -**बन्धः** a noose, snare, halter. -**बन्धकः** a bird-catcher. -**बन्धनं** a snare. -**भृत्** m. an epithet of Varuṇa; R. 2. 9. -**रज्जुः** f. a fetter, rope. -**हस्तः** 'holding a noose in hand', an epithet of Varuṇa. **पाशकः** A die, dice. -**Comp.** -**पीठं** a gambling table. **पाशकं** 1 A noose, snare, net, sling. 2 A cord, lash. 3 Ensnaring, entrapping. **पाशव** a. (की f.) Relating to or derived from animals. -**व** A flock, heard. -**Comp.** -**पालनं** pasturage or meadow grass. **पाशित** a. Bound, ensnared, fettered.

पाणिन् *m.* 1 An epithet of Varuna. 2 Of Yama. 3 A deercatcher, fowler, trapper.

पाशुपत *a.* (ती. f.) Coming from or relating or sacred to Paśupati. -तः 1 A follower and worshipper of Siva. 2 A follower of the doctrines of Paśupati. -तः The Paśupata doctrines; (for the Paśupata doctrines, see Sarva. S.). -Comp. -अक्षः N. of a missile presided over by पशुपति or Siva (which Arjuna acquired from Siva).

पाशुपाल्यः The breeding or rearing of cattle, a herdsman's occupation.

पाश्चात्य *a.* 1 hinder. 2 Western; R. 4. 62. 3 Posterior, later. 4 Subsequent. -त्यः The hinder part.

पाश्या 1 A net. 2 A collection of stairs or ropes.

पाश्र्वाः An ornament for the feet.

पाश्वः=पाश्वं *q. v.*; Ms. 5. 90; 9. 225.

पाश्वकः, पाश्विन् *m.* A heretic, a religious hypocrite; Y. 1. 130; 2. 70

पाषाणः A stone. -णी A small stone used as a weight. -Comp. -दारकः, -दारणः a stone-cutter's chisel. -संधिः a cave or chasm in a rock. -हृदय *a.* stonehearted, cruel, relentless.

पि 6 P. (पिरति) To go, move.

पिकः The (Indian) cuckoo; कुहू-न-शरासनशसननंदिनि पिकनिकरे भज भावं Git. 11; or उन्मीलति कुहूः कुहूति कलोचालाः पिकानां गिरः Git. 1. -Comp. -आनन्दः, -बांधवः the spring. -बन्धुः, -रागाः, -वल्गवः the mango-tree.

पिकाः 1 An elephant twenty years old. 2 A young elephant in general.

पिण *a.* Reddish-brown, tawny, yellow-red; अतर्निविष्टानलपिणतरं (विलोचने) Ku 7. 33. -नः 1 The tawny colour. 2 A buffalo. 3 A rat. -नः 1 Turmeric. 2 Saffron. 3 A kind of yellow pigment. 4 An epithet of चंडिका. -Comp. -अक्ष *a.* having reddish-brown eyes, red-eyed. (-क्षः) 1 an ape. 2 an epithet of Siva. -ईक्षणः an epithet of Siva. -ईक्षणः an epithet of fire. -कपिशा *a.* species of cockroach. -चक्षुस् *m.* a crab -जडः an epithet of Siva. -सारः yellow orpiment. -रसजिह्वा ' yellow crystal ', a kind of gem (गोमेद).

पिणल *a.* Reddish-brown, yellowish, brown, tawny; R. 12. 71; Ms. 3. 8. -लः 1 The tawny colour. 2 Fire. 3 A monkey. 4 An ichneumon. 5 A small owl. 6 A kind of snake. 7 N. of an attendant on the sun. 8 N. of one of Kubera's treasures. 9 N. of a reputed sage, the father of Sanskrit prosody; his work being known as—पिणलचंद्र-शास्त्र; छंदोज्ञाननिधिं जवान मकरो वेलावदे पिणलं

Pt. 2. 33. -लं 1 brass. 2 Yellow orpiment. -लः 1 A kind of owl. 2 The Siau tree (शिशिर). 3 A kind of metal. 4 A particular vessel of the body. 4 The female elephant of the south. 5 N. of a courtesan who became remarkable for her piety and virtuous life; (the Bhāgavata mentions how she and Ajāmila were delivered from the trammels of the world). -Comp. -अक्षः an epithet of Siva.

पिणलिका 1 A kind of crane. 2 A kind of owl.

पिणगः 1 The headman or proprietor of a village. 5 A kind of fish. -ज्ञः Virgin gold. -झी The Indigo plant.

पिचंदः=पिचिंदः=पिचिंदः The belly.

पिचंदकः A glutton (औदरिक).

पिचिंदिका The calf of the leg.

पिचिंडिल *a.* Big-bellied, corpulent.

पिचुः 1 Cotton. 2 A kind of weight, a Karsha (equal to two tolas). 3 A kind of leprosy. -Comp. -तलं cotton. -मंदः, मर्दः the Nimba tree; Si. 5. 66.

पिचुलः 1 Cotton. 1 A kind of cormorant or sea-crow.

पिचद *a.* Pressed fist. -दः Inflammation of the eyes, ophthalmia. -दं 1 Tin. 2 Lead.

पिचर A string of 16 pearls weighing a *dharana* (a particular measure of pearls).

पिच्छं 1 A feather of a tail (as of a peacock). 2 The tail of a peacock Si. 4. 50. 3 The feathers of an arrow. 4 A wing. 5 A crest. -च्छः A tail in general. -च्छाः 1 A sheath, covering, coat. 2 The scum of boiled rice. 3 A row, line. 4 A heap, multitude. 5 The gum or exudation of the silk-cotton tree. 6 A plantain. 7 An armour. 8 The calf of the leg. 9 The venomous saliva of a snake. 10 A betelnut. -Comp. -बाणः a hawk.

पिच्छल *a.* Slimy, slippery.

पिच्छिका The feathers of a peacock's tail tied in a bunch, a feather-brush (used by conjurers &c.).

पिच्छिल *a.* 1 Slimy, lubricous, slippery, smeary; तरुणं सर्पपञ्चकं नवैवेन पिच्छिलानि च वीति Chānd. M. 1. 2 Having a tail. -लः -ला -लं 1 The scum of boiled rice (घृतमंड). 2 sauce mixed with rice-gruel. 3 Curds with cream on the surface. -Comp. -रश्च *m.* the orange tree or its peel.

पिञ्ज 1. 2 A. (पिञ्जि) 1 To tinge, dye. 2 To touch. 3 To adore. -11. 10 U. (पिञ्जयति) 1 To give. 2 To take. 3 To shine. 4 To be strong or powerful. 5 To live, dwell. 6 To hurt, injure, kill.

पिञ्जः 1 The moon. 2 A species of camphor. 3 Killing, slaughter, 4 Heap. -जं Strength, power. -जा 1 Injury, hurting. 2 Turmeric. 3 Cotton.

पिञ्जदः The mucus or excretion of the eyes.

पिञ्जनः A bow-shaped instrument used for cleaning cotton.

पिञ्जर *a.* Reddish-yellow, tawny, gold-coloured; शिवा प्रदीपस्य हृषणपिञ्जरा Mk. 3. 17; R. 18. 40. -रः 1 The reddish-yellow or tawny-brown colour. 2 The yellow colour. -रं 1 Gold. 2 yellow orpiment. 3 A skeleton. 4 A cage (for पिंजर).

पिञ्जरकं Orpiment.

पिञ्जरित *a.* Coloured yellow, tinged brown.

पिञ्जल *a.* 1 Overcome with grief or terror, extremely confounded or perplexed. 2 Panicstruck (as an army). -लं 1 Yellow orpiment. 2 The leaf of the Kusa grass.

पिञ्जालं Gold.

पिञ्जिका A roll of cotton from which threads are spun.

पिञ्जुषः the wax of the ear (कर्णमल).

पिञ्जदः The excretion or mucus of the eyes.

पिञ्जोला The rusting of leaves, rustling noise of leaves.

पिंडः A box, basket. -इ 1 A house, hovel. 2 A roof.

पिंडकः-कं 1 A box, basket. 2 A granary. 3 A pimple, pustule, small boil or ulcer; (also पिंडका or पिंडिका in this sense); ततः गंदर्योपरि पिंडका संवृता S. 2. 4 kind of ornament on the banner of Indra.

पिंडक्या A multitude of boxes.

पिंडकाः A basket, box.

पिंडकं The tartar of the teeth; (दंतकिट्ट).

पिंडरः-रं A pot, pan, boiler (also पिंडरी in this sense); पिंडरं कृदन्तिमानं निजपार्थनैव दूहतिरार Pt. 1. 324; जडपिंडरी दुग्धैरेव करोति पिंडवनां Bh. 3. 116 -रं A churning stick.

पिंडरकाः-कं A pot, pan. -Comp. -कपातः-लं a pot-herd.

पिंडकाः-का A small boil, pimple, pustule.

पिंड 1 A., 10. U. (पिंडिते, पिंडयति-ने; पिंडित) 1 To roll into a lump or ball, put together. 2 To join, unite. 3 To heap or accumulate.

पिंड *a.* (ती. f.) 1 Solid (वन). 2 Compact, dense, close. -इ-इ 1 A round mass, ball, globe; (as अवपिंडः, &c.). 2 A lump, clod (of earth &c.) 3 A round lump of food, morsel, mouthful; R. 2. 59. 4 A ball or lump of rice offered to the Manes at obsequial ceremonies or Śrāddhas: R. 1. 66; 8. 26; Ms. 3. 216; 9. 132,

136, 140; Y. 1. 159. 5 Food in general; मन्त्रिकृतमृत्पिंडः M. 5 'who was true to his master's soil.' 6 Livelihood, sustenance, subsistence. 7 Aims; पिंडनक्षत्रा Mā. 2. 8 Flesh; meat. 9 The fetus or embryo in an early stage of gestation. 10 The body, corporeal frame; मन्त्रिकृतमृत्पिंडः मन्त्रिकृतमृत्पिंडः 11. 2. 57. 11 A heap, collection, multitude. 12 The calf of the leg; Mā. 5. 16. 13 The frontal sinus of an elephant or its projection. 14 A porter or shed in front of the door. 15 Incense, frank-incense. 16 (In arith.) Sum, total amount. 17 (In geom.) Thickness. -इ 1 Power, strength, might. 2 Iron. 3 Fresh butter. 4 An army. (पिंडीकृत) to make into a lump or ball, press or heap together; पिंडीकृत to be made into a ball or lump). -Comp. -अन्वाहार्य a. to be eaten after the funeral rice-ball has been offered to the Manes; Ms. 3. 123. -अन्वाहार्यक a meal in honour of the Manes. -अन्नं bail. -अयसं steel. -अलककः a red dye. -अशनः, आशः, -आशकः, -आशिक m. a beggar. -उदकक्रिया an oblation of obsequial rice-balls and water to the deceased. -उद्धारणं participating in funeral offerings. -गोसः gum myrrh. -तैलं, तैलकः incense. -द u. 1 one who gives food, one who supplies with bread or with any other means of subsistence; या पिंडं दत्तं कुरुते गजपुंगवस्तु धीरं विलोकयति चादुशतिश्च भुंक्ते Bh. 2. 31. 2 one who is qualified to give the funeral rice-ball to deceased ancestors; Y. 2. 132 (-दः) 1 the nearest male relation who offers the funeral rice-ball. 2 a master, patron. -दानं 1 presentation of the obsequial rice-ball. 2 the funeral oblation made to deceased ancestors on the evening of new-moon. -निर्वपणं presenting obsequial rice balls to the Manes. -पातः giving alms; Mā. 1. -पातिकः one who lives on alms. -पादः, -पाद्यः an elephant. -पुष्पः 1 the Asoka tree, 2 the China rose. 3 the pomegranate. (-रुद्रं) the blossom of the Asoka tree. 2 the flower of the China-rose. 3 a lotus. -भाज् a. receiving or entitled to a share in the funeral rice-ball. (m. pl.) the deceased ancestors or Manes; S. 6. 25. -वृत्तिः f. livelihood, means of subsistence. -मूलं, -मूलकं a carrot. -यज्ञः the presentation of the obsequial rice-balls to the deceased ancestors; Y. 3. 16. -लोपः fragments of the obsequial rice-balls which cling to the hand; (these are presented to the three ancestors immediately preceding the great-grand-father). -लोपः interrup-

tion in offering the funeral rice-balls (as the failure of issue). -संबन्धः relationship between a living person and one deceased such as is sufficiently near to qualify the former to offer the obsequial rice-balls to the latter.

पिंडकः -क 1 A lump, ball, globe. 2 A round swelling or protuberance. 3 A lump of food. 4 The calf of the leg. 5 Incense. 6 Carrot. -कः A goblin, demon (पिंडाच).

पिंडनं Forming globes.

पिंडलः 1 A bridge, cause-way. 2 A mound, ridge.

पिंडसः A beggar, a mendicant living on alms.

पिंडातः Incense.

पिंडारः 1 A religious mendicant or beggar. 2 A cow-herd. 3 A buffalo-herdsman. 4 The *Vikanka* tree. 5 An expression of censure.

पिंडिः -डी f. 1 A round mass, ball. 2 The nave of a wheel. 3 The calf of the leg. 4 The Asoka tree. 5 The long gourd (अलवु). 6 A house. 7 A species of palm. -Comp. -पुष्पः the Asoka tree. -लेपः a kind of unguent. -शूरः 'brave in the house', or 'a cake hero', a braggart, cowardly boaster, poltroon, colquean; cf. गेह-नद्विज, गेहेश्वर &c.

पिंडिका 1 A round or fleshy swelling. 2 The calf of the leg &c.; see पिंडि above.

पिंडित a. 1 Pressed or rolled into a ball or lump. 2 Thick, lumpish. 3 Heaped together, collected. 4 Mixed with. 5 Added, multiplied. 6 Counted, numbered.

पिंडित्व a. Receiving the funeral rice-balls (as ancestors). -m. 1 A beggar. 2 One who offers funeral rice-balls to the Manes.

पिंडिलः 1 A bridge, cause-way. mound. 2 An astronomer, a calculator of nativities.

पिंडिर a. Sapless, insipid, arid, dry. -रः 1 The pomegranate tree. 2 Cuttle-fish-bone, 3 Foam of the sea; cf. डिंडी.

पिंडेलिः f. Fragments dropped from the mouth, offal, leavings of a meal.

पिण्डाकः -क 1 Oil-cake. 2 Incense. 3 Saffron. 4 Asafœtida.

पितामहः (हि. f.) 1 A paternal grandfather. 2 An epithet of Brahṃā.

पितृ m. A father; तेनात् लोकः पितृमात्रं विनेत्रा R. 14. 23; 1. 24; 11. 67. -रौ (dual) Parents, father and mother; जयतः पितरौ बन्धे पार्वतीपरमेश्वरी R. 1. 1; Y. 2. 117. -रः (pl.) 1 Forefathers, ancestors, father; S. 6. 24. 2 Pater-

nal ancestors taken collectively; Ms. 2. 151. 3 The Manes; R. 2. 16; 4. 20. Bg. 10. 29; Ms. 3. 81; 192.

-Comp. -अजित a. acquired by a father, paternal (as property).

-कर्मन् n., -कार्यं, -कुर्यं, क्रिया oblation or sacrifice offered to deceased ances-

tors, obsequial rites. -काननं a ceme-

tory; R. 11. 16. -कुल्या N. of a river rising in the Malaya mountain. -गजः

1 the whole body of ancestors taken collectively. 2 a class of Manes or deceased progenitor who were sons of the Prajapati; see Ms. 3. 194-

195. -गृहं 1 a paternal mansion. 2 cemetery, burial ground. -चातकः,

चातिन् m. a parricide. -तर्पणं 1 an oblation to the Manes. 2 the act of

throwing water out of the right hand (as at the time of ablutions) as an offering to the Manes or deceased ancestors; Ms. 2. 176. 3

sesamum. -तिथिः f. the day of new-moon (अमावास्या). -तैर्यं 1 N. of the

place called Gayā where the performance of funeral rites, such as

Śrāddhas in honour of the Manes, is held to be particularly meritorious.

2 the part of the hand between the fore-finger and the thumb (considered to be sacred to the Manes).

-दानं an offering to the Manes. -दायः patrimony. -दिनं the day of

new-moon (अमावास्या). -देव u. 1

worshipping a father. 2 relating to the worship of the Manes. (-वाः)

the divine Manes. -देवत a. presided over by the Manes. (-तं) N. of the

tenth lunar mansion (मवा). -दृश्यं

patrimony; Y. 2. 118. -पक्षः 1 the

paternal side, paternal relationship

2 relatives by the father's side. 8

'the fortnight of the manes', -N. of

the dark half of Bhādrapada which

is particularly appointed for the

celebration of obsequial rites to the

Manes. -पतिः an epithet of Yama.

-पदे the world of the Manes. -पितृ

m. paternal grandfather. -पुत्रौ

(पितापुत्री dual) father and son.

(पितुः पुत्रः means 'the son of a well-known and renowned father').

-पूजनं worship of the Manes. -पैतामह

a. (ही. f.) inherited from ancestors, ancestral, hereditary. (-हः pl.)

ancestors. -मत्तः f. 1 paternal grandmother. 2 evening twilight. -मात

a. 1 inherited from a father. 2 inherited patrimoni-ally. -भ्रातृः a kins-

man by the father's side. (-भुः)

relationship by the father's side.

-भक्त a. dutifully attached to a

father. -भक्तिः f. filial duty.

-भोजनं food offered to the Manes.

-भ्रातृः m. a father's brother, paternal

uncle. -मंदिरं 1 a paternal mansion 2 a cemetery -मेघः sacrifice offered to the Manes, obsequial offerings. -यज्ञः 1 obsequial offerings. 2 offering libations of water every day to the deceased ancestors; it is one of the five daily Yagnas enjoined to be performed by a Brāhmaṇa; पितृ-यज्ञस्तु तर्पण Ms. 3. 70; also 122, 283. -राज् m. राजन्, -राजन् m. an epithet of Yama. -रूपः an epithet of Siva. -लोकः the world of the Manes. -वंशः the paternal family. -वनं a cemetery. (पितृवनेचरः 1 a demon, goblin. 2 an epithet of Siva). वसतिः f. -सहन् n. a cemetery; Ku. 5. 77. -व्रतं obsequial rites. -श्राद्धं obsequial rites in honour of a father or deceased ancestor. -स्वसृ f. (also पितृष्वसृ as well as पितुः स्वसृ or पितुः स्वसृ) a father's sister. Ms. 2. 131. -हस्त्रीयः a paternal aunt's son. संनिभ a. fatherly, paternal. -सृः 1 paternal grandmother. 2 evening twilight. -स्थानः -स्थानीयः a guardian (who is in the place of a father). -हत्या parricide. -हन् m. a parricide.

पितृक a. Paternal, ancestral, hereditary. 2 Obsequial.

पितृव्यः 1 A father's brother, paternal uncle. 2 Any elderly male relation; Ms. 2. 130.

पित्तं Bile, one of the three humours of the body (the other two being वात and कफ); पित्तं यदि शर्करया क्षाम्यति कोपः पटोल Pt. 1. 378. COMP. -अतीसारः a bilious form of diarrhoea. -उपहत a. affected by bile; पश्यति पित्तोपहतः शशिमुखं संसमपि पित्तं K. P. 10. -कोषः the gall-bladder. -क्षोभः excess or derangement of the bilious humour. -ज्वरः bilious fever. -प्रकृति a. of a bilious or choleric temperament -प्रकोपः excess and vitiation of the bilious humour. -रक्तं plethora. -वायुः flatulence caused by the excess and vitiation of the bilious humour. -विदग्ध a. impaired by bile. -शमन, -हर a. antibilious.

पित्तल a. Bilious. -लं 1 Brass. 2 A species of birch tree.

पित्र्य a. 1 Paternal, patrimonial, ancestral. 2 (a) Relating or sacred to the deceased ancestors; Ms. 2. 59. (b) Obsequial. -अग्रः 1 The eldest brother. 2 The month of Māgha. -अग्रा 1 The constellation called Māghā. 2 The day of full as well as new moon. -स्यं 1 The lunar mansion called Māghā. 2 The part of the hand between the fore-finger and the thumb (sacred to the Manes).

पित्रस्तु m. A bird.

पित्रमग्नः A road, path.

पिधानं 1 Covering, concealing. 2 A sheath. 3 A wrapper, cloak. 4 A lid or top.

पिधानकं 1 A sheath, scabbard. 2 A lid.

पिधायक a. Covering, hiding, concealing.

पिन्धु p. p. 1 Fastened, tied or put on. 2 Dressed. 3 Hid, concealed. 4 Pierced, penetrated. 5 Wrapped, covered, enveloped.

पिनाकः-कं 1 The bow of Siva. 2 A trident. 3 A bow in general. 4 A staff or stick. 5 A shower of dust. -COMP. -गोत्र, धृक्, धृत्, पाणिः m. epithets of Siva; Ku. 3. 10.

पिनाकिन् m. An epithet of Siva; Ku. 5. 77; S. 1. 6.

पिपतिषन् m. A bird.

पिपतिषु a. Being about to fail. -बुः A bird.

पिपासा Thirst.

पिपासित, पिपासित्, पिपासु a. Thirsty. पिपीलः, पिपीली An ant.

पिपीलकः A large black ant.

पिपीलिकः An ant. -कं A kind of gold (said to be collected by ants).

पिपीलिका A female ant. -COMP. -परिसर्पणं the running about of ants.

पिप्पलः 1 The holy fig-tree; Y. 1. 302. 2 A nipple. 3 The sleeve of a jacket or coat. -लं 1 A berry in general 2 A berry of the holy fig-tree. 3 Sensual enjoyment. 4 Water.

पिप्पलिः -ली f. Long pepper.

पिप्पिका The tartar of the teeth

पिप्पुः A mark, mole, freckle.

पिषालः N. of a tree; Ku. 3. 31. -लं The fruit of this tree.

पिष्ट 10 P. (पेलयति-ते) 1 To throw, cast. 2 To send, direct. 3 To incite, prompt.

पिष्टुः See पीष्टु.

पिष्टु a. Blear-eyed. -लं A bleared eye.

पिष्टिका A female elephant.

पिष्ट 6 U. (पिष्टिति-ते) 1 To shape, fashion, form. 2 To be organised. 3 To light, irradiate.

पिष्टंग a. Reddish-brown, reddish, of a tawny colour; मध्येसुदं ककुभः पिष्टंगीः Si. 3. 33; 1. 6; Ki. 4. 36. -गः The tawny colour.

पिष्टंगकः An epithet of Vishnu or his attendant.

पिष्टाचः A fiend, goblin, devil, spirit, malevolent being; नन्वाश्वासितः पिष्टाचोपि भोजनेन V. 2; Ms. 1. 37; 12. 44. -COMP. -आलसः phosphorescence. -द्रुः a kind of tree. -बाधा -संचारः

demoniacal possession. -भाषा 'the language of devils', a giberish or corruption of Sanskrit, one of the lowest Prakṛita dialects used in plays. -समं 1 an assemblage of

fiends. 2 pandemonium, the hall of their assembly.

पिशाचकिन् m. An epithet of Kubera, the god of wealth.

पिशाचिका 1 A she-demon, a female imp. 2 (At the end of comp.) Devilish or diabolical fondness for a thing; किमनया आमुषपिशाचिका Mv. 3 devilish fondness for fighting; पिशाची is used in the same sense; तस्य स्वस्त्रियं यावज्जीवमायुषपिशाची न हृदयादप्यकानति B. R. 4, or कियच्चिन्मिमतिनाटसिष्यति भवंतमायुषपिशाची A. R. 4.

पिश्नितं Flesh; कुत्रापि नापि खटु हा पिश्नितस्य लेहः Bv. 1. 105; R. 7. 50. COMP. -अशानः, -आशः, -आशिनः, -शुचः m. 1 flesh-eater, a demon, goblin; (छाशः) यन्धापयोदकपिशाः पिश्नितशानानां चरति S. 3. 27. 2 a man-eater, cannibal.

पिष्टुन a. 1 (a) Indicating, manifesting, evincing, displaying, indicative of; शृण्वामनिर्वा विनाशपिष्टुनः Si. 1. 75; तुल्यादुरागपिष्टुनं V. 2. 14; R. 1. 53; Amru. 97. (b) Memorable for, commemorating; क्षेत्रं क्षत्रयनपिष्टुनं कोर्य तद्रज्याः Me. 48. 2 Slanderous, backbiting, calumniating; पिष्टुनजनं खटु विप्रति क्षितीन्द्रः Bv. 1. 74. 3 Wicked, cruel, malignant. 4 Low, vile, contemptible. 5 Foolish, stupid. -नः 1 A slanderer, back-biter, tale-bearer, base informer, traitor, calumniator; H. 1. 135, Pt. 1. 304; Ms. 3. 161. 2 Cotton. 3 An epithet of Nārada. 4 A crow. -COMP. -वचनः -वाचयं slander, detraction, calumny.

पिष्ट 7 P. (पिष्टि-ते) 1 To pound, grind, pulverize, crush, अथवा भवतः प्रवर्तना न कथं पिष्टमियं पिष्टि-ते N. 2. 61; 13. 19; माषेषेयं पिष्टेन Mv. 6. 45; Bk. 6. 37; 12. 18; Bv. 1. 12. 2 To hurt, injure, destroy, kill (with gen.); क्रमेण पेटुं भुवनद्विनामसि Si. 1. 40. -WITH उद्- to crush or grind down. -निष्ट 1 to pound, powder, pulverize, reduce to atoms; (तं) निष्टियेषेयं क्षिती क्षिप्रं पूर्णं क्षेम-निर्वाप्तं Mb.; शिलाभिः पिष्टिमुद्रः R. 12. 73. 2 to hurt, injure, bruise; Bk. 6. 120.

पिष्ट p. p. 1 Ground, powdered, crushed; Bv. 1. 12. 73. 2 Rubbed together, squeezed or clasped (as the hands). -द्रु 1 Anything ground, a ground substance. 2 Flour, meal; पिष्टे पिष्टि 'he grinds flour'; i.e. does a useless work or a profitless repetition. 3 Lead. -COMP. -उदकं 'water mixed with flour' -पचनं a pan 'for parching flour, a boiler &c. -पशुः an effigy of a beast made with flour. -पिष्टा a cake or ball of flour. -पुरः see घृतपुर. -पेषः, -पेषणं 'grinding flour'; i.e. doing any useless work, a vain or profitless repetition. -प्यायः see under प्याय. -मेहः a variety of diabetes. -वर्तिः a kind of small ball

made of the flour of barley, pulse or rice. -सौरनं (pounded) sandal-wood.

पिष्टकः -कं 1 A cake made of the flour of any grain. 2 A baked cake, bread. -कं Pounded sesamum seeds.

पिष्टनः -कं A division of the universe; cf. पिष्ट.

पिष्टानः Scented or perfumed powder.

पिष्टिक A cake made of rice-flour.

पिन् 1 P. (पिन्ति) To go, move. -II. 10 U. (पिन्ति) 1 To go. 2 To be strong. 3 To dwell. 4 To hurt, injure. 5 To give or take.

पिन्ति p. p. 1 Shut, closed, barred, fastened: see वा with अदि. 2 Covered, concealed, hidden; see अवपिन्ति. 3 Filled or covered with.

पी 4 A. (पीने) To drink तव वदन-मन्त्रान् पिबेय Mk. 10. 13; N. 1. 1.

पी The chin.

पीठ 1 A seat (a stool, chair, bench, sofa &c.); जवन पीठादुत्पिष्टच्युतः Si. 1. 12; R. 4. 84; 6. 15. 2 The seat of a religious student made of Kusa grass. 3 The seat of a deity, an altar. 4 A pedestal in general, basis. 5 A particular posture in sitting. COMP. -कैलिः a male attendant, a parasite. -गर्भः the cavity in the pedestal of an idol. -नयिका a girl of fourteen who represents Durgā at the festival of that goddess. -सूः lusus, lacement. -मर्दः 1 a companion, parasite, one who assists the hero of a drama in great undertakings, e.g. in securing his mistress: so पीठनयिका 'a lady who assists the heroine in securing her lover'. 2 a dancing master who instructs courtezans in the art of dancing. -सर्प a. lame, crippled.

पीठिका 1 A seat (a bench, stool). 2 A pedestal, base. 3 A section or division of a book, as the पूर्वपीठिका, and उत्तरपीठिका of दशकुमारचरित.

पीड 10 U. (पीडयति-ते, पीडित) 1 To pain, torment, harm, hurt, injure, harass, annoy, molest; निलं चापि पीडयच्छरेः BK. 15. 82; Ms. 4. 67, 238; 7. 29. 2 To oppose, resist. 3 To besiege (as a city). 4 To press or squeeze together, compress, pinch; कंठे पीडयन् MK. 8; लभत चिकित्तां तंलमपि दशनः पीडयन् Bh. 2. 5. दशनपीडितायरा R. 19. 35. 5 To suppress, destroy; Ms. 1. 51. 6 To neglect. 7 To cover with anything inauspicious. 8 To eclipse. -WITH अभि-अव to press, squeeze, pain. -आ to press, weigh down; पयोधमपि-गापीडितः Glt. 12. -उद् 1 to press against, strike or rub against; अश्वपिडयन्-पिडयन्नाश्वः क्षनपूर्वं शङ्ख तथा प्रहृष्टं Ku. 1. 10; Si. 3. 66. 2 to press out throw

or strike upwards, propel, urge; R. 5. 45; 16. 66. -उप 1 to hurt, injure, trouble, harass, molest; क्षनोपपीडं परि-श्रुजाना Ki. 3. 54; Si. 10. 47. 2 to oppress, lay waste; Ms. 8. 67; 7. 195. -नि 1 to harass, pain, molest, punish, trouble; Ms. 7. 23. 2 to squeeze, press together, hold fast, seize, grasp; गुरोः सदारस्य निपीडय गदो R. 2. 23; 5. 65. -निष् 1 to press or squeeze out; see निष्पीडित. -परि 1 to pain, trouble, molest. 2 to press, squeeze. -प्र 1 to pain excessively, torment, harass. 2 to press or squeeze. -सं 1 to press together, pinch; कंठे जंघिलनायतान-वलदेनास्यसंनिपीडितः S. 7. 11; Ch. P. 3.

पीडकः An oppressor.

पीडने 1 Paining, distressing, oppressing, inflicting pain; Ms. 9. 299. 2 Squeezing, pressing; ईर्ष्या-व्यभिचिह्नस्तनपीडनानि Glt. 10; ईर्ष्या-व्यभिचिह्नस्तनपीडनानि Ch. P. 48. 3 An instrument for pressing. 4 Taking, holding, seizing; as in कर्षीडन or पत्तिपीडन q. v. 5 Laying waste, devastation. 6 Threshing corn. 7 An eclipse; as in ग्रहपीडन q. v. 8 Suppressing sounds, a fault in the pronunciation of vowels.

पीडा 1 Pain, trouble, suffering, annoyance, molestation, agony; आश्रमपीडा B. 1. 37 disturbance; 71; मदन, दासि &c. 2 Injury, damage, harm; Bg. 17. 19; Ms. 7. 169. 3 Devastation, laying waste. 4 Violation, infringement. 5 Restriction. 6 Pity, compassion. 7 Eclipse. 8 A chaplet, garland for the head. 9 The Sarala tree. -COMP. -कर a. troublesome, painful.

पीडित p. p. 1 Pained, harassed, tormented, oppressed, pinched. 2 Squeezed, pressed. 3 Espoused, held. 4 Violated, broken. 5 Laid waste, devastated. 6 Eclipsed. 7 Bound, tied. -सं 1 Paining, injuring, harassing. 2 A particular mode of sexual enjoyment. -सं ind. Fast, closely, firmly.

पीत a. 1 Drunk, quaffed. 2 Steeped, soaked in, filled or saturated with. 3 Yellow; विद्युत्प्रभातचितपितपदे-स्त्रीयः Mk. 5. 2. -सः 1 Yellow colour. 2 Topaz. 3 Safflower. -सं 1 Gold. 2 Yellow orpiment. -COMP. -अविशः an epithet of Agastya. -अचरः 1 An epithet of Vishnu; इति निगदितः पीतः पीताम्बरोपि तथा करोत् Glt. 12. 2 an actor. 3 a religious mendicant wearing yellow garments. -अहज a. yellowish-red. -अमन m. topaz. -कदली a species of Banana (सर्पकदली). -कंदू the carrot. -कावेरि 1 saffron. 2 brass. -कादं yellow sanders. -चैव yellow sandal. -चैदने 1 a species of sandal-

wood. 2 saffron. 3 turmeric. -चंपकः a ianap. -कुंडः Kārapāya bird. -दार a. a kind of pine or Sarala tree. -दुग्धा a milch cow. दुः the Sarala tree. -दादा a species of bird (Mar. देना). -मणिः a topaz. -साक्षिक a kind of mineral substance. -मूलकं the carrot. रक्त a. yellowish red, orange-coloured. (-सं) a kind of yellow gem, the topaz. -रागः 1 the yellow colour. 2 wax. 3 the fibres of a lotus. -वालुका turmeric. -वासक m. an epithet of Krishna. -सारः 1 the topaz. 2 the sandal tree. (-रं) yellow sandal-wood. -सारि n. antimony. -स्वेषः a hog. -स्फटिकः the topaz. -हरित a. yellowish green.

पीतकं 1 Yellow orpiment. 2 Brass. 3 Saffron. 4 Honey. 5 Aloe-wood. 6 Sandal-wood.

पीतनः A species of fig tree (waved-leaf). -नं 1 Yellow orpiment. 2 Saffron.

पीतल a. Yellow. -लः The yellow colour. -लं Brass.

पीतिः A horse. -f. 1 Draught, drinking. 2 A tavern. 3 The proboscis of an elephant.

पीतिका 1 Saffron. 2 Turmeric. 3 Yellow jasmine.

पीतः 1 The sun. 2 Fire. 3 The chief elephant of a herd.

पीयः 1 The sun. 2 Time. 3 Fire. 4 Drink. 5 Water.

पीयिः A horse.

पीन a. 1 Fat, fleshy, corpulent. 2 Plump, large, thick; as in पीनसर्प. 3 Full, round. 4 Profuse, excessive. -COMP. -ऊधस् f. (पीनोदनी) a cow with full udders. -वज्रस् a. full-chested, having a full bosom.

पीनसः 1 Cold affecting the nose. 2 Cough, catarrh.

पीडुः 1 A crow. 2 The sun. 3 Fire. 4 An owl. 5 Time. 6 Gold.

पीयूषः -सं 1 Nectar, ambrosia; मनसि चपति कथे दुग्धपीयूषदूताः Bh. 2. 78; इमं पीयूषलहरी G. L. 53. 2 Milk in general. 3 The Milk of a cow during the first seven days after calving. -COMP. -महस् m., इक्षिः 1 the moon. 2 camphor. -वर्षः 1 a shower of nectar, 2 the moon. 3 camphor.

पीलकः The large black ant.

पीलुः 1 An arrow. 2 An atom. 3 An insect. 4 An elephant. 5 The stem of the palm. 6 A flower. 7 A group of palm trees. 8 A kind of tree.

पीलुकः An ant.

पीर 1 P. (पीयति) To be fat or corpulent.

पीरन् a. (पीरति f.) 1 Full, fat, large. 2 Stout, strong. -m. Wind.

पीवर *a.* (*sa* or *sa f.*) 1 Fat, large, stout, fleshy, corpulent; R. 3. S. 5. 65; 19. 32. 2 Plump, thick. -रः 1 A tortoise. -री 1 A young woman. 2 A cow.

पीवा Water.

पुन् 10 U. (*पुन्यति-ने*) 1 To crush, grind. 2 To pain, trouble, punish.

पुन् *m.* (*Nom.* पुनार्, पुनारी, पुनस्तः; *Instr.* Du; पुन्य; *Voc.* sing. पुनर्.) 1 A male, male being; पुंसि विश्वसिद्धि कुव पुनारी N. 5. 110. 2 A man, human being; वस्तुतः स पुनोद्भवे H. 1. 3. man, mankind, people; वंशः पुनः सृष्टयति Me. 12. 4 A servant, an attendant. 5 A word in the masculine gender. 6 The masculine gender; पुंसि वा हरिचन्द्रे Ak. 7 The soul. -Comp. -अनुज *a.* (*पुनस्तुज*) having an elder brother. -अनुजा (*पुनस्तुजा*) a girl born after the male child; *i. e.* a girl having an elder brother. -अपत्यं (*पुनस्त्यं*) a male child. -अर्थः (*पुनस्त्यः*) 1 the aim of man. 2 any one of the four ends of human existence; *i. e.* धर्म, अर्थ, काम and मोक्ष, see पुरुषार्थ.

-आख्या (*पुनस्त्या*) a designation of a male being. -आचारः (*पुनस्त्याचारः*) a usage of men. -कटिः *f.* a man's hip. -कामा a woman wishing for a husband. -कोकिलः a male cuckoo; Ku. 3. 32. -खेटः (*पुनस्त्यः*) a male planet. -गवः (*पुनस्त्यः*) 1 a bull, an ox. 2 (at the end of comp.) chief, best, most excellent, distinguished or pre-eminent of any class; वाल्मीकिर्मुनिपुनः Rām; so गजपुनः Bh. 2. 31; नरपुनः &c. -केतुः an epithet of Siva; Ku. 7. 77.

-चली (*पुनस्त्यली*) a harlot, an unchaste woman; Y. 1. 162. -चलीयः (*पुनस्त्यलीयः*) the son of a harlot. -चिह्नं (*पुनस्त्यं*) the characteristic of a male, the membrum virile. -जन्मन् (*पुनस्त्यन्*) a, the birth of a male child. योगः a constellation under which male children are born. -दासः (*पुनस्त्यः*) a male slave. -ध्वजः (*पुनस्त्यः*) 1 the male of any species of animal. 2 a mouse. -नक्षत्रं (*पुनस्त्यं*) a male asterism. -नागः (*पुनस्त्यः*) 1 'an elephant among men', a distinguished man. 2 a white elephant. 3 a white lotus. 4 nutmeg. 5 N. of a tree called नागेश्वर; R. 6. 57. -नादः-हः (*पुनस्त्यः*) N. of a tree. -नामधेयः (*पुनस्त्यधेयः*) a male. -नामन् (*पुनस्त्यम्*) a, holding a masculine name. (-*m.*) the tree called पुनग. -पुत्रः a male child. -पजनं the male organ of generation. -धूमन् (*पुनस्त्यम्*) *m.* a word of the masculine gender used only in the plural number; दारः पुन्यमि चाक्षताः Ak.

-योगः (*पुनस्त्यः*) 1 cohabitation with men. 2 reference to a male or husband; पुनो विविचि. -रत्नं (*पुनस्त्यं*) an

excellent man. -राशिः (*पुनस्त्यः*) a male sign of the zodiac. -रूपं (*पुनस्त्यं*) the force of a man. -रूपिण *a.* (*पुनस्त्यः*) of the masculine gender, masculine. (-*रूप*) 1 masculine gender. 3 virility, manhood. 3 the male organ. -वस्तः (*पुनस्त्यः*) a bull-calf. -वृषः (*पुनस्त्यः*) the musk-rat. वेष *a.* (*पुनस्त्यः*) dressed like a male, clad in male attire. -सवनं (*पुनस्त्यं*) a, causing the birth of a male child. (-*स*) the first of the purificatory Samakāras; it is a ceremony performed on a woman's perceiving the first signs of a living conception, with a view to the birth of a son; R. 3. 10. 2 foetus. 3 milk.

पुनस्त्यं 1 The characteristic of a male, virility, potency, masculinens; वस्तुतः पुनस्त्यं परिक्रितः Y. 1. 55. 2 Semen virile. 3 The masculine gender.

पुनस्त्यं *ind.* 1 Like a man; R. 6. 20. 2 in the masculine gender.

पुनस्त्य *a.* (*सी f.*), पुनस्त्य *a.* (*सी f.*) Low, vile. -ज्ञः, -सः N. of a degraded mixed caste, the offspring of a Nishāda by a Sūdra woman; जतिनिवर्दाच्छ दायं जात्या भवति पुनस्त्यः Ms. 19. 18.

-सी-सी 1 A bud. 2 The indigo plant. 3 A woman of the Pukkasa caste.

पुनस्त्यः खं 1 The feathered part of an arrow; R. 2. 31; 3. 64; 9. 61. 2 A falcon, heron.

पुनस्त्य *a.* Furnished with feathers (as an arrow).

पुनस्त्यः, -नं A heap, collection, multitude.

पुनस्त्यः The soul.

पुनस्त्यः -च्छं 1 A tall in general; पञ्चतुच्छं वहति विपुले U. 4. 27. 2 A hairy tail. 3 A peacock's tail. 4 The hinder part. 5 The end of anything. -Comp. -अङ्गं, -मूलं the tip of the tail. -कंदकः a scorpion. -जाहं the root of the tail.

पुनस्त्यः -दी *f.* Cracking the fingers (*जेठिका*).

पुनस्त्य *m.* A cock.

पुनस्त्यः A heap, multitude, quantity, mass, collection; क्षुरिद्वलेन सकेनपुनः Ku. 7. 26; प्रायश्चित्तं विवर्तते स्थिरतमःपुनः निकुंजं विषः Git. 11.

पुनस्त्यः *f.* A heap, quantity, mass.

पुनस्त्यः Hail.

पुनस्त्यः *a.* 1 Heaped, collected, heap-ed together. 2 Pressed together.

पुनस्त्य 1. 6. P. (*पुनस्त्य*) 1 To embrace, clasp. 2 To intertwine. -11. 10 U. (*पुनस्त्यति-ने*) 1 To be in contact with. 2 To bind together, fasten. 3 (*पुनस्त्यति-ने*) (*a*) To grind, reduce to powder. (*b*) To speak. (*c*) To shine. -111. 1. P. (*पुनस्त्यति*) 1 To grind. 2 To rub.

पुनस्त्यः 1 A fold. 2 A hollow space, cavity, concavity; भिन्नपट्टपुनो वनाविः

R. 9. 68, 11. 23; 17. 12; M. 3. 9; अजलिपुट, नानापुट, कर्पुट &c. 3 A cup made of a leaf folded or doubled: a vessel of leaves; पुनस्त्यः स्रष्टु नदीये R. 2. 65; Ms. 6. 28; 4 Any shallow receptacle 5 The pod or capsule which envelops young shoots. 6 A sheath, cover, covering. 7 An eyelid. (*पुनस्त्य* also in all these senses). 8 A horse's hoop. -टः A casket. -टः A nutmeg. -Comp. -उदङ्गं a white umbrella. -उदङ्गः a cocoa-nut. -ग्रीवः 1 a pot, jar, pitcher. 2 a copper-vessel. -पाकः a particular method of preparing drugs, in which the various ingredients are wrapped up in leaves, and being covered with clay are roasted in the fire: अनिदितो ग्रीविर-स्वादनंयुद्धव्ययः । पुनस्त्यकरीकाशो रामस्य करुणो रतः U. 3. 1. -भेदः 1 a town, city. 2 a kind of musical instrument (*आलाप*). 3 a whirl-pool or eddy. -भेदने a town, city; Si. 13. 26.

पुनस्त्यं 1 A fold. 2 Any shallow cup or cavity. 3 A vessel made of a leaf. 4 A lotus. 5 Nutmeg.

पुनस्त्यिनी 1 A lotus 2 Group of lotuses.

पुनस्त्य Cardamoms.

पुनस्त्य *a.* 1 Rubbed, ground. 2 Contracted. 3 Stitched, sewn. 4 Split.

पुनस्त्य See गृह.

पुनस्त्य 6 P. 1 To leave, quit, abandon. 2 To dismiss. 3 To emit, send forth. 4 To discover.

पुनस्त्य 1 P. (*पुनस्त्यति*) To grind, reduce to powder, pound.

पुनस्त्यः A sign, mark.

पुनस्त्यः 1 A lotus-flower, especially a white lotus; U. 6. 27; Mā. 9. 14.

2 A white parasol. -कः 1 The white colour. 2 N. of the elephant presiding over the south-east direction; R. 18. 8. 3 A tiger. 4 A kind of serpent. 5 A species of rice. 6 A kind of leprosy. 7 A fever in an elephant. 8 A kind of mango-tree. 9 A pitcher, water-pot. 10 Fire. 11 A (sectarial) mark on the forehead -Comp. -अक्षः an epithet of Vishnu; R. 18. 8. -प्लवः a kind of bird. -प्लवः a kind of leech.

पुनस्त्यः 1 A kind of sugar-cane (red-variety). 2 A lotus in general. 3 A white lotus. 4 A mark or line (on the forehead) made with sandal &c. sectarial mark. 5 A worm. -ह्यः *pl.* N. of a country and its inhabitants. -Comp. -कैलिः an elephant.

पुनस्त्यः 1 A variety of sugar-cane (red-variety). 2 A sectatial mark.

पुनस्त्य *a.* 1 Holy, sacred, pure; जनकनयनस्तानपुनस्त्योदकेषु आश्रमेषु Me. 1; पुनस्त्यं नाम चंडीधरस्य 33; R. 3. 41; S. 2. 14; Ms. 2. 68. 2 Good, meritorious

virtuous, righteous, just. 3 Auspicious, propitious, lucky, favourable (as a day). Ms. 2. 30, 26. 5 Agreeable, pleasing, lovely, beautiful, वक्रव्या पुण्यशक्तिः Mr. 1. 16; 24; U. 4. 19; so पुण्यदत्तः &c. 5 sweet, fragrant (as odour). 6 solemn, festive, -पुण्य 1 Virtue, religious or moral merit: अष्टकटैः पापपुण्यैर्वैव कल-मञ्चने H. 1. 63; नहना पुण्यपत्त्येन कीर्तेः काव-नीत्यया Sānti. 3. 1; R. 1. 69; N. 3. 87. 2 A virtuous or meritorious act, good or virtuous works. 3 Purity, purification. 4 A trough for watering cattle. -पुण्य The holy basil. -Comp. -अहं (for अहम्) a happy or auspicious day; पुण्यहं भवन्तो जन्तुः । अमु पुण्यहं; पुण्यहं त्रय मेगच्छे हृदितसं प्रातः प्रयातस्य ते Amara. 61. 'वाचने repeating 'this is an auspicious day' three times at the commencement of most religious ceremonies. -उदयः the dawn or resulting of good fortune. -उद्यान *a.* having lovely gardens. -कर्तुं *m.* a meritorious or virtuous man. -कर्मन् *a.* doing meritorious acts, upright, righteous. (-*m.*) a meritorious act. -कालः an auspicious time. -कीर्ति *a.* bearing a good or holy name, of auspicious fame, celebrated; Bk. 1. 5. -कृत् *a.* virtuous, meritorious. -कृत्या a meritorious work. -क्षेत्रं 1 a holy place, place of pilgrimage. 2 'the holy land', N. of Aryāvarta. -गन्ध *a.* sweetscented. -गृहं 1 an alms-house. 2 a temple. -जन्तुः 1 a virtuous man. 2 a demon, goblin. 3 a Yaksha; R. 13. 60. -ईश्वरः an epithet of Kubera; अमुष्यो यमपुण्य-जनेत्येते R. 9. 6. -जित् *a.* won by merit or good works. -नीर्वा a holy place of pilgrimage. -वर्णन *a.* beautiful. (-*m.*) the blue jay. (-*m.*) visiting holy shrines. -पुरुषः a man rich in moral merit, a virtuous man. -प्रतापः the efficacy of virtue or moral merit. -फलं the reward of good works. (-*m.*) a grove. -भाज् *a.* blessed, virtuous, meritorious; पुण्यभाजः सत्वयी हनवा K. 43. -भूः, -भूमिः *f.* 'the holy land'; *s. c.* Aryāvarta. -रात्रः an auspicious night. -लोकः heaven, paradise. -सङ्कुने an auspicious omen; (-*m.*) a bird of good omen. -शील *a.* of a virtuous disposition, inclined to pious acts, virtuous, pious, righteous. -श्लोक *a.* 'well-spoken of' or 'auspicious to repeat' or 'utter the name of', of good fame. (-*m.*) an epithet of Nala, (of Nishadha), Yudhishtira: and Janārdana; पुण्य-श्लोको नलो राजा पुण्यश्लोको युधिष्ठिरः । पुण्य-श्लोका च वैदेही पुण्यश्लोको जनार्दनः ॥ (-*का*) an epithet of Śītā and Draupadī. -स्थानं a sacred or holy place, a place of pilgrimage.

पुण्यवत् *a.* 1 Meritorious, virtuous. 2 Lucky, auspicious, fortunate. 3 Happy, blessed.

पुत्र *n.* A particular division of Hell or the infernal regions to which childless persons are said to be condemned; see पुत्र below. -Comp.

-नामन् *a.* called पुत्र.

पुत्तलः—ली 1 An image, idol, a statue, effigy. 2 A doll, puppet. -Comp. -दहनं, -विधिः burning an effigy in place of the body of one who has died abroad or whose corpse is lost.

पुत्तलकः, पुत्तलिका A doll &c.

पुत्तिका 1 A small kind of bee. 2 The white ant.

पुत्रः 1 A son; (the word is thus derived:—पुत्राश्रे नरकायस्मात्पादये दितरं पुनः । तस्मात्पुत्र इति प्रोक्तः स्वयमेव स्वयंपुत्रा ॥ Ms. 9. 138; the word, therefore, should be strictly written पुत्रः). 2 A child, the young one of an animal. 3 A dear child (a term of endearment in addressing young persons). 4 (At the end of comp.) Anything little or small of its kind; as in अति-पुत्रः, शिलापुत्रः &c. -पुत्रो (bu.) A son and daughter. (पुत्रीकृत to adopt as a son; R. 2. 36.). -Comp. -अन्नादः 1 one who lives at a son's expense, one who is maintained by his son. 2 a mendicant of a particular order; see इष्टीयक. -अर्थिन् *a.* wishing for a son. -इष्टिः, -इष्टिका *f.* a sacrifice performed to obtain male issue. -काम *a.* desirous of sons. -कार्यं a ceremony relating to a son. -कृतकः one who is adopted as a son, an adopted son; इगामाकमुष्टिरिवर्धितको जहाति सोमं न पुत्र-कृतकः पदवीं समते S. 4. 13. -जात *a.* one to whom a son is born. -पुत्र-son and wife. -धर्मः filial duty. -पौत्रं or -प्राः sons and grandsons. -पौत्रिण *a.* transmitted from son to son, hereditary; Bk. 5. 15. -प्रतिनिधिः a substitute for a son (e. g. an adopted son). -लानः obtaining a son. -वधूः *f.* a daughter-in-law. -सखः 'a friend of children', one who is fond of children. -हीन *a.* sonless, childless.

पुत्रकः 1 A little son or boy, boy, chap, lad (often used as a term of endearment). 2 A doll, puppet; Ku. 1. 29. 3 A rogue, cheat. 4 A locust, grasshopper. 5 A fabulous animal with eight feet (शरभ). 6 Hair.

पुत्रका, पुत्रिका, पुत्री 1 A daughter. 2 A doll, puppet. 3 (At the end of comp.) Anything little or small of its kind; as in अतिपुत्रिका, सङ्गपुत्रिका &c. -Comp. -पुत्रः, -पुत्रः 1 a daughter's son who by agreement becomes the son of her father; see Ms. 9. 127. 2 a daughter who, being regarded as

a son, returns to her father's house; (पुत्रिकैव पुनः; अथवा पुत्रिकैव पुनः पुत्रिकास्तुः सोऽप्यौसम एव Mit. on Y. 2. 129). 3 a grandson. -वधूः a mother of daughters. -भर्तुं *m.* 'a daughter's husband,' a son-in-law.

पुत्रिच् *a.* (जी *f.*) Having a son or sons; R. 1. 91; V. 5. 14. -*m.* The father of a son.

पुत्रिय, पुत्रीय, पुत्र्य *a.* Relating to a son, filial.

पुत्रीया The desire of a son.

पुद्गल *a.* Beautiful, lovely, handsome. -लः 1 An atom (परमाणुः); पुद्गलः परमाणवः Sridhara. 2 The body, matter. 3 The soul. 4 An epithet of Siva.

पुनर *ind.* 1 Again, once more, anew; न पुनरेवं प्रवर्तितव्यं S. 6: किमप्ययं वदुः पुनर्विचक्षुः स्फुरितोचराधरः Ku. 5. 82; so पुनर्हू to become a wife again. 2 Back, in an opposite direction (mostly with verbs); पुनर्हू to give back, restore; पुनर्हू इ गच्छ &c. to go back, return &c. 3 On the other hand, on the contrary, but, however, nevertheless, still (with an adversative force); प्रसाद इव मूर्तेस्ते सर्वोः स्नेहादंशीतलः । अद्याप्य-नन्दयति मां त्वं पुनः कासि नंदिनि U. 3. 14; मम पुनः सर्वमेव तदास्ति U. 3. पुनः पुनः 'again and again,' 'repeatedly,' 'frequently'; पुनः पुनः स्तनिषिद्धिपारलं R. 3. 42; किमुनः 'how much more,' or 'how much less'; see under किम्; पुनरपि again, once more, and also; on the other hand. -Comp. -अर्थात् a repeated request. -आगत *a.* come back, return; यमोक्षतस्य देहस्य पुनरागमनं पुनः Sarva. 8. -आधानं, -आधेयं renewing the consecrated fire. -आवर्तः 1 return. 2 repeated birth. -आवर्तिच् *a.* returning to mundane existence. -आवृत् *f.* आवृत्तिः *f.* 1 repetition. 2 return to worldly existence, repetition of birth; Y. 3. 194. 3 revision, another edition (of a book &c.). -उक्त *a.* 1 said again, repeated, reiterated. 2 superfluous, unnecessary; शशंस वाचा पुनरुक्तेश्च R. 2. 68; Si. 9. 64. (-*कं*), पुनरुक्तता 1 repetition. 2 superfluity, redundancy, uselessness, tautology; U. 5. 15; Bh. 3. 78. -जन्मन् *m.* a Brāhmana (द्विजन्मन्). पुनरुक्तवृत्ताभासः seeming tautology, appearance of repetition, regarded as a figure of speech; *s. p.* पुनरुक्तवृत्ती-व्यक्तवृत्तिवृत्ताभासः । जनेत्यपि सदा वयाव्या-ज्जेतोहः शिवः S. D. 622; (here the first impression of the tautology is removed when the passage is rightly understood; cf. also K. P. 9 under पुनरुक्तवृत्ताभास). -उक्तिः *f.* 1 repetition. 2 aspecuity, uselessness, tautology. -उत्थानं rising again, resurrection. -उत्पत्तिः *f.* 1 reproduction. 2 return of birth, metempsychosis. -व्ययमः

return; कयोष्मायाः पुनरुपगमौ वेदकायां वने वः U. 2. 13. उपोद्वा, -उद्वा a woman married again. -गतने return, going again. -जन्मन् n. repeated birth, metempsychosis. -जन्तु a. born again. -एव, -नवः 'growing again and again', a fingernail. -द्वारक्रिया marrying again, taking a second wife. -वस्तुपुकारः returning one's obligations, repeated or recurring birth, metempsychosis; ममवि च क्षयतु नीलविहितः पुनर्मच परितृष्णाकरात्मकः S. 7. 35 Ku. 3. 5. 2 = finger-nail. -आवः new birth, repeated birth. -द्वः 1 a widow remarried 2 re-existence. -यात्रा 1 going again. 2 repeated procession. -वचन repetition. -वसुः (usually dual) 1 the seventh lunar mansion (consisting of two or four stars); गं गमावि विवः पुनर्वसु R. 11. 36. 2 An epithet of Vishnu. 3 of Siva. -विवाहः remarriage. -संस्कारः (पुनः संस्कारः) repetition of any Samskāra or purificatory ceremony. -संगमः, -संधानं (पुनः संधानं &c.) reunion. -संभवः (पुनः संभव) being born again (into the world), metempsychosis.

पुष्कलः Flatulency or wine (in the stomach).

पुष्कलः 1 The lungs. 2 The pericarp of a lotus.

पुर f. (Nom. sing. वृ. instr. पुर्वी) 1 A town, fortified town पुष्पाभिव्यक्त-सुखमसाद R. 16. 23. 2 A fortress, castle, stronghold. 3 A wall, rampart. 4 The body. 5 Intellect. -Comp. -द्वार f. -द्वारं the gate of a city.

पुरं 1 A town, city (containing large buildings, surrounded by a ditch, and not less than one Krosa in extent); पुरे तावन्तेनास्य तनेति रविरातं Ku. 2. 3. R. 1. 59. 2 A castle, fortress, stronghold. 3 A house, residence, abode. 4 The body. 5 The female apartments. 6 N. of the town वादलिपुत्र. q. v. 7 The calyx of a flower or any cup formed of leaves. 8 A brothel. 9 The skin. 10 Bdelium, Comp. -अट्टः a turret on a city-wall. -अधिपः, -अध्यक्षः the governor of a town. -अरातिः, -अरिः, -अशुद्ध m. -रिदुः epithets of Siva; पुरातरिभ्राता कुवमशर किं मा प्रहरति Subhāsh; see विपु -उत्सवः a festival celebrated in a city. -उद्यानं a city-garden, park. -आकृत m. an inhabitant of a town. -कोटं a citadel. -ग a. 1 going to a town, 2 favourably inclined. -जित्, -क्षि, मित्र m. epithet of Siva. -ज्योतिष् m. 1 an epithet of fire. 2 the world of Agni. -सदी a small market-town small village. -होरणं the outer gate of a city. -द्वारं a city-gate. -निवेशः the founding of a city. -पालः 'city-governor', the commandant of a

fortress. -समनः an epithet of Siva. -सर्गः the street of a town; Ku. 4. 11; R. 11. 3. -रक्षः, -रक्षकः, रक्षिन् m. a constable, police-officer. -रक्षण the siege of a fortress. -वासिन् m. a citizen, a townsman. -ज्ञानः 1 an epithet of Vishnu. 2 of Siva.

पुरं Gold.

पुरणः The sea, ocean.

पुरतस् ind. Before, in front (opp. पश्चात्); पश्यामि तामिह इतः पुरतस् पश्चात् Mā. 1. 40; in the presence of; वे दे पश्यति तस्य तस्य पुरतो मा नृदि दीनं वचः Bh. 2. 51.

2 Afterwards; इव च तेन्यदा पुरतो विद्वन्वा Ku. 5. 70. (आक्षेपे Malli.); Amaru. 43.

पुरंदरः 1 N. of Indra; R. 2. 74. 2 An epithet of Siva. 3 Of Agni. 4 A thief, house-breaker. 2 -रा An epithet of the Ganges.

पुरंधिः, -प्री f. 1 An elderly married woman, a respectable matron; पुरंधीणां चित्तं कुवमसुखमारं हि भवति U. 4. 12; Mu. 2. 7; Ku. 6. 32; 7. 2. 2 A woman whose husband and children are living.

पुरला An epithet of Durgā.

पुरव ind. 1 Before, in front, in the presence of, before the eyes of (by itself or with gen.); अहं पुरः पश्यति देवदार् R. 2. 36; तस्य स्थित्य कथयति पुरः Me. 3; Ku. 4. 3; Amaru. 43; often used with क, ख, घ, ङ (see the roots). 2 In the east, from the east. 3 Eastward. -Comp. -कारण, -कारः 1 placing before or in front. 2 preference. 3 treating with honour, showing respect, deference. 4 worshipping. 5 accompanying, attending. 6 preparing. 7 arranging. 8 making complete or perfect. 9 attacking. 10 accusation. -कृत a. placed in front; R. 2. 80. 2 honoured, treated with respect, distinguished. 3 chosen, adopted, followed; पुरस्कृत-मव्ययः R. 8. 9. 4 adored, worshipped. 5 attended or accompanied by, combined with. 6 prepared, got ready. 7 consecrated. 8 accused, calumniated. 9 made perfect. 10 anticipated. -क्रिया 1 showing respect, treating with honour. 2 a preparatory or initiatory rite. -म, -मम (पुरोग-मम). a. 1 chief, leading, foremost, pre-eminent, oft. with the force of a noun; स किंवर्तं वदतां पुरोगः R. 14. 31, 6. 55; Ku. 7. 40. 2 led or presided over by (at the end of comp.); इन्द्रपुरोगमा देवाः 'the gods with Indra at the head'. -मति f. 1 precedence (-तिः) a dog. -मैत्र, -मामिन् a. 1 going before or in front. 2 chief, leading, a leader. (-म.) a dog. -मरणं 1 a preparatory or initiatory rite. 2 preparation, initiation. 3 repetition of the name

of a deity accompanied with burnt offerings. -छदः a nipple. -जन्मन् (पुरोजन्मन्) a.; born before. -वाङ् m., वाङ्गः (पुरोवाङ्-वा) a sacrificial oblation made of ground rice and offered in *Kapḍas* or vessel; Ms. 7. 21. -वक्षः (पुरोवक्षः) m. a family-priest (particularly) that of a king. -धानं (पुरोधानं) 1 placing in the front. 2 ministrating by a priest. -धिका (पुरोधिका) a favourite wife (preferred to all others). -प्राक् a. near fulfilment, about to be fulfilled; Ku. 6. 90. -प्रहृत् m. one who fights in the van or front line; R. 13. 72. -फल a. having the fruit near or at hand, promising fruit (in the near future); R. 2. 22. -भाग (पुरो-भाग) a. 1 obtrusive, officious. 2 fault-finding. 3 envious or jealous of; प्रायः समानविद्याः परस्परवशाः पुरोभागाः M. 1. 20 (पुरोभाग may here mean 'envy' also). (-यः) 1 the front part, forefront, van. 2 obtrusiveness, officiousness. 3 jealousy, envy. -भाविन् a. 1 forward, self-willed, naughty; S. 5. 2 obtrusive, officious; V. 3. 3 fault-finding. -मारुतः, -वातः (पुरोमारुतः -वातः) a forewind, wind blowing in front; M. 4. 3; R. 13. 38. -सर a. going or moving in front. (रः) 1 a fore-runner, harbinger; S. 4. 2. 2 a follower, attendant; servant; परिमेषपुरःसरौ R. 1. 37. 3 a leader, one who leads the way, foremost, pre-eminent; Ku. 6. 49. 4 (at the end of comp.) attended or preceded by, with; as मानपुरःसरं, प्रमाणपुरःसरं, वृक्षपुरःसरः &c. -स्थायिन् a. standing in front. -हित a. 1 placed in front. 2 appointed, charged, commissioned. (-तः) 1 one holding a charge, an agent. 2 a family-priest, one who conducts all the ceremonial rites of the family.

पुरस्तात् ind. 1 Before, in front (oft. with gen. or able.); R. 2. 44; Ku. 7. 30; Me. 15; or used by itself; अशुच्यता पुरस्तात् S. 3. 8. 2 At the head of, foremost; M. 1. 1. 3 In the first place, at the beginning. 4 Formerly, previously. 5 Eastward, in or towards the east. 6 Later or further on, in the sequel.

पुरा ind. 1 In former times, formerly, of yore, in the olden time; पुरा शक्युपस्थाप R. 1. 75; पुरा सरसि मानसे यस्य यातं वयः Bv. 1. 3; Ms. 1. 119; 5. 32. 2 Before, hitherto, up to the present time. 3 At first, in the first place. 4 In a short time, soon, ere-long, shortly, (in this sense usually with a present tense to which it gives a future sense); पुरा सद्धीयां जयति बहुषामनतिरयः S. 7. 33; पुरा दृश्यति

स्थानी R. 12. 30: अलोके हे किमपि एव मा
वर्तमानकृता च: Ms. 85; N. 1. 18; Si.
15. 56; Ki. 10. 50; 11. 38. —Comp.
-उपनिधि *a.* formerly possessed. -कथा
an old legend. -कल्प: 1 a former
creation. 2 a story of the past. 3
a former age; कल्पवृक्षकरी इव कल्पं
मह Ms. 9. 227. -कृत *a.* done for-
merly. -दोनि *a.* of ancient origin.
-दसु: an epithet of Bhishma. -दिदु
a. acquainted with the past, know-
ing the events of former times, con-
versant with former times or
events: दसुवर्षीणि व तौ दसुदिदु: Ku. 5.
28; 6. 9; R. 11. 16. -दृष्ट *a.* accounting
in or relating to, ancient times. 2
old, ancient. -कथा an old legend.
(-त्त) 1 history. 2 an old or legen-
dary event: दृष्टवन्तः इति च कथा कति-
पदसु Mā. 2. 13.

पुरा 1 An epithet of the Ganges
2 A kind of perfume. 3 The east.
4 A castle.

पुराण *a.* (पा or पति *f.*) 1 Old,
ancient, belonging to olden times;
पुराणनिवेद्ये च सद्यः सच च विधि कार्यं नवविध-
वत् Ms. 1. 2; पुराणप्रमाणमात्रेण R. 3. 7.
2 Aged, primeval; अजो भूतः प्राचीनोऽयं
पुराण: Bg. 2. 29. 3 Decayed, worn
out. -ज 1 A past event or occur-
rence. 2 A tale of the past, legend,
ancient or legendary history. 3 N.
of certain well-known sacred works;
these are 18; they are supposed to
have been composed by Vyāsa, and
contain the whole body of Hindu
mythology. A Purāṇa treats of five
topics (or लक्षणानि); and is hence
often called पंचलक्षणः; सर्वत्र प्रतिवर्तमानं वंशो
मन्वंतरादि च । वंशावतारविषये चैव पुराणं पंचलक्षणम् ॥
For the names of the 18 Purāṇas see
under अष्टादशान्. -जः A coin equal
to 80 cowries. —Comp. अंतः an epi-
thet of Yama. -उक्त *a.* enjoined by or
laid down in the Purāṇas. नः 1 an
epithet of Brāhman. 2 a reciter or
reader of the Purāṇas. -पुरुषः an
epithet of Vishnu.

पुरातन *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Old, ancient;
Si. 12. 60; Bg. 4. 3. 2 Aged, prim-
eval; R. 11. 85; Ku. 6. 9. 3 Worn
out, decayed. -नः An epithet of
Vishnu.

पुरिः *f.* 1 a town, city. 2 A river.
पुरिषा *a.* Reposing in the body.

पुरी 1 A city, town; शशाङ्कपुरीति
R. 1. 30. 2 A stronghold. 3 The
body. —Comp. मोहः the Dhātūrā
plant.

पुरीतम् *m., n.* 1 A particular in-
testine near the heart. 2 The en-
trails in general; (also पुरीतत्, but
it appears to be a wrong form).

पुरीष 1 Feces, excrement, ordure;
Ms. 3. 250, 5. 123, 6. 76; 4. 56. 2

Rubbish, dirt —Comp. -उत्सर्गः
voiding excrement. -निग्रहणं obstruc-
tion of the bowels.

पुरीषः Feces, ordure. -जं Eva-
cuation by stool, voiding of excre-
ment.

पुरीषः The black kidney bean.

पुरु *a.* (च-वी *f.*) Much, abundant,
excessive, many; (in classical lite-
rature पुरु occurs usually at the be-
ginning of proper names). -चः
1 The pollen of flowers. 2 Heaven,
the world of the immortals. 3 N. of
a prince, the sixth monarch of the
lunar race. [He was the youngest
son of Yayati and Sarmishtha. When
his father asked his five sons if any one
of them would exchange his youth and
beauty for his own decrepitude and
infirmities, it was Puru alone who
consented to make the exchange. After a
thousand years Yayati restored to Puru
his youth and beauty, and made him
successor to the throne. Puru was the
ancestor of the Kauravas and Pandavas].
—Comp. -जित् *m.* 1 an epithet of
Vishnu. 2 N. of king Kuntibhoja or
his brother. -वृ gold. -दंशकः a goose.
-लपट *a.* very lustful or lascivious.
-ह-हु much, many. -हृत *a.* invoked
by many. (-तः) an epithet of
Indra; R. 4. 3, 16 5; Ku. 7. 45; Ms.
11. 22. द्वि *m.* an epithet of
Indrajit.

पुरुषः 1 A male, male being, man;
अर्थः पुरुषो नारी या नारी सार्थकः पुमान् Mk.
3. 27; Ms. 1. 32; 7. 17; 9. 2; R. 2.
41. 2 Men, mankind. 3 A member
or representative of a generation.
4 An officer, functionary, agent,
attendant, servant. 5 The height
or measure of a man (considered as
a measure of length); द्वौ पुरुषौ त्रयाण-
मस्याः सा द्विपुरुषाणी परित्ता Sk. 6 The
soul; द्वाविमौ पुरुषौ लोके धृत्वास्त्र रथ च
Bg. 15. 16 &c. 7 The Supreme Be-
ing, God (soul of the universe) Si.
1. 33; R. 13. 6. 8 A person (in gram-
mar); त्रयमपुरुषः the third person,
मयमपुरुषः the second person, and
उचमपुरुषः the first person, (this is the
strict order in Sk.) 9 The pupil of
the eye. 10 (In Sān. phil.) The
soul (opp. वृत्ति); according to the
Sāṅkhyas it is neither a production
nor productive; it is passive and a
looker-on of the Prakṛiti; cf. Ku.
2. 13 and the word सत्त्व also. -च An
epithet of the mountain Meru.
—Comp. -अंगं the male organ of gene-
ration. -अदः 'a man-eater', cannibal,
goblin. -अवमः the vilest of men, a
very low or despicable man. -अधि-
कारः 1 a manly office or duty. 2
calculation or estimation of men;
Ki. 3. 51. -अंतरं another man; -अर्थः

1 any one of the four principal
objects of human life; i. e. धर्म, अर्थ,
काम and मोक्ष. 2 human effort or exer-
tion (पुरुषकार); II. Pr. 35. -अधि-
मालिन् *m.* an epithet of Śiva.
-आद्यः an epithet of Vishnu. -आयुर्ध-
-आयुस् *m.* the duration of a man's
life; आयुर्धमतिः कामं जीव्याजः पुरुषात् V.
6. 44; पुरुषायुर्जीविन्यो निगताका नि-
तः R. 1. 63. -आहिन् *m.* 'a man-
eater', a demon goblin. -ईदः a king.
-उत्तमः 1 an excellent man. 2 the
highest or Supreme Being, an epi-
thet of Vishnu or Krishna; दस्माद्
क्षरमतीतोऽनमस्यदपि चोत्तमः । अनेधस्मि लोके
वेदे च प्रथितः पुरुषोत्तमः ॥ Bg. 15. 18.
-कारः 1 human effort or exertion,
manly act, manliness, prowess (opp.
द्वैव); एवं पुरुषकोणं विना देवं च निश्चयति
II. Pr. 32; देवे पुरुषकोरे च कर्मणिः श्रद्धेयस्यता
Y. 249; cf. "god helps those who
help themselves"; Pt. 5. 30; Ki. 5.
52. 2 manhood, virility. -कुणपः -यं
a human corpse. -कैसरिन् *m.* 'man-
lion', an epithet of Vishnu in his
fourth incarnation: पुरुषकेशिणश्च पुरा
नवैः S. 7. 3. -ज्ञानं knowledge of
mankind. -दक्ष द्रुपद *a.* of the height
of a man. -द्वि *m.* an enemy of
Vishnu. -नायः 1 a general, com-
mander. 2 a king. -पशुः a beast of a
man, brutish person; cf. नरपशुः
-पुंगवः, -पुंडरिकः a superior or emi-
nent man. -बहुमानः the esteem of
mankind; Bh. 3. 9. -मेघः a human
sacrifice. -वरः an epithet of Vishnu.
-वायः 1 an epithet of Garuda. 2 an
epithet of Kubera. -वायत्रः -शार्दूलः,
-सिंहः 'a tiger or lion among men',
a distinguished or eminent man.
2 a hero, brave man. 2 -समवायः a
number of men. -सूक्तं N. of the
9th hymn of the 10th Maṇḍala of
the Rīgveda (regarded as a very
sacred hymn).

पुरुषकः -कं Standing on two feet
like a man, the rearing of a horse;
श्रीकृष्णो पुरुषकोऽनित्याकारः Si. 5. 56.

पुरुषता, त्वं 1 Manhood, manliness,
prowess. 2 Virility.

पुरुषवित् *a.* Acting like a man -तं
1 Playing the man, acting a manly
part, conduct. 2 A kind of coitus or
mode of sexual enjoyment in which
the woman plays the man; आकृतिम-
लीक्य कयापि धितर्कितं पुरुषवित् असिलतल्लिङ्गेन
वैद्यव्यादभिव्यक्तिसुपरीतम् K. P. 10.

पुरुवरम् *m.* The son of Budha and
Ilā and founder of the lunar race of
kings. [He saw the nymph Urvāśi,
while descending upon earth owing to
the curse of Mitra and Varuṇa and fell
in love with her. Urvāśi, too, was en-
amoured of the king who was ac-
knowledged for personal beauty as for truthfulness,
devotion, and generosity, and

became his wife. They lived happily together for many days, and after she had borne him a son, she returned to the heaven. The king heavily mourned her loss, and she was pleased to repeat her visits five successive times and bore him five sons. But the king, who wanted her life-long company, was not evidently satisfied with this; and he obtained his desired object after he had offered oblations as directed by the Gandharvas. The story told in Vikramorvasiya differs in many respects; so does the account given in the Satapatha Brahmana, based on a passage in the Rigveda; where it is said that Urvashi agreed to live with Pururavas on two conditions.—namely that her two sons which she loved as children must be kept near her bed-side and never suffered to be carried away, and that he must take care never to be seen by her undressed. The Gandharvas, however, carried away the sons, and so Urvashi disappeared.]

पुरोहिः 1 The current of a river. 2 The rustling noise of leaves (पत्राद्).

पुरोडास, पुरोधस् &c. See under पुष्.

पुर्व 1 P. (पुर्वति) 1 To fill. 2 To dwell, inhabit. 3 To invite (said to be 10 P. in the last two senses).

पुल a. Great, large, wide, extensive. -रुः Horripilation.

पुलकः 1 Erection or bristling of the hairs of the body, a thrill (of joy or fear), horripilation; चरु चतुर्व नित्तवनी दधित पुलकैरुदुक्क Git. 1; शुभमदिलक लिखति सल्लसं शुभमिव रजनीकरे 7; Amare. 57, 77. 2 A kind of stone or gem. 3 A flaw or defect in a gem. A kind of mineral. 5 A ball of food with which elephants are fed (गजवर्षिड). 6 Yellow orpiment. 7 A wine-glass. 8 A species of mustard. -COMP. -अंगः the noose of Varuna. -आलयः an epithet of Kubera. -उद्वनः erection of the hairs of the body, horripilation.

पुलकित a. Having the hairs of the body erect, thrilled with joy; hence rejoiced, enraptured.

पुलकिन् a. (नी f.) Having the hairs of the body erect &c. -m. A species of Kadamba tree.

पुलसिः -रसः N. of a sage, one of the mind-born sons of Brahmā; Ms. 1. 35.

पुलसि The soft palate, uvula.

पुलकाः -कं 1 Empty, bad or shrivelled grain. 2 A lump of boiled rice. 3 abridgment, compendium. 4 Brevity, conciseness. 5 Rice-water. 6 Despatch, celerity.

पुलाकिन् m. A tree.

पुलापित a horse's gallop.

पुलिनः -नं 1 A sand-bank; a sandy beach; रमते यमुनापुलिष्वने दिवसी सुपुलि-रमुना Git. 7; R. 14. 32; sometimes used in pl.; कालियाः पुलिनेषु देहिकुपित-मुष्टय्य तसे रत्नं Ve. 1. 2. 2 A small island left in the bank of a river by the passing off of the water, an islet. 3 The bank of a river.

पुलिनवति A river.

पुलिङ्गः 1 N. of a barbarous tribe (usually in pl.). 2 A man of this tribe, a savage, barbarian, mountaineer; R. 16. 19, 32.

पुलिरिक A snake.

पुल्लिमन् m. N. of a demon, the father-in-law of Indra. -COMP. -अरिः, -जित्, -भिद्, -द्विर् m. epithets of Indra. -जा -पुत्री Sachi, daughter of Puloman and wife of Indra.

पुर् 1. 4. 9. P. (पुर्वति, पुष्पति, पुष्पाति, पुर् or पुषिन्) 1 To nourish, foster, rear, bring up, nurture; तेनैव वत्समिव लोकमनु पुण्य Bh. 2. 46; Bg. 15. 13; Bk. 3. 13, 17. 32. 2 To support, maintain, bear. 3 To cause to thrive or grow, unfold, develop, bring into relief; पुषोष लावण्यमयम् विदेशात् Ku. 1. 25; R. 3. 32; न तिरोधीकते स्वाधी तैलौ पुष्यते परं S. D. 3. 4 To increase, augment, further promote, enhance; पंचानामपि सुतानां पुष्यन् पुष्टुङ्गनाः B. 4. 11; 9. 5. 5 To get, possess, have, enjoy; Bh. 3. 34. 6 To show, exhibit, bear, display; वपुर्गमनमस्याः पुष्पति स्वा न शोभा S. 1. 19; Ku. 7. 18, 78; R. 6. 58; R. 6. 58; 18. 32; न हीनस्याह्वनः कदाचित् पुष्पति लोके विपरीतमर्थं Ku. 3. 63; Me. 80. 7 To be increased or nourished, thrive, prosper. 8 To magnify, extol. -Caus. or 10 U. (पुष्यति) 1 To nourish, bring up, maintain &c. 2 To increase, promote.

पुष्कर 1 A blue lotus. 2 The tip of an elephant's tongue; Si. 5. 30. 3 The skin of a drum; i. e. the place where it is struck; पुष्करबाहेतु Me. 66; R. 17. 11. 4 The blade of a sword. 5 The sheath of a sword. 6 An arrow. 7 Air, sky, atmosphere. 8 A cage. 9 Water. 10 Intoxication. 11 The art of dancing. 12 War, battle. 13 Union. 14 N. of a celebrated place of pilgrimage in the district of Ajmere. -रः 1 A lake, pond. 2 A kind of serpent. 3 A kind of drum, kettle-drum. 4 The sun. 5 An epithet of a class of clouds said to cause dearth or famine; Me. 6; Ku. 2. 50. 6 An epithet of Siva. -रः र N. of one of the seven great divisions of the universe. -COMP. -अक्षः an epithet of Vishnu -आस्त्रः, -आक्षः the (Indian) crane. -सीर्यः N. of a sacred bathing-place; see पुष्कर above.

-पत्रं a lotus-leaf. -मियः wax -बीजं lotus-seed. -व्यात्रः an alligator. -रिज्ञा the root of a lotus. -रथपतिः an epithet of Siva. -रत्नं f. a garland of lotuses.

पुष्करिणी 1 A female elephant. 2 A lotus-pool. 3 A piece of water, a lake or pool in general. 4 The lotus-plant.

पुष्करिन् a. (नी f.) Abounding in lotuses. -म. An elephant.

पुष्कल a. 1 Much, copious, abundant; मङ्गिनिमति भवता नाहोमम पुष्कलः H. 1. 84; Ms. 3. 277. 2 Full, complete; Bg. 12. 21. 3 Rich, magnificent, splendid. 4 Excellent, best, eminent. 5 Near. 6 Loud, resonant, resounding. -रुः 1 A kind of drum. 2 An epithet of mount Meru. -रुं 1 A particular measure of capacity = 64 handfuls. 2 Aims to the extent of four morsels of food.

पुष्कलकः 1 The musk-deer; सीन्नि पुष्कलको हतः Sk. 2 A bolt, pin, wedge.

पुष्ट p. p. 1 Nourished, fed, reared, brought up. 2 Thriving, growing, strong, fat. 3 Tended, cared for. 4 Rich, magnificently provided. 5 Complete, perfect. 6 Full-sounding, loud. 7 Eminent.

पुष्टिः f. 1 Nourishing, breeding, or rearing. 2 Nourishment, growth, increase, advance; यस्मिन्पुष्टावपि वृणां विद्येति नमसि परमिहेः पुष्टि Br. 1. 12. 3 Strengthfulness, plumpness; अक्षय इतिवि वृष्टिस्त्रिपुरस्य Mk. 1. 49 4 Wealth, property, means of comfort; R. 18. 32. 5 Richness, magnificence. 6 Development, perfection. -COMP. -कर a. nourishing, nutritive. -कर्मन् n. a religious ceremony performed for the attainment of worldly prosperity. -द a. causing growth or prosperity. -वर्धन a. promoting welfare, causing prosperity. (-नः) a cock.

पुष्प 4 P. (पुष्पति) To open, blow, expand, bloom; पुष्पसुष्करवासितस्य पयसः U. 3. 16.

पुष्प 1 A flower, blossom. 2 The menstrual discharge; as in पुष्पवती q. v. 3 A topaz. 5 A disease of the eyes (albugo). 5 The car or vehicle of Kubera, see पुष्कर. 6 Gallantry, politeness (in love language). 7 Expanding, blooming, blossoming (said to be m. in this sense). -COMP. -अञ्जनं calx of brass used as a collyrium. -अञ्जलिः a handful of flowers. -अभिषेकः = स्नान q. v. -अञ्जुं the sap of flowers. -अवचयः collecting or gathering flowers. -अञ्जः an epithet of the god of love. -आकार a. rich or abounding in flowers; मातो तु पुष्पाङ्कः V. 1. 9. -आगमः the spring. -आजोवः a florist, garland-maker.

-आपीठः a chaplet of flowers. -आयुधः द्युः the god of love. -आसवं honey. -आसारः a shower of flowers; Ms. 13. -उद्गमः appearance of flowers. -उद्यानं a flower-garden. -उपजीविन् m. a florist, gardener, garland-maker. -कालः 1 a flower-time, the spring. 2 the time of the menses. -कासीसं green (or black) sulphate of iron. -कीटः a large black bee. -केतनः the god of love. -केतुः the god of love. (-न.) 1 calx of flowers. 2 vitriol (used as a collyrium). -ग्रहं a flower-house, conservatory. -पातकः the bamboo. -पयः 1 gathering flowers. 2 a quantity of flowers. -वायः the god of love. -वामरः a kind of cone. -जं the juice of flowers. -वृक्षः a tree. -द्वैतः 1 N. of an attendant of Siva. 2 N. of the author of the Mahimānastotra, 3 N. of the elephant presiding over the north-west. -दाम्बः u. a garland of flowers. -द्वयः 1 the sap or exudation of flowers. 2 an infusion of flowers. -द्रुमः a flowering tree. -घः the offspring of an outcast Brāhmaṇa; cf. Ms. 10. 21. -घडुस्-घन्त्वः m. the god of love; Si. 9. 41; Ku. 2. 64. -धारणः an epithet of Viṣṇu. -भवजः the god of love. -निक्षः r. bee. -निर्वासः, -निर्वासकः the sap, nectar, or juice of flowers. -नेत्रं the tube of a flower. -पञ्चिन् m. the god of love. -पयः the vulva. -पुरं N. of Pāṭaliputra; R. 6. 21. -मचयः, प्रचायः the plucking or gathering of flowers. -मचायिका gathering of flowers. -मस्तारः a bed or couch of flowers. -भलिः an offering of flowers. -वाणः -वाणः an epithet of the god of love. -भवः the nectar or juice of flowers. -मञ्जरिका a blue lotus. -माला a garland of flowers. -मासः 1 the month of Chaitra. 2 the spring. -रजस् n. the pollen. -रथः a carriage for traveling or for pleasure (but not for war). -रसः the nectar or juice of flowers. -अह्वयं honey. -रागः, राजः a topaz. -रेणुः pollen; वायुर्विभ्रतयि चरकमुपरोक्ष Kavirāhasya; R. 1. 38. -लोकचनः the Nāgakesara tree. -लवः a flower-gatherer. (-नी) a female flower-gatherer; Me. 26. -लिङ्गः -लिङ्ग m. a bee. -वहुकः a gallent. -वर्षः, -वर्षणं a shower of flowers; R. 12. 102. -वाटिका, -वाटी f. a flower-garden. -वृक्षः a tree bearing flowers; R. 12. 94. -वेणी a garland of flowers. -शकटी a heavenly voice from heaven. -शय्या a flowery bed, a couch of flowers. -शरः -शरसनः, -सायकः the god of love. -समेयः the spring. -सारः, स्वेदः the nectar or honey of flowers. -हासा a woman in her courses. -हीना a woman past child-bearing.

पुष्पकं 1 A flower. 2 Calx of brass. 3 A cup of iron. 4 The car of Kubera (snatched off from him by Ravana and from him by Rāma); R. 13. 40; 16. 46. 5 A bracelet. 6 A kind of collyrium. 7 A particular disease of the eyes.

पुष्पधयः A bee.

पुष्पवत् a. 1 Blooming, flowery. 2 Set off with flowers. -m. (dual) The sun and moon. -नी A woman in her courses; पुष्पवत्यपि पविना K. 20.

पुष्पा N. of the town Champa.

पुष्टिका 1 The tartar of the teeth. 2 The mucus of the penis. 3 The last words of a chapter, which state the subject treated therein; इति श्रीमहाभारते शतसहस्र्यां संहितायां वनपर्वणि &c. ... असुकोद्याव.

पुष्टिणी A woman in her courses.

पुष्पित a. 1 Flowered, full of flowers in bloom, blooming; चिरविरहेण विलोक्य पुष्पितायां Git. 4 (where पुष्पिताया is also the name of a metre). 2 Florid, flowery (as speech). 3 Abounding or rich in; as in सुवर्णपुष्पिता पुष्पि Pt. 1. 45. 4 Full developed, completely manifested. -ता A woman in her courses.

पुष्पित् a. 1 Bearing flowers, blooming. 2 Rich or abounding in flowers.

पुष्यः 1 The Kali age. 2 The month called वीष. 3 The eighth lunar mansion (consisting of three stars), written also तिष्य. COMP. -रथः = पुष्परथ q. v.

पुष्पलकः See पुष्पलक.

पुस्ते 1 Plastering, painting, anointing. 2 Working in clay, modelling. 3 Anything made of clay, wood or metal. 4 A book, manuscript. -COMP -कर्मन् n. plastering, painting.

पुस्तकः = कं, पुस्ती A book, manuscript.

पू 1. 4. A; 9 U. (पवते, पूयते, पुनाति, पुनीति; पूत, caus. पावयति; desid; पूयति, पिपयिते) 1 To make pure, cleanse, purify (lit. and fig.); अवश्यपायं पवते Bk. 6. 64. 3. 18; पुष्याश्रमदंष्ट्रेण तावदात्मानं पुनीमहे S. 1; Ms. 1. 105; 2. 62; Y. 1. 58. R. 1. 53; Bg. 10. 31. 2 To refine. 3 To clean from chaff, winnow. 4 To expiate, atone for. 5 To discern, discriminate. 6 To think out, devise, invent.

पुनः 1 A multitude, heap, collection, quantity; Si. 9. 64. 2 An association, corporation, union; Y. 2. 30; Ms. 3. 151. 3 The areca or betel-nut-tree (पूति also); R. 4. 44; 6. 63; 13. 17. 4 Nature, property, disposition. -ये Areca-nut, betel-nut. -COMP. -पात्रं 1 a spitting-pot, spittoon. 2 a betel-box. -पीटं-टं a

spitting-pot. -कलं the areca-nut. -वैरे enmity against many men.

पूज 10 U. (पूजयति-ते, पूजित) 1 To adore, worship, revere, honour, receive with respect; यद्वपुजस्त्वन्दिं पार्थ सुरजितमपूजितं सतां Si. 15. 14; Ms. 4. 31; Bk. 2. 26; Y. 2. 14. 2 To present or honour with; Ms. 7. 203. -WITH सम् 1 to worship, revere, honour. 2 to present or honour with.

पूजक v. (जिता f.) Honouring, adoring, worshipping, respecting &c.

पूजनं Worshipping, honouring, adoring; Bg. 17. 14.

पूजा Worship, honour, adoration, respect, homage, R. 1. 79. -COMP. -अर्हं a. venerable, respectable, worshipful, worthy of reverence.

पूजित p. p. 1 Honoured, respected. 2 Adored, revered. 3 Acknowledged. 4 Endowed. 5 Recommended.

पूजिल a. Venerable, respectable. -लः A god.

पूज्य a. Deserving respect, worthy of honour, respectable, venerable. -ज्यः 1 A father-in-law.

पूण 10 U. (पूणयति-ते) To heap together, accumulate, amass.

पूत ind. An imitative word expressive of hard breathing or blowing.

पूत p. p. 1 Purified, cleansed, washed (fig. also); दृष्टीयं न्यसेवादे वक्त्र-पूतं जलं पिबेत् । सत्यपूतां वंदेदाचं मनःपूतं समाचरेत् Ms. 6. 46. 2 Threshed, winnowed. 3 Expiated. 4 Contrived, invented. 5 Stinking, putrid, fetid, foul-smelling. -तः 1 A conch-shell. 2 white Kusa grass. -तं Truth. -COMP. -आत्मन् a. pure-minded. (-m.) an epithet of Viṣṇu. -कृतायी Sachī, the wife of Indra. -क्रतुः an epithet of Indra; Bk. 8. 29. वृणं white Kusa grass. -दुः the tree called पलाश. -धान्यं sesamum. -पाप पाप्मन् a. freed from sin. -कलः the bread-fruit-tree (पवत).

पूतना 1 N. of a female demon who, while attempting to kill Kṛishṇa when but an infant, was herself crushed by him. 2 A demoness or Rākshasi in general; मा पूतना-त्वमुपमाः शिवतातिरेषि Mā. 9. 49. -COMP -अरिः, -सुदनः -हन् m. epithets of Kṛishṇa.

पूति a. Putrid, stinking, fetid, foul smelling; Bg. 17. 10. -तिः f. 1 Purification. 2 Stink, stench. 3 Putrefaction. -n. 1 Filthy water. 2 Pus, matter. -COMP. -अंशः a musk-deer. -काष्ठे the Devadāru tree. -काष्ठकः the Sarala tree. -गंध a. putrid, fetid, foul-smelling, stinking. -घः 1 stench, fetid odour. 2 sulphur. (घं) 1 tin. 2 sulphur. -गंधि

a. stinking, foul-smelling. -**पूरिका** a. having a fetid nose. -**पूरिका** c. having offensive breath. -**पूरिका** a foul ulcer (discharging pus).

पूरिका a. Stinking, fetid, foul. -**पूरिका** Ordure, excrement.

पूरिका A kind of herb. -**Comp.** -**पूरिका** a bi-valve shell.

पूर a. Destroyed (p. p. of 'पू to destroy').

पूर A sort of bread; see **अपूर**.
पूरका (ही) **पूरालिका**, **पूराली**, **पूरिका** A sort of sweet cake.

पूर -**पूर** Pus, discharge from an ulcer or wound, suppuration, matter; Ms. 3. 180; 4. 220; 12 72. -**Comp.**

-**पूरिका** a kind of disease of the nose (wherein purulent blood or sanies flows out). (कं) 1 ichor, sanies. 2 discharge of sanies from the nostrils.

पूरन -**पूर** q. v.

पूर I. 4. A. (पूर्वते, पूर्णे) 1 To fill, fill out (allied in this sense with the pass. of पू b. v.). 2 To please, satisfy. -11. 10 U. (पूरयति-ते, पूरितः; strictly the caus. of पू p. v.) 1 To fill को न याति वरं लेखि सुखं पिबेन पूरितः Bh. 2. 118; Si. 9. 64. 2 To blow into or fill with wind, blow (as a conch-shell). 3 To cover, surround; Bh. 7. 30. 4 To fulfil, satisfy; पूरयतु कुरुते वतः U. 4; आशा, मनोरथ &c. 5 To intensify, strengthen (as sound). 6 To make resonant. 6 To load or enrich with (gifts &c.). -**With अ** 1 to fill, make full or complete, fill up (fig. also); R. 16. 65; Bg. 11. 30; Bk. 6. 118. 2 to fill with wind, blow (as a conch) used in the pass. 3 to intertwine or cover with; Rs. 3. 18 -**पूर** to fill, fill up or completely. -**पूर** 1 to fill. 2 to load with gifts, enrich; Mk. 9. 59 (where it has both senses). -**पूर** to fill.

पूर 1 Filling, making full. 2 Satisfying, pleasing, making content. 3 Pouring in, supplying; अलेख-पूरः सप्तप्रदीपाः Ku. 1. 10. 4 The swelling or rising of a river or of the sea, flood; R. 3. 17. 5 A stream or flood in general; अंशु बाण, शोणित &c. 6 A piece of water, lake, pond. 7 The healing or cleansing of wounds. 8 A kind of cake. -**पूर** A kind of incense. -**Comp.** -**उत्पूर** a flood or excess of water.

पूरक a. 1 Filling up, completing. 2 Satisfying, making content. -**कः** 1 The citron tree. 2 A ball of meal offered at the conclusion of the oblations to the Manes. 3 (In arith.) The multiplier.

पूरण a. (जी. f.) 1 Filling up, completing. 2 Ordinal (as applied to numbers) (द्वितीय, तृतीय &c.); न पूरणं तं सञ्चयेति

रिच; Mi. 8. 51. 3 Satisfying. -**पूर** 1 A bridge, dam, causeway. 2 The ocean. -**पूर** 1 Filling. 2 Filling up, completing; R. 9. 73. 3 Putting or swelling. 4 Fulfilling, accomplishing. 5 A sort of cake. 6 A funeral cake. 7 Rain, raining. 8 Warp. 9 Multiplication (in math.) -**Comp.** -**पूरकः** an affix forming an ordinal number.

पूरिका A kind of cake.
पूरित p. p. 1 Filled, complete. 2 Overspread, covered over with. 3 Multiplied.

पूरयः -**पूरय** q. v.; Bv. 1. 75.

पूर्य p. p. 1 Filled, filled with, full of; अंशु, शोक &c. 2 Whole, full, entire, complete; R. 3. 38. 3 Fulfilled, accomplished. 4 Ended, completed. 5 Past, elapsed. 6 Satisfied, contented. 7 Full-sounding, sonorous. Strong, powerful. 9 Selfish, or self-indulgent. -**Comp.**

-**अंकः** an integer. -**अभिलाष** a. satisfied, contented. -**आनकं** 1 a drum. 2 the sound of a drum. 3 a vessel. 4 a moon-beam. 5 -**पूर्य** q. v.; (sometimes read पूरालक also). -**हृदुः** the full moon. -**उपमा** a full or complete simile, i. e. one in which the four requisites उपमान, उपमेय, साधारण्य and उपमपत्तिपादक are all expressed; (opp. लुपोपमा); see K. P. 10 under उपमा also. -**कलुङ्ग** a. full-humped. काम a. one whose desires are fulfilled, satisfied, contented. -**कुम्भः** 1 a full jar. 2 a vessel full of water. 3 a particular mode of fighting. 4 a hole (in a wall) of the shape of a water-jar; तद्वत् पक्षेके पूर्णकुम्भ एव शोभते Mk. 3. -**पात्रं** a full cup of jar. 2 a cupful. 3 a measure of capacity equal to 256 handfals. 4 a vessel (or a box or basket) filled with valuable things (such as clothes, ornaments &c.) and scrambled for by servants or relatives on festive occasions or distributed as presents: hence the word is often used to denote 'a present made to one who brings a happy news'; कदा मे तनयजन्म-महोत्सवानन्दनिर्गरी हसिष्यति पूर्णपात्रं परिजनः K. 68, 70, 73, 165; सखीजनेनापद्यमानपूर्णपात्रां 299; तत्कामः प्रभवति पूर्णपात्रमुपमां स्वीकृतुं मम हृदयं च जीवितं च Mā. 4. 1. (पूर्णपात्र is defined: -हर्षादुत्सवकाले यदुल्लंकाराञ्जुनादिकं। आकृष्य गृह्यते पूर्णपात्रं स्वायुर्जकं च तत्। or वर्षापूर्वकं यदानन्तादुल्लंकारादिकं पुनः॥ आकृष्य गृह्यते पूर्णपात्रं पूर्णानकं च तत्॥ Hārāvāli).

पूर (बी) **जः** a citron. -**मासी** the day of full moon.

पूरकः A kind of tree. 2 A cook. 3 The blue jay.

पूरणिमा, **पूरिमासी** The day of full moon; N. 2. 76.

पूर्ण a. 1 Full, complete. 2 Connected, covered. 3 Nourished, protected. -**पूर** 1 Fulfilment. 2 Cherishing, nourishing. 3 A reward, merit. 4 An act of pious liberality; it is thus defined: -**पूर** निष्कामतायादि देवतायनानि च अन्तर्यामिनामः पूर्णमित्यभिधीयते Ms. 4. 226 (opp. इष्ट which is thus defined by Attri: -अभिधीयते नयः सर्वं देवानां चैव पालनं। आतिथ्यं देवैश्चैव इष्टमित्यभिधीयते) of. इष्टपूर्त. **पूरितः** f. 1 Filling. 2 Completion, fulfilment, accomplishment. 3 Satiety; satisfaction.

पूर्व a. (Declined like a pronoun when it implies relative position in time or space, but optionally so in nom. pl.; and abl. and loc. sing.) 1 Being in front of, first, foremost. 2 Eastern, easterly, to the east of; शतारवतः पूर्वः 3 Previous to, earlier than. 4 Old, ancient; पूर्ववृत्तिः R. 1. 4. 5 Former, previous, anterior, prior, antecedent (opp. उत्तर); in this sense often at the end of comp. and translated by 'formerly' or 'before'; अ-पूर्वं &c. 6 Afore said, before-mentioned 7 (At the end of comp.) Preceded by, accompanied by, attended with; सम्बन्धमाभाषणपूर्वमाहुः R. 2. 58; पुनः शब्दो धनिरिति सुहृः केवलं राजपुत्रः S. 2. 14. तात् स्मितपूर्वमाहुः Ku. 7. 47; 5. 31; दशपूर्वैर्यं यमाख्या दश कंठारिखं विदुषुषाः R. 8. 29; सोमतिपूर्वं Ms. 11. 147 'intentionally', 'knowingly', 12 89; अज्ञेयपूर्वं 'unconsciously', S. 5. 3. &c. -**पूर्व** An ancestor, forefather; पूर्वः किलायं परिवर्धितो नः R. 13. 3; परः पूर्वैः सन्निधितः कपोत्तु पञ्चम्यते 1. 67; 5. 14 -**पूर्व** The forepart. -**पूर्व** 1 Before (with abl.); मासात्पूर्वं. 2 Formerly, previously, at first, antecedently, beforehand; तं पूर्वमभिवाद्येत् Ms. 2. 117; 3. 94; 8. 205; R. 12. 35. पूर्वज 'to the east of'; with gen. or acc. -**अद्य पूर्व** 'till-now', hitherto; पूर्व-ततः-पश्चात्-उपरि 'first-then, first-afterwards', 'previously, subsequently', पूर्व-अधुना or अद्य formerly 'now.' -**Comp.** -**अचलः**, अद्रिः the eastern mountain behind which the sun and moon are supposed to rise. -**अन्तः** the end of a preceding word. -**अपर** a. 1 eastern and western; पूर्वोत्तरी तोदनिधि ब्यास Ku. 1. 1 2 first and last 3 prior and subsequent, preceding and following. 4 connected with another. (-तः) 1 what is before and behind. 2 connection. 3 the proof and the thing to be proved. -**विरोधः** inconsistency, incongruity. -**अभिमुख** a. turned towards or facing the east. -**अंधुधिः** the eastern ocean. -**अर्जित** a. attained by former works. (तं) ancestral property. -**अर्धः** -**क्षि** 1 the first half; द्वितय पूर्वार्धपराधर्भा लयेव मैत्री खलसज्जनानां Bh. 2. 60; समाप्तं पूर्वार्ध &c. 2 the 'upper part' (of the

body) R. R. 17. 6. 3 the first half of a hemistich. **अहः** the earlier part of the day, forenoon; Ms. 4. 96; 7. 87; (पूर्वाह्नतन. पूर्वाह्नेन *a.* relating to the forenoon). -**अवेदः** *a.* a plaintiff. -**आषाढा** N. of the 20th lunar mansion, consisting of two stars -**इतर** *a.* before-mentioned, aforesaid. -**उत्तर** *a.* north-eastern. (-रे dual) the preceding and following, antecedent and subsequent. -**कर्म** *n.* 1 a former act or work. 2 the first thing to be done, a prior work. 3 actions done in a former life. -**कल्पः** former times. -**कायः** 1 the fore-part of the body of animals; पञ्चार्थिन. त्रिविधः शरपवनन-याद् भूयसा पूर्वकायं S. 1. 7. 2 the upper part of the body of men, लुशन् कर्णान-तपूर्वकायं R. 5. 32; पञ्चकर्मस्थिपूर्वकाय Ku. 3. 45. -**कालः** former or ancient times. -**कालिक**, -**कालीन** *a.* ancient. -**काष्ठा** the east, eastern quarter. -**कृत** an act done in a former life. -**क्रोधिः** *f.* the starting point of a debate, the first statement or पूर्वार्थ q. v. -**नर्म** N. of the river Narmadā. -**चोदित** *a.* 1 afore-said, above-mentioned. 2 previously stated or advanced (as an objection). -**ज** *a.* 1 born or produced before or formerly, first-born. 2 ancient, old. 3 eastern. (-जः) 1 an elder brother; Si. 16. 44; R. 15. 36. 2 the son of the elder wife. 3 an ancestor, a forefather. -**जन्म** *n.* a former birth. (-*m.*) an elder brother; R. 14. 44. 15. 95. -**जा** an elder sister. -**जातिः** *f.* a former birth. -**ज्ञानं** knowledge of a former life. -**दक्षिण** *a.* south-eastern. (-*ga*) the south east. -**दिक्पतिः** Indra, the regent of the east. -**दिनं** the forenoon. -**दिक्षु** *f.* the east. -**दिष्टं** the award of destiny. -**देवः** 1 an ancient deity. 2 a demon or Asura. 3 a progenitor (वि. ११). -**देशः** the eastern country or the eastern part of India. -**निपातः** the irregular priority of a word in a compound; cf. परिनिपात. -**पक्षः** 1 the fore-part or side. 2 the first half of a lunar month. 3 the first part of an argument, the *prima facie* argument or view of a question. 3 the first objection to an argument. 4 the statement of the plaintiff. 5 a suit at law. -**पर्व** the first member of a compound or a sentence. -**पर्वतः** the eastern mountain behind which the sun is supposed to rise. -**पञ्चालक** *a.* belonging to the eastern Panchālas. -**पाणि-निपाः** (*m. pl.*) the disciples of Pāṇini living in the east. -**पितामहः** a forefather, an ancestor. -**पुरुषः** 1 an epithet of Brahmin. 2 any one of the first three ancestors beginning with the father; (वि. ११, पितामह, and त्रिपितामह). 3 an ancestor in

general. -**पूर्व** *a.* each preceding one. -**फल्गुनी** the eleventh lunar mansion containing two stars. -**भवः** an epithet of the planet Jupiter. -**भागः** the fore-part -**भाद्रपदा** the twenty-fifth lunar mansion containing two stars. -**भुक्तिः** *f.* prior occupation or possession. -**भूत** *a.* preceding, previous. -**मीमांसा** 'the first Mīmāṃsā'; an inquiry in to the first or ritual portion of the Veda, as opposed to the उत्तरमीमांसा or वेदान्त; see मीमांसा. -**रंगः** the commencement or prelude of a drama, the prologue; पूर्वार्थं विचक्षितं नृ-चरो निर्वर्ते S. D. 283; पूर्वार्थः प्रत्येग्य नाटकी-वस्य वस्तुनः Si. 2. 8 (see milli. thereon). -**रागः** the dawning or incipient love, love between two persons which springs (from some previous cause) before their meeting. -**रात्रः** the first part of the night. -**रूप** 1 indication of approaching change. 2 a symptom of occurring disease. 3 the first of two concurrent vowels or consonants that is retained. -**वयस्** *a.* young. -**वर्ति** *a.* existing before, prior, previous. -**वादः** the first plea or commencement of an action at law. -**वादिव** *m.* the complainant or Plaintiff. -**वृत्तं** 1 a former event; R. 11. 10. 2 previous conduct. -**शारद** *a.* relating to the first half of autumn. -**शैलः** see पूर्वपर्वत. -**सक्यं** the upper part of the thigh. -**संध्या** day-break, dawn; Si. 11. 40. -**सर** *a.* going in front. -**सागरः** the eastern ocean; R. 4. 32. -**साहसः** the first or heaviest of the three fines. -**स्थितिः** *f.* former or first state.

पूर्वक *a.* (At the end of comp.) 1 Preceded by, attended with; आनामय-प्रश्नपूर्वकमाह S. 5. 2 Preceding, antecedent. -**कः** An ancestor, a forefather. **पूर्वगम** *a.* Going before, preceding. **पूर्वतस्** *ind.* 1 In the east, to the east; R. 3. 42 2 Before, in front of. **पूर्वत्र** *and.* In the preceding part, previously.

पूर्ववत् *ind.* As before.

पूर्वि *a.* (जि. *f.*), **पूर्वी** *a.* 1 Ancient. 2 Ancestral.

पूर्वेद्युस् *ind.* 1 On the former day. 2 On the day before, yesterday; Ms. 3. 187. 3 During the first part of the day, at dawn. 4 Early, betimes. **पू** 1 P., 10 U. (पूति, पूलपति-ते) To heap up, collect, gather.

पूलः, **पूलकः** A bundle, pack.

पूलाकः = पूलाक q. v.

पूलिका A kind of cake.

पूषः, **पूषकः** The mulberry tree.

पूषन् *m.* (nom. पूषा, पूषी, पूषः) The sun; सदापांशः पूषा यमयविरामणं कलयति Bh. 2. 114; इषोचयम्यग्रिस्थिषा नाथेति पूषन् Si. 2. 23. -**पूषन्** *m.* an epithet

of Siva. -**आत्मजः** 1 a cloud. 2 an epithet of Indra. -**भासा** the city of Indra.

पू 6 A. (विद्यते, पूत) To be busy or active (mostly with व्या); कार्यं व्याप्ति-यते; see व्यापृत. -**Caus.** (पारयति ते) 1 To cause to work, engage upon, entrust with, appoint to; (usually with loc.). व्यापारितः शूलभृता विधाय सिंहव-देकगमनसस्त्ववृत्ति R. 2. 38. 2 To place, set, fix, direct, cast; व्यापारयामास क विन्दि R. 6. 19; उमासुखे ... व्यापारयामास वि शचवानि Ku. 3. 67; व्यापारितं शिरसि शत्रु शस्त्रपाणे; Ve. 3. 19; R. 13. 25. -11 3 P (विपति, पूत) 1 To bring or carry over. 2 To deliver from, bring out of. 3 To fill. 4 To protect, maintain, sustain. 5 To promote, advance. -111. 9 P. (पूति) To protect. -1V. 10 U. (पारयति-ते; sometimes पार is regarded as a separate root) 1 To carry over or across, ferry over. 2 To reach the other side of anything, accomplish, perform, achieve, bring to a conclusion (a vow &c.). 3 To be able or capable; अधिकं न हि पारयामि वक्तुं Bv. 2. 59; S. 4. 4 To deliver, save, extricate, rescue. -V. 5 P. (पूति) 1 To please or delight, gratify. 2 To be pleased or delighted.

पू *p. p.* 1 Mixed, mingled; R. 2. 12. 2 Touched, brought into contact, touching, united. -**कं** Property, wealth.

पू *f.* Touch, contact, union.

पूष्यं Property, wealth, possessions.

पू 1. 2 A. (पूके, पूज) To come in contact with. -11. 7 P. पूजति, पूक 1 To bring into contact with, join, unite; एवं वदन् दाशरथिरपुनर्वदुषा शरं Bk. 6. 39. 2 To mix, mingle. 3 To be in contact with, touch. 4 To satisfy, fill, satiate. 5 To augment, increase. -**WITH** *सं* to mix, bring in contact with, join, unite; वायुविष संयुक्ते R. 1. 1; Bk. 17. 106; see संयुक्त. -111. 1 P., 10 U. (पूति, पूषति ते) 1 To touch, come in contact with. 2 To hinder, oppose.

पूषकः An inquirer, an investigator; पूषकेन सदा मायं पूषयेव विज्ञानदा Pt. 5. 93; Y. 2. 268.

पूष्यते Asking, inquiring.

पूष्य 1 Questioning, asking, inquiring. 2 An inquiry into the future.

पू 2 A. (पूके) To come in contact with, touch.

पू *f.* An army. (This word has no forms for the first five inflections, and is optionally substituted for पूतना after acc. dual).

पूतना 1 An army (in general). 2 A division of an army consisting of 243 elephants, as many chariots, 729

horse, and 1215 foot. 3 Battle, fight, encounter. -COMP. -साहः an epithet of Indra.

पृथ 10 U. (पर्ययतिने) 1 To extend. 2 To throw, cast. 3 To send, direct.

पृथक् ind. 1 Severally, separately, singly; संखान् द्रष्टुः पृथक् पृथक् Bg. 1. 18; Ms. 3. 26; 7 57. 2 Different, separate, differently; Bg. 5. 4; 13. 4; रचिता पृथगर्थता निरा Ki. 2. 27. 3 Apart, aside, alone; V. 4. 20. 4 apart from, except, with the exception of, without; (with acc., instr., or abl.) ; पृथग्निष्पन्न-तमात् रामं वा Sk.; Bk. 8. 109. (पृथक् कृ to separate, divide, sever, analyse) -COMP. -आत्मता 1 severalty, separateness. 2 distinction, difference. 3 discrimination, judgment. आत्मन् a. distinct, separate. -आत्मिका individual existence, individuality. -करणं, क्रिया 1 separating, distinguishing. 2 analysing. -कूल a. belonging to a different family. -क्षेत्रः (m. pl.) children of one father by different wives, or by wives of different classes. -चर a. going alone or separately. -जनः 1 a low man, an unenlightened, vulgar man, the mob, low people; न पृथग्जनवच्चुषो बभूव वसिष्ठमनुजं गन्तुमर्हसि R. 8. 90; Ki. 14. 24. 2 a fool, a block-head, an ignorant man; Si. 16. 39. 3 a wicked man, sinner. -भावः separateness, individuality; (so पृथक्त्वम्). -रूप a. of different shapes or kinds. -विध a. of different kinds, diverse, various. -शय्या sleeping apart. -स्थितिः f. separate existence.

पृथ्वी See पृथिवी.

पृथा N. of Kuntī, one of the two wives of Pāṇdu. -COMP. -जः, -तनयः, सुतः, सुतः an epithet of the first three Pāṇḍava princes, but generally applied only to Arjuna; अश्वत्थामा हत, इति पृथावदुना स्पष्टदुस्त्वा Ve. 3. 9; अभिनतस्ते पृथावदुः स्नेहेन परितस्ते Ki. 11. 8. -पतिः an epithet of Pāṇdu.

पृथिका A centipede.

पृथिवी The earth; (sometimes written पृथिवी also.) -COMP. -ईशः, ईशः -क्षिप् m., -पालः, पालकाः, -सुख m., -सुखः, -शक्रः a king. -तलं the surface of the earth. -पतिः 1 a king, 2 Yama, the god of death. -मंडलः-लं the circuit of the earth. -वृक्षः a tree; पद्मगानः पृथिवीस्थानिव R. 8. 9. -लोकः terrestrial world, the earth.

पृथु a. (धु or धी f.; compar. प्रथीयस; superl. प्रथिष्ठ) 1 Broad, wide, spacious, expansive; पृथुतिवत् q. v. below; सिंधोः पृथुनिव तनुं Me. 45. 2 Copious, abundant, ample; V. 4. 25. 3 Large, great; दृशः पृथुनिरुक्ताः Katn. 2. 15; Si. 12. 48; R. 11. 25. 4 Detailed, prolix. 5 Numerous. 6 Smart, sharp, clever. 7

Important. -धुः N. of Agni or fire. 2 N. of a king. [Prithu was the son of Vena, son of Anga. He was called the first king, from whom the earth received her name Prithivī. The Vishṇu Purāṇa relates that when Vena who was wicked by nature and prohibited worship and sacrifice, was beaten to death by the pious sages and when consequently robbery and anarchy prevailed in the absence of a King, the Munis rubbed the right arm of the dead king to produce a son, and from it sprang the majestic Prithu, glowing like Agni. He was immediately declared King, and his subjects who had suffered from famine, besought the monarch for the edible fruits and plants which the earth withheld from them. In anger Prithu took up his bow to compel her to yield the supply so much needed by his subjects. She assumed the form of a cow and began to flee chased by the king. But she at last yielded and requested him to spare her life, and at the same time promised to restore all the needed fruits, plants &c.; 'if a calf were given to her through which she might be able to secrete milk'. Prithu thereupon made Vṛyambhuva Manu the calf, milked the earth and received the milk into his own hand, from which proceeded all kinds of corn, vegetables, fruits &c. for the maintenance of his subjects. The example of Prithu was afterwards followed by a variety of milkers gods, men, Rishis, mountains, Nagas, Asuras &c. who found out the proper milkman and calf from their own number, and milked the earth of whatever they wanted; cf. Ku. 1. 2]. धुः f. Opium. -COMP. -उदर a. big-bellied, corpulent. (-रः) a ram. -जवन, -नितंब a. having large or broad hips or slopes; पृथुनिव नितंबवती तव V. 4. 26. -पत्रः-जं red garlic. -प्रथ, -प्रशस्त a. far-famed, widely renowned. -रोमन् m. a fish. -युग्मः the sign Pisces of the zodiac. -श्री a. highly prosperous. -ओजि a. having large hips. -संपद् a. rich, wealthy. -स्कोरः a hog.

पृथुका-कं Rice parched and flattened (Mar. पोहे). -कः A child; निन्दुर्जनयः पृथुकात् पथिन्यः Si. 3. 30. -का A girl.

पृथुल a. Broad, large wide; ओजिष्ठ विष्करः पृथुलात् सार्धमाप सकलेन तलेन Si. 10. 65.

पृथ्वी 1 The earth. 2 The earth as one of the five elements. 3 Large cardamoms. 4 N. of a metre; (see App. I.) -COMP. -ईशः, -पतिः, -पालः, -सुख m. a king, sovereign. -खानं a cavern. -गर्भः an epithet of Ganesa. -गुहं a cave, grotto. -जः 1 a tree. 2 the planet Mars.

पृथ्वीका 1 Large cardamoms. 2 Small cardamoms.

पृथाकुः 1 A scorpion. 2 A tiger. 3 A serpent, adder. 4 A tree. 5 An elephant. 6 A panther (चित्रे).

पृथि (रिण) a. 1 short, small, dwarfish. 2 Delicate, feeble. 3 Diversified, spotted. -प्रिः 1 A ray of light. 2 The earth. 3 The starry sky. 4 N. of Devaki, mother of Krishna. -COMP. -गर्भः, -धरः, -भद्रः epithets of Krishna. -शृंगः 1 an epithet of Krishna. 2 of Ganesa.

पृथि (रिण) का, पृथ्वी (रिण) N. of an aquatic plant.

पृथत् n. 1 A drop of water or of any other liquid; (said by some to be used only in pl.). -COMP. -अंशः, -अश्वः 1 wind, air. 2 an epithet of Siva. -आशयं ghee mixed with coagulated milk. -पतिः (पृथता पतिः) wind. -चलः N. of the horse of Wind.

प्रथतः 1 The spotted antelope. 2 A drop of water; पृथैरपि ज्ञानयता च रजः Ki. 6. 27; R. 3. 3; 4. 27; 6. 51. 3 A spot, mark. -COMP. -अश्वः air, wind.

पृथक्कः An arrow; तदुपोदेष्टु नमश्चैः पृथक्कः Ki. 13. 23; Si. 20. 18; Ub. 1. 1; यदुपेयं हस्तवतां पृथक्कः R. 7. 45.

पृथ्विः A drop of water; पृथः पृथ्विभिः सुष्टा वांति वाताः इनेः इनेः Bharata on Ak.

पृथभावाः=पृथभावाः q. v.

पृथाकरा A small stone.

पृथातकं Mixture of ghee and coagulated milk.

पृथोदरः Wind, air. (The word is supposed to be compounded of पृथत् and उदर, the त् of पृथत् being dropped as an irregular case. The word is thus taken as the type of a whole class of such irregular compounds); पृथोदरादिवात् सायुः; see Gana to P. IV. 3. 109.

पृथ p. p. 1 Asked, inquired, interrogated, questioned 2 Sprinkled.

पृथहायनः 1 A species of grain 2 An elephant.

पृथिः f. Inquiry, interrogation.

पृष्ठं 1 The back, hinder part, rear. 2 The back of an animal; अश्वपृष्ठमास्त्रः &c. 3 The surface or upper side; R. 4. 31, 1^o. 67; Ku. 7. 51; so अवनिपृष्ठ-चारिणी U. 3. 4 The back or the other side (of a letter, document &c.); Y. 2. 93. 5 The flat roof of a house. 6 The page of a book. -COMP. -अस्थि n. the back-bone.

-योधः-रक्षः a soldier who protects the rear of a warrior while he is fighting -यथि a. hump-backed. -चक्षुश्च m. a card. -तद्वन् the exterior muscles on the back of an elephant. -हृदिः 1 a crab. 2 a bear. -फलं the superficial contents of a figure. -भग्नः the back. -भांसः 1 fish on the back. 2 a fleshy protuberance on the back.

अदु, अदुन, *a.* back-biter, slanderer, calumniator. (-दु-दुन) back-biting; पृष्ठमांसं तद्वत् यदेवे हेमचन्द्र H. 1. 81. -दानं riding. -दंश the back-bone. -वासु *n.* the upper story of a house. -वाहू *m.* वाहः a draught ox. -शय *a.* sleeping on the back. -शयः a wild goat. -शयिन् *m.* 1 a ram. 2 a buffalo, 3 a couch. 4 an epithet of Bhīma.

पृष्ठक The back.

पृष्ठत् *ind* 1 Behind, behind the back, from behind; मच्छतः पृष्ठोऽन्विषन् Ms. 4. 154; 8. 800; Bg. 11. 40. 2 Towards the back, backwards; मच्छतः 3 On the back. 4 Behind the back, secretly, covertly. (पृष्ठतः छ् means 1 to place on the back, leave behind. 2 to neglect, forsake, abandon. 3 to renounce, desist from, leave off, resign; पृष्ठतो गच्छतः to follow; पृष्ठतो य 1 to stand at the back, 2 to be disregarded).

पृष्ठ *a.* Relating to the back -पृष्ठः A pack-horse.

पृष्ठिः *f.* The heel.

पृ 3. 9. P. (पिबति, पूषात, पुष्, pass. पूषते, caus. पूषति ते; desid. पिबति-पि-पति, पूषति) 1 To fill, fill up, complete. 2 To fulfil, gratify (as hopes &c.) 3 To fill with wind, blow (as a conch, flute &c.). 4 To satisfy, refresh, please; पितृपरीत Bk. 1. 2. 5 To rear, bring up, nourish, nurture, cherish, देवकः 1 An owl, 2 The root of an elephant's tail. 3 A couch, bed. 4 A cloud. 5 A louse.

पेषकिन् *m.* पेषिकः An elephant.

पेषकः The wax of the ear; see पिबृष देह-देहः A bag, basket. 2 A chest. -हः The open hand with the fingers extended.

पेटकः-क 1 A basket, box, bag. 2 A multitude, quantity.

पेटाकः A bag, basket, box.

पेटिका, पेटो A small bag, a basket.

पेटा A large bag.

पेष *a.* 1 Drinkable, fit to be quaffed or drunk. 2 Sapid. -व A drink, beverage. -वा Ricegruel.

पेषुः 1 The sea. 2 Fire. 3 sun.

पेषु-व 1 Nectar. 2 The milk of a cow that has calved within seven days; सप्तपञ्चदश्याः क्षीरं पेषुमुच्यते Hārāvali; Ms. 5. 6. 3 Fresh ghee.

पेटा A kind of musical instrument. Bk. 17. 7.

पेल 1. P., 10 U. (पेलति, पेलयति-ते) 1 To go or move. 2 To shake or tremble.

पेल, पेलकः A testicle.

पेल *a.* 1 Delicate, fine, soft, tender; पेलकः पेलकः Ku. 4. 29.

5. 4; 7. 55. 2 Lean, thin, slender; S. 3. 22.

पेलि, पेलिन् *m.* A horse.

पेल (प-ल) ल *a.* 1 Soft, tender, delicate; R. 9. 40. 11. 45; Ms. 92. 2 Thin, slender (as waist); R. 13. 34. 3 Lovely, beautiful, charming, good; Bv. 2. 2. 4 Expert, clever, skilful; Bh. 3. 56. 5 Crafty, fraudulent.

पेलिः -शी *f.* 1 A piece of flesh. 2 A ball or mass of flesh. 3 An egg. 4 A muscle; Y. 3. 100. 5 The foetus shortly after conception. 6 A bud on the point of blowing. 7 The thunderbolt of Indra (said to be *m.* also). 8 A kind of musical instrument. -Comp. -कोशः-वः a bird's egg.

पेलः Grinding, pounding, crushing; St. 11. 45.

पेलन 1 Pounding, pulverizing. 2 A threshing-floor. 3 A stone and muller, any grinding or pounding apparatus.

पेलनिः *f.* पेलनी, पेलकः A millstone, a grind-stone, muller.

पेलन *a.* 1 Going, moving. 2 Destructive.

पेल 1 P. (पायते) To dry, wither.

पेलिः A patronymic of Yāska.

पेलुषः The ear.

पेलर *a.* (री *f.*) Boiled in a पेलर q. v.

पेलनसिः *N.* of an ancient sage, author of a system of laws.

पेलिक्य, पेलिक्यं Living on alms, mendicancy.

पेलामह (ही *f.*) 1 Relating to a paternal grandfather. 2 Inherited or derived from a paternal grandfather. 3 Derived from, presided over by, or relating, to Brahman; R. 15. 60. -हाः (pl.) Ancestors, forefathers.

पेलामहिक *a.* (की *f.*) Relating to a paternal grandfather.

पेलु *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Relating to a father. 2 Coming or derived from a father, ancestral, paternal; R. 8. 6; 18. 40; Ms. 9. 104; Y. 2. 47. 3 Sacred to the Manes. -कं A Śrāddha performed in honour of the Manes or deceased ancestors.

पेलुमयः 1 The son of an unmarried woman (पितृमयः पुत्रः). 2 The son of an illustrious person (पितृमयः पुत्रः) पेलुमयः, पेलुमयः The son of a paternal aunt.

पेल (सी *f.*); पेलिक *a.* (की *f.*) Billious.

पेल *a.* (सी *f.*) 1 Relating to a father or ancestors generally, paternal, ancestral. 2 Sacred to the Manes. -हं The part of the hand between the forefinger and the thumb. (Also पेल in this sense).

पेल 2. (की *f.*) Made of the wood of the Pilu tree; Ms. 2. 45.

पेलत्वं Mildness, softness, softness.

पेलत् *a.* (की *f.*) Demoniical, infernal. -हः 1 The eighth or lowest of the eight forms of marriage in Hindu law, in which a lover ravishes a maiden without her consent when she is sleeping or intoxicated, or deranged in intellect; वृत्तं मया व्रतं वा एषो ह्यनेषच्छति । न सापिबि विवाहानां पेलत्वाश्चादौषधः Ms. 3. 34; Y. 1. 61. 2 A kind of demon or evil spirit. -ही 1 A present made at a religious ceremony. 2 Night. 3 A sort of gibberish spoken on the stage by demons, one of the lowest forms of Prakṛita.

पेलत्तिक *a.* (की *f.*) Infernal, demoniical.

पेलुन, -न्य 1 Back-biting, slander, tale-bearing, calumny; Ms. 7. 48; 11. 55; Bg. 16. 2. 2 Roguery, depravity. 3 Wickedness, malignity.

पेल *a.* (सी *f.*) Made of flour or meal.

पेलिक *a.* (की *f.*) Made of flour or meal. -कं 1 A number of oaks. 2 A spirituous liquor distilled from meal.

पेली A spirituous liquor distilled from meal; cf. गौडी.

पेल 1 Young, not adult or full-grown. 2 Having a deficient or redundant member. 3 Deformed. -हः A boy, one from his 5th to his 16th year; cf. अपांग.

पेलः The foundation of a house. -Comp. -गः 1 a kind of reed (नल). 2 kind of grass (काश). 3 a kind of fish.

पेलकः A servant.

पेल 1 A masculine woman, a woman with a beard or such other masculine features. 2 A hermaphrodite. 3 A female servant.

पेली A large alligator.

पेलिका, पेली A bundle, packet, parcel.

पेल 1 The young of any animal, cub, colt, foal &c; पिब स्तयं पेल Bv. 1. 60; ह्यपोतः, कुर्योतः &c. वर्योतः a young warrior; U. 5. 8. 2 An elephant ten years old. 3 A ship, raft, boat; पेलो दुस्तवादितादित्ये II. 2. 164; Ms. 7. 32. 4 A garment, cloth. 5 The young shoot of a plant. 6 The site of house. -Comp. -आच्छादनं a tent.

-आधानं a shoal of small fish. -पारिक *m.* the master of a vessel. -पेलः a ship-wreck. -रः the rudder of a boat or ship. -पेलिक *m.* a sea-faring merchant. -पेलः a rower, steersman,

शैवः 1 The young of an animal. 2 A young plant. 3 The site of a house.

शैवः A kind of camphor.

शैवः m. One of the sixteen officiating priests at a sacrifice (assistant of the priest called ब्रह्म).

शैवः A multitude of boats.

शैवः 1 The snout of a hog. 2 A boat, ship. 3 A ploughshare. 4 The thunderbolt. 5 A garment. 6 The office of the Potri. -Comp. -आहुतः a hog, boar.

शैवः m. A hog, boar.

शैवः 1 A heap. 2 Bulk, magnitude.

शैविका, शैवी A kind of cake (of wheat).

शैविकः The mast of a ship.

शैवः 1 Nourishing, supporting, maintaining. 2 Nourishment, growth, increase, advance. 3 Prosperity, plenty, abundance.

शैवः Nourishing, fostering, supporting, maintaining.

शैविकः The cuckoo.

शैविकः m. One who feeds, nourishes &c. -m. A feeder.

शैविकः, शैवः m. One who feeds, nourishes &c. -m. A feeder, nourisher, protector.

शैवः m. 1 To be fed, nourished or supported. 2 Well-fed, thriving. -Comp. -पुत्रः, पुत्रः an adopted son. -वर्गः a class of relatives, who must be nourished and protected.

शैवलीयः a. (शै.) Relating to harlots.

शैवलीयः Harlotry, female incontinence; Ms. 9. 15.

शैवलीयः See पुंसवन.

शैवः a. (शै.) 1 Fit for a man; Bk. 5. 91. 2 Manly, virile. -स्त्वः Manhood, virility.

शैवः a. (शै.) Boyish. -हं Boyhood (from the 5th to the 16th year).

शैवः 1 N. of a country. 2 A king or inhabitant of that country. 3 kind of sugarcane. 4 A sectarian mark. 5 N. of the conch-shell of Bhīma; शैवः दृष्टौ महाबाहोर्ध्वं भवति बृहद्वरः Bg. 1. 15.

शैवः 1 A kind of sugar-cane. 2 A mixed caste (of sugar-boilers); cf. Ms. 10. 44.

शैविकः A kind of sugar-cane.

शैवः A measure.

शैविकः A kind of honey (pale-coloured).

शैवः a. (शै.) Relating to or derived from a son. -पुत्रः A grandson, son's son. -पुत्री A granddaughter.

शैविकः The son of a daughter appointed to raise issue for her father.

शैवः a. (शै.) Frequently repeated, recurring again and again. शैवः Frequent or constant repetition.

शैवः, शैवः 1 Repetition; अतिप्रयोगीति शैवः B. 257; R. 12. 40. 2 Superfluity, redundancy, uselessness; अभिव्यक्त्या च शैवः किञ्चित् शैवः सत्येन V. 3.

शैवः a. 1 Relating to a widow who has married a second husband. 2 Repeated. -पुत्रः 1 The son of a widow remarried, one of the twelve sons recognised by the old Hindu law; Y. 2. 130; Ms. 2. 155. 2 The second husband of a woman; Ms. 9. 176.

शैवः a. (शै.) Relating to a city or town. -पुत्रः A townsman, citizen; (opp. ज्ञानपुत्रः); Ku. 6. 41; Me 27; R. 2. 10, 74; 12. 3; 16. 9. -Comp. -अंगना, -शैवः f. a woman living in a town. -ज्ञानपुत्रः a. belonging to town and country. (ज्ञानपुत्रः) citizens and rustics, townsmen and country people; कथं दुर्ज्ञानः शैवः ज्ञानपुत्रः U. 1. -द्वयः an eminent citizen, an alderman.

शैवः 1 A garden near a house. 2 A garden near a town.

शैवः a. (शै.) Derived from or sacred to, Indra. -पुत्रः The lunar mansion called ज्येष्ठ.

शैवः a. (शै.) Descended from Puru. -पुत्रः 1 A descendant of Puru; S. 5. 2 N. of a country or people in the north of India. 2 An inhabitant or ruler of that country.

शैवः a. (शै.) Devoted to Paurava.

शैवः m. 1 Eastern; शैवः वा दक्षयानि महासाधुर्वाहनाभिः Mā. 6. 25. शैवः शैवः 9. 17; R. 4. 34. 2 Foremost. 3 Prior, first, preceding.

शैवः a. (शै.) 1 Belonging to the past, ancient, of the past, primeval. 2 Relating to the Purāṇas or derived from them.

शैवः a. (शै.) 1 Belonging to the past, ancient. 2 Belonging to the Purāṇas or derived from them. 3 Versed in the legends of the past. -कः Brāhmaṇa well-versed in the Purāṇas; a public reader of the Purāṇas. 2 A mythologist.

शैवः a. (शै.) 1 Relating to a man or man in general, human. 2 Manly, virile. -कः A weight which can be carried by one man. -पुत्री A woman. -कः 1 Human action, man's work, exertion, effort; शैवः शैवः शैवः Bh. 2. 88; शैवः शैवः शैवः Pt. 1. 2 Heroism, prowess, valour, manliness, courage; शैवः शैवः R. 15. 28; 8. 28. 3 Virility; Bg. 7. 8. 4 Semen

virile. 5 Penis. 6 The full height of a man, the height to which he reaches with both arms elevated and the fingers extended. 7 Sun-dial.

शैवः a. (शै.) 1 Derived from man; made, established or propounded by man; as in शैवः शैवः. 2 Manly, virile. 3 Spiritual. -पुत्रः 1 Man-slaughterer (दुष्टपुत्रः). 2 A crowd of men. 3 A day labourer, hireling. 4 Human action, man's work.

शैवः Manliness, courage, heroism. शैवः A superintendent of the royal household; especially, of the royal kitchen.

शैवः 1 Fault-finding, censoriousness; शैवः शैवः शैवः शैवः 2. 12. 23 2 Ill-will, envy, jealousy.

शैवः The office of a family-priest.

शैवः a. (शै.) Relating to the full moon. -पुत्रः A ceremony performed on the full-moon day by one who maintains the sacred fire (अग्निहोत्रः).

शैवः, शैवः A day of full moon.

शैवः A sacrifice performed on the full-moon day.

शैवः A day of full moon.

शैवः a. (शै.) Relating to act of pious charity; Ms. 3. 173; 4. 227.

शैवः a. (शै.) 1 Relating to the past. 2 Relating to the east, eastern.

शैवः (शै) शैवः a. (शै.) Relating to a former existence, done in a former existence, done in a former life; Bg. 6. 43; Y. 1. 348.

शैवः a. (शै.) Relating to the first member of a compound.

शैवः 1 The relation of prior and posterior. 2 Due order, succession, continuity.

शैवः a. (शै.) Relating to the forenoon.

शैवः a. (शै.) 1 Previous, former, prior. 2 Ancestral. 3 Old, ancient.

शैवः 1 An epithet of haṇḍ; शैवः कथमन्यदाहृत्य शैवः न विज्ञातवान् Pt. 2. 4; R. 4. 80; 10. 5; 12. 72. 2 Of Kubera. 3 Of Bibhishana. 4 The moon.

शैवः m. f. शैवः A kind of cake. शैवः Sachi, daughter of Puloman and wife of Indra; आशीरवा न ते युक्ता शैवः सखी भव S. 7. 28. -Comp. -संभवः an epithet of Jayanta.

शैवः N. of a lunar month in which the moon is in the Pushya asterism (corresponding to December-January). -पुत्री The day of full moon in the month of Pausa; R. 18. 32.

शैवः-रत्न (शै-शै), Relating to the blue lotus.

पौष्करिणी A lotus-pond or pond.
पौष्करः A species of grain.

पौष्कर्य 1 Maturity, complete development, full growth. 2 Abundance.

पौष्टिक a. (को. f.) 1 Promoting growth or welfare. 2 Nourishing, nutritive, nutritious, invigorating.
पौष्ट्य The inner man's called Revat.

पौष्प a. (को. f.) Relating to or coming from flowers, floral, flowery.
—स्त्री 1 N. of the town पौष्पपुर. 2 A kind of spirituous liquor (made from flowers).

पौड ind. A particle of calling (ho', holla).

पौव 1 A. (पावने, पाव or पौन) To swell, grow; see प below.

पौवने Increase, growth.

पौवित a. 1 Grown, increased. 2 Grown fat. 3 Refreshed, strengthened.

पौ 1 A. (पावने पौन) 1 To grow, increase, swell, Bk. 6. 33 2 To become full or exuberant. —Caus. (पावयति-) 1 To increase, enlarge, make fat or comfortable; Ms. 9. 314. 2 To gratify, regale.

प ind. 1 As a prefix to verbs it means 'forward', 'forth', 'in front', 'onward', 'before', 'away', as in पृथग्, पृथक्, पृथग् &c. 2 With adjectives it means 'very', 'excessively', 'very much' &c; पृथक्, पृथक् &c., see further on. 3 With nouns whether derived from verbs or not, it is used in the following senses according to G. M.:—(a) beginning, commencement; (प्रयत्न प्रस्थान, प्रह); (b) length. (प्रवालमृत्ति); (c) power (प्रयु); (d) intensity, excess; (प्रयत्न, प्रयत्न, प्रयत्न); (e) source or origin; प्रयत्न, प्रयत्न; (f) completion, perfectness, satisfaction (प्रयुक्तम्); (g) destitution, separation, being without; (प्रतिभा, प्रयत्न); (h) apart; (प्रयु); (i) excellence; (प्रयत्न); (j) purity (प्रयत्न जल); (k) wish (प्रयत्न); (l) cessation (प्रयत्न); (m.) adoration, respect; (प्रयत्न: who respectfully folds his hands together); (n) prominence (प्रयत्न, प्रयत्न).

प्रकट a. 1 Evident, plain, clear, apparent, manifest. 2 Undisguised, public. 3 Visible. —इ ind. Clearly, manifestly, publicly, visibly &c. (प्रकटीकृत to manifest, unfold, display; प्रकटीकृत to become manifest, appear). COMP. —मीतिवर्धनः an epithet of Siva.

प्रकटनं The act of manifesting, disclosing, unfolding.

प्रकटित p. p. 1 Manifested, displayed, unfolded. 2 Publicly exhibited. 3 Apparent.

प्रकम्पः Trembling, shaking, quivering, violent motion or tremour; प्रकम्पः प्रकम्पः प्रकम्पः Subbāsh: प्रकम्पः Si. 13. 42.

प्रकम्प 1. Causing to shake. —सः 1 Wind, violent wind or gust; प्रकम्पना-दुष्प्रकम्पः Si. 1. 31. 14. 43. 2 N. of a bell. —Excessive or violent trembling, violent motion.

प्रकम्प 1 A heap, multitude, quantity, collection; प्रकम्पः प्रकम्पः प्रकम्पः Si. 5. 15: प्रकम्पः प्रकम्पः Si. 6. 2. 35 Bk. 5. 88. 2 A nosegay, bunch of flowers. 3 Aid, assistance, friendship. 4 Usage, practice. 5 Respect. 6 Seduction, abduction. —ई Ajo-wood.

प्रकम्प 1 Treating, explaining, discussing. 2 A subject, top, department, a subject (of representation); प्रकम्पः प्रकम्पः Si. 1. 3 A section, chapter or any smaller division of a work. 4 An opportunity, occasion. 5 An affair, a matter. 6 An introduction, prologue. 7 A species of drama with invented or fictitious plot; as the प्रकम्पः, प्रकम्पः, प्रकम्पः &c. The S. D. thus defines it:—अथैव प्रकम्पः दृष्टं लोकि कलिकल्पितं । मृगासंजीव्यकल्पं विदोऽन्तर्यामिणं वदिक । मातृवर्धनः नाथपरा धीरज्ञानकः । 511.

प्रकाणिका, प्रकाणी A drama of the same character as the प्रकम्प. The S. D. thus defines it:—नादिके प्रकाणिका मातृवर्धनः वदिक । सामान्यज्ञानं नेतृमयेव च नायिका । 554.

प्रकाविका An interlude or episode inserted in a drama to explain what is to follow.

प्रकरी 1 An interlude or episode inserted in a drama to explain what is to follow. 2 Theatrical dress. 3 An open piece of ground. 4 A place where four roads meet. 5 A kind of foug.

प्रकर्षः 1 Excellence, eminence, superiority; प्रकर्षः प्रकर्षः प्रकर्षः R. 3. 34; प्रकर्षः प्रति Ku. 3. 23. 2 Intensity, high degree, excess; प्रकर्षितेन शोकसंज्ञानेन U. 3. 3 Strength, power. 4 Absoluteness. 5 Length, protraction. (प्रकर्षेण and प्रकर्षात् are used adverbially in the sense of 'exceedingly', 'pre-eminently', 'in a high degree').

प्रकर्षण 1 The act of drawing away; attracting. 2 Ploughing. 3 Duration, length, extension. 4 Excellence, superiority. 5 Distraction.

प्रकल A minute portion.

प्रकल्पना Settlement, fixing, allotment; Ms. 8. 211.

प्रकल्पित p. p. 1 Made, done, formed. 2 Settled, allotted. —ता A kind of riddle.

प्रकांडः 1 The trunk of a tree from the root to the branches; Si. 4. 45. 2 A branch, shoot. 3 (At the end of comp.) Anything excellent or prominent of its kind, उत्तमप्रकांडः द्विनेन वक्षः N. 7. 93; सुप्रकांडः Mv. 4. 25; 5. 48. 3 The upper part of the arm.

प्रकांडकः See प्रकांड above; Bk. 5. 6.

प्रकांडरः A tree.

प्रकाण a. 1 Amorous. 2 Excessive, much, to the heart's content, at pleasure; प्रकाणविलस R. 2. 11; प्रकाणलो-कनीयता Ku. 2. 24. —नः Desire, pleasure, satisfaction. —नं ind. 1 Very much, exceedingly; ज्ञानेन मनसं विज्ञः प्रकाणं (अनरागा) S. 4. 21; R. 6. 44; Mk. 5. 25. 2 Sufficiently, to the heart's content, according to the wish or desire. 3 Voluntarily, willingly. —Comp. —सुख a. eating till satisfied or to the heart's content; R. 1. 66.

प्रकारः 1 Manner, mode, way, fashion; कः प्रकारः किमेतत् Mā. 5. 20. 2 Sort, kind, variety, Species; oft. in comp.; बहुप्रकारं manifold; विप्रकार, नाम- &c. 3 Similitude. 4 Speciality, special property or quality.

प्रकाश a. 1 Bright, shining, brilliant; प्रकाशप्रकाशप्रकाश लोकोलोक इवाचलः R. 1. 68; 5. 2. 2 Clear, visible, manifest; Si. 12. 56; Bg. 7. 25. 3 Vivid, perspicuous; Ki. 14. 4. 4 Famous, renowned, celebrated, noted; R. 3. 48. 5 Open, public. 6 Cleared of trees, open; R. 4. 31. 7 Blown, expanded. 3 (At the end of comp.) Looking like, like, resembling. —कः 1 Light, lustre, splendour, brightness. 2 (Fig.) Light, elucidation, explanation (mostly at the end of titles of works); कायप्रकाश, मातृप्रकाश, तत्त्वप्रकाश &c. 3 Sunshine. 4 Display, manifestation; Si. 9. 5. 5 Fame, renown, celebrity, glory. 6 Expansion, diffusion. 7 Open spot or air; प्रकाशं निर्गतोऽवलोकयामि S. 4. 8 A golden mirror. 9 A chapter or section (of a book). —इ ind. 1 Openly, publicly; प्रतिदृष्टमितो बहु प्रकाशं धनितो धनं Y. 2. 56; Ms. 8. 193; 9. 228. 2 Aloud, audibly (used as a stage-direction in dramas; opp. आत्मगत). —Comp. —आत्मक a. shining, brilliant. —आत्मक a. bright, shining. (—m.) an epithet of Siva. 2 the sup. —हृत्तर a. invisible. —कृपः an open purchase. —नारी a public woman, prostitute, harlot; अलं चतुःशालयिन् प्रवेश्य प्रकाशमपिधृतं ययमात् Mk. 3. 7.

प्रकाशक (शिका f.) 1 Making apparent, discovering, disclosing, evincing, betraying; displaying. 2 Expressing, indication. 3 Explain-

ing. 4 Bright, shining, brilliant. 6 Noted, celebrated, renowned. -कः 1 The sun. 2 A discoverer. 3 A publisher. -COMP. -ज्ञातु *m.* a cock.

प्रकाशन *a.* Illuminating, making known &c. -नं 1 Making known or manifest, bringing to light, disclosing. 2 Displaying, manifesting. 3 Illuminating, irradiating, making bright. -नः *N.* of Vishnu.

प्रकाशित *p. p.* 1 Made clear or manifest, displayed, manifested. 2 Published; प्रणीतो न तु प्रकाशितः *U.* 4. 3 Illuminated, irradiated, enlightened. 4 Visible, evident, apparent.

प्रकाशित्व *a.* Clear, bright, shining &c.

प्रकीर्ण Scattering about, strewing. प्रकीर्ण *p. p.* 1 Scattered about, scattered forth, thrown about, dispersed; प्रकीर्णः पुष्पाणां हरिचरणयोगैरजलिर्ये *Ve.* 1. 1. 2 Spread, published, promulgated. 3 Waved, waving; *Si.* 12. 17. 4 Disordered, loose, dishvelled. 5 Confused, incoherent; बहुषु स्वेच्छया कामं प्रकीर्णमभियोज्यते *Si.* 2. 63. 6 Agitated, excited. 7 Miscellaneous, mixed; as the प्रकीर्णकांड of Bhattikāvya. -कं 1 A miscellany, any miscellaneous collection. 2 A chapter containing miscellaneous rules.

प्रकीर्णक *a.* Scattered or strewn about &c. -कः -कः A chowrie, fly-flap (चमार); *Si.* 12. 17. -कः A horse. -कं 1 A miscellany, any collection of miscellaneous things. 2 A miscellaneous chapter.

प्रकीर्तनं 1 Proclaiming, announcing. 2 Praising, extolling, lauding. प्रकीर्तिः *f.* 1 Celebration, praise. 2 Fame, celebrity. 3 Declaration.

प्रकुचः A particular measure of capacity.

प्रकुपित *p. p.* 1 Very angry, enraged, incensed. 2 Excited.

प्रकुलं A handsome body.

प्रकुलमांडी An epithet of Durgā.

प्रकृत *p. p.* 1 Accomplished, completed. 2 Commenced, begun. 3 Appointed, charged. 4 Genuine, real. 5 Forming the subject of discussion, that which is under consideration, the subject in hand (often used in works on Alankāra for उपमेय); संभाव्यमयथोक्तं प्रकृतस्य समेन यत् *K.* P. 10. 6 Important, interesting. -तं The original subject, the matter or subject in hand; यातु किमनेन प्रकृतमेव अनुसरामः. -COMP. -अर्थ *a.* having the original sense. (-इतः) the original sense.

प्रकृतिः *f.* 1 The natural condition or state of anything, nature, natural form (opp. विकृति which is a change or effect); प्रकृत्या यदुक्तं *S.* 1. 9; उज्ज्वलमध्या तपस्वयोगात् शैत्यं हि यस्याः प्रकृतिर्जलस्य *R.*

5. 54; मरणं प्रकृतिः सृष्टिरिति विकृतिर्जातिविमुच्यते *हुं*; *R.* 8. 87; अपरिहृतं अवस्थानं प्रकृतिमात्रतः *S.* 2 'has resumed his wonted nature'; प्रकृतिमात्रं or प्रणिपदं or प्रकृतौस्थितं, 'to come to one's senses', 'regain one's consciousness'. 2 Natural disposition, temper, temperament, nature, constitution; प्रकृतिवृत्तयः, प्रकृति-सिद्ध see below. 3 Make, form, figure; महादुभावप्रकृतिः *Māl.* 1. 4 Extraction, descent; *Mk.* 7. 5 Origin, source, original or material cause, the material of which anything is made; प्रकृतिश्रोपादानकारणं च ब्रह्मसुपुण्यत्वं *S. B.* (see the full discussion on *Br. Sūt.* 1. 4. 23); यामाहुः संवेद्युत्पत्तिरिति *S.* 1. 1. 6 (In *Sān. phil.*) Nature (as distinguished from पुरुष) the original source of the material world, consisting of the three essential qualities सत्त्व, रजस् and तमस् 7 (In *gram.*) The radical or crude form of a word to which case-terminations and other affixes are applied). 8 A model, pattern, standard, (especially in ritualistic works). 9 A woman. 10 The personified will of the Supreme Spirit in the creation (identified with माया or illusion); *Bg.* 9. 10. 11 The male or female organ of generation. 12 A mother. -प्र. 1 A king's ministers, the body of ministers or counsellors, ministry; *R.* 12. 12; *Pt.* 1. 48, 301. 2 The subjects (of a king); प्रवर्ततां प्रकृतिहिताय पार्थिवः *S.* 7. 35. 3 नृपतिः प्रकृतिरपेक्षितुं *R.* 8. 18, 10. 3 The constituent elements of the state (सत्तांगानि); *i. e.* 1 the king; 2 the minister; 3 the allies; 4 treasure; 5 army; 6 territory; 7 fortresses; &c; 8 the corporations of citizens (which is sometimes added to the 7); स्वात्म-मायसहस्रकोशराष्ट्रदुर्गवैतालानि च *Ak.* 4 The various sovereigns to be considered in case of war; (for full explanation see *Kull.* on *Ms.* 7. 155 and 157). 5 The eight primary elements out of which everything else is evolved according to the Sāṅkhyas; see *Sān. K.* 3. 6 The five primary elements of creation (पंचमहाभूतानि); *i. e.* पृथ्वी, अप, तेजस्, वायु and आकाश. -COMP. -ईशः a king or magistrate. -कृपण *a.* naturally slow or unable to discern; *Me.* 6. -तरल *a.* fickle by nature, naturally inconsistent; *Amaru.* 27. -पुरुषः a minister, a functionary (of the state); *Me.* 6. -संहतं the whole territory or kingdom; *R.* 9. 2. -लयः absorption into the Prakṛiti, dissolution of the universe. -सिद्ध *a.* inborn, innate, natural; *Bh.* 2. 52. -सुमन *a.* naturally lovely or agreeable. -स्थ *a.* 1 being in the natural state or condition, natural, genuine. 2 inher-

ent, innate, incidental to nature, *R.* 8. 21. 3 healthy, in good health. 4 recovered. 5 come to oneself. 6 stripped of everything, bare.

प्रकृत *p. p.* 1 Drawn forth or out. 2 Protracted, long, lengthy. 3 Superior, distinguished, excellent, eminent, exalted. 4 Chief, principal. 5 Distracted, disquieted.

प्रकृत *p. p.* Prepared, made ready, arranged.

प्रकोथः Putrefaction, putridity.

प्रकोष्ठः 1 The fore-arm, the part above the wrist; वामप्रकोष्ठोऽपि न हेतवेन *Ku.* 3. 41. कनकचलयभ्रंसारिकप्रकोष्ठः *Mc.* 2; *R.* 3. 59. *S.* 6. 6. 2 The room near the gate of a place. *Mu.* 1. 3 A court in a house, a quadrangle or square (surrounded by buildings); इमं श्रमं प्रकोष्ठं पवित्रायाः &c. *Mk.* 4.

प्रकोष्ठकः A room near the gate of a place (प्रकोष्ठकः); तस्युत्तिष्ठतिपालसंकुले तद्वनद्वारबहिःप्रकोष्ठके *Ku.* 15. 6.

प्रकुरः 1 An armour for the defence of a horse or elephant. 2 A dog. 3 A mule.

प्रक्रमः 1 A step, stride. 2 A pace considered as a measure of distance. 3 Commencement, beginning. 4 Proceeding, course; *Māl.* 5. 24. 5 The case in question. 6 Leisure, opportunity. 7 Regularity, order, method. 8 Degree, proportion, measure. -COMP. -भंगः want of symmetry or regularity, the breaking of arrangement, regarded as a fault of composition. (It is the same as भग्न-प्रक्रमता mentioned in *K. P.* 7, the break of symmetry being either in expression or construction; नये निश्चाया निर्वर्तनीयोगादस्तं गते इत निश्चापि याता is an instance of the former, where यता निश्चापि would relieve the irregularity of expression; and विशिष्यं क्रियतां बराहत-तिभिर्मुस्ताक्षतिः पत्तले is an instance of the latter, where the symmetry of the verse requires the active instead of the passive construction, and the fault may be removed by reading the line as विशिष्या रचयंतु शकारवरा मुस्ताक्षतिं पत्तले; see *K. P.* 7 under भग्नप्रक्रमता for further details.

प्रक्रांत *p. p.* 1 Commenced, begun. 2 Gone, proceeded. 3 In hand, under discussion. 4 Brave.

प्रक्रिया 1 Way, manner, conduct. 2 A rite, ceremony. 3 The bearing of royal insignia. 4 High position, precedence. 5 A chapter or section (of a book); as उणादिप्रक्रिया. 6 (In *gram.*) Etymological formation. 7 A privilege.

प्रक्रीडः Play, pastime, sport.

प्रक्षिप्त *p. p.* 1 Moist, humid, wet. 2 Satisfied (तृप्त). 3 Moved with pity.

प्रत्ययः, प्रत्ययः The sound of a letter.
प्रत्ययः Ruin, destruction.

प्रत्ययः See प्रत्ययः.
प्रत्ययः Tricking out, coating, showing.

प्रत्ययः 1 Washing, washing off.
R. 6. 48. 2 Cleansing, clearing, purifying. 3 Bathing. 4 Anything used for purifying. 5 Water for washing.

प्रत्ययः p. p. 1 Washed, cleansed.
2 Purified. 3 Expiated.

प्रत्ययः p. p. 1 Thrown at, cast, hurled. 2 Thrown into: Māl. 5. 32.
3 Projected. 4 Interpolated, spurious as in इति नोदः श्लोकः.

प्रत्ययः p. p. 1 Decayed, wasting.
2 Destroyed. 3 Atone. 4 Vanished, disappeared.

प्रत्ययः p. p. 1 Crushed. 2 Pierced through. 3 Incited.

प्रत्ययः 1 Throwing forward, projecting. 2 A throw, cast. 3 Scattering upon. 4 Spurious insertion, interpolation. 5 The box of a carriage. 6 The sum deposited by each member of a commercial company.

प्रत्ययः Throwing, casting, hurling.

प्रत्ययः Exciting, agitating.

प्रत्ययः 1 An iron arrow. 2 Clamour, hubbub.

प्रत्ययः a. Clamorous, shouting, noisy.

प्रत्ययः a. 1 Very hot; as in प्रत्ययः.
2 Very acrid or pungent, sharp. 3 Very hard or rough. -रः See प्रत्ययः.

प्रत्ययः a. 1 Clear, visible, distinct. 2 Looking like, resembling (at the end of comp.); अद्भुत, शङ्का &c.

प्रत्ययः 1 Perceptibility, visibility.

2 Renown, fame, celebrity; प्रत्ययः.

प्रत्ययः संप्रत्ययः इति नोदः Rām. 3 Disclosure.

4 Resemblance, similitude (in comp) Y. 3. 10.

प्रत्ययः p. p. 1 Famous, celebrated, renowned, noted. 2 Forestalled, claimed by right of pre-emption. 3 Happy, pleased. -Comp. -वत्सक a.

having a celebrated father.

प्रत्ययः f. 1 Fame, renown, celebrity. 2 Praise, eulogium.

प्रत्ययः The upper part of the arm from the elbow to the shoulder.

प्रत्ययः The outer wall (of a city).

प्रत्ययः p. p. 1 Gone forth or forward

2 Separate, apart. -Comp. -जङ्गल a. bany-legged, bow-legged.

प्रत्ययः The first advance in courtship, first manifestation of love.

प्रत्ययः 1 Advance, progress. 2 The first advance in courtship; see प्रत्ययः above.

प्रत्ययः Roaring.

प्रत्ययः a. 1 Bold, confident. 2 Daring,

brave, intrepid, spirited, courageous;

R. 3. 41. 2 Bold in speech, eloquent. R. 9. 20. 4 Ready-witted,

prompt. 5 Resolute, energetic. 6

Mature (as age); Ku. 1. 51. 7 Mature,

developed. full grown, strong;

सुप्रत्ययः Ku. 5. 55. (प्रतिवाह) Māl. 9.

28. U. 6. 27. 8 Skilful; K. 12. 9

Audacious, arrogant, officious, proud.

10 Shameless, impudent; R. 13. 9.

11 Illustrious, eminent. -हम् 1 A

bold woman. 2 A shrew, scolding

woman. 3 A bold or mature woman,

one of the classes of heroines in

poetic composition; she is versed in

all kinds of caresses, lofty of de-

mandeur, possessed of no great

modesty; of mature age, and ruling

her husband; see S. D. 101 and

examples quoted *ad loc.*

प्रत्ययः p. p. 1 Dipped into, soaked,

steeped. 2 Much, excessive, intense.

3 Firm, strong. 4 Hard, difficult.

-हे 1 Privation. 2 Penance, bodily

mortification. -हे ind. 1 Very much,

exceedingly. 2 Firmly.

प्रत्ययः m. An excellent singer.

प्रत्ययः a. Straight, honest, upright

(lit. and fig.); बहिः सविकारप्रत्ययः

व्यवहारः Māl. 1. 14. 2 Being in the

right state or condition, having

excellent qualities; अनजवाप्रत्ययः च करो-

त्सो ननु नोदः सुप्रत्ययः सविप्रत्ययः R. 9. 49. 3

(a) Worthy, suitable, meritorious;

Māl. 1. 16; (b) Efficient; 9. 45. 4

Skilful, clever. (प्रत्ययः means 1 to

make straight, put in order, arrange.

2 to make smooth. 3 to nourish,

bring up).

प्रत्ययः a. 1 Made even or straight.

2 Made smooth.

प्रत्ययः p. p. 1 Held forth or out.

2 Received, accepted. 3 Not subject

to the rules of euphony (संघे); see

प्रत्ययः below.

प्रत्ययः A vowel which is not liable

to the rules of Sandhi or euphony

and which is allowed to be written

and pronounced separately; इन्द्रि-

चनं प्रत्ययः P. 1. 1. 11.

प्रत्ययः ind. Early in the morning, at

day-break; इत्येव रथाभिमनिसदिनां प्रत्ये गतो

नृणां तथैव तोरणद्वारः St. 12. 1; सारं सार-

रमे तथा Ms. 6. 6; 4. 62. -Comp. -तन

a. to be performed in the morning.

-निद्रा-शय a. who is asleep at day-

break.

प्रत्ययः Protection, preservation.

प्रत्ययः Stringing together, weaving.

animal). 9 A ray of light. 10 The

string of a balance. 11 A vowel not

subject to the rules of Sandhi or

euphony; see प्रत्ययः.

प्रत्ययः 1 Taking, seizing, grasping.

2 The commencement of an eclipse.

3 A rein, bridle. 4 A cheek,

restraint.

प्रत्ययः 1 Seizing, taking. 2 Bear-

ing, carrying. 3 The string of a

balance. 4 A rein, bridle.

प्रत्ययः-दे 1 A painted turret. 2 A

wooden fence round a building. 3 A

stable. 5 The top of a tree.

प्रत्ययः A rule, doctrine, precept.

प्रत्ययः The first elements or rudi-

ments of a science. -Comp. -विद् m.

a superficial reader, smatterer.

प्रत्ययः (नः), प्रत्ययः (नः) 1 A porch

before the door of a house; portico.

2 A copper-pot. 3 An iron mace,

crow-bar.

प्रत्ययः a. Voracious, gluttonous. -नः

1 A demon. 2 Voracity, gluttony.

प्रत्ययः 1 Killing. 2 A combat,

battle.

प्रत्ययः A guest (v. l. for प्रत्ययः or

प्रत्ययः p. v.).

प्रत्ययः A guest; see प्रत्ययः.

प्रत्ययः 1 Sound, noise. 2 Uproar.

प्रत्ययः An army in motion.

प्रत्ययः m. 1 The planet Jupiter. 2

An epithet of Brihaspati.

प्रत्ययः a. 1 Vehement, excessively

violent, impetuous. 2 Strong, power-

ful, fierce. 3 Very hot, stifling (as

heat). 4 Furious, wrathful. 5 Bold,

confident. 6 Terrible, terrific. 7 In-

tolerable, unbearable. -Comp. -अतपः

fierce heat. -नेत्र a. large-nosed.

-सूर्य a. having a hot or burning sun;

Rs. 1. 1. 10.

प्रत्ययः (चः) 1 Collecting, gather-

ing (as flowers). 2 A multitude,

quantity, collection, number; Mv. 2.

15. 3 Growth, increase. 4 Slight

union.

प्रत्ययः Collecting, gathering.

प्रत्ययः 1 A road, path, way. 2 A

custom, usage.

प्रत्ययः a. 1 Trembling, shaking,

tremulous; Ku. 5. 35. Māl. 1. 38. 2

Current, customary.

प्रत्ययः 1 Archery. 2 A peacock's

tail. 3 A snake.

प्रत्ययः m. A peacock. U. 2. 29.

प्रत्ययः a. Rolling about, tossing.

-ते Nodding the head (while asleep

in a sitting posture).

प्रत्ययः 1 Gathering (flowers

&c.) in turn. 2 A female who

gathers.

प्रत्ययः 1 Going forth, ranging,

walking about, wandering, Ku. 3.

42. 3 Appearance, coming in mani-

festation; U. 1; Mu. 1. 4 Currency,

prevalence, use, being used or applied; विशेष्येतेष्वपि प्रत्ययः Bh. 3. 166. 9 A passage, path; Ms. 9. 219.

प्रचालः The neck of the Indian lute.

प्रचालनं Stirring, shaking, a stir.

प्रचलित p. p. 1 Gathered, collected, plucked. 2 Amassed, accumulated. 3 Covered, filled.

प्रचुर a. 1 Much, ample, abundant, plentiful; नित्यव्यासः प्रचुरविश्वव्यासः च Bh. 2. 47. Si. 12. 72. 2 Great, large, extensive; प्रचुरैरुपहृतः Gt. 2. 3 (At the end of comp.) Abounding in, filled or replete with. 3 A thief. -Comp. -पुरुष a. populous. (-पः) a thief.

प्रचेतस m. 1 An epithet of Varuna; Ku. 2. 21. 2 N. of an ancient sage and law-giver, Ms. 1. 35.

प्रचेतु m. A charioteer, coachman.

प्रचेल Yellow sandal-wood.

प्रचेलकः A horse.

प्रचोवः 1 Driving onward, urging, inciting. 2 Instigating.

प्रचोदनं 1 Driving onward, urging, inciting. 2 Instigating, setting on. 3 Ordering, enjoining. 4 A rule, precept, commandment.

प्रचोदित p. p. 1 Urged, incited. 2 Instigated. 3 Directed, ordered, prescribed; Ms. 2. 191. 4 Sent, despatched. 5 Deceit, determined.

प्रच्छ 6. P. (प्रच्छति, पृष्ठ; caus. प्रच्छयति; pass; प्रच्छते; desid. पिच्छयति) 1 To ask, question, interrogate, inquire of (with two acc.); प्रच्छ रामं प्रणेयि-लाक्षं R. 14. 27; Bk. 6. 8; R. 3. 5. Bg. 2. 7; ब्रह्मणं कुलं प्रच्छत् Ms. 2. 127. 2 To seek, seek for. -With अद् to inquire or question about. -आ 1 to ask or question. 2 to bid adieu to, take leave of (Atm.); आप्रच्छन् विप-सन्तं तुमालियं शैलं Mo. 12. R. 8. 49; 12. 103. -पदि to ask, question, inquire about.

प्रच्छदः A cover, wrapper, coverlet, bed-clothes, bed-cover; R. 19. 22. -Comp. -पदः bed-clothes, coverlet.

प्रच्छनं, प्रच्छना Inquiry, interrogation.

प्रच्छन्न p. p. 1 Covered, clothed, clad, wrapped, enveloped. 2 Private, secret; Bh. 2. 64. 3 Concealed, hidden. (see छद् with ण). -अ 1 A private door. 2 A loop-hole, lattice, window. -अ ind. Secretly, covertly. -Comp. -चक्रः an unseen thief.

प्रच्छदनं 1 Vomiting. 2 Emitting, sending forth. 3 An emetic.

प्रच्छदिका Vomiting.

प्रच्छदनं 1 Covering, concealing. 2 An upper garment. -Comp. -पदः a wrapper, cover, coverlet.

प्रच्छदित p. p. 1 Covered, en-veloped, clothed &c. 2 Hidden, concealed.

प्रच्छदं Thick or dense shade, a shadowy place; प्रच्छदप्रदित्वा विष्णुः पश्चिमवर्तमानः 3. 1. 8; 11. 8.

प्रच्छिन्न a. Dry, wasteless (निर्वह).

प्रच्छन्नः 1 Fall, ruin. 2 Improvement, advancement, growth. 3 Withdrawal.

प्रच्छन्नं 1 Departing, retreating, withdrawal. 2 Loss, deprivation. 3 Oozing, dropping (क्षय).

प्रच्छुत p. p. 1 Fallen off or from. 2 Strayed, deviated. 3 Dislodged, displaced, degraded. 4 Ruined, put to flight.

प्रच्छुतिः f. 1 Departing, withdrawal. 2 Loss, deprivation, falling down from; नित्यं प्रच्छुतिर्नाम सुखाय स्त्रियै च नैद-नहे Sānti. 4. 20. 3 Fall, ruin.

प्रजः A husband.

प्रजनः 1 Impregnating, begetting, generating, production; Ms. 9. 31; 9. 61. 2 The impregnation of cattle.

3 Bringing forth, bearing; Ms. 9. 96.

प्रजननं 1 Procreation, generation, conception in the womb. 2 Production, birth, delivery. 3 Semen. 4 The male or female organ of generation (penis or vulva). 5 Offspring.

प्रजयिका A mother.

प्रजह्यः The body.

प्रजल्पः Prattle, gossip, heedless, or frivolous words (used in greeting a lover); अस्मैशेषमप्युक्तं येनैव प्रजल्प्य । विपश्य कौशलेन्द्रः प्रजल्पः स तु कथ्यते ॥

प्रजल्पनं 1 Talking, speaking. 2 Prattle, gossip.

प्रजयिष्व a. (नी f.) Rapid, swift, speedy. -m. An express, a courier.

प्रजा (Changed to प्रज् at the end of a Bah. compound, when the first member is अ, इ or उ; see R. 8. 32, 18. 29.) 1 Procreation, generation, propagation, birth, production. 2 Offspring, progeny, issue, children, brood (of animals); प्रजायन्तकर्मिणाम् R. 2. 73; प्रजायै युद्धेनवितां 1. 7; Ms. 3. 42; Y. 1. 269; so वक्ष्य प्रजा, सर्वप्रजा &c. 3 Subjects, people, mankind; नन्दुः सप्रजाः प्रजाः R. 4. 3; प्रजाः प्रजाः स्वा इय ते-वित्ता S. 5. 5; (where प्रजा has sense 2 also); R. 1. 7; 2. 73; Ms. 1. 8. 4 Semen. -Comp. -अंतकः Yama, the god of death; R. 8. 45. -ईष्टु a. desirous of progeny. -ईशः, -ईश्वरः the lord of men, a king, sovereign; R. 3. 68; 5. 32; 18. 29. -उत्पत्तिः, -उत्पादनं the raising up of progeny. -काम a. desirous of progeny. -तनुः a line of descendants, race. -दानं silver. -नाथः 1 an epithet of Brahmā. 2 a king, sovereign, prince; R. 2. 48; 10. 83. -पः a king. -निषेकः

impregnation, seed (implanted in the womb); R. 14. 60. -प्रतिः 1 the god presiding over creation; Ms. 12. 21. 2 an epithet of Brahmā; अणुः सन्निधिः प्रजापतिरुद्धो न कतिचिदः V. 1. 3. 3 an epithet of the ten lords of created beings (first created by Brahmā; (see Ms. 1. 24). 4 an epithet of Visvakarman, the archi- tect of gods. 5 the sun. 6 a king. 7 a son-in-law. 8 an epithet of Vishnu. 9 a father, progenitor. 10 the penis.

-पालः, -पालकः a king, sovereign.

-प्राप्तिः an epithet of Siva. -उद्भिः f. increase of progeny. -सूत्र m. an epithet of Brahmā; Si. 1. 28. -हित a. beneficial to children or people.

(-ह) water.

प्रजागरः 1 Lying awake at night,

sleeplessness; प्रजागरादिकीमुत्तरादयः स्थिते

समागमः S. 6. 21. 2 Vigilance, care-

fulness. 3 A guardian. 4 An epithet

of Krishna.

प्रजात p. p. Born, produced &c.

-ता A woman who has borne a child.

प्रजातिः f. 1 Procreation, produc-

tion, propagation. 2 Delivery. 3 Pro-

creative Power. 4 Travail, labour.

प्रजावत् a. 1 Having subjects or

children. 2 Pregnant. -जा A

brother's wife; (प्रावृजया); R. 14.

45; 15. 13. 2 A matron, mother.

प्रजिनः Wind, air.

प्रजीवनं Livelihood, subsistence.

प्रजुष्ट a. Attached or devoted to,

intent on.

प्रज्ञ a. Wise, intelligent, learned.

प्रज्ञतिः f. 1 Agreement, engage-

ment. 2 Teaching, informing,

communicating. 3 A doctrine.

प्रज्ञा 1 Intelligence, understand-

ing, intellect, wisdom; अकारसदप्रज्ञः

प्रज्ञया सदज्ञानम् R. 1. 15; राज्ञे निर्दिति

पुत्रस्य शरीरेणैकं प्रजा कुलं च विभवं च प्रज्ञश्च

इति ॥ Subhāsh. 2 Discernment, dis-

crimination, judgment. 3 Device or

design. 4 A wise or learned woman.

-Comp. -अधुर् a. blind; (lit. having

understanding as the only eyes).

(-m.) an epithet of Dhritarashtra.

(-n) the mind's eye, mental eye,

the mind; M. 1. -वृद्ध a. old in

wisdom. -हीन a. void of wisdom,

silly, foolish.

प्रज्ञात p. p. 1 Known, understood.

2 Distinguished, discerned. 3

Distinct, clear. 4 Famous, well-

known, renowned.

प्रज्ञानं 1 Intelligence, knowledge,

wisdom. 2 A mark, token, sign.

प्रज्ञावत् a. Wise, intelligent.

प्रज्ञाल, प्रज्ञिव (नी f.), प्रज्ञिल a.

Wise, intelligent, prudent.

प्रजुष्ट a. Bow-legged, bandy-legg-

ed; (also प्रज्ञ).

प्रञ्चलनं Blazing up, flaming, burning.

प्रञ्चलित *p. p.* 1 Being in flames, burning, flaming, blazing. 2 Bright, shining.

प्रक्षीनं 1 Flying in every direction. Flying forward; see under क्षीन. 3 Aking flight.

प्रण *a.* Old, ancient.
प्रणखः The point of a nail.

प्रणत *p. p.* 1 Bending, inclined, stooping. 2 Bowing to, saluting. 3 Humble. 4 Skilful, clever; see नृ with प्र.

प्रणतिः *f.* 1 A bow, salutation, obeisance; तत्र सर्वविधैर्यतिभिः प्रणतिं विभ्रति के न दूयतः *Si.* 16. 5; *R.* 4. 88. 2 Submissiveness, humility, courtesy; स द्दर्शनेतसवनचरितां प्रणतिं बलीयसि सद्बुद्धिर्दक्षः *Ki.* 6. 5; निश्चितेय तस्मा तरतिश्च ना द्रष्टु प्रणतिरेव क्षीयते *R.* 11. 89.

प्रणदन् Sounding, a sound.

प्रणयः 1 Espousing, seizing (as in marriage); *Mål.* 6. 14. 2 (*a*) Love, affection, fondness, attachment, liking, regard; साधारणोपभयोः प्रणयः स्मरस्य *V.* 2. 16; साधारणोयं प्रणयः *S.* 3; *S.* 6. 7; 5. 23; *Me.* 105; *R.* 6. 12; *Bh.* 2. 42. (*b*) A wish, desire, longing; *Ku.* 5. 35; *Mål.* 8. 7; *S.* 7. 16. 3 Friendly acquaintance or regard, friendship, intimacy; *Mål.* 1. 9. 4 Familiarity, confidence, trust; *S.* 6. 5 Favour, kindness, act of courtesy. अलंकृतोऽस्मि स्वयंसाहजयेन भवतः *Mk.* 1; 1. 45. 6 An entreaty, request, solicitation; तद्भूतनाथायुग नाहंसि त्वं संवेपिनो मे प्रणये विहंतु *R.* 2. 28; *V.* 4. 13. 7 Reverence, obeisance. 8 Final beatitude. —*Comp.* —अपराधः an offence against friendship or love. —उन्मुख *a.* 1 disposed or about to declare one's love; *M.* 4. 13. 2 impatient through love. —कलहः a lover's quarrel, a mock or feigned quarrel; नाप्यन्यस्मात्प्रणयकलहाद्विप्रयोगोपपत्तिः *Ms.* (considered spurious by Malli.). —कुपित *a.* angry through love, feigning anger; *Me.* 105. —कोपः feigned anger of a mistress towards her lover, coquettish anger. —प्रकर्षः excessive love, intense attachment. —भंगः 1 breach of friendship. 2 faithlessness. —वचनं expression of love. —विमुख *a.* 1 averse from love, 2 disinclined to friendship; *Me.* 27. —विहसि, विघातः non-compliance, refusal (of a request &c.).

प्रणयनं 1 Bringing, fetching. 2 Conducting, conveying. 3 Carrying out, executing, performing; *Ku.* 6. 9. 4 Writing, composing. 5 Decreeing, sentencing; awarding; as दंडस्य प्रणयनं.

प्रणयन् *a.* 1 Loving, fond, affectionate; *R.* 10. 57. 2 Candid,

frank. 3 Earnestly desirous of, longing for.

प्रणयिन् *a.* 1 Loving, affectionate, kind, attached; *Mål.* 3. 9. 2 Beloved, dearly loved. 3 Desirous of, longing for, fondly solicitous of; *S.* 7. 17; *Me.* 3; *R.* 9. 55, 11. 3. 4 Familiar, intimate. —*m.* 1 A friend, companion, favourite; *Ku.* 5. 14. 2 A husband, lover. 3 A supplicant, humble petitioner, suitor; स्वार्थत् सतां कृतता प्रणयिन्निवे *V.* 4. 15; 1. 2. 4 A worshipper; devotee; *Ku.* 3. 66. —नी 1 A mistress, beloved, wife. 2 A female friend.

प्रणवः 1 The sacred syllable *om*; आसीन्महीक्षितामाचः प्रणवः षडंशसि *R.* 1. 11; *Ms.* 2. 74; *Ku.* 2. 12; *Bg.* 7. 8. 2 A kind of musical instrument (drum or tabor). 3 An epithet of Vishnu or the Supreme Being.

प्रणस *v.* Having a prominent nose, large-nosed.

प्रणादी Intervention, interposition, medium.

प्रणादः 1 A loud noise, shout, cry. 2 Roaring, a roar. 3 Neighing, braying. 4 A murmur or rapture; huzza. 5 A cry for help. 6 A particular disease of the ear (a buzzing sound in the ear).

प्रणासः 1 Bending, bowing, stooping. 2 A reverential salutation, obeisance, prostration, bow; as in सादृशं प्रणासः; *Ku.* 6. 91.

प्रणायकः 1 A leader or commander (of an army). 2 A guide, head, chieft.

प्रणाय्य *a.* 1 Dear, beloved. 2 Upright, honest, straightforward. 3 Disliked, disapproved; *Bk.* 6. 66. 4 Free from passion, indifferent to worldly attachments (निरक्त).

प्रणालः —नी, प्रणालिका 1 A channel, water-course, drain; कुर्वन् पूर्णं नयनयवसं चक्रवाहैः प्रणालीः *Ud.* S. 2; *Si.* 3. 44. 2 Succession, uninterrupted series.

प्रणासः 1 Cessation, loss, disappearance; *Ki.* 14. 9. 2 Death, destruction; *R.* 14. 1.

प्रणाशन *a.* Destroying, removing. —नं Destruction, annihilation; *R.* 3. 60.

प्रणिसित *a.* Kissed.

प्रणिधानं 1 Applying, employing, application, use. 2 Great effort, energy. 3 Profound religious meditation, abstract contemplation; *R.* 1. 74; 8. 19; *V.* 2. 4 Respectful behaviour towards (with loc.). 5 Renunciation of the fruit of actions (कर्मफलत्याग).

प्रणिधिः 1 Observing, spying out. 2 Sending out spies. 3 A spy, an emissary; *Ku.* 3. 6; *R.* 17. 48; *Ms.* 7. 153; 8. 182. 4 An attendant,

follower. 5 Care, attention. 6 Solicitation, entreaty, request.

प्रणिनादः A deep sound.

प्रणिपतनं, प्रणिपातः 1 Falling at one's feet, prostration, submission; *R.* 4. 64. 2 Obeisance, salutation, reverential bow; *Ku.* 3. 61, 4. 35; *R.* 3. 25. —*Comp.* —रतः a magical formula pronounced over weapons.

प्रणिहित *p. p.* 1 Laid on, applied. 2 Deposited. 3 Outstretched, stretched forth; *Me.* 105. 4 Consigned, delivered, entrusted. 5 Having the attention fixed upon one object, with the mind concentrated, intent. 6 Determined, decided. 7 Cautious, wary. 8 Obtained, attained. 9 Spied out; (see धा with प्रणि).

प्रणीत *p. p.* 1 Put forward, advanced, presented. 2 Delivered, given, offered, presented. 3 Brought into, reduced to. 4 Executed, effected, performed. 5 Taught, prescribed. 6 Cast, sent, discharged. (see नी with प्र). —तः Fire consecrated by prayers —नं Anything cooked or dressed, such as a condiment.

प्रणुत *p. p.* Praised, landed.

प्रणुत *p. p.* 1 Driven away, repelled. 2 Scared away.

प्रणुज *p. p.* 1 Driven or sent away. 2 Set in motion. 3 Scared away. 4 Shaking, trembling.

प्रणेतृ *m.* 1 A leader. 2 A maker, creator. 3 The promulgator of a doctrine, expounder, teacher. 4 An author.

प्रणेतृ *a.* 1 To be guided or led, tractable, yielding, submissive, obedient. 2 To be executed or accomplished. 3 To be settled or fixed.

प्रणेतृः 1 Driving. 2 Directing.

प्रतत *p. p.* 1 Spread over, covered. 2 Stretched out, diffused.

प्रततिः *f.* 1 Extension, expansion, diffusion. 2 A creeper.

प्रतन *a.* (नी *f.*) Old, ancient.

प्रतनु *a.* (नु or नी *f.*) 1 Very thin or minute, delicate; *Me.* 29. 2 Very small, limited, narrow; प्रतनुतपसं *K.* 43; *U.* 1. 20; *Me.* 41. 3 Slender, emaciated. 4 Insignificant, trifling.

प्रतपनं Warming, making warm.

प्रतप्त *p. p.* 1 Heated. 2 Hot, ardent. 3 Tormented, tortured, pained. प्रतरः Crossing, crossing or going over.

प्रतर्कः, प्रतर्कणं 1 Conjecture, supposition, guess. 2 Discussion.

प्रतले One of the seven divisions of the lower world; see. पाताल. —रुः The open hand with the fingers extended.

प्रतानः 1 A shoot, tendril; लताप्रतानोद्भूयतिः स केशः *R.* 2. 8; *S.* 7. 11. 2 A

creeper, low spreading plant. 3 Branching out, ramification. 4 Tetanus or epilepsy.

प्रतानिच *a.* 1 Spreading. 2 Having shoots or tendrils. —नी A spreading creeper.

प्रतापः 1 Heat, warmth; Pt. 1 107. 2 Radiance, glowing heat; Ku. 2. 24. 3 Splendour, brilliancy. 4 Dignity, majesty, glory; Mv. 2. 4. 5 Courage, valour, heroism; प्रतापस्य भानोश्च युगपद् व्यानो दिशः R. 4. 15 (where प्रताप means 'heat' also); 4. 30. 6 Spirit, vigour, energy. 7 Ardour, zeal.

प्रतापन *a.* 1 Warming. 2 Distressing. —न 1 Burning, heating, warming. 2 Paining, tormenting, inflicting punishment. —नः N. of a bell.

प्रतापवत् *a.* 1 Glorious, dignified. 2 Valorous, powerful, mighty. —म. An epithet of Siva.

प्रहारः 1 Carrying or bearing over, crossing. 2 Deceit, fraud.

प्रतारकः A cheat, an impostor.

प्रतारण 1 Carrying over. 2 Deceiving, cheating, deception. —णः Fraud, deceit, knavery, trickery, roguery, deception, hypocrisy, यदोच्छसि वशीकृतं जगदेकं कर्मणा । उपास्यतां कलौ कल्पलतादिवी प्रतारणा ॥ प्रतारणासमर्थस्य विद्या किं प्रयोजनं Udb.

प्रतारित *a.* Deceived, defrauded. प्रति *ind.* 1 As a prefix to verbs it means (a) towards, in the direction of; (b) back, in return, again; (c) in opposition to, against, counter; (d) upon, down upon; (see the several roots with this preposition). 2 As a prefix to nouns not directly derived from verbs it means (a) likeness, resemblance, equality; (b) rivalry; as in प्रतिचंद्रः a rival moon; प्रतिवृषः &c. 3 As a separable preposition (with acc.) it means (a) towards, in the direction of, to; ती क्ष्वती स्तं प्रति राजधानीं प्रस्थापयामास वशी वसिष्ठः R. 2. 70. 1. 75; प्रत्यगिलं विचित्रः Ku. 3. 31; वृक्षं प्रति विद्योतते विद्युत् Sk.; (b) against, counter, in opposition to, opposite; तदा यायाद्विदुं प्रति Ms. 7. 171; प्रदुष्टुस्तं प्रति राक्षसेन्द्रं Rām.; ययावजः प्रत्यरसैवमेव R. 7. 55; (c) in comparison with, on a par with, in proportion to, a match for; त्वं सहस्राणि प्रति Rv. 2. 1. 8; (d) near, in the vicinity of, by, at, in, on; समासे दुस्ततो गंगां जगद्विरपुं प्रति Rām.; गंगां प्रति; (e) at the time, about, during; आदित्यस्योदये प्रति Mb.; काल्युनं वाथ चैव वा मासौ प्रति Ms. 7. 182; (f) on the side of, in favour of, to the lot of; यद्वं मां प्रति स्मात् Sk.; हरं प्रति हलाहलं (अमवत्) Vop.; (g) in each, in or at every, severally (used in a distributive sense); वर्षं प्रति, प्रतिवर्षं; यतं प्रति Y. 1. 110; वृक्षं वृक्षं प्रति सिंचति Sk.; (h) with regard or

reference to, in relation to, regarding, concerning, about, as to; न हि मे संज्ञी-तिरस्मादित्यतां प्रति K. 132; चेद्रेपरामं प्रति तु केनापि विप्रलब्धासि Mu. 1; धर्मं प्रति S. 5; मैदौल्यकथोस्मि नगरमनं प्रति S. 1; Ku. 6. 27; 7. 83; Y. 1. 218; R. 6. 12; 10. 20; 12. 51; (i) according to, in conformity with; मां प्रति in my opinion; (j) before, in the presence of (l) for, on account of. 4 As a separable preposition (with abl.) it means either (a) a representative of, in place of, instead of; प्रयुज्यः कृष्णायति Sk., चंद्रमं चो नारायणनः प्रति Bk. 8. 89; or (b) in exchange or return for; तिलेभ्यः प्रति यच्छति माषान् Sk.; भक्तः प्रत्ययुतं शोभोः Vop. 5 As the first member of Avyayibhāva compounds it usually means (a) in or at every; as प्रतिसंस्तरं every year; प्रतिक्षणं, प्रत्यहं &c.; (b) towards, in the direction of; प्रत्यक्षं शलभा उद्यते. 6 प्रति is sometimes used as the last member of Avyayit comp. in the sense of 'a little'; सुप्रति, शक्यप्रति. (Note. In the compounds given below all words the second members of which are words not immediately connected with verbs, are included; other words will be found in their proper places). —Comp. —अक्षरं *ind.* in every syllable or letter; प्रत्यक्षरश्लेषमय-प्रबंधं Vās. —अग्निं *ind.* towards the fire. —अंगं 1 a secondary or minor limb (of the body), as the nose. 2 a division, chapter, section. 3 every limb. 4 a weapon. —अंगं *ind.* 1 on or at every limb of the body; as in प्रत्यंगमालिङ्गितः Git. 1. 2 for every subdivision. —अन्तरं *a.* 1 being in immediate neighbourhood. 2 standing nearest (as an heir). 3 immediately following, closely connected with; जीवेत् सन्निवर्धनं स ह्यस्य (नाह्यस्य) प्रत्यन्तरं Ms. 10. 82; 8. 185. —अनिलं *ind.* towards or against the wind. —अनीक *a.* 1 hostile, opposed, inimical. 2 resisting, opposing. —अकः an enemy (—कं) 1 hostility, enmity; hostile attitude or position; न शक्ताः प्रत्यनीकेषु स्थातुं मम दुराधुराः Rām. 2 a hostile army; यस्य शूरा महेष्वासाः प्रत्यनीकगत्य रणे Mb.; येन स्थिताः प्रत्यनीकेषु योधाः Bg. 11. 32 (यं may have here sense 1 also). 3 (in Rhet.) a figure of speech in which one tries to injure a person or thing connected with an enemy, who himself cannot be injured; प्रतिपक्ष-शक्तेन प्रतिकृतं विरक्तिर्या । या तदवियस तत्सुत्ये प्रत्यनीकं तदुच्यते K. P. 10. —अनुमानं an opposite conclusion. —अंत *a.* contiguous, lying close to, adjacent, bordering (—तः) 1 a border, frontier; R. 4. 26. 2 a bordering country, especially, a country occupied by barbarians or Mlechchhas. —दिशः a bordering country. —पर्वतः an adjacent

hill; पादाः प्रत्यनपर्वताः Ak. —अपकारः retaliation, injury in return; ज्ञान्यन् प्रत्यप-कारिणं नोपकारं दुर्जनः Ku. 2. 40. —अवदं *ind.* every year. —अभियोगः a counter-charge or accusation. —अभिचं *ind.* towards an enemy. —अर्कः a moon sun. —अवयव *ind.* 1 in every limb. 2 in every particular, in detail. —अवयव *a.* 1 lower, less honoured 2 very low or degrading, very insignificant. —अदम्य *m.* red chalk. —अहं *ind.* every day, daily; day by day; गिरिसमुपचारां प्रत्यहं Ku. 1. 60. —आकारः a scabbard. sheath. —आघातः 1 a counterstroke. 2 reaction. —आचारः suitable conduct or behaviour. —आसनं *ind.* singly severally. —आदित्यः a mock sun. —आरंभः 1 recommencement, second beginning. 2 prohibition. —आशा 1 hope, expectation; Māl. 9. 8. 2 trust confidence. —उत्तरं a reply, rejoinder. —उलूकः 1 a crow. 2 a bird resembling an owl. —कक्ष *ind.* in each Rik. —एक *a.* each, each one, every single one. —(कं) *ind.* 1 one by one, one at a time, severally; singly, in every one, to every one; oft. with the force of an adjective विशेषं दंडकायं प्रत्येकं च सतां मनः R. 12. 9 'entered the mind of every good man'; 12. 3; 7. 34 Ku. 2. 31. —कंचुकः an adversary. —कंठं *ind.* 1 severally, one by one. 2 near the throat. —कक्ष *a.* not obeying the whip. —कायः 1 an effigy, image picture, likeness. 2 an adversary Ki. 13. 28. 3 a target, butt, mark. —कितवः an opponent in a game. —कुंजरः a hostile elephant. —कूपः a moat, ditch. —कूल *a.* unfavourable adverse, contrary, hostile, opposite प्रतिहूलतायुगले हि विधौ विकलव्यमेति बहुसाध-नता Si. 9. 6; Ku. 3. 24. 2 harsh discordant, unpleasant, disagreeable अयमनुपुष्टा प्रतिकूलशब्दा Ku. 1. 45. 3 inauspicious. 4 contradictory. 5 reverse, inverted. 6 perverse, cross peevish, stubborn. —आचरतं an offensive or hostile action or conduct R. 8. 81. —उक्त-किः *f.* a contradiction. —कारि *a.* opposing. —दुर्जन *a.* having an inauspicious or ungracious appearance. —प्रवर्तिन-वर्तिनः *a.* acting adversely, taking an adverse course. —आभिच *a.* opposing, contradicting. —वचनं disagreeable or unpleasant speech. —कूलं *ind.* 1 adversely, contrarily. 2 inversely, in inverted order. —क्षणं *ind.* at every moment or instant; Ku. 3. 56. —गजः a hostile elephant. —गात्रं *ind.* in every limb. —गिरिः 1 an opposite mountain. 2 an inferior mountain. —गृहं, —नेहं *ind.* in every house. —ग्रामं *ind.* in every village. —चंद्रः a mock moon. —चरणं *ind.* 1 in every (Vedic) school or branch. 2 at every

footstep. -छाया 1 a reflected image, reflection, shadow. 2 an image, picture. -अग्र the fore part of the leg. -जिह्वा; -जिह्विका the soft palate. -सह ind. according to each Tortre or epinior. -संसिद्धांतः a conclusion adopted by one of the disputants only; (अदिप्रतिपादकतत्वाभावाच्च) -अहं ind. for three days at a time. -दिग् ind. in every direction, all round, everywhere; Me. 58. -देश ind. in every country. -देह ind. in every body. -देवते ind. for every deity. -द्वन्द्वः 1 an antagonist, opponent, adversary, rival. 2 an enemy. (-हं) opposition, hostility. -हं द्विच a. 1 hostile, inimical. 2 adverse (प्रतिद्वल); Ki. 16. 29. 3 rivaling, vying with; S. 4. 4. (-म.) an opponent, adversary, rival; R. 7. 37; 16. 25. -द्वार ind. at every gate. -दुरः a horse harnessed by the side of another. -नप्त m. a great-grand-son. -नव a. 1 new, young, fresh. 2 newly blown or budded; Me. 36. -नाडी a branch-vein. -नयकः the adversary of the hero of any poetic composition; as रावण in the Rāmāyana, -शिखपाल in Māgha Kāvya &c. -पक्षः 1 the opposite side, party or faction, hostility. 2 an adversary, enemy, foe, rival; प्रतिपक्षमिति a rival wife; Bv. 2. 64, Vikr. 1. 70, 73; प्रतिपक्षमन्त्रेण प्रतिकर्तुं K. P. 10; often used in comp. in the sense of 'equal' or 'similar'. 3 a defendant or respondent (in law). -पक्षित a. 1 containing a contradiction. 2 nullified by a contradictory premiss; (as a *hetu* in *nyay*); cf. सलतिपक्ष. -पक्षिच m. an opponent adversary. -पथ ind. along the road, towards the way; प्रतिपथगतद्विपर्वीकृतानि; Ku. 3. 76. -पदं ind. 1 at every step. 2 at every place, everywhere. 3 in every word. -पादं ind. in each quarter. -पात्रं ind. with regard to each part, of each character; प्रतिपात्रमाधीयतां यत्नः S. 1 'let care be taken of each character'. -पादपे ind. in every tree. -पाप a. returning sin for sin, requiting evil for evil. -पु (पू) रूपः 1 a like or similar man. 2 a substitute, deputy. 3 a companion. 4 the effigy of a man pushed by thieves into the interior of a house before entering it themselves (to ascertain if any body is awake.) 5 an effigy in general. -पूर्वाह्ण ind. every forenoon. -प्रभातं ind. every morning. -प्राकारः an outer wall or rampart. -प्रियं a kindness or service in return; R. 5. 56. -प्रेयः an equal in rank or station. -बल a. equal in strength, equally matched or powerful. (-लु) a hostile army; अन्नज्वालालीढप्रतिबल-अध्वरेतौर्वा-

रत्ने Ye. 5. 5. -अग्रः the forefront of the arm. -रि (रिं) च -रि 1 a reflection, reflected image; Ma. 6. 48; St. 9. 13. 2 an image, a picture. -रुचि a. vying with, rivaling; रुचि-नक्षत्रि N. 18. 5. (-रुचि) 1 a rival, an opponent. 2 a warrior on the opposite side; रुचि-नक्षत्रि च विरुचि विरुचि-रुचि-रुचि K. P. 10. -रुचि a. 1 fearful, formidable, terrible, frightful. 2 dangerous; Pt. 2. 166. (-रुचि) a danger. -रुचिच an eccentric orbit. -रुचिदिग् ind. in every house. -रुचिच an antagonist, a rival; K. 1. 68; पारलक्ष्य-रुचिच &c. M. 1. 6. 22. -रुचिच a counter-spell or charm. -रुचिच ind. every month, monthly. -रुचिच an enemy, adversary. -रुचिच a. 1 standing before the face, facing; प्रतिद्वलपत्न Me. 8. 281. 2 near, present. (-रुचि) a secondary plot or incident in a drama which tends either to hasten or retard the catastrophe; see S. D. 334 and 551-264. -रुचिच a counter-seal. -रुचिच ind. every moment. -रुचिच f. an image, a likeness. -रुचिच the leader of a hostile herd of elephants. -रुचिच an adversary in war (lit. in fighting in a war-chariot); दौर्धति-प्रतिरुचिच तनयं विरुचिच S. 4. 19. -राजः a hostile king. -राजं ind. every night. -रूप a. 1 corresponding, similar, having a counter-part in; चेद्व्यतिरुचिच-कामोदितः S. 1. 2 suitable, proper. (-रुचि) a picture, an image, a likeness. -रूपचिच a picture, an image. -लक्षणं a mark, sign, token. -लिपिः f. a transcript, a written copy. -लोम a. 1 'against the hair or grain', contrary to the natural order, inverted, reverse. 2 contrary to caste (said of the issue of a woman who is of a higher caste than her husband). 3 hostile. 4 low, vile, base. 5 left (वान). (-रुचि) ind. 'against the hair or grain', inversely, invertedly. -ज a. born in the inverse order of the castes; रुचि. born of a mother who is of a higher caste than the father. -लोमचिच inverted order. -वत्सर ind. every year. -वत्सर ind. every year. -वत्सर n. 1 an equivalent, a counter part. 2 anything given in return. 3 a parallel. 'उपमा a figure of speech thus defined by Mammata:—प्रतिवस्तु-पमा तु सा । सामान्यस्य द्विरित्यस्य यत्र वाक्यद्वये स्थितिः K. P. 10; a. g. तपोन आजते ह्ययः ह्युप्रापेन राजते Chandra. 5. 48. -वातः a contrary wind. (-रुचि) ind. against the wind; चीनाञ्जलिचिच केतोः प्रतिवाते नीयमानस्य S. 1. 34. -वासरं ind. every day. -विदपं ind. 1 on every branch. 2 branch by branch. -वेदं ind. in or for every Veda. -विषं an antidote. -विष्णुकः a Muchakunda tree. -वीरः an

opponent, antagonist. -वृत्तः a hostile bull. -वेदं ind. at each time, on every occasion. -वेदः 1 a neighbouring house, neighbourhood. 2 a neighbour. -वेदिक a. a neighbour. वेदिक n. a neighbour's house. -वेदः a neighbour. -वेदः requital of hostilities, revenge. -वेदः 1 echo, reverberation; बहुवचनं वेदमिति विं प्रतिशब्दोऽपि हरेभि-रुचि नक्षत्र V. 1. 10; Ku. 6. 64; R. 2. 28. 2 a roar. -हसिच m. a mock-moon. -संवत्सरं ind. every year. -सम a. equal to, a match for. -सम्य a. in an inverted order. -सम्य ind. every evening. -सूर्यः -सूर्यः 1 a mock-sun. 2 a lizard, chameleon; U. 3. 16. -सेना a hostile army. -स्थानं ind. in every place, everywhere. -स्रोतः ind. against the stream. -हस्तः -हस्तः a deputy, an agent, substitute, proxy; अभितानां भूमी स्वाभिसेवायां पर्वतेन्द्रे । पुत्रस्यासादेन चैव न सति प्रतिहस्तकाः ॥ H. 2. 33. -प्रतिहस्त a. Worth or brought for a Karshāpana, q. v.

प्रतिकारः Requital, compensation.

प्रतिकर्तुं a. (की f.) Requiring, recompensing. —m. An opponent, adversary.

प्रतिकर्म n. 1 Requital, retaliation. 2 Redress, remedy, counteraction. 3 Personal decoration, dress, toilet; (अवलाः) प्रतिकर्म कर्तुमुपचक्रमिरे समये हि सर्व-मुपकारं कृतं St. 9. 43; 5. 27; Ku. 7. 6. 4 Opposition, hostility.

प्रतिकारः 1 Aggregation, drawing together. 2 Anticipation (of a word) occurring later on.

प्रतिकारः 1 A leader. 2 An assistant. 3 A messenger (वाताह).

प्रति (ती) कारः 1 Requital, reward, return. 2 Revenge, retaliation, retribution. 3 Counter-action, obviating, prevention, remedy, application of a remedy; विकारं सलु परमार्थतोऽज्ञात्वाज्ज्वरः प्रतिकारस्य S. 3; प्रतीकारोऽप्यायेः सलुमिति विपर्यस्यति जवः Bh. 3. 92. 4 Opposition. —COMP. -कर्म n. making reparation or amends. -विधानं application of a remedy, medical treatment; प्रतिकारविधानमाहुः सति शेषे हि कलाय कल्पते R. 8. 40.

प्रति (ती) काशः 1 A reflection. 2 Look, appearance, resemblance; oft at the end of comp. in this sense and translated by 'like,' 'resembling'; पुदपाकप्रतीकाशः U. 3. 1.

प्रतिकृञ्चित a. Bent, curved

प्रतिकृत p. p. 1 Returned, repaid, requited, retaliated. 2 Counter-acted, remedied.

प्रतिकृतिः f. 1 Revenge, retaliation. 2 Return, requital. 3 A reflection, reflected image. 4 A likeness, picture, statue, an image; R. 8. 92; 14. 87; 18. 53. 5 A substitute.

अपिपु p. p. 1 Twice ploughed. 2 Repulsed, despised, rejected. 3 Effused, concealed. 4 Low, vile, object.

अपिपुः, अपिपुः Anger against any one.

अपिपुः Inverted order.

अपिपुः 1 Desompece, requital. 2 Retaliation, revenge, contribution. 3 Counteracting, remedying, removal; अपिपुः वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम् इति अपिपुः U. 5. 17; R. 15. 4. 4 Opposition. 5 Personal decoration, embellishment, dress. 6 Protection. 7 Help, succour.

अपिपुः a. Miserable, poor.

अपिपुः A guard, an attendant.

अपिपुः p. p. 1 Turned away, rejected, dismissed. 2 Repelled, resisted, repulsed, opposed. 3 Abused, reviled, traduced. 4 Sent, despatched.

अपिपुः Sneezing.

अपिपुः 1 Not acknowledging, rejection. 2 Opposing, controverting, contradiction. 3 Contest.

अपिपुः f. Renown, fame.

अपिपुः p. p. Flying backward and forward, wheeling about.

अपिपुः Returning, going back, return.

अपिपुः p. p. Blamed, reviled.

अपिपुः Boaring against, answering roar.

अपिपुः p. p. 1 Taken, received, accepted. 2 Admitted, assented to. 3 Married.

अपिपुः 1 Receiving, accepting. 2 Receiving or accepting a donation. 3 The right of receiving or accepting a donation. 4 The right of receiving gifts (which is a peculiar prerogative of Brāhmaṇas); Ms. 1. 88; 4. 86; Y. 1. 118. 4 A gift, present, donation; राजः अपिपुः S. 1; Si. 14. 35. 5 A receiver (of a gift). 6 Kind or friendly reception. 7 Favour, grace. 8 Marrying. 9 Listening to. 10 The rear of an army. 11 A spitting-pot.

अपिपुः 1 Receiving presents. 2 Reception. 3 Marrying.

अपिपुः, अपिपुः m. A receiver.

अपिपुः 1 Accepting gifts. 2 A spitting-pot, spittoon.

अपिपुः 1 Opposition, resistance. 2 Fighting, combat, mutual beating. 3 Anger, wrath. 4 Fainting. 5 An enemy.

अपिपुः (ती) वातः 1 Warding off, repulse. 7 Opposition, resistance. 3 A counterblow, blow in return. 4 Rebound, reaction. 5 Prohibiting.

अपिपुः 1 Repulsing, warding off. 2 Killing, slaughter.

अपिपुः The body.

अपिपुः Desire of retaliation or revenge, desire to be avenged.

अपिपुः Meditating upon.

अपिपुः A cover, a piece of cloth for a covering.

अपिपुः, अपिपुः 1 A likeness, picture, statue, an image. 2 A substitute; Si. 12. 23.

अपिपुः p. p. 1 Covered, covered over, enveloped. 2 Hidden, concealed. 3 Furnished or provided with. 4 Beset, hemmed in.

अपिपुः Resistance, opposition.

अपिपुः An answer, reply.

अपिपुः A respectful concurrence.

अपिपुः Watchfulness, vigilance, attention.

अपिपुः Resuscitation.

अपिपुः 1 Admission, acknowledgment. 2 A vow, promise, engagement, solemn declaration; वैदिक-प्रतिज्ञाः Mu. 4. 12; तार्किक-जनेनैव निमित्तदुष्टं नदी प्रतिज्ञाभिः ता अपिपुः Si. 12. 74. 3 A statement, assertion, declaration, affirmation. 4 (In Nyāya phil.) A proposition, statement of, the proposition to be proved, the first member of the five-membered Indian syllogism; see under वायु; (पर्वतो वहि-मान् is the usual instance). 5 A plaint, an indictment. -Comp. -यन् a bond, written contract or document. -यन् breach of promise. -विरोधः acting contrary to promise. -विदाहित a betrothed. संन्यासः 1 breaking a promise. 2 (in logic) abandonment of the original proposition; also प्रतिज्ञाहानि in this sense.

अपिपुः p. p. 1 Declared, stated, asserted. 2 Promised, agreed. 3 Admitted, acknowledged. -यन् A promise.

अपिपुः 1 Asserting, affirmation.

2 Agreement, promise. 3 Admission.

अपिपुः An oarsman, a sailor.

अपिपुः The key of a door.

अपिपुः Seeing, perceiving.

अपिपुः 1 Restoration, giving back, restitution (as of a deposit). 2 Barter, exchange.

अपिपुः 1 Fighting, battle. 2 Splitting.

अपिपुः m. 1 A day. 2 The sun.

अपिपुः p. p. 1 Beheld. 2 Come in sight, become visible.

अपिपुः Assailing, attacking.

अपिपुः, अपिपुः An echo, reverberation.

अपिपुः p. p. Down-cast.

अपिपुः 1 Congratulating, welcoming. 2 Thankgiving.

अपिपुः An echo, reverberation.

अपिपुः (ती) नाहः A flag, banner.

अपिपुः 1 A representative, substitute; तोऽप्यवतिनिधिन् कर्मणा R. 11.

12. 1. 51; 4. 54; 5. 63; 9. 39. 2 A deputy, vicegerent. 3 Substitution. 4 A surety. 5 An image, likeness, picture.

अपिपुः A general rule.

अपिपुः p. p. 1 Vanquished, subdued. 2 Resounded.

अपिपुः a. That which, though before expressed, is repeated in order to state something more about it; cf. the instance given in E. P. 7; अपिपुः कति ताम्रकायं वदन्ति यः, where अपिपुः is repeated to show that the sun that rises red sets also red.

अपिपुः Retribution, retaliation.

अपिपुः a. Perverse, obstinate, hardened. -Comp. -यन् a perverse fool, confirmed blockhead; ननु अपिपुः सिद्धमनसि परमेश्वरभेदे Bh. 2. 5.

अपिपुः 1 Returning, return. 2 Turning away from.

अपिपुः Repelling, repulse.

अपिपुः f. 1 Getting, acquirement, gain; चन्द्रोऽपिपुः; स्वर्गः &c. 2 Perception, observation, consciousness, (right) knowledge; वागर्थप्रतिपत्त्ये R. 1. 1; तयोऽपिपुः प्रतिपत्तिरिति Bk. 3. 99; गुणिनामपि विज्ञप्तिप्रतिपत्तिः परत एव संभवति Vās. 3 Assent, compliance, acceptance; अपिपुः सिद्धमनसि Bk. 8. 95 aversa from compliance, unyielding. 4 Admission, acknowledgment. 5 Assertion, statement. 6 Undertaking, beginning, commencement. 7 Action, proceeding, course of action, procedure; ववस्य का प्रतिपत्तिरिति M. 4; Ku. 5. 42; विषाददुःखप्रतिपत्तिरिति R. 3. 40 'which did not know what course of action to follow through dismay.' 8 Performance, doing, proceeding with; स्तुत-प्रतिपत्त्ये R. 15. 75. 9 Resolution, determination; व्यवसायः प्रतिपत्तिरिति R. 8. 65. 10 News, intelligence; कर्मसिद्धि-वायु प्रतिपत्तिरिति Ma. 4; S. 6. 11 Honour, respect, mark of distinction, respectful behaviour; सामान्यप्रतिपत्तिरिति विवेक-द्वेषे इत्याख्या S. 4. 16; 7. 1; R. 14. 22; 15. 12. 12 A method, means. 13 Intellect, intelligence. 14 Use, application. 15 Promotion, preferment, exaltation. 16 Fame, renown, reputation. 17 Boldness, assurance, confidence. 18 Conviction, proof. -Comp. -यन् a. knowing how to act. -पटः a kind of kettledrum. -भेदः difference of view. -विशारदः a. knowing how to act, skilful, clever.

अपिपुः f. 1 Access, entrance, way. 2 Beginning, commencement. 3 Intelligence, intellect. 4 The first day of a lunar fortnight. 5 A kettledrum. -Comp. -यन् the new moon (the moon on the first day) particularly revered and saluted by people; अपिपुः प्रतिपत्तिरिति भाष्ये R. 8. 65. -यन् a kind of kettle-drum.

प्रतिपदा-दी The first day of a lunar fortnight.

प्रतिपक्ष *p. p.* 1 Gained, obtained. 2 Done, performed, effected, accomplished. 3 Undertaken, commenced. 4 Promised, engaged. 5 Agreed to, admitted, acknowledged. 6 Known, understood. 7 Answered, replied. 8 Proved, demonstrated (see *पद्* with *प्रति*).

प्रतिपादक *a.* (*दिका* *f.*) 1 Giving, granting, bestowing, imparting. 2 Demonstrating, supporting, proving, establishing. 3 Treating of, explaining, illustrating. 4 Promoting, furthering, advancing. 5 Effective, accomplishing.

प्रतिपादनं 1 Giving, granting, bestowing. 2 Demonstrating, proving, establishing. 3 Treating of, explaining, expounding, illustrating. 4 Effecting, accomplishing, fulfilment. 5 Causing, producing. 6 Repeated action, practice. 7 Commencement.

प्रतिपादित *p. p.* 1 Given, bestowed, granted, presented. 2 Established, proved, demonstrated. 3 Explained, expounded. 4 Declared, asserted. 5 Caused, produced.

प्रतिपालकः A protector, guardian.

प्रतिपालनं Guarding, protecting, defending, observing, practising.

प्रतिपिडनं Oppressing, molesting.

प्रतिपूजनं-पूजा 1 Doing homage, showing respect. 2 Mutual salutation, exchange of courtesies.

प्रतिपूरणं 1 Filling, filling up. 2 Injecting (a fluid &c.).

प्रतिप्रणामः An obeisance in return.

प्रतिप्रदानं 1 Returning, restoring. 2 Giving in marriage.

प्रतिप्रवाणं Return, retreat.

प्रतिप्रश्नः 1 A question asked in return. 2 An answer.

प्रतिप्रसवः 1 A counter-exception, an exception to an exception (wherein the general rule is shown to be applicable to cases falling under the exception); वृजकाभ्यां कर्तरि इत्यस्य प्रतिप्रसवोऽयं (याज्ञिकादिभिश्च) Sk.

प्रतिप्रहारः A counter-blow, a blow in return.

प्रतिपुनः Leaping back.

प्रतिकलाः, **प्रतिकलनं** 1 A reflection, reflected image, an image or shadow. 2 Remuneration, requital. 3 Retaliation, retribution.

प्रतिकुलक *a.* Blossoming, full-blown.

प्रतिबद्ध *p. p.* 1 Bound, tied, fastened to. 2 Connected with. 3 Hindered, obstructed, impeded. 4 Set, inlaid, Si. 9. 8. 5 Furnished with, possessing. 6 Entangled, involved. 7 Kept at a distance. 8 Disappointed. 9. (In *ubhi*.) Invariably and inseparably

connected and implied (as fire in smoke).

प्रतिबंधः 1 Binding or tying to. 2 Obstruction, impediment, obstacle; स नयःप्रतिबंधमनुना R. 8. 80. Mv. 5. 4. 3 Opposition, resistance. 4 Investment, blockade, siege. 5 Connection. 6 (In *phil.*) Invariable and inseparable connection.

प्रतिबंधक *a.* (*धिका* *f.*) 1 Binding, fastening. 2 Impeding, obstructing, hindering. 3 Resisting, opposing. —*कः* A branch, shoot.

प्रतिबंधनं 1 Binding, tying. 2 Confinement, 3 Obstructing, impeding.

प्रतिबंधिः-धी 1 An objection. 2 An argument which equally affects the other side; (*प्रतिमंदि* also in this sense).

प्रतिबाधक *a.* 1 Repelling, keeping off. 2 Preventing, obstructing.

प्रतिबाधनं Repelling: keeping off, rejecting.

प्रतिचिन्तनं 1 Reflection. 2 Comparison; दृष्टांतः पुनरेतेन सर्वथा प्रतिचिन्तनं K. P. 10.

प्रतिचिचित *a.* Reflected, mirrored.

प्रतिबुद्ध *p. p.* 1 Awakened, roused. 2 Recognized, observed. 3 Celebrated, known.

प्रतिबुद्धिः *f.* 1 Awakening. 2 Hostile purpose or intention.

प्रतिबोधः 1 Waking, awaking, being awakened; तदपोहितुमर्हसि त्रिये प्रतिबोधेन विषादमाद्य मे R. 8. 54; अतःप्रतिबोधेन 58 'sleeping not to wake again'; Ki. 6. 12; 12. 48. 2 Perception, knowledge.

प्रतिबोधनं 1 Awakening. 2 Instruction, instruction.

प्रतिबोधित *p. p.* 1 Awakened. 2 Instructed, taught.

प्रतिभा 1 An appearance, look. 2 Light, splendour. 3 Intellect, understanding; Ki. 16. 2; Vikr. 1. 18, 23. 4 Genius, bright conception, vivid imagination; (*प्रज्ञा* नवनवोन्मेषशालिनी प्रतिभा मता). 5 An image, reflection. 6 Audacity, impudence. —*Comp.* —*अन्वि-*

त *a.* 1 endowed with genius, intelligent. 2 audacious, bold. —*सुख* *a.* bold, confident. —*हानिः* *f.* 1 darkness. 2 absence of intellect or genius.

प्रतिभात *p. p.* 1 Bright, luminous. 2 Known, understood.

प्रतिभानं 1 Light, splendour. 2 Intellect, or understanding, brightness of conception; H. 3. 19. 3 Readiness of wit, presence of mind; काळावबोधप्रतिभानवच्च Māl. 3. 11; ह्यवबोधेन कश्चन प्रतिभिष्टः प्रतिभानवान्च Si. 16. 1.

प्रतिभावः Corresponding disposition.

प्रतिभाषा An answer, a reply.

प्रतिभासः 1 Occurring to, flashing across, the mind at once, (sudden) perception; दार्ढ्यविचित्रप्रतिभासदेव K. P. 10. 2 A look, appearance. 3 Illusion. **प्रतिभासनं** Look, appearance, semblance.

प्रतिभिक्ष *p. p.* 1 Pierced through. 2 Closely connected with. 3 Divided.

प्रतिभूः A bail, surety, guarantee; सीमावलाभप्रतिभूः पदानां Vikr. 1. 9; Y. 2. 10, 54; N. 14. 4.

प्रतिभेदनं 1 Piercing, penetrating. 2 Cutting, splitting, cleaving. 3 Putting out (as the eyes). 4 Dividing.

प्रतिभोगः Enjoyment.

प्रतिमा 1 An image, a likeness, statue, figure, an idol; R. 16. 39. 2 Resemblance, similitude; oft. in comp.; उरोः कृशादुदगतिमान् R. 2. 49. 3 A reflection, reflected image; हृस्मि-

दुहृस्मलकपोलमतः प्रतिमाच्छलेन दुदृशामयिस्त Si. 9. 48, 73; R. 7. 64; 12. 100. 4 A measure, extent. 5 The part of an elephant's head between the tusks.

—*Comp.* —*गत* *a.* present in an idol.

—*चंद्रः* the reflected moon, reflection of the moon; R. 10. 65; so *प्रतिमंदुः*, प्रतिमाशङ्काः.

—*परिचारकः* an attendant upon an idol.

प्रतिमानं 1 A model, pattern. 2 An image, idol. 3 Likeness, similitude, similarity. 4 A weight. 5 The part of an elephant's head between the tusks; पुष्टप्रतिमानमाग &c. Si. 5. 36. 6 A reflection.

प्रतिभुक्त *p. p.* 1 Put on, worn, applied. 2 Tied, bound, fastened. 3 Armed, accoutred. 4 Liberated, released. 5 Restored, returned. 6 Flung, hurled (see *सुच्* with *प्रति*).

प्रतिमोक्षः, **प्रतिमोक्षणं** Liberation, deliverance.

प्रतिमोचनं 1 Loosening. 2 Requit, retaliation, retribution; वैरप्रतिमोचनार्थ R. 14. 41. 3 Liberation, release.

प्रतियत्नः 1 An effort, endeavour, exertion. 2 Preparation, elaboration; Si. 3. 54. 3 Making complete or perfect. 4 Imparting a new quality or virtue; सतो गुणांतरायानं प्रतियत्नः Kāsi. on P. II. 3. 53. 5 Wish, desire. 6 Opposition, resistance. 7 Retaliation, retribution, revenge. 8 Making captive, taking prisoner. 9 Favour.

प्रतिपातनं Requit, retaliation; as in वैरप्रतिपातव.

प्रतिपातना A picture, an image, statue; Si. 3. 34.

प्रतिपानं Return, retreat.

प्रतियोगः 1 Being or forming a counter-part of anything. 2 Opposition, resistance. 3 Contradiction. 4 Co-operation. 5 An antidote, a remedy.

प्रतियोगिन् *a.* 1 Opposing, counter-acting, impeding. 2 Related or

corresponding to, being or forming a counter-part of (anything); often used in works on Nyāya. 3 Co-operating with. —*m.* 1 An adversary, opponent, enemy; दहत्यशेषं प्रतियोगिगर्वं Vikr. 1. 117. 2 A counter-part, match.

प्रतियोद्ध *m.* प्रतियोधः An adversary, opponent.

प्रतिरक्षण-रक्षा Safety, preservation, protection.

प्रतिरंभः Passion, rage.

प्रतिरवः 1 Quarrel, contest. 2 Echo.

प्रतिवृद्ध *p. p.* 1 Impeded, obstructed, hindered. 2 Interrupted. 3 Impaired. 4 Disabled. 5 Invested, blockaded.

प्रतिरोधः 1 Impediment, obstruction, hindrance. 2 Siege, blockade. 3 An opponent. 4 Concealing. 5 Theft, robbery. 6 Censure, despising.

प्रतिरोधकः, प्रतिरोधिन् *m.* 1 An opponent. 2 A robber, thief; M. 5. 10 3 An obstacle.

प्रतिरोधनं Opposing, obstructing.

प्रतिर्लभः 1 Getting, obtaining, receiving. 2 Censure, abuse, reviling.

प्रतिर्लाभः Taking or obtaining back, taking, getting.

प्रतिवचनं, प्रतिवचत् *n.* प्रतिवाच *f.*

प्रतिवाक्यं An answer, reply; प्रतिवाचमयं केशवः शपमानाय न चेद्दिष्टुजे Si. 16. 25; पर-भूतविरुद्धं कलं यथा प्रतिवचनीकृतमभिहितं S. 4. 9.

प्रतिवर्तनं Returning.

प्रतिवसथः A village.

प्रतिवहनं Leading back.

प्रतिवादः 1 An answer, a rejoinder, reply. 2 Refusal, rejection.

प्रतिवादिन् *m.* 1 An opponent. 2 A defendant, respondent (in law).

प्रतिवारः, प्रतिवारणं Warding off, keeping off, keeping back.

प्रतिवार्ता Account, information, news, tidings.

प्रतिवासिन् *a.* (नी. *f.*) Dwelling near, neighbouring. —*m.* A neighbour.

प्रतिविघातः Striking back, defending.

प्रतिविघातं 1 Counteracting, counter-working, taking measures against. 2 Arrangement, array. 3 Prevention. 4 Substituted ceremony, subsidiary rite.

प्रतिविधिः 1 Retaliation. 2 A remedy, means of counter-acting.

प्रतिविशिष्ट *a.* Most excellent.

प्रतिवेशः 1 A neighbour. 2 The residence of a neighbour, neighbourhood —*Comp.* —वासिन् *a.* living in the neighbourhood. (—*m.*) a neighbour.

प्रतिवेशिन् *a.* (नी. *f.*) A neighbour; एते दे प्रतिवेशिनि क्षणमिदं यस्मिन्ने दस्मिन्ने S. D.; Mk. 3. 14.

प्रतिवेश्यः A neighbour.

प्रतिवेष्टित *p. p.* Rolled back, reverted.

प्रतिव्यूह *p. p.* Down out in battle-array.

प्रतिव्यूहः 1 Arraying an army against an enemy. 2 A multitude, collection.

प्रतिव्रतः Cessation.

प्रतिव्रतनं The act of lying down without food before a deity to secure some desired object.

प्रतिव्रतित *a.* One who lies down without food before a deity to secure his desired object; अनन्ना च विद्यास्यै प्रतिव्रतिताय स्वप्ने समाविष्टे D. K. 121.

प्रतिव्रतः A curse for curse, a curse in return.

प्रतिव्रतनं 1 Giving orders, sending on an errand, ordering. 2 Ordering or despatching an inferior after calling him to attend. 3 Counter-manding. 4 A rival command or authority; अप्रतिव्रतनं जगत् R. 8. 27 'completely under the sway of one ruler'.

प्रतिव्रत *p. p.* 1 Ordered, sent; Si. 16. 1. 2 Dismissed, rejected. 3 Famous, celebrated.

प्रतिव्रतः, प्रतिव्रतानं, प्रतिव्रतः A catarrh or cold.

प्रतिव्रतः 1 A shelter, asylum. 2 A house, dwelling, residence; Y. 1. 210; Ms. 10. 51. 3 An assembly. 4 A sacrificial hall. 5 Help, assistance. 6 A promise.

प्रतिव्रतः 1 Assent, agreement, promise. 2 An echo.

प्रतिव्रतणं 1 Listening to; Ms. 2. 195. 2 Promising, assenting, agreeing. 3 A promise.

प्रतिव्रतः, प्रतिव्रतः *f.* 1 A promise. 2 An echo, reverberation; R. 13. 40; 16. 31; Si. 17. 42.

प्रतिव्रत *p. p.* Promised, agreed, assented.

प्रतिव्रतः *p. p.* 1 Forbidden, prohibited, disallowed, refused. 2 Contradicted.

प्रतिव्रतः 1 Keeping or warding off, driving away, expulsion; Vikr. 1. 8. 2 Prohibition; as in शास्त्रप्रतिव्रतः. 3 Denial, refusal. 4 Negation, contradiction. 5 A negative particle. —*Comp.* —अश्ररे, —उक्तिः *f.* words of denial, refusal; S. 3. 25. —उपमा one of the several kinds of Upamā mentioned by Daṇḍin. It is thus explained:—न जातु शक्तिर्दोषे सुखेन प्रति-गर्हितुं । कलं किनो जडस्येति प्रतिषेधोपमेव सा ॥ Kāv. 2. 34.

प्रतिव्रतकः, प्रतिव्रतः *a.* 1 Warding off, prohibiting, preventing. 2 Preventive. —*m.* A hinderer, prohibitor.

प्रतिव्रतनं 1 Keeping or warding off, preventing. 2 Prohibition. 3 Denial, refusal.

प्रतिव्रतः, प्रतिव्रतः A spy, messenger, an emissary.

प्रतिव्रतः 1 A spy, emissary. 2 A whip.

प्रतिव्रतः A whip, leather-thong.

प्रतिव्रतः Obstruction, impediment, resistance, opposition, obstacle; बाहुप्रतिव्रतमविद्वज्जन्तुः R. 2. 32, 59.

प्रतिव्रतः 1 Resting, remaining, situation, position; अपौरुषेयप्रतिव्रतं Māl. 9; S. 7. 6. 2 A house, residence, home, habitation; R. 6. 21; 14. 5. 3 Fixity, stability, strength, permanence, firm basis; अप्रतिव्रतं रघुज्येष्ठे का प्रतिव्रतं कुलस्य नः U. 5. 25; अत्र खलु मे वंशप्रतिव्रतः S. 7; वंशः प्रतिव्रतं नीतः K. 280; Si. 2. 34. 4 Basis, foundation, site; as in गृहप्रतिव्रतः. 5 A prop, stay, support; (hence) an object of glory, a distinguished ornament; त्यक्ता यथा नात्र कुलप्रतिव्रतः S. 6. 24; द्वे प्रतिव्रते कुलस्य नः 3. 21; Ku. 7. 27; Mv. 7. 21. 6 High position, pre-eminence, high authority; Mu. 2. 5. 7 Fame, glory, renown, celebrity; या निषादः प्रतिव्रतं स्वमगमः शायतीः समाः Rām. (=U. 2. 5.). 8 Installation, inauguration; Mu. 1. 14. 9 Attainment of a desired object, accomplishment, fulfilment (of one's desire); औत्स-व्यमानव्यसादयति प्रतिव्रतः S. 5. 6; 10 Tran- quillity, rest, repose. 11 A receptacle. 12 The earth. 13 The conse- cration of an idol or image. 14 A limit, boundary.

प्रतिव्रतनं 1 Basis, foundation. 2 Site, situation, position. 3 A leg, foot. 4 N. of a town at the con- fluence of the Ganges and Yamunā and capital of the early kings of the lunar race; cf. V. 2. 5 N. of a town on the Godāvari.

प्रतिव्रत *p. p.* 1 Set up, erected. 2 Fixed, established. 3 Placed, situated. 4 Installed, inaugurated, consecrated. 5 Completed, effected. 6 Prized, valued. 7 Famous, cele- brated; (see स्थ with प्रति).

प्रतिव्रतः *f.* An accurate know- ledge of the particulars of anything.

प्रतिव्रतः 1 Taking back, with- drawing. 2 Diminution, com- pression. 3 Comprehension, in- clusion. 4 Yielding, giving up.

प्रतिव्रत *p. p.* 1 Taken back, withdrawn; एष प्रतिव्रतः S. 1. 2 Com- prehended, included. 3 Compressed.

प्रतिव्रतः 1 Reabsorption. 2 Re- flection (प्रतिच्छाया).

प्रतिव्रतः Consciousness.

प्रतिव्रतः 1 Moving backwards. 2 Reabsorption. 3 Especially, re- absorption (of the world) back into Prakṛiti.

personally seen. - मया correct or certain knowledge, such as is obtained

by direct perception through the senses. -प्रमाणं ocular proof, evidence of the senses. -प्रत्यक्षः a. having evident or visible consequences. -प्रत्यक्षी m. a Buddhist who admits no other evidence than ocular proof or perception. -प्रतिष्ठितः a. directly or explicitly enjoined.

प्रत्यक्षिन् m. An eye-witness.

प्रत्यक्षः a. 1 Fresh, young, new, recent; प्रत्यक्षज्ञानं नाम V. 3; कुम्भप्रज्ञानं न प्रत्यक्षं V. 3. 10; Me. 4; R. 10. 54; R. 1. 21. 2 Repeated. 3 Pure. -Comp. -वयम् a. young in age, in the prime of life, youthful.

प्रत्यक्षः a. (प्रतीक्षी f. or according to Vopadeva प्रत्यक्षी also) 1 Turned or directed towards. 2 Being behind. 3 Following, subsequent. 4 Averted, turned away. 5 Western, westerly. -Comp. -अक्षः (प्रत्यक्षः) an inner organ. -आत्मन् m. (प्रत्यक्षः) the individual soul. -आज्ञापतिः (प्रत्यक्षः) 'the lord of the western direction', an epithet of Varuna. -उत्तरः f. (प्रत्यक्षः) the north-west. -दक्षिणतः (प्रत्यक्षः) ind. towards the south-west. -दृष्टः f. (प्रत्यक्षः) an inward glance, a glance directed inwards. -मुखः a. (प्रत्यक्षः) 1 facing the west. 2 having the face averted. -नोतः a. (प्रत्यक्षः) flowing towards the west; Malli. on Si. 4. 66. (-f.) an epithet of the river Narmadā.

प्रत्यक्षितः a. Honoured, worshipped.

प्रत्यक्षः 1 Eating. 2 Food.

प्रत्यक्षिज्ञः Knowing, recognition; प्रत्यक्षिज्ञमिव नामबलोजय Mal. 1. 25.

प्रत्यक्षिज्ञानं 1 Recognition (in return); प्रत्यक्षिज्ञानं च रामायदर्शयकृती R. 12. 64.

प्रत्यक्षिज्ञः p. p. Recognised.

प्रत्यक्षिभूतः p. p. Overcome, conquered.

प्रत्यक्षिभूतः p. p. Accused in return. प्रत्यक्षिभूतः A counter-charge, an accusation in return; Y. 2. 10.

प्रत्यक्षिवादः प्रत्यक्षिवादनं Returning a salutation; Ms. 2. 126.

प्रत्यक्षिवादनं A counter-plaint or charge.

प्रत्यक्षः 1 Conviction, settled belief; यः परप्रत्यक्षेयबुद्धिः M. 1. 2; संज्ञातप्रत्यक्षः Pt. 4. 2 Trust, reliance, faith, confidence; Ku. 6. 20; Si. 18. 63; Bh. 3. 60. 3 Conception, idea, notion, opinion. 4 Surety, certainty. 5 Knowledge, experience, cognition; स्थानप्रत्यक्षः S. 7 'judging by the place'; so आकृतिप्रत्यक्षः M. 1. Me. 8. 6 A cause, ground, means of action; Ku. 3. 18. 7 Celebrity, fame, renown. 8 A termination, an afix or suffix; Si. 14. 66. 9 An oath. 10 A dependant.

11 A usage, practice. 12 A hole. 13 Intellect, understanding (इन्द्रि). -Comp. -कारकः -कारिन् a. producing assurance, convincing. (-री) a seal, signet-ring.

प्रत्यक्षः a. 1 Relied upon, confided in. 2 Trusty, confidential.

प्रत्यक्षः a. 1 Relying upon, trusting, believing. 2 Trustworthy, confidential.

प्रत्यक्षः a. Useful, expedient. -री 1 A reply, an answer. 2 Hostility, opposition.

प्रत्यक्षः An opponent.

प्रत्यक्षः a. (री f.) Hostile, opposing, inimical to; यस्मिन् प्रत्यक्षे, सिराने-योगप्रत्यक्षी V. 2. -m. 1 An opponent, adversary, enemy. 2 A rival, equal, match; बन्धो ह्यस्य प्रत्यक्षः. 3 (In law) A defendant; प्रत्यक्षः सः प्रत्यक्षः सः सः R. 17. 59; Ms. 8. 79; Y. 2. 6. -Comp. -भूतः a. coming in the way, become an obstacle; Ku. 1. 59.

प्रत्यक्षः Giving back, restoring; जीतायस्यप्रतिष्ठः R. 15. 85.

प्रत्यक्षः p. p. Restored, given back.

प्रत्यक्षः -क्षः 1 Profound meditation or reflection. 2 Counsel, advice. 3 A counter-conclusion.

प्रत्यक्षः Obstruction, hindrance.

प्रत्यक्षः Eating, or drinking; P. 1. 4. 52.

प्रत्यक्षः a. Eaten, drunk.

प्रत्यक्षः -क्षः (In law) A special plea; admitting a fact, but qualifying it in such a manner that it may not appear as a count of accusation.

प्रत्यक्षः 1 Removal. 2 Hostility, opposition. 3 Status quo.

प्रत्यक्षः 1 Withdrawal. 2 Universal destruction, dissolution (of the world); सगतिप्रत्यक्षः R. 2. 44.

प्रत्यक्षः 1 Decrease, diminution. 2 An obstacle, impediment; U. 1. 9. 3 Contrary or opposite course, contrariety; Ms. 4. 245. 4 A sin.

प्रत्यक्षः offence, sinfulness, अदुर्लभं तथा प्रत्यक्षः प्रत्यक्षः मन्ते Jābali.

प्रत्यक्षः, प्रत्यक्षः Taking care of, regard for, looking after R. 17. 63.

प्रत्यक्षः 1 Setting (of the sun). 2 End, cessation.

प्रत्यक्षः a. (विका f.) Jeering, deriding, treating scornfully.

प्रत्यक्षः p. p. 1 Refused, denied. 2 Prohibited, forbidden. 4 Set aside, rejected. 4 Repulsed.

प्रत्यक्षः 1 Repulse, rejection. 2 Denial, refusal, disavowal. 3 Disregard. 4 Reproach. 5 Refutation.

प्रत्यक्षः f. Coming back, return.

प्रत्यक्षः, प्रत्यक्षः Return, coming back.

प्रत्यक्षः Receiving back, resumption.

प्रत्यक्षः p. p. 1 Prescribed. 2 Informed. 3 Rejected, repulsed. 4 Removed, set aside. 5 Obscured, thrown into shade; R. 10. 68. 6 Warned, cautioned.

प्रत्यक्षः 1 An order, command. 2 Information, declaration. 3 Refusal, denial, rejection, repulse, repudiation; प्रत्यक्षः खलु मन्ते वीरतां कल्पयामि Me. 114. 95. S. 6. 9. 4 Obscuring, eclipsing, one that obscures, puts to shame or throws into shade; प्रत्यक्षः स्वयं विनाशः भिदः V. 1; K. 5. 5 Caution, warning. 6 Particularly divine caution, supernatural warning.

प्रत्यक्षः Bringing back, recovery.

प्रत्यक्षः f. 1 Return. 2 Aversion from, or indifference to worldly objects (वैराग्य).

प्रत्यक्षः The fifth member of a complete syllogism; i. e. निगमन (the repetition of the first proposition).

प्रत्यक्षः A toll, tax.

प्रत्यक्षः a. 1 Proving, explaining. 2 Convincing, producing assurance.

प्रत्यक्षः 1 Leading home (a bride), marrying. 2 Setting (of the sun)

प्रत्यक्षः A particular attitude in shooting (opp. आलीढ q. v.).

प्रत्यक्षः Returning, coming back.

प्रत्यक्षः p. p. Consolated, revived, refreshed.

प्रत्यक्षः Respiration, recovery (of breath).

प्रत्यक्षः Consolation.

प्रत्यक्षः f. 1 Close proximity or contiguity (in time or space). 2 Close contact. 3 An analogy.

प्रत्यक्षः p. p. Proximate, near, contiguous.

प्रत्यक्षः (सा) रा. The sea of an army. 2 A form of array, one array behind another.

प्रत्यक्षः 1 Bringing or taking back, recovery. 2 Withholding. 3 Restraining the organs of sense.

प्रत्यक्षः 1 Drawing back, marching back, retreat. 2 Keeping back, withholding. 3 Restraining the organs. 4 Dissolution of the world

5 (In gram.) The comprehension of several letters or affixes into one syllable, effected by combining the first letter of a Sūtra with its final indicatory letter, or in the case of several Sūtras, with the final letter of the last member; thus अन् is the प्रत्यक्षः of the Sūtra अहन्; अन् (vowels) of the four Sūtras अहन्, कल्हन्, एओहन्, इहन् of the consonants; अन् of all letters.

प्रत्यक्षः p. p. Answered, said in return, replied.

प्रत्यक्षः f. A reply, an answer.

प्रत्यक्षः, प्रत्यक्षः Repetition.

प्रत्युज्जीवनं Reviving, restoring to life, resuscitation (fig. also).

प्रत्युत ind. 1 On the contrary; कृतमपि महोपकारं एव इव पीत्वा निरातंकः । प्रत्युत हेतुं यत्ने काकोद्गोदरः खलो जगति Bv. 1. 76. 2 Rather, even. 3 On the other hand.

प्रत्युत्कनः, कननं, क्रांतिः f. 1 An undertaking. 2 Preparations for war. 3 Marching out to attack an enemy. 4 A secondary act or effort tending to a main object. 5 The first step in any business.

प्रत्युत्थानं 1 Rising against. 2 Making preparations for war. 5 Rising from one's seat (as a mark of respect) to welcome a visitor; Ms. 2. 210.

प्रत्युत्थित p. p. Risen to meet or encounter (a friend, foe &c.)

प्रत्युत्पन्न p. p. 1 Reproduced, regenerated. 2 Prompt, ready, quick. 3 (In math.) Multiplied. -क्त्वा Multiplication. -COMP. -मति a. 1 possessed of presence of mind, ready-witted. 2 bold, confident. 3 Subtle, sharp.

प्रत्युदाहरणं A counter illustration, an example to the contrary.

प्रत्युदित p. p. 1 Risen from one's seat as a mark of respect to greet or welcome a guest; प्रत्युदितो मां भरतः सत्तन्यः R. 13. 64; 12. 62. 2 Gone forth against.

प्रत्युदितिः f. प्रत्युद्गमः, प्रत्युद्गमनं Going out or rising from one's seat to meet or greet a guest.

प्रत्युद्गमनीयं A clean pair of garments; गृहीतप्रत्युद्गमनीयवस्त्रा Ku. 7. 11. (v. l. for 'प्रत्युद्गमनीयः'); see उद्गमनीय.

प्रत्युद्धारणं 1 Recovering, re-obtaining. 2 Raising up again.

प्रत्युद्यमः 1 Counterbalance, counterpoise. 2 An effort or measure against, counteraction; Bh. 8. 88. v. l.

प्रत्युद्यत a. See प्रत्युद्गम.

प्रत्युत्थमनं Rising or springing up again, rebounding.

प्रत्युत्पकारः Returning a service or kindness, requital of an obligation, service in return.

प्रत्युत्पत्तिः Return of a service.

प्रत्युत्प्रेक्षाः Advice in return; Ku. 1. 34.

प्रत्युत्पन्न a. See प्रत्युत्पन्न.

प्रत्युत्पत्तिः 1 A Counterpart of a resemblance. 2 A pattern, model. 3 A counter comparison; V. 2. 3.

प्रत्युत्पल्लवः p. p. Got back, recovered.

प्रत्युत्प्रेक्षाः -वेक्षणं Besetting any one in order to bring him to compliance.

प्रत्युत्प्रेक्ष्यः Vicinity, neighbourhood.

प्रत्युत्पन्न p. p. 1 Inlaid, set with, studded. 2 Sown. 3 Fixed, implanted firmly fixed or lodged; Mā. 5. 10; U. 3. 35, 46.

प्रत्युषः, -प्रत्युषः n. Morning, day-break, dawn.

प्रत्युषः -वे Day-break, morning, dawn; प्रत्युषेण स्फुटितकमलानोदयैर्नीकपादः Me. 31. -वेः 1 The sun. 2 N. of one of the eight Vasus.

प्रत्युषः n. Day-break, morning, dawn.

प्रत्युहः Impediment, obstacle, hindrance; विस्मयः सर्वथा हेयः प्रत्युहः सर्वकर्मणां H. 2. 15.

प्रथ I 1 A. (प्रथते प्रथित) 1 To increase (wealth &c.). 2 To spread abroad (as fame, rumour &c.); तथा वक्तव्यं प्रथते Ms. 11. 15. 3 To become well-known, become famous or celebrated; अतस्तदाख्याया तीर्थं पावनं भुवि पश्ये R. 15. 101; अतोऽपि लोके वेदे च प्रथितः पुरुषोत्तमः Bg. 15. 18; Si. 9, 16; 15. 23; Ku. 5. 7; Me. 24; R. 5. 65; 9. 76. 4 To appear, arise, come to light; अमो दु तासां नन्दो दु पश्ये Ki. 8. 53. -II. 10. U. (प्रथयति-ते, प्रथित) 1 To spread, proclaim; सज्जना एव सावृतां प्रथयति शुणोस्करं Dri. S. 12; Bk. 17. 107. 2 To show, manifest, display, evince, indicate; परमं वयुः प्रथयतीव जयं Ki. 6. 35; 5. 3; Si. 10. 25; Ratn. 4. 13; S. 3. 16. 3 To increase, enlarge, enhance, augment, stretch; Bh. 2. 45. 4 To disclose.

प्रथनं 1 Spreading, extension. 2 Scattering. 3 Throwing, projecting. 4 Showing, evincing, displaying. 5 A place where anything is spread.

प्रथम a. (Nom. pl. -m. प्रथमे or प्रथमाः) 1 First, foremost; R. 3. 44; H. 2. 36; Ki. 2. 44. 2 First, chief, principal, most excellent or eminent, matchless, incomparable; Si. 15. 42; Ms. 3. 147. 3 Earliest, most ancient, primeval, primary. 4 Prior, previous, former, earlier; प्रथममुक्तता-वेक्षणं Me. 17; R. 10. 67. 5 (In gram. The first person (=third person according to European phraseology).

-सः 1 The first (=third) person. 2 The first consonant of a class. -सः The nominative case. -सं ind. 1 First, firstly, at first; Ku. 7. 24; R. 3. 4. 2 Already, previously, formerly; R. 3. 68. 3 At once, immediately. 4 Before; यावयि चिदयामास तं शक्तेः प्रथमं शब्दं R. 4. 24; उचिष्टेऽयमं चास्य चरमं चैव संबिदौ Ms. 2. 194. 5 Newly, recently. प्रथमं-अनन्तरं or ततः or पश्चात् first, afterwards. -COMP. -अर्चः -र्चः the first half. -आभयः the first of the four stages in the religious life of a Brāhmana; i. e. Brahmacharya.

-इतर a. 'other than first,' the second.

-उदित a. first uttered; उवाच धाम्ना प्रथमोदितं वचः R. 3. 25. -कल्पः the best course to adopt, a primary rule.

-कल्पित a. 1 first thought out. 2 first in rank or importance. -ज a.

first-born. -दर्शनं first sight. -दिवसः the first day; Me. 2. -युवः the first person (=the third person according to the English system of treating Sanskrit grammar). -यौवनं early youth or age, youthful state. -वयसः n. early age, -youth. -विरहः separation for the first time. -वैयाकरणः 1 the most distinguished grammarian. 2 a beginner in grammar. -साहसः the first or lowest of the three degrees of punishment or fine. -सुकृतं former kindness or service.

प्रथा Fame, celebrity; Si. 15. 27.

प्रथित p. p. 1 Increased, extended. 2 Published, proclaimed, spread, declared; प्रथितप्रशसां भासकविर्वाग्मिहृकदि-आदीनां M. 1. 3 shown, displayed, manifested, evinced. 4 Famous, celebrated, renowned (see प्रथ also).

प्रथिमन् m. Breadth, greatness, extension, magnitude; प्रथिमानं वधानं जघनेन वेदेन सा Bk. 4. 17; (गुणाः) प्रारंभ-रक्षणः प्रथिमानमायुः R. 18. 48.

प्रथितिः f. The earth.

प्रथिष्ठ a. Largest, widest, broadest; (superl. of पृथु q. v.).

प्रथीयस्व a. (सी. f.) Larger, wider, broader; (compar. of पृथु q. v.).

प्रथु a. Wide, wide-spread.

प्रथुकः Rice parched and flattened (cf. पृथुक).

प्रदक्षिण a. Being placed or standing on the right, moving to the right.

2 Respectful, reverential. 3 Auspicious, of good omen. -णः -णा, -णं Circumambulation from left to right, so that the right side is always turned towards the person or object circumambulated, a reverential salutation made by walking in this manner; Ku. 7. 79; Y. 1. 232. -णं ind. 1 From left to right. 2 Towards the right side, so that the right side is always turned towards the person or object circumambulated. 3 In a southern direction, towards the south; Ms. 4. 87. (प्रदक्षिणीकृतं means 'to go round from left to right' as a mark of respect; प्रदक्षिणीकृतं सञ्चोदताम्रीन् S. 4; प्रदक्षिणीकृतं इति हुताशनं R. 2. 71). -COMP. -अक्षिण a. flaming towards the right, having the flames turned towards the right; प्रदक्षिणाग्निर्दक्षिणपदे R. 3. 14. (-f.) flames turned towards the right; R. 4. 25. -क्षिण going round from left to right, keeping the right side towards one as a mark of respect; R. 1. 76. -पट्टिज्ञः a yard; court-yard.

प्रदग्ध p. p. Burnt up, consumed.

प्रदत्त p. p. See प्रच.

प्रदुरः 1 Rending, tearing. 2 A fracture, crack, cleft, crevice, chasm. 3 The dispersion of an army. 4 An

arrow. 5 A kind of disease of women.

प्रदुर्गः Pride, arrogance.

प्रदर्शः 1 Look, appearance. 2 Direction, order.

प्रदर्शक *a.* Showing, manifesting &c.

प्रदर्शनं 1 Look, appearance; as in दोरदर्शनः. 2 Manifesting, displaying, show, exhibition. 3 Teaching, explaining. 4 An example.

प्रदर्शित *p. p.* 1, Shown forth, exhibited, manifested, evinced, displayed. 2 Made known. 3 Taught. 4 Explained, declared.

प्रदलः An arrow.

प्रदवः Burning, inflaming.

प्रदातु *m.* 1 A giver, donor. 2 A liberal man. 3 One who gives a daughter in marriage. 4 An epithet of Indra.

प्रदानं 1 Giving, granting, bestowing, offering; वरः, अग्निः, काष्ठः &c. 2 Giving away in marriage; कन्याः. 3 Imparting, teaching, instructing; विद्याः. 4 A gift, donation, present. 5 A goad. —*Comp.* —सूरः a very munificent man, donor.

प्रदानकं An offering, a gift, donation, present.

प्रदायं A present, gift.

प्रदिः, प्रदेयः A present, gift.

प्रदिग्धं *p. p.* Besmeared, bedaubed, anointed. —रश्चं Meat fried in a particular way.

प्रदिश *f.* 1 Pointing out. 2 An order, direction, command. 3 An intermediate point of the compass; such as नैर्ऋती, आग्नेयी, ऐशानी and वायवी.

प्रदिष्ट *p. p.* 1 Shown, pointed out. 2 Directed, ordered. 3 Fixed upon, ordained, appointed; R. 2. 39.

प्रदीपः 1 A lamp, light (*fig.* also); अतैलपूतः सुतप्रदीपाः Ku. 1. 10; R. 2. 24; 16. 4; कुलप्रदीपे चुरतिहिलीपः R. 6. 74. 'light or ornament of the family'; 2. 29. 2 That which enlightens or elucidates, elucidation; especially at the end of titles of works; as in महाभाष्यप्रदीपः, काव्यप्रदीपः &c.

प्रदीपन *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Kindling. 2 Stimulating, exciting. —ने The act of kindling, lighting, stimulating &c. —नः A kind of mineral poison.

प्रदीप्त *p. p.* 1 Kindled, lighted, inflamed, illuminated. 2 Blazing, burning, shining. 3 Ruined, expanded; प्रदीप्तशिरसाक्षीविषं Dk. 4 Stimulated, excited (*hunger* &c.)

प्रदुष्ट *p. p.* 1 Spoiled, corrupted. 2 Wicked, bad, sinful. 3 Licentious, wanton.

प्रदुषित *p. p.* 1 Corrupted, vitiated, spoiled, depraved. 2 Polluted, defiled, contaminated.

प्रदेय *pot p.* To be given, imparted, communicated &c.; R. 5. 18, 31.

प्रदेशः 1 Pointing out, indicating. 2 A place, region, spot, country, territory, district; विदुः प्रदेशस्तत्र देवदूतयः Ku. 5. 45; R. 5. 60; से कष्टं, तालुं, हृदयं &c. 3 A span measured from the tip of the thumb to that of the fore-finger. 4 Decision, determination. 5 A wall. 6 An example (*in grammar*).

प्रदेशनं 1 Pointing out. 2 Advice, instruct. 3 A gift, present, an offering especially to gods, superiors &c.

प्रदेश (ङि) नी The fore-finger, the index finger.

प्रदेहः 1 Applying a plaster, unc-tion. 2 A plaster, thick ointment.

प्रदोष *a.* Bad, corrupt. —वः 1 A fault, defect, sin, offence. 2 Disorder-ed condition, such as mutiny, rebellion. 3 Evening, nightfall, the first part of the night; तमः स्वभावास्तेष्वन्ये प्रदोष-यमुयायिनः Si. 2. 78 (where प्रदोष primarily means 'corrupt' or 'bad'); ब्रजकुंदरी जन्मनस्तोषप्रदोषः Git. 5; Ku. 5. 44; R. 1. 93; Rs. 1. 12. —*Comp.*

—कालः evening-time, night-fall. —तिमिरं evening darkness, the dusk of early night; काशं प्रदोषतिमिरेण न दृश्यते Mk. 1. 35.

प्रदोहः Milking.

प्रद्युम्नः An epithet of Cupid, the god of love. [He was a son of Krishna and Rukmini. When only six years old, he was stolen away by the demon Sambara, for he was foretold that Pradyumna would be his destroyer. Sambara cast the child into the roaring sea, and a large fish swallowed it. This fish was caught by a fisherman and taken to the demon; and when it was cut up, a beautiful child came out from the belly, and Mayavati, the mistress of Sambara's household, at the desire of Narada carefully reared him from childhood. As he grew up, she was fascinated by the beauty of his person, but Pradyumna reproved her for entertaining towards himself feelings so unbecoming a mother as he considered her. But when he was told that he was not her son, but of Vishnu and was cast into the sea by Sambara, he became enraged, and, challenging him to fight, succeeded in killing him by the force of illusions. He and Mayavati afterwards repaired to the house of Krishna, where Narada told him and Rukmini that the boy was their own and that Mayavati was his wife.]

प्रद्योतः 1 Irradiating, lighting, illuminating. 2 Splendour, light, lustre. 3 A ray of light. 4 N. of a king of Ujjayini, whose daughter Vatas married; प्रद्योतस्य विद्युद्वहिर वत्सराजो-ऽत्र जडे Me. (considered as an interpolation by Malli.); Ratn. 1. 10.

प्रद्योतनं 1 Blazing, shining. 2 Light. —नः The sun.

प्रदवः Running.

प्रदावः 1 Running away, flight, retreat, escape. 2 Going quickly or fast.

प्रद्वार, प्रद्वारं A place before a door or gate.

प्रद्वेषः, प्रद्वेषणं Dislike, hatred, aversion.

प्रघनं 1 A battle, fight, war, contest; ग्रहितः प्रघनाय मायवतलहमाकारविभु महीभृता Si. 16. 52; क्षेत्रं क्षुद्रप्रघनपिच्छनं कौरवं तद्वज्रयाः Me. 48; R. 11. 77; Mv. 6. 33. 2 Spoil taken in battle. 3 Destruction. 4 Tearing, rending.

प्रघसनं 1 Blowing in or into. 2 A sternutatory.

प्रघषः Assaulting, attacking, outrage.

प्रघषणं-णः 1 An assault, attack. 2 An outrage, ill-treatment, insult.

प्रघषित *p. p.* 1 Assaulted, attacked. 2 Hurt, injured. 3 Haughty, arrogant.

प्रधान *a.* 1 Chief, principal, pre-eminent, main, best, most excellent; as in प्रधानमात्र, प्रधानपुरुष &c.; Ms. 7. 203. 2 Principally inherent, prevalent, predominant. —नं 1 The chief thing or object, most important thing; head, chief; न परिचया मल्लिनाथनां प्रधानं Si. 7. 61; G. L. 18; प्रवीणप्रधानं हि नात्रशास्त्रं M. 1; क्षमप्रधानेऽत्र तपोधनेऽऽ. 2. 7; R. 6. 79. 2 The first evolver, originator, or source of the material world, the primary germ out of which all material appearances are evolved, according to the Sāṅkhya philosophy; न गुणरूपि प्रधानवादी अज्ञानद्वयं प्रधानस्यासिद्धमित्याह S. B; see प्रकृति also. 3 The supreme Spirit. 4 Intellect. 5 The principal member of a compound. —नः —नं 1 The principal attendant or companion of a king (his minister or confidant). 2 A noble, courtier. 3 An elephant-driver. —*Comp.* —अंशं 1 the principal branch or part of anything. 2 the chief member of the body. 3 the principal or most eminent person in a state. —अमात्यः the prime minister, premier. —आत्मन् *m.* an epithet of Vishnu. —चातुः the chief element of the body; i. e. semen virile. —पुरुषः 1 the principal or most eminent person (in a state &c.). 2 an epithet of Siva. —नंविन् *m.* the prime minister. —वासत् *n.* a principal garment. —वृष्टिः *f.* a heavy shower of rain.

प्रधावनः Air, wind. —नं Rubbing; rubbing or washing off.

प्रधिः 1 The periphery of a wheel; Si. 15. 79; 17. 27. 2 A well.

प्रधी *a.* Pre-eminently intelligent. —*f.* Great intelligence.

प्रशुपित *p. p.* 1 Fumigated, perfumed. 2 Heated, burned, 3 Inflamed. 4 Afflicted. —ता 1 A woman in trouble. 2 The quarter to which the sun is proceeding.

प्रशुष्ट *p. p.* 1 Treated with contumely. 2 Proud, arrogant, haughty.

प्रश्रवणं 1 Deep thought or reflection. 2 Reflection or thought in general.

प्रश्वंसः Utter destruction, annihilation. —Comp. अभावः 'non-existence caused by destruction,' one of the four kinds of अभाव or non-existence in which the non-existence of a thing is caused by destruction, as of an effect subsequently to its production.

प्रश्वस्त *p. p.* Annihilated, completely destroyed.

प्रननु *m.* The son of a grand-son, a great-grandson.

प्रपद्य *p. p.* 1 Disappeared, vanished, not to be seen. 2 Lost. 3 Perished, dead. 4 Ruined, destroyed, annihilated.

प्रपायक *a.* 1 One whose leader is away. 2 Destitute of a leader or guide.

प्रपातः स्त्री *f.* see प्रणाल and प्रणाली.

प्रनिवृत्तनं Killing, slaughter.

प्रपञ्च *a.* Dancing. —स्ते A dance

प्रपञ्चः The extremity of a wing.

प्रपञ्चः 1 Display, manifestation; सप्तप्रपञ्चः K. 141. 2 Development, expansion, extension; Si. 20. 44. 3 Amplification, expatiation, explanation, elucidation. 4 Prolixity, diffuseness, copiousness; अलं प्रपञ्चेन. 5 Manifoltness, diversity. 6 Heap, abundance, quantity. 7 An appearance, phenomenon. 8 Illusion, fraud. 9 The visible world or universe, which is illusory and the scene of manifold action. —Comp. बुद्धि *a* cunning, deceitful. —वचनं *a* prolix discourse, diffuse talk

प्रपञ्चयति Den. P. 1. To show forth, display; प्रपञ्चय चर्मं Gt. 10. 2 To expand, amplify.

प्रपञ्चित *p. p.* 1 Displayed. 2 Expanded, amplified, 3 Dilated upon, fully explained, expatiated upon. 4 Erring, mistaken. 5 Deceived, tricked.

प्रपञ्चनं 1 Flying forth or away. 2 Throwing oneself into, falling down. 3 Alighting. 4 Death, destruction. 5 A precipice, a steep crag.

प्रपञ्च The forepart of the foot.

प्रपञ्चीन *a.* Relating or extending to the forepart of the foot.

प्रपञ्च *p. p.* 1 Arriving at, reaching or going to. 2 Resorting to, betaking oneself to; Ku. 3. 5; 5. 59.

3 Taking refuge with, seeking protection with, supplicating or supplicative to; दिव्यसिद्धे हरिः प्रपञ्चः Bg. 2. 7. 4 Adhering to. 5 Furnished or endowed with, possessed of; S. 1. 1. 6 Promised. 7 Out, obtained. 8 Poor, distressed.

प्रपञ्चाद् See प्रपञ्च.

प्रपर्ण *a.* Devoid of leaves (as a tree); प्रपर्णानि पर्णानि वरुः). —त्री A folier leaf.

प्रपलायनं Flight, retreat.

प्रपा 1 A place where water is distributed to travellers; कल्याणप्रपातः कल्याणप्रपातः विहः 18. 75. 2 A well, cistern; Ms. 5. 512. 3 A place for watering cattle. 4 A supply of water. —Comp. —तस्मिन्ना a woman who distributes water to travellers; Vihr. 1. 89; 18. 15. —वनं a cool grove.

प्रपाठकः 1 A lesson, lecture. 2 A chapter or division of a work.

प्रपाणिः 1 The forepart of the hand. 2 The palm of the extended hand.

प्रपातः 1 Going forth or away, departure. 2 Falling down or into, a fall; प्रपतन्त्यस्तु प्रपातः S. 6. 9, Ku. 6. 57. 3 A sudden attack. 4 A cascade, waterfall, the place over which water falls down; R. 2. 26. 5 A bank, shore. 6 A precipice, steep rock. 7 Falling out or loss, as in केशप्रपातः. 8 Emission, discharge, efflux, as in वीरप्रपातः. 9 Throwing oneself down from a rock. 10 A particular mode of flight.

प्रपातनं Causing to fall, throwing down (on the ground).

प्रपादिकः A peacock.

प्रपानं Drinking.

प्रपानकं A kind of drink.

प्रपितामहः 1 A paternal great grandfather. 2 An epithet of Krishna; Bg. 11. 39. 3 Of Brahmā. —ही A paternal great-grandmother.

प्रपितृव्यः A paternal grand-uncle.

प्रपीडनं 1 Pressing, squeezing. 2 An astringent.

प्रपीत (व) *a.* Swollen up, distended.

प्रपुना (जा) टः-ङः N. of a tree (चक्रमर्द).

प्रपूरणं 1 Filling, filling up, completing. 2 Inserting, injecting. 3 Satisfying, satiating. 4 Attaching to.

प्रपूरित *p. p.* Filled up.

प्रपुष्ट *a.* Having a prominent back.

प्रपोत्रः A great-grandson; Y. 1. 78 —त्री A great-granddaughter.

प्रफुल्ल *p. p.* Blooming, blossomed, full-blown; लोप्रदुर्ग सारुमतः प्रफुल्लं R. 2. 29 (v. l. for प्रकुटः).

प्रफुल्लिः *f.* Blooming, expansion, blossoming,

प्रफुल्ल *p. p.* 1 Full-blown, blossoming; न हि प्रकुटं सङ्कलितं वृक्षानं कर्तुं प्रफुल्लं R. 6. 89; 2. 23; Ku. 3. 45; 7. 11. 2 Expanded or dilated like a full-blown flower (as eyes). 3 Smiling. 4 Gay, cheerful, pleased. —Comp. —चक्षुः, चेक्षुः, लोचनं *a.* with eyes expanded with joy. —चक्षुः *a.* having a beaming or cheerful countenance, looking cheerful.

प्रपञ्च *p. p.* 1 Bound, tied, fastened. 2 Stopped, obstructed, checked. प्रपञ्चः An author.

प्रपञ्चः 1 A bond, tie. 2 Uninterruptedness, continuance, continuity, uninterrupted series or succession; विच्छेदनाय युति यस्तु कथाप्रपञ्चः K. 239; क्रियाप्रपञ्चप्रवचनं R. 6. 23; 3. 58; Mā. 6. 3. 3 A continued or connected narrative or discourse; अनुजिज्ञास्यसंनवाः प्रपञ्चो वृक्षारोहः Si. 2. 73. 4 Any literary work or composition; especially, a poetical composition; त्रयैतयशस्तं मातृकविहीनमित्थविमिश्रितीनां प्रपञ्चादतिक्रम्य M. 1; प्रपञ्चप्रलेपमयप्रपञ्च &c. Vās. 5 Arrangement, plan, scheme; as in कपटप्रपञ्च. —Comp. —कल्पना a feigned story, a work of imagination founded on a substratum of fact; प्रपञ्चकल्पनां स्तोत्रकल्पनाः कथां विदुः.

प्रपञ्चनं Bond, tie.

प्रपञ्चः An epithet of Indra.

प्रप (व) ई *a.* Most excellent, best.

प्रवल *a.* 1 Very strong or powerful, mighty, valorous (as a man); R. 3. 60; Ms. 3. 23. 2 Violent, strong, intense, excessive, very great; प्रवलय-रोकायवा वृद्धा M. 4. 2; प्रवला वेदना R. 8. 50. 3 Important. 4 Abounding with. 5 Dangerous, destructive.

प्रव (व) झिका See प्रवेष्टिका.

प्रवाचनं 1 Oppressing, tormenting. 2 Refusing, denying. 3 Keeping off.

प्रवा (वा) लः-लः 1 A sprout, shoot, new leaf; अवि...प्रवालमात्रमात्रमुनं वि वीक्ष्वा Ku. 5. 34; 1. 44; 3. 8; R. 6. 12; 13. 49. 2 Coral. 3 The neck of the Indian lute. —लः 1 A pupil. 2 An animal. —Comp. —अहमंतकः 1 the red Asmantaka tree. 2 the coral tree. —पद्मं a red lotus. —फलं red sandal-wood. —भस्म *n.* calx of coral.

प्रवाहुः The forearm.

प्रवाहुकं *ind.* 1 On high. 2 At the same time.

प्रवृद्ध *p. p.* 1 A awakened, roused. 2 Wise, learned, clever. 3 Knowing, conversant with. 4 Full-blown, expanded. 5 Beginning to work or take effect (as a charm).

प्रवोषः 1 Awaking (fig. also), awakening; regaining one's consciousness, consciousness; अपवोषाय वृक्षाय R. 12. 50; मोहादवृक्षदतः प्रवोषः 14. 56. 2 Blowing; expanding (of flowers).

3 Wakefulness, sleeplessness: S. 6.
4 Vigilance, watchfulness. 5 Knowledge, understanding, wisdom, remembrance of Ishana, real knowledge; as in अविज्ञेय. 6 Consolation. 7 Reviving the fragrance of a perfume.

प्रबोधन *a.* (*नी. f.*) Awakening, rousing. -*त्* 1 Waking. 2 Awakening, rousing. 3 Regaining one's consciousness. 4 Knowledge, wisdom. 5 Instructing, advising. 6 Reviving the scent of a perfume.

प्रबोध (*हि.*) 1 The eleventh day of the bright half of Kārtika on which Vishnu awakes from his four months' sleep.

प्रबोधित *p. p.* 1 Awakened, roused. 2 Instructed, informed.

प्रबल *m.* Breathing to pieces. -*तः* Wind, especially, stormy wind, hurricane. N. 1. 61; Pt. 1. 122.

प्रबलः The Nanda tree.

प्रभवः 1 Source, origin; अविज्ञेयप्रभवस्य कु. 1. 3; अविज्ञेयः सन् प्रभवः स संभवः 5. 77; R. 9. 75. 2 Birth, production. 3 The source of a river; तस्या एवं प्रभवत्तलं प्रायः गौरं तुवरः Me. 52. 4 The operative cause, origin of being (as father, mother &c.); तन्मयाः प्रभवत्तलम् 3. 1. 5 The author; creator; Ku. 2. 5. 6 Birth-place. 7 Power, strength, valour, majestic dignity (-प्रभाव *q. v.*) 8 An epithet of Vishnu. 9 (At the end of comp.) Arising or originating from, derived from; सूर्यप्रभवः वंशः R. 1. 2, Ku. 3. 15.

प्रभवितु *m.* A ruler, great lord.

प्रभविष्णु *a.* Strong, mighty, powerful. -*पुणः* 1 A lord, master; यत्प्रभविष्णवे रोचते S. 2. 2 An epithet of Vishnu.

प्रभा 1 Light, splendour, lustre, effulgence, radiance; प्रभास्मि इति सर्वयोः Bg. 7. 8; प्रभा पर्वतस्य R. 2. 15, 31; 6. 18; Ra. 1. 19; Me. 47. 2 A ray of light. 3 The shadow of the sun on a sundial. 4 An epithet of Durgā. 5 N. of the city of Kubera. 6 N. of an Apsaras. -*COMP.* -*करः* 1 the sun; R. 10. 74. 2 the moon 3 fire. 4 the ocean. 5 an epithet of Siva. 6 N. of a learned writer, the founder of a school of Mīmāṃsā philosophy called after him. -*कांतः* a fire-fly. -*तरल* *a.* tremulously radiant; न प्रभातरलं ज्योतिरुदेति वसुधातलात् S. 1. 26. -*सहल* a circle or halo of light; Ku. 1. 24; 6. 4; R. 3. 60; 14. 14. -*लेपित* *a.* covered with lustre, emitting lustre; V. 4. 34.

प्रभाषः 1 Division. 2 The fraction of a fraction (in math.).

प्रभात *p. p.* Begun to become clear

or light; ननु प्रभातः गृहीतः S. 4. -*त्* Day-break, dawn.

प्रभाते Light, lustre, splendour, radiance.

प्रभावः 1 Lustre, splendour, brilliance. 2 Dignity, glory, majesty, grandeur, majestic lustre; प्रभाववन्ति लक्ष्यते S. 1. 3 Strength, valour, power, efficacy; Pt. 1. 7. 4 Regal power (one of the three Saktis *q. v.*) 5 A superhuman power or faculty, miraculous power; R. 2. 41. 62; 3. 40; V. 1, 2, 5. 6 Magnanimity. -*COMP.* -*ज* *a.* proceeding from majesty or regal power.

प्रभाषणं Explanation, interpretation.

प्रभासः Splendour, beauty, lustre. -*तः* -*त्* N. of a well-known place of pilgrimage near Dvārka.

प्रभासनं Illumining, irradiating, brightening.

प्रभास्वर *a.* Brilliant, bright, shining.

प्रभञ्ज *p. p.* 1 Severed, split, cleft, divided. 2 Broken to pieces. 3 Cut off, detached. 4 Budding, expanded, opened. 5 Changed, altered. 6 Deformed, disfigured. 7 Relaxed, loosened. 8 Intoxicated, in rut; Ku. 5. 80; (see निद्र with *प्र*). -*जः* An elephant in rut. -*COMP.* -*अञ्जनं* a kind of collyrium or eye-salve mixed with oil.

प्रभु *a.* (*यु. श्री. f.*) 1 Mighty, strong, powerful 2 Able, competent, having power to (with inf. or in comp.); ऋषिप्रभावान्मवि नांतकोऽपि प्रभुः प्रभुर्विष्णुताम्यहिनाः R. 2. 62; समाधिप्रभवो भवति Ku. 3. 40. 3 A match for; प्रभुर्महो महाय Mbh. -*भुः* 1 A lord, master; प्रभुर्बुधुर्बुधुनवयसः Si. 1. 49. 2 A governor, ruler, supreme authority. 3 An owner, proprietor. 4 Quick-silver. 5 N. of Vishnu. 6 Of Siva 7 Of Brahmā. 8 Of Indra. -*COMP.* -*भक्त* *a.* attached or devoted to one's lord, loyal. (-*क्तः*) a good horse. -*भक्तिः* *f.* devotion to one's lord, loyalty, faithfulness.

प्रभुता-त्वं 1 Lordship, supremacy, mastery, ascendancy, authority; S. 5. 25; V. 4. 12. 2 Ownership.

प्रभूत *p. p.* 1 Sprung from, produced. 2 Much, abundant. 3 Numerous, many. 4 Mature, perfect. 5 High, lofty. 6 Long. 7 Presided over. -*COMP.* -*प्रवर्धन* *a.* abounding in fresh grass and fuel. -*वयस* *a.* advanced in age, old, aged.

प्रभूतिः *f.* 1 Source, origin. 2 Power, strength. 3 Sufficiency.

प्रभूतिः *f.* Beginning, commencement; generally used in this sense as the last member of Bah. com-

pound; इदं प्रभूतिः सः &c. -*सं*, From ever since, beginning with (with abl.); इदं प्रभूतिः सः U. I. 48; R. 2. 23; अतः प्रभूतिः henceforward; नतः प्रभूतिः अतःप्रभूतिः &c.

प्रभूतिः 1 Splitting, clearing, opening. 2 Division, separation. 3 The flowing of rut or ichor from the temple of an elephant; R. 3. 37. 4 Difference, distinction. 5 A kind or sort.

प्रभूतिः Fall, falling off.

प्रभूतिः A disease of the nose.

प्रभूतिः *p. p.* 1 Thrown or cast down. 2 Deprived of.

प्रभूतिः *a.* Falling off or down.

प्रभूतिः *p. p.* Fallen off, fallen or dropped down. -*ह* A garland of flowers suspended from the back on the crown of the head.

प्रभूतिः See प्रभूति above.

प्रभूतिः *p. p.* Drowned, immersed, dipped.

प्रभूतिः *p. p.* Thought out.

प्रभूतिः *p. p.* 1 Intoxicated, drunk; S. 4. 1. 2 Mad, insane. 3 Careless, negligent, inattentive, heedless, regardless (generally with loc.). 4 Swerving from, failing to do (with abl.); स्वाधिरासः प्रभूतिः Me. 1. 5 Sinu-daring. 6 Wanton, lascivious. -*COMP.* -*भूति* *a.* sung carelessly. -*चित्त* *a.* negligent, heedless, careless.

प्रभूतिः 1 A horse. 2 N. of a class of Beings (said to be goblins) attending on Siva; Ku. 7. 95. -*COMP.* -*अधिपः* -*नाथः* -*पतिः* an epithet of Siva.

प्रभूतिः 1 Hurting, injuring, tormenting. 2 Killing, slaughter. 3 Churning, stirring about.

प्रभूतिः *p. p.* 1 Tormented, distressed. 2 Trampled down. 3 Slain; killed; Māl. 3. 18. 4 Properly churned. -*त्* Butter-milk without water.

प्रभूतिः *a.* 1 Drunk, intoxicated (fig. also). 2 Impassioned. 3 Careless. 4 Wanton, dissolute. -*दः* 1 Joy, pleasure, delight; Si. 3. 54; 13. 2. 5 The Dhattūra plant. -*COMP.* -*काननं* -*वनं* a pleasure-garden attached to the royal harem.

प्रभूतिः *a.* Licitious, sensual.

प्रभूतिः Amorous desire.

प्रभूतिः 1 A young handsome woman; R. 9. 31; S. 5. 17. 2 A wife or woman in general; Ku. 4. 12; R. 8. 72. 3 The sign Virgo of the zodiac. -*COMP.* -*काननं* -*वनं* a pleasure garden attached to the royal harem (for the use of the wives of a king). -*जनः* a young woman. 2 womankind. -*प्रभूतिः* *a.* Careless, inattentive, heedless.

प्रमनस् *a.* Delighted, happy, cheerful, in good spirits.

प्रमन्तु *a.* 1 Enraged, irritated, incensed against (with loc.); R. 7. 34. 2 Distressed, sorrowful, sorely grieved.

प्रमः 1 Death. 2 Ruin, downfall, fall. 3 Killing, slaughter.

प्रमर्दनं Crushing, destroying, trampling down.—नः An epithet of Vishnu.

प्रमा 1 Consciousness, perception. 2 (In logic) Correct notion or apprehension, true and certain knowledge, accurate conception (यथा रज्जौ हृद् रजतमिति ज्ञानं T. S.).

प्रमाणं 1 A measure in general (of length, breadth &c.); R. 18. 38. 2 Size, extent, magnitude. 3 Scale, standard; पृथिव्यां स्वामिभक्तानां प्रमाणे परमे स्थितः Mu. 2. 21. 4 Limit, quantity. 5 Testimony, evidence, proof. 6 Authority, warrant; one who judges or decides, one whose word is an authority; श्रुत्वा देवः प्रमाणं Pt. 1 'having heard this your Majesty will decide (what to do)'; आर्यमिश्राः प्रमाणं M. 1; Mu. 1. 1; S. 1. 22; व्याकरणे पाणिनिः प्रमाणं 7. A true or certain knowledge, accurate conception or notion. 8 A mode of proof, a means of getting correct knowledge (the Naiyāyikas recognize only four kinds; प्रत्यक्ष, अनुमान, उपमान and शब्द, the Vedāntins and Mīmāṃsakas add two more अनुपलब्धि and अर्थापत्ति; while the Sāṅkhyas admit प्रत्यक्ष, अनुमान and शब्द only; cf. अनुभव also. 9 Principal, capital. 10 Unity. 11. Scripture, sacred authority. 12 Cause, reason.

(प्रमाणीकृ means 1 to hold or regard as an authority. 2 to obey, conform to. 3 to prove, establish. 4 to mete out or apportion). —Comp. —अधिक *a.* more than ordinary, inordinate, excessive; S. 1. 30. —अंतरं another mode of proof. —अभावाः absence of authority. —ज्ञ *a.* knowing the modes of proof, (as a logician). (—ज्ञः) an epithet of Siva —दृष्ट *a.* sanctioned by authority. —पत्रं a written warrant. —पुरुषः an arbitrator, a judge, an umpire. —वचनं, वाक्यं an authoritative statement. —ज्ञातं 1 scripture. 2 the science of 'logic'. —सूत्रं a measuring cord.

प्रमाणयति Den. P. To regard as an authority; H. 1. 10.

प्रमाणिक *a.* 1 Forming or being a measure. 2 Forming an authority.

प्रमातामहः A maternal great-grandfather. —ही A maternal great-grandmother.

प्रमाथः 1 Excessive paining, tormenting, torturing. 2 Agitating,

churning. 3 Killing, slaughter, destruction; सैनिकानां प्रमाथेन सत्यमोजायितं त्वम् U. 5. 31; 4 Violence, outrage. 5 Rape, forcible abduction.

प्रमाथिन् *a.* 1 Tormenting, harassing, torturing, afflicting, harrowing; ऊ राजा हृदयप्रमाथिनी क्व च ते विश्वसनीयमायुर्धं M. 3. 2; Māl. 2. 1; Ki. 3. 14. 2 Killing, destroying. 3 Agitating, setting in motion; Bg. 2. 60; 6. 34. 4 Tearing or pulling down, striking down; R. 11. 58. 5 Cutting down; Ki. 17. 31

प्रमादः 1 Carelessness, negligence, inattention, inadvertence, oversight; ज्ञातुं प्रमादस्सलितं न शक्यं S. 6. 26; Ch. P. 1. 2 Intoxication. 3 Insanity, madness. 4 A mistake, blunder, mistaken judgment. 5 An accident, mishap, calamity, danger. अहो प्रमादः Māl. 3; U. 3.

प्रमापणं Killing, slaughter.

प्रमार्जनं Wiping off, rubbing or washing off.

प्रमित *p. p.* 1 Measured off, limited, few, little; प्रमितविषयां शक्तिं विद्वत् Mv. 1. 51; Si. 16. 80. 3 Known, understood. 4 Proved, demonstrated.

प्रमितिः *f.* 1 Measurement, a measure. 2 True or certain knowledge, accurate notion or conception. 3 Knowledge obtained by any one of the Pramāṇas or sources of knowledge.

प्रमीढ *a.* 1 Thick, dense, compact. 2 Passed as urine.

प्रमीत *p. p.* Dead, deceased. —तः An animal immolated or killed at a sacrifice.

प्रमीतिः *f.* Death, destruction, decease.

प्रमीला 1 Sleepiness, lassitude, enervation of spirits. 2 N. of a woman, sovereign of a kingdom of women. She fought with Arjuna when his horse entered her territory, but she was conquered and became his wife.

प्रमीलित *p. p.* With closed eyes.

प्रमुक्त *p. p.* 1 Loosened. 2 Liberated, set free. 3 Resigned, renounced. 4 Cast, hurled. —Comp. —कटे *ind.* bitterly.

प्रमुख *a.* 1 Facing, turning the face towards. 2 Chief, principal, foremost, first. 3 (At the end of comp.) (a) Headed by, having as chief or at the head; बाहुविप्रमुखः Ku. 2. 38. (b) Accompanied with; प्रीतिप्रमुखवचनं स्वागतं व्याजहार Me. 4. —खः 1 A respectable man. 2 A heap, multitude. —खं 1 The mouth 2 The beginning of a chapter or section. (प्रमुखतः and प्रमुखे are used adverbially in the sense of 'in front of', 'before', 'opposite to', Bg. 1. 25; S. 7. 22).

प्रमुख *a.* 1 Fainting, unconscious. Very lovely.

प्रमुद् *f.* Extreme joy.

प्रमुदित *p. p.* Delighted, glad, pleased, happy. —Comp. —हृदय *a.* delighted at heart.

प्रमुदित *p. p.* Stolen, taken away; Si. 17. 71. —ना A kind of riddle.

प्रमुद *p. p.* 1 Perplexed, bewildered, infatuated. 2 Stupid, foolish.

प्रमृत *p. p.* Dead, deceased. —तं 1 Death Cultivation.

प्रमुष्ट *p. p.* 1 Rubbed off, washed or wiped off, cleared off; R. 6. 41, 44. 2 Polished, bright, clear.

प्रमेय *a.* 1 Measurable, finite. 2 To be proved, demonstrable. —रं 1 An object of certain knowledge, a demonstrated conclusion, theorem. 2 The thing to be proved, the topic to be proved or discussed.

प्रमेहः A general name for a urinary disease (such as gleet, diabetes &c).

प्रमोक्षः 1 Dropping, letting fall. 2 Discharging, liberating.

प्रमोचनं 1 Liberating, setting free. 2 Emitting, shedding.

प्रमोदः Joy, delight, rejoicing, pleasure; प्रमोदतुल्यै सह वारयोवितां R. 3. 19; Ms. 3. 61.

प्रमोदनं 1 Gladdening, delighting, making glad. 2 Gladness. —नः An epithet of Vishnu.

प्रमोदित *p. p.* Pleased, delighted, joyful, happy. —तः An epithet of Kubera.

प्रमोहः 1 Stupefaction, insensibility, stupor. तिरयति करुणानां प्रादुर्त्तं प्रमोहः Māl. 1. 41 2 Infatuation, bewilderment.

प्रमोहित *p. p.* Infatuated, bewildered.

प्रयत्न *p. p.* 1 Restrained, self-subdued, holy, pious, devout, purified by austerities or religious observances; keeping the organs of sense under restraint; R. 1. 95; 8. 11; 13. 70; Ku. 1. 58; 3. 16. 2 Zealous, intent. 3 Submissive.

प्रयत्नः 1 Effort, exertion, endeavour; R. 2. 56; Mu. 5. 20 2 Persevering or continued effort; perseverance. 3 Labour, difficulty; प्रयत्न-प्रेक्षणीयः संवृत्तः S. 1 'hardly visible', 'seen with difficulty'. 4 Great care, caution; कृतप्रयत्नोऽपि गृहे विनश्यति Pt. 1. 20 5. 3 (In gramm.) Effort in uttering, effort of the mouth in the production of articulate sounds.

प्रयस्त *p. p.* Seasoned, dressed with condiments.

प्रयागः 1 A sacrifice. 2 N. of Indra. 3 A horse. 4 N. of a celebrated place of pilgrimage at the confluence of the Gangā and Yamunā near the modern Allahabad; Ms. 2. 21; (said

to be n. also in this sense). -COMP. -अयः an epithet of Indra.

प्रवाचनं Begging, requesting, imploring.

प्रवाजः A principal sacrificial ceremony.

प्रवणं 1 Setting out, starting, departure. 2 A march, journey; मार्ग तावच्छ्रुय कथयत्स्वययानानुसृत्य Me. 13. 3 Progress, advance. 4 The march (of an enemy), an attack, invasion, expedition; कर्म पुरः शुकविष प्रवणे Ku. 3. 43; R. 6. 33. 5 Beginning, commencement. 6 Death, departure (from the world); Bg. 7. 30. 7 The back of a horse. 8 The hinder part of any animal. -COMP. -अगः a break in a journey, a halt; Pt. 1.

प्रवाणकं A journey, march; K. 118; 305.

प्रवाप्त p. p. 1 Advanced, gone forth, departed. 2 Deceased, dead. -तः 1 An invasion. 2 A precipice, steep rock.

प्रवाप्ति p. p. 1 Made to advance or go forward. 2 Made to go away.

प्रवासः 1 Dearth, scarcity, dearthness of corn &c. 2 Checking, restraining. 3 Length.

प्रवासः 1 Effort, exertion, endeavour; R. 12. 53; 14. 51. 2 Labour, difficulty.

प्रयुक्त p. p. 1 Yoked, harnessed. 2 Used, employed (as a word). 3 Applied. 4 Appointed, nominated. 5 Acted, represented. 6 Arising or resulting from, produced by, consequent on. 7 Endowed with. 8 Lost in meditation, abstracted. 9 Lent or put to interest (as money) 10 Prompted, instigated; (see युज् with प्र).

प्रयुक्तिः f. 1 Use, employment, application. 2 Incitement, instigation. 3 Motive, main object or end, occasion. 4 Consequence, result.

प्रयुक्तं A million.

प्रयुक्तः 1 A warrior. 2 A ram. 3 Wind, air. 4 An ascetic. 5 N. of Indra.

प्रयुद्धं War, battle.

प्रयोक्तृ a. 1 One who uses or employs (as a means, word &c.). 2 One who preforms or directs, an executor. 3 One who prompts or instigates, an instigator. 4 An author, an agent; U. 3. 48. 5 One who acts or represents (a drama). 6 One who lends money at interest, a money-lender. 7 One who shoots (an arrow).

प्रयोगः 1 Use, application, employment; अग्नौ इन्द्रप्रयोगः अयं शब्दो धृतिप्रयोगः -अल्पप्रयोगः 'this word is generally or rarely used'. 2 A usual form, general usage. 3 Hurling, throwing, dis-

charging (opp. संग्रह); प्रयोगसंहारवि-मन्त्रमं R. 5. 57. 4 Exhibition, performance, representation (dramatic), acting; देव प्रयोगप्रधानं हि नाट्यशास्त्रं M. 1; नाटिका न प्रयोगतो दृष्टा Ratn. 1 'not seen acted on the stage.' 5 Practice, experimental portion (of a subject); (opp. ज्ञान 'theory'); तद्वनमवादिमं वा च शास्त्रे प्रयोगे च विदुस्तु M. 1. 6 Course of procedure, ceremonial form. 7 An act, action. 8 Recitation, delivery. 9 Beginning, commencement. 10 A plan, contrivance, device, scheme. 11 A means, instrument. 12 Consequence, result. 13 Application of magic, magical rites. 14 Lending money on usury. 15 A horse. -COMP.

-अतिशयः on of the five kinds of प्रस्तावना or prologue, in which a part or performance is superseded by another in such a manner that a character is suddenly brought on the stage; i. e. where the Sūtradhāra goes out hinting the entrance of a character and thus performs a part superseding that which he has apparently intended for his own, viz. dancing; the S. D. thus defines it:—यदि प्रयोग एकस्मिन् प्रयोगेऽपि प्रयुज्यते । तेन पात्र-प्रवेशश्चेत् प्रयोगातिशयस्तदा ॥ 291. -नियुज् a. skilled in practice; M. 3.

प्रयोजक a. Occasioning, causing, effecting, leading to, inciting, stimulating &c. -कः 1 An employer, one who uses or employs. 2 An author. 3 A founder, an institutor. 4 A money-lender. 5 A law-giver, legislator.

प्रयोजनं 1 Use, employment, application. 2 Use, need, necessity (with instr. of that which is needed and gen. of the user); सर्वेऽपि-राज्ञां प्रयोजनं Pt. 1; बाले किमनेन पृष्टेन प्रयोजनं K. 144; 3 End, aim, object, purpose; प्रयोजनमनुद्दिश्य न सर्वेऽपि प्रवर्तते; पुनःप्रयोजना दाराः पुनः पिबन्प्रयोजनः । हितप्रयोजनं दिवं वनं सर्वप्रयोजनं ॥ Subhāsh; गुणवत्तापि परप्रयोजना R. 8. 31. 4 A means of attaining; Ms. 7. 100. 5 A cause, motive, occasion. 6 Profit, interest.

प्रयोज्य pot. p. 1 To be used or employed. 2 To be practised. 3 To be produced or caused. 4 To be appointed. 5 To be thrown or discharged (as a missile). 6 To be set to work. -उज् a. A servant, an employee. -ज्यः Capital, principal.

प्रयुद्धि p. p. Crying bitterly, weeping.

प्रयुद्ध p. p. 1 Full-grown, developed. 2 Born, sprung, produced; यस्यायमगात् कृतिनः प्रयुद्धः S. 7. 19. 3 Increased. 4 Gone deep, as in प्रयुद्धमूल. 5 Grown long; as in प्रयुद्धकेश, प्रयुद्धमधु.

प्रयुद्धिः f. Growth, increase.

प्ररोचनं 1 Exciting, stimulating. 2 Illustration, explanation. 3 Exhibition (of a person) for being seen and liked (by the people); जगद-कलानाम्ययुक्तदृजः प्ररोचनार्थं प्रदीप्यमानः Mā. 1. 10 (where Jagaddhara interprets प्ररोचनार्थं by प्रवृत्तिशब्दार्थं 'in order to be thoroughly acquainted with the world'). 4 Favourable description of that which is to follow in a play. 5 Representation of the end as all but accomplished; see S. D. 383, (प्ररोचना also in the last two senses).

प्ररोहः 1 Sprouting, shooting or growing up, germination; as in यवाङ्कुरप्ररोहः. 2 A sprout, shoot (fig. also); प्रसूप्ररोह इव सौमतेरं विभेद R. 8. 93; प्रसूप्ररोहजटिलानिच मनिवृद्धा 13. 71; Ku. 3. 60; 7. 17. 3 A scion, offspring; हा राविककुलप्ररोहे Ve. 4. Mv. 6. 25. 4 A shoot of light; कुर्वन्ति समन्तशिक्षामणानां प्रमारोहास्तमयं रजसां R. 6. 32. 5 A new leaf or branch, twig, spray.

प्ररोहणं 1 Growing, shooting forth, germination. 2 Budding, sprouting. 3 A twig, sprout, shoot, spray.

प्रलपनं 1 Talking, speaking, talk, words, conversation. 2 Prating, Prattle, raving, incoherent or non-sensical talk; इदं कस्यापि प्रलपितं. 3 Lamentation, wailing; U. 3. 29.

प्रलपित p. p. Talked, prated, &c. -तं Talk; see प्रलपन above.

प्रलब्ध p. p. Deceived, cheated.

प्रलंब a. 1 Pendulous, hanging down; as in प्रलंबकेश. 2 Prominent; as in प्रलंबनासिका. 3 Slow, dilatory. -कः 1 Hanging on or from, depending. 2 Any thing hanging down. 3 A branch. 4 A garland worn round the neck. 5 A kind of necklace. 6 The female breast. 7 Tin or lead. 8 N. of a demon killed by Balarāma. -COMP. -अंहः a man with hanging testicles. -ह्वः, -मधनः, -ह्वः m. an epithet of Balarāma.

प्रलंबनं Hanging down, depending. प्रलंबित a. Pendulous, hanging down, suspended.

प्रलम्बः 1 Obtaining, gaining, attaining. 2 Deceiving, imposing upon, cheating, overreaching.

प्रलयः 1 Destruction, annihilation, dissolution; स्थानानि किं हिमवताः प्रलयं गतानि Bh. 3. 70, 69; प्रलयं नीराश Si. 11. 66 'causing to disappear'. 2 The destruction of the whole universe (at the end of a kalpa), universal destruction; Ku. 2. 68; Bg. 7. 6. 3 Any extensive destruction or devastation. 4 Death, dying, destruction; प्रायुष्याः प्रलयाय मांसवद्गो विकृत्युमेते वयं Mu. 5. 21; 1. 14; Bg. 14. 14. 5 Swoon, fainting, loss of consciousness, syncope; Ku. 4. 2. 6 (In Rhet.)

Loss of consciousness, considered as one of the 33 subordinate feelings; प्रलसः प्रलसिनिर्दिष्टप्रलसः Pralāpa-rudra. 7 The mystic syllable om. -Comp. कालः the time of universal destruction. -प्रलसः a cloud at the dissolution of the world. -प्रलसः the fire at the dissolution of the world. -प्रलोधिः the ocean at the dissolution of the world.

प्रललाट a. Having a prominent forehead.

प्रलसः A fragment, chip, bit.

प्रलसिन् An instrument for cutting off.

प्रलसः 1 Talk, conversation, discourse. 2 Prating, prattling, an incoherent or nonsensical talk; Ms. 12. 6. 3 Lamentation, wailing; उक्तप्रलसोपजनिहृषी भगवाद् वाहदेवः K. 175; Ve. 5. 30. -Comp. -हृन् m. a sort of collyrium.

प्रलसिन् a. 1 Talking, speaking; श प्रलस्यप्रलसिन् Ve. 3. 2 Prating, prattling.

प्रलीन p. p. 1 Melted, dissolved. 2 Annihilated, destroyed. 3 Insensible, unconscious.

प्रलुन p. p. Cut off.

प्रलेपः An unguent, an ointment, a salve.

प्रलेपकः 1 An anointer, a plasterer. 2 A kind of slow fever.

प्रलेहः A kind of broth.

प्रलोठन 1 Rolling (on the ground). 2 Heaving, tossing.

प्रलोभः 1 Cupidity, greediness, covetousness. 2 Allurement, seduction.

प्रलोभन 1 Attracting. 2 An allure-ment, seduction, temptation. 3 A lure, bait.

प्रलोभनी Sand.

प्रलोभन a. Greatly agitated or tremulous.

प्रलसु m. 1 One who declares or relates, a speaker, declarer. 2 A teacher, expounder; Ms. 7. 20. 3 An orator, eloquent man.

प्रलसः, प्रलसः, प्रलसः A monkey; see प्रलस, प्रलस, प्रलस.

प्रलसन् 1 Speaking, declaration, announcement; Pt. 1-190. 2 Teaching, expounding. 3 Exposition, explanation, interpretation; Mv. 4. 25. 4 Eloquence. 5 A sacred treatise or writing; Ms. 3. 184. -Comp. -प्रलु a. skilled in talking, eloquent.

प्रलसः Wheat.

प्रलस a. 1 Sloping down, inclined, shelving, flowing downwards. 2 Steep, abrupt, precipitous. 3 Crooked, bent. 4 Inclined, disposed to, tending to (oft. at the end of comp.); वलनप्रलसः Ki. 3. 19. 5

Devoted or attached to, addicted to, intent on, prone to, full of; प्रलसः प्रलसः प्रलसः Bh. 3. 29; St. 8. 35; Mu. 5. 21; Ki. 2. 44. 6 Favourably inclined or disposed towards; Ku. 4. 42. 7 Eager, ready; Ki. 2. 8. 8 Endowed with, possessed of. 9 Humbled, modestly humble, submissive. 10 Decayed, wasted, waning. -प्रः A place where four roads meet. -प्रः 1 A descent, a steep descent, precipice. 2 The side of a hill, slope, declivity.

प्रलस्यत् a. (ही or स्त्री f.) About to go on a journey. -Comp. -प्रलसः the wife of one who intends to go on a journey (one of the 8 Nāyikās in erotic poetry).

प्रलस्यन् 1 The upper part of a piece of woven cloth. 2 A goad; Si. 13. 19.

प्रलस्य a. Advanced in age, aged, old; केचने प्रलससत्वा दिव्यः U. 4; R. 8. 18.

प्रवर a. 1 Chief, principal, most excellent or distinguished, best, exalted; संकेतके प्रिकरति प्ररी विनोदः Mk. 3. 3; Ms. 10. 27; Ghat. 16. 2 Eldest. -रः 1 A call, summons. 2 A particular invocation addressed to Agni by a Brāhmana at the consecration of his fire. 3 A line of ancestors. 4 A race, family, lineage. 5 An ancestor. 6 A Muni or noble ancestor who contributes to the credit of a particular gotra or family. 7 Offspring, descendants. 8 A cover, covering. -प्रः Aloe-wood. -Comp. -प्रलस्यन् (du.) an epithet of the two Āsvins.

प्रवरः 1 The sacrificial fire. 2 An epithet of Vishnu.

प्रवरः A ceremony preliminary to the Soma sacrifice.

प्रवरः Commencing, undertaking, engaging in

प्रवरत् a. (तिका f.) 1 Setting on foot, founding. 2 Advancing, promoting, furthering. 3 Producing, causing. 4 Prompting, urging, inducing, instigating (in a bad sense). -कः 1 An originator, founder, author. 2 A prompter, instigator. 3 An arbiter, umpire.

प्रवरन् 1 Going on, moving forward. 2 Beginning, commencement. 3 Setting on foot, founding, establishing, instituting. 4 Prompting, urging, stimulating. 5 Engaging in, applying oneself to. 6 Happening, coming to pass. 7 Activity, action. 8 Behaviour, conduct, procedure. -प्रः Inciting or prompting to action.

प्रवरन्ति a. One who sets in motion, urges, establishes, founds &c.

प्रवरित p. p. 1 Caused to turn, made to go or roll onwards, revol-

ing; R. 9. 63. 2 Founded. 3 Prompted, incited, instigated. 4 Kindled. 5 Caused, made. 6 Purified, rendered pure; Ms. 11. 193.

प्रवरित् a. 1 Proceeding, moving onward. 2 Being active. 3 Causing, effecting. 4 Using.

प्रवरन् increasing, augmenting.

प्रवरः Heavy rain, heavy down-pour.

प्रवरन् 1 Raining. 2 The first rain.

प्रवलन् Going or journeying abroad, going on a journey.

प्रवहः 1 Flowing or streaming forth. 2 Wind. 3 N. of on of the seven courses of wind (said to cause the motion of the planets).

प्रवह्यन् 1 A covered carriage or litter (for women). 2 A carriage, conveyance, vehicle in general. 3 A ship.

प्रवह्यः -ह्यी See प्रवह्यः.

प्रवाच a. Eloquent, oratorical; (क्वन्ते) जडाप्रवचुल्लिख्यं प्रवाचः कुविना गिरः Si. 2. 25. 2 talkative, garrulous; Mu. 3. 16.

प्रवाचन Proclamation, promulgation, declaration.

प्रवाचन् The trimming or edging of a piece of woven cloth.

प्रवाचिः -जी f. A weaver's shuttle.

प्रवात p. p. Exposed to stormy wind. -प्रः 1 A current of air, fresh or free air; प्रवातप्रवन्ता देवी M. 4. 2 Strong or stormy wind; वदु प्रवतिषि निष्क्रेषा गिरः S. 6. 3 An airy place; Ku. 1. 46.

प्रवादः 1 Uttering a word or sound. 2 Expressing, mentioning, declaring. 3 Discourse, conversation. 4 Talk, report, rumour, popular saying or belief; अनुप्रासप्रवादस्तु वस्तवैः सार्वलौकिकः Māl. 1. 13; प्रवादी मनुष्यं लोकाप्रवादो दुर्लभाः H. 1. Ratn. 4. 15. 5 A fable, myth. 6 Litigious language. 7 Words of challenge, mutual defiance; इत्यं प्रवादं दुषि संप्रहारं प्रवक्तुं रामनिहा-विहारी Bk. 2. 36.

प्रवारः, प्रवारकः A cover, covering.

प्रवारन् 1 Satisfying (a desire). 2 Priority of choice. 3 Prohibition, opposition. 4 A free-will offering (काम्यदानं).

प्रवाल See प्रवाल.

प्रवासः 1 Going or journeying abroad, being absent from one's home, foreign residence; R. 16. 4. -Comp. -प्रलस, -प्रलस a. journeying abroad, being absent from home.

प्रवासन 1 Living abroad, temporary sojourn. 2 Exile, banishment. 3 Killing, slaughter.

प्रवासिन् m. A traveller, wayfarer, sojourner.

प्रवाहः 1 Flowing or streaming forth. 2 A stream, course, current;

प्रवाहस्ते वारं थियममपारां दिशतु नः G. L. 2; R. 5. 46; 13. 10, 48; Ku. 1. 54; Me. 46. 3 Flow, running water. 4 Continuous flow, unbroken succession, continuity. 5 Course of events (rolling onward like a stream). 6 Activity, active occupation. 7 A pond, lake. 8 An excellent horse. (प्रवाहं मृदिनं means (lit.) making water in a stream; (fig.) doing a useless action.)

प्रवाहकः A goblin, an imp.

प्रवाहनं 1 Driving forth. 2 Evaluation by stool.

प्रवाहिका Diarrhoea.

प्रवाही Sand.

प्रविकीर्णं *p. p.* 1 Scattered or strowed about. 2 Dispersed, diffused.

प्रविख्यातं *p. p.* 1 Named, called. 2 Famous, renowned, celebrated.

प्रविख्यातिः *f.* Fame, renown, celebrity.

प्रविचयः Examination, investigation.

प्रविचारः Discernment, discrimination.

प्रविचेतनं Understanding.

प्रविततं *p. p.* 1 spread out, expanded. 2 Dishevelled, disordered (hair).

प्रविदारः Bursting asunder, opening.

प्रविदारणं 1 Tearing, rending, breaking, bursting asunder. 2 Budding. 3 Conflict, war, battle. 4 Crowd, confusion, tumult.

प्रविद्धं *p. p.* Cast away, thrown out.

प्रविद्रुतं *p. p.* Dispersed, put to flight, scattered.

प्रविभक्तं *p. p.* 1 Severed, separated. 2 Apportioned, partitioned, divided, distributed; ज्योतीषि वर्तयति च प्रविभक्त-दिमः S. 7. 6.

प्रविभागः 1 Division, distribution, classification; R. 16. 2, 2 A part, portion.

प्रविरलं *a.* 1 Separated by a great interval, isolated, separate. 2 Very few or rare, very scanty; प्रविरला इव सुखयुक्ताः R. 9. 34.

प्रविलयः 1 Melting away. 2 Complete dissolution or absorption.

प्रविलुप्तं *p. p.* Cut off, fallen or rubbed off, removed.

प्रविरः Yellow sandal.

प्रविवादः Dispute, quarrel, wrangling.

प्रविरिक्तं *a.* 1 Very solitary. 2 Separated, detached.

प्रविभ्रंशः Separation.

प्रविषण्णं *p. p.* Dejected, spiritless.

प्रविष्टं *p. p.* 1 Gone or entered into; प्रविष्टं प्रविष्टः शरपतममाज्ञायसा पूर्वकाः S. 1. 7. 2 Engaged in, occupied with. 3 Begun.

प्रविष्टकं Entrance on the stage.

प्रविस्त (स्ता) रः Extent, circumference, compass.

प्रवीण *a.* Clever, skilled or versed in, conversant with; शर्मोदानय हरिदु-रणि नेतु मैवान्मे जयति समीरणालवर्णिः Bv. 1. 15; Ku. 7. 48.

प्रवीर *a.* 1 Foremost, best, most excellent or distinguished; R. 14. 29; 16. 1; Bg. 11. 48. 2 Strong, powerful, heroic. —रः 1 A brave person, hero, warrior. 2 A chief, distinguished personage.

प्रवृत्तं *p. p.* Selected, picked, chosen.

प्रवृत्तं *p. p.* 1 Begun, commenced, proceeded with. 2 Set in; अचिरवृत्तं श्रीधर्मसममविवृत्तं S. 1. 3 Engaged in, occupied with. 4 Going to, bound for. 5 Fixed, settled, determined. 6 Unimpeded, undisputed. 7 Round. —तः A round ornament.

प्रवृत्तकं Entrance on the stage.

प्रवृत्तिः *f.* 1 Continued advance, progress, advance. 2 Rise, origin, source, flow (of words &c.). 3 प्रवृत्ति-रासीच्छन्दानां चरितार्थं चतुष्टयी Ku. 2. 17. 3 Appearance, manifestation; कुसुमवृत्तिसमये S. 4. 17; R. 11. 43; 14. 39; 15. 4. 4 Advent, setting in, commencement; आकालिकीं वीक्ष्य मधुवृत्तिः Ku. 3. 34. 5 Application or addiction to, tendency, inclination, predilection, propensity; S. 1. 22. 6 Conduct; behaviour; R. 14. 73. 7 Employment, occupation, activity; Ku. 6. 26. 8 Use, employment, currency (as of a word). 9 Continued effort, perseverance. 10 Signification, sense, acceptance (of a word). 11 Continuance, permanence, prevalence. 12 Active worldly life, taking an active part in worldly affairs (opp. निवृत्तिः). 13 News, tidings, intelligence; जीवतेन रयकुशलमयीं हारिषिण् प्रवृत्तिं Me. 4; V. 4. 20. 14 Applicability or validity of a rule. 15 Fate, destiny, luck. 16 Cognition, direct perception or apprehension. 17 Rutting juice, or ichor exuding from the temples of an elephant in rut. 18 N. of the city of उज्जयिनी q. v. —Comp. —ज्ञः a spy, secret emissary or agent—निमित्तं a reason for the use of any term in a particular signification. —सारी active or worldly life, attachment to the business and pleasures of the world.

प्रवृद्धं *p. p.* 1 Full-grown. 2 Increased, augmented, expanded, enlarged. 3 Full, deep. 4 Haughty, arrogant. 5 Violent. 6 Large.

प्रवृद्धिः *f.* 1 Increase, growth; R. 13. 71; 17. 71. 2 Rise, prosperity, preferment, promotion, elevation.

प्रवेकं *a.* Best, chief, choicest, most excellent.

प्रवेगः Great speed, velocity.

प्रवेतः Barley.

प्रवेति-जी *f.* 1 A braid of hair (in general); R. 15. 30. 2 The hair twisted and unadorned (worn by wives in the absence of their husbands). 3 The housings of an elephant. 4 A piece of coloured woollen cloth. 5 The current or stream (of a river).

प्रवेतु *m.* A charioteer.

प्रवेद्वं Making known, announcing, proclaiming.

प्रवेदः, प्रवेपकः, प्रवेपधुः, प्रवेपनं Trembling, quivering, shaking, tremour.

प्रवेरितं *a.* Cast hither and thither, thrown about.

प्रवेरुः A kind of kidney-bean.

प्रवेशः 1 Entrance, penetration; दुःप्रवेशमिच्छते बभूव R. 7. 1; Ku. 3. 40. 2 Ingress, access, approach. 3 Entrance on the stage; तेन पात्रप्रवेशेत् S. D. 6. 4 The entrance or door (of a house &c.). 5 Income, revenue. 6 Close application (to a pursuit), intentness of purpose.

प्रवेशकः 'The introducer,' an interlude acted by inferior characters (such as servants, buffoon &c.) for the purpose of acquainting the audience with events not represented on the stage, but a knowledge of which is essential for the proper understanding of what follows; (like the Vishkambhaka it connects the story of the drama and the subdivisions of the plot, by briefly referring to what has occurred in the intervals of the acts, of what is likely to happen at the end; it never occurs at the beginning of the first act or at the end of the last). S. D. thus defines it:—प्रवेशकोऽनुदासोदया नचि-पात्रप्रवेशितः । अंकद्वयांतर्विषयः शेषं विष्कम्भके यथा ॥ 308; see विष्कम्भकः.

प्रवेशनं 1 Entrance, penetration, going into. 2 Introducing, leading to, conducting. 3 An entrance or main door of a house, gate. 4 Sexual intercourse.

प्रवेशितं *p. p.* Introduced, showed in, led or conducted to, brought in.

प्रवेष्टः 1 An arm. 2 The wrist or forearm. 3 The fleshy part of an elephant's back (where the rider sits). 4 An elephant's gums. 5 An elephant's housings.

प्रवेष्टकं *p. p.* Apparent, clear, manifest, evident.

प्रवेष्टिकः *f.* Manifestation, appearance.

प्रव्याहारः Prolongation of discourse.

प्रव्रजनं 1 Going abroad, sojourning. 2 Going into exile. 3 Turning a recluse.

मनसि *mān-si*. 1 Gone abroad or into exile. 2 Turned a recluse.—**प्रा०** 1 A religious mendicant or ascetic in general. 2 Especially, a Brāhmaṇa who has entered on the fourth (*śūg*) order. 3 The pupil of a Guineo or Buddhist mendicant.—**त** Turning a recluse, the life of a religious mendicant.

व्रतव्य 1 Going abroad, migration. 2 Roaming, wandering about as a religious mendicant. 3 The order of a religious mendicant, a mendicant's life, the fourth (or fifth) order in the religious life of a Brahmana; व्रतव्य व्रतवृत्तः संप्रतिः Ku. 6. 5 (where Malli. says व्रतव्य means the व्रतव्य or third order). -COMR. -अवसितः a religious mendicant who renounces his order.

प्रव्रश्चनः A knife for cutting wood.
प्रव्राज् *m.*, प्रव्राजकः A religious
mendicant, recluse.

प्रवाजनं Banishing, exile, sending
into exile.

प्रशंसनं Praising, extolling.

प्रशंसा 1 Praise, eulogy, panegyric, applause; प्रशंसावचनं a complimentary or laudatory remark. 2 Description, reference to: as in अमरसुत्रप्रशंसा q. v. 3 Glory, fame, reputation. -**Comp.** -उपना one of the several kinds of उपना mentioned by Daṇḍin; ब्रह्मणी-अष्टाद्वय. पञ्चशब्दः शंभुशिरोधनुः । ती तुल्यौ तन्मुखंति ना प्रशंसौतीत्येव । Kāv. 2. 31. -**सूचर** a. loudly praising.

प्रशंसित *p. p.* Praised, extolled,
applauded.

महास्वन् *m.* The ocean.

पशवरी A river.

पञ्चमः 1 Calmness, tranquillity, composure; प्रदमयिष्यत्प्रपञ्चयिष्यत् B. 8. 15; Ki. 2. 32; 2 Peace, rest. 3 Extinction, abatement; Ku. 2. 20. 4 Cessation, end, destruction; Si. 20. 73. 5 Pacification, appeasement; Si. 16. 51.

प्रशमन a. (नै f.) Calming, tranquillizing, pacifying, removing &c.—ने 1 Calming, tranquillizing, pacifying. 2 Allaying, assuaging, soothing, mitigating अश्वत्थारिश्मशमनकलाः संपदो वृक्षमानां Me. 53. 3 Curing, healing; as in अश्वत्थारिश्मने 4 Quenching, extinguishing, suppressing, quelling. 5 Cessation, abatement. 6 Bestowing fitly or on fit objects; Ms. 7. 56. (सत्येने प्रतिपादने Kull; but others give it the next sense). 7 Securing, guarding, keeping safe; लभ्यश्मनस्त्वस्मयैने सद्यप्रतिपा R. 4. 14. 8 Killing, slaughter.

प्रशान्त *p. p.* 1 Pacified, soothed, composed, appeased, allayed. 2 Extinguished, quenched. 3 Atoned, expiated; U. 1. 40.

1. Dried, India, common. 2. Praiseworthy, common. 3. Best, excellent. 4. Dried, dry, suspicious. -Comp. -eff. H. of a mountain.

भाष्यम्. १. श्लोकः, उद्गीर्णः, ला-
तः २. Description; U. 7. 3 A
poet's gift: small poem written in
praise of any one (e.g. a patron).
४. Excellence, eminence. ३ Bene-
diction. ५ Guidance, instruction,
rule for guidance; as in देवदत्तिः 'a
form of writing'.

प्रशस्त्य ॐ. (Compar. श्रेष्ठ or श्रेष्ठतर.
superl. श्रेष्ठ or श्रेष्ठतम) Praiseworthy,
commendable, excellent.

दशाक्ष ५. १ Having many or spreading branches. 2 Being in the fifth stage of formation (said of the embryo when the hands and feet are formed).—खा A small branch or twig.

प्रशास्त्रिका A small branch.

प्रशान्त *p. p.* Calmed, tranquillized, composed. 2 Calm; sorene, quiet, sedate, still; अहं प्रशान्तमपीयतेयानस्य. 3 Tamed, subdued, quelled. 4 Ended, ceased, over; तस्मैवेकपद एव नम प्रशान्तं Māl. 9, 36; प्रशान्तमन्न U. 6 'ceased to work or withdrawn.' 5 Dead, deceased (see श्च with प्र). —COMP. —आशान्त *a.* composed in mind. peace-

-आत्मन् *a.* composed in mind, peaceful, calm. -ऊर्ज *a.* weakened, enervated, prostrated, -काम *a.* content.

-चेष्ट *a.* resting, ceased to work.
-बाध *a.* having all obstacles or calamities removed; Ki. 1. 18.

प्रशान्तिः *f.* 1 Calmness, tranquillity, composure, quiet, repose. 2 Rest, cessation, abatement. 3 Allaying, quenching, extinction.

प्रशानः 1 Tranquillity, calm, com-
posure. 2 Quenching, extinction,
allaying. 3 Cessation.

प्रशासनं 1 Governing, ruling. 2 Enjoining, exacting. 3 Government.

प्रशास्तु *m.* A king, ruler, governor.
प्रशिथिल *a.* Very loose.

प्रशिष्यः The pupil of a pupil, the
disciple of a disciple; शिष्यप्रशिष्यैरुप-
गदिमानमवेहि नन्तुल्लमिश्रयाम Sankaradig-
vijaya.

प्रशुद्धिः *f.* Clearness, purity.

पशोषः Becoming dry, drying up,
aridity.

प्रश्चोत्तनं Sprinkling, oozing; U.
3. 11.

प्रश्नः १ A question, query, an inquiry, interrogation (अविज्ञानप्रवचनं यथा इत्यभिधीयते); आनामप्रश्नपूर्वकं S. 5. 'with an inquiry about (your) well-being or health.' २ A judicial inquiry or investigation. ३ A point at issue, a subject of controversy, controverted or disputed point; इति प्रश्न उपस्थितः ४ A problem for solution or

calculation; अहं वे वदन् दास्यमि ३३. 5. 5 Inquiry into the future. 6 A short section of a work. -COMP. उपनिषद् u. N. of an Upanishad consisting of six questions and six answers. -वृत्तिः वृत्तिः a riddle, an enigma.

अश्रयः Laxity, looseness, relaxation.
 अश्रयः, अश्रयः & Respect, courtesy,
 civility, politeness, respectful or
 courteous behaviour, humility; सनाते
 अश्रयः Si. 12. 33; R. 10. 70, 83;
 U. 6. 23; अश्रयः respectfully, modestly.
 2 Love, affection, regard; Pt. 2. 2.

प्रश्रित *p. p.* Civil, polite, courteous, humble, well-behaved.

2 Spiritless, unnerved.

२. *वक्रियुत* *p. p.* 1 Twisted, entwined.
2 Reasonable, well argued or reason-
ed (*वक्रियुत*).

प्रश्लेषः Close contact, pressing hard against.

प्रश्वास Breath, respiration.

अ० १५. १०. २ Chief, principal,
 foremost, best; a leader; पुलस्त्यप्रः
 Mv. 1. 30; G. 30; Si. 19. 30. -COMP.
 बाह्म m. a young bull being trained
 for the plough.

प्रसू 1. 4. A. (प्रसू-स-ते) 1 To bring forth young. 2 To spread, diffuse, expand, extend.

प्रसक्त p. p. 1 Attached to, connect-
ed with. 2 Excessively attached or

fond; Pt. 1. 193. 3 Adhering or sticking to. 4 Fixed or intent upon, devoted or addicted to, engaged in, applied to; Si. 9. 63; so यत्, निद्रा &c. 5 Contiguous, near. 6 Constant, incessant, uninterrupted; Ki. 4. 18; R. 13. 40; Mal. 4. 6; M. 3. 1. 7 Got, obtained, gained. -क्त *ind.* Incessantly, continuously; Ki. 16. 55.

प्रसक्तिः *f.* 1 Attachment, devotion, addiction, devotedness; adherence. 2 Connection, union, association. 3 Applicability, bearing, application; as in अतिप्रसक्ति which is = अतिव्याप्ति *q. v.* 4 Energy, perseverance; संतापे दिक्षु शिवः शिवां प्रसक्तिं *Ki. 5. 50.* 5 Conclusion, deduction. 6 A topic or subject of discourse. 7 Occurrence of a possibility.

प्रसंगः 1 Attachment, devotion, addiction, devotedness; स्वरूपयोगे मुरप्रसंगे Ku. 1. 19, तस्याव्याप्तकोमलस्य सततं द्यतप्रसंगेन हिं Mk. 2. 11; Si. 11. 22. 2 Union, intercourse, association, connection; निवर्ततामसाङ्गिकाप्रसंगात् Mk. 4. 3 Illicit intercourse. 4 Occupation, intentness, being engaged or occupied with; प्रविक्रियायां विरतप्रसंगे Ku. 3. 47. 5 A subject or topic (of discourse or controversy). 6 An occasion, incident; शिविजयप्रसंगेन K. 191; यात्राप्रसंगेन

ing.—कः A valet-de-chambre, a

attendant who dresses his master. R. 17. 22.

प्रसाधनं 1 Accomplishing, effecting, bringing about. 2 Settling in order, arranging. 3 Decorating, ornamenting, embellishing; toilet, dress; Ku. 4. 18. 4 A Decoration, ornament, means of decoration or ornament; Ku. 7. 13. 30. -न, -नी A comb. -Comp. -विधि: decoration, embellishment. -विशेष: the highest decoration; प्रसाधनविशेषः प्रसाधनविशेषः V 2. 3.

प्रसाधिका A lady's maid, a female attendant who looks to the toilet of her mistress; प्रसाधिकालंबितमण्डपदमासिच R. 7. 7.

प्रसाधित p. p. 1 Accomplished, completed, perfected. 2 Ornamented, decorated.

प्रसारः 1 Spreading, extending. 2 Spread, diffusion, extension, expansion. 3 Stretching out. 4 Spreading over the country to forage.

प्रसारणं 1 Spreading abroad, extending, increase, diffusing, expanding. 2 Stretching out; as in बाहुरसारणं. 3 Surrounding an enemy. 4 Spreading over the country for fuel and grass. 5 The change of a semivowel (र, र and व्) into a vowel; see संसारणं.

प्रसारिणी Surrounding an enemy.

प्रसारित p. p. 1 Expanded, spread, diffused, extended. 2 Stretched out (as hands.). 3 Exhibited, laid out, exposed (for sale).

प्रसाहः Overpowering, defeating.

प्रसित p. p. 1 Bound, fastened. 2 Devoted to, engaged in, occupied with. 3 Intent on, longing for, craving after (with instr. or loc.); लक्ष्मण लक्ष्मणाय वा प्रसितः Sk.; R. 8. 23. -तं Pus, matter.

प्रसितिः f. 1 A net. 2 A ligament. 3 A tie, fetter.

प्रसिद्धः p. p. 1 Renowned, famous, celebrated. 2 Decorated, ornamented, adorned, R. 18. 41; Ku. 5. 9; 7. 16.

प्रसिद्धिः f. 1 Fame, celebrity, publicity, renown. 2 Success, accomplishment, fulfilment; Ki. 3. 39; Ms. 4. 3. 3 Ornament, decoration.

प्रसीदिका A small garden.

प्रसुप्त p. p. 1 Asleep, sleepy. 2 Fast asleep.

प्रसुप्तिः f. 1 Sleepiness. 2 Paralysis.

प्रसू a. 1 Bringing forth, bearing, giving birth to; स्त्रीप्रसूयाधिवचन्या Y 1. 73. -f. 1 A Mother; मातरप्रसूयौ प्रसूजनयिताम् Ak. 'parents'. 2 A mare. 3 A spreading creeper. 4 The plantain.

प्रसूका A mare.

प्रसूत p. p. 1 Begotten, engendered.

2 Brought forth, born, produced.

3 1 A flower. 2 Any productive

source. -ता A woman recently delivered.

प्रसूतिः f. 1 Procreation, begetting, generation. 2 Bringing forth, bearing, delivering, giving birth to; R. 14. 66. 3 Calving. 4 Laying eggs; N. 1. 135. 5 Birth, production, generation; R. 10. 53. 6 Appearance, coming forth, growth (of flowers &c.); R. 5. 15; Ku. 1. 42. 7 A product, production. 8 Offspring, progeny, issue; R. 1. 25. 77; 2. 4; 5. 7; Ku. 2. 7, S. 6. 24. 3 A producer, generator, procreator; R. 2. 63. 9. A mother. -Comp. -जं pain resulting as a necessary consequence of birth. -वायुः air produced in the womb during the pangs of travail.

प्रसूतिका A woman recently delivered.

प्रसूत p. p. Produced, born. -नं 1 A flower; लतायां पूर्वदृश्यां प्रसूतस्यामः कुनः U. 5. 20; R. 2. 10. 2 A bud, blossom. 3 A fruit -Comp. -इषुः, -वाणः, -वाणः an epithet of the god of love. -वर्षः a shower of flowers.

प्रसूतकं 1 A flower. 2 A bud, blossom.

प्रसूत p. p. 1 Gone forward. 2 Stretched out, extended. 3 Spread, diffused. 4 Long, lengthened. 5 Engaged in, attached to. 6 Swift, quick. 7 Modest, humble. -तः The palm of the hand stretched out and hollowed. -तः, -तं A measure equal to two *Palas*. -ता The leg. -Comp. -जः a particular class of sons, an adulterine (कुंडगोलकस्तः).

प्रसूतिः f. 1 Advance, progress. 2 Flowing. 3 The palm of the hand stretched out and hollowed. 4 A handful (considered as a measure equal to two *Palas*); परिक्षीणः कश्चित्सूतयति यवानां प्रसूतेयं Bh. 2. 45, Y. 2. 112.

प्रसूत p. p. 1 Laid aside, dismissed. 2 Hurt, injured. -ता A finger stretched forth or extended; (अङ्गुल्यः प्रसूता यास्तु ततः प्रसूता उद्गीरिताः).

प्रसूतवर a. Spreading about; Bv. 4. 1.

प्रसूत a. Flowing forth, dropping, distilling.

प्रसेकः 1 Flowing forth, oozing, dropping. 2 Sprinkling, wetting. 3 Emission, discharge; Ka. 3. 6. 4 Vomiting.

प्रसेदिका A small garden.

प्रसेवः, प्रसेवकः 1 A sack, bag for grain. 2 A leathern bottle. 3 A small instrument of wood placed under the neck of the lute to make the sound deeper.

प्रसेकदं 1 Springing across or leaping over. 2 Evacuation by stool, diarrhoea. -नः An epithet of Siva.

प्रसेक p. p. 1 Sprung forth. 2 Fallen, dropped. 3 Defended. -तः 1 An outcast. 2 A sinner, transgressor.

प्रसेकुद A pillar of a circular shape. **प्रसेकलनं** 1 Staggering. 2 Stumbling, falling.

प्रसारः 1 A couch of leaves and flowers. 2 A couch or bed in general. 3 A flat surface or top, level, plain. 4 A stone, rock. 5 A precious stone, gem.

प्रसारणं 1 A bed, couch. 2 A seat.

प्रसारः 1 Strewing, spreading out, covering with. 2 A bed of leaves and flowers. 3 A bed or couch in general. 4 A flat surface, level, plain. 5 A thicket, wood. 6 (In prosody) A tabular representation of the long and short vowels of a metre with all possible varieties.

प्रस्तावः 1 Beginning, commencement. 2 An introduction. 3 Mention, allusion, reference; नाममात्रप्रस्तावः S. 7. 4 An occasion, opportunity, time, season; fit or proper time; त्वरप्रस्तावेन न खलु परिहासस्य समयः Māt. 9. 44: शिष्याय वृद्धौ प्रभुः प्रस्तावमद्विदद् दृष्ट्वा Si. 2. 68. 5 The occasion of a discourse, subject, topic. 6 The prologue of a drama; see प्रस्तावना below. -Comp. -यज्ञः a conversation in which each interlocutor takes a part.

प्रस्तावना 1 Causing to be praised or mentioned, praising, praise. 2 Beginning, commencement; अथैवालक्षरितप्रस्तावनादिभिः Mv. 1. 54. 3 An introduction, preface, exordium (in general); प्रस्तावना इयं कण्टकाटकस्य Māt. 2. 4 An introductory dialogue (the prologue) at the beginning of a drama between the manager and one of the actors, which, after giving an account of the author and his qualifications &c., introduces the audience to the incidents of the drama; for definition; see आद्यख.

प्रस्तावित a. 1 Begun, commenced. 2 Mentioned, referred to; Māt. 3. 3.

प्रसित A bed of leaves and flowers.

प्रसीत-न p. p. 1 Making a noise, sounded. 2 Crowded together, swarming.

प्रस्तुत p. p. 1 Praised, eulogized. 2 Begun, commenced. 3 Accomplished, done, effected. 4 Happened. 5 Approached. 6 Proposed, declared, under discussion, taken in hand. (see स्तु with प्र). -तं 1 The matter in hand, the subject under discussion or consideration; अधुना प्रस्तुतमनुविन्यात्. 2 (In Rhet.) Forming the subject of discussion, the उपमेय; see प्रकृतः; अस्तुत-प्रस्तावा सा या त्वैव प्रस्तुताश्रया K.P. 10. -Comp. -अङ्कुरः a figure of speech in which a

reference is made to a passing circumstance to bring out something latent in the hearer's mind; see Chandra. 5. 64 and Kuval. under प्रवृत्तिः.

प्रवृत्ति *a.* 1 Going to, visiting, abiding in; as in वातरस्थ 2 (Going on a journey. 3 Spreading, expanding. 4 Firm, stable. -स्थः, -स्थः 1 A level expanse, level plain; as in जीवितस्थ, इन्द्रस्थ &c. 2 Table land on the top of a mountain; प्रस्थं हिमदिङ्गनाभिर्गच्छि विंशत् कुम्भदिङ्गनाभ्युदास Ku. 1. 54; Me. 58. 3 The top or peak of a mountain; Si. 4. 11 (where it has sense 4 also). 4 A particular measure of capacity equal to thirty-two *palas*. 5 Anything measuring a *Prasitha* -Comp. -सुवपः a variety of holy basil.

प्रस्थपत्र *a.* Cooking a *Prasitha*.

प्रस्थानं 1 Going or setting forth, departure, proceeding; प्रस्थानविद्वन्मते-रत्नवर्णा S. 5. 3; R. 4. 68; Me. 41; Amaru. 31. 2 Coming to; Ku. 6, 61. 3 A march, the march of an army or assailant. 4 A method, system. 5 Death, dying. 6 An inferior kind of drama; see S. D. 276, 544.

प्रस्थापनं 1 Sending away, dismissing, dispatching. 2 Appointment to an embassy. 3 Proving, demonstrating. 4 Using, employing. 5 Carrying off cattle.

प्रस्थापित *p. p.* 1 Sent away, dispatched. 2 Established, proved.

प्रस्थित *p. p.* Set out, gone forth, departed, gone on a journey; (see स्था with *र*).

प्रस्थितिः *f.* 1 Going forth, departure. 2 A march, journey.

प्रस्ना A vessel for bathing.

प्रस्रवः 1 Flowing, pouring forth, exudation; U. 6. 22. 2 A stream or flow (as of milk); R. 1. 84.

प्रस्रवत *p. p.* Dropping, oozing, pouring forth. -Comp. -स्तनी one whose breasts distil milk (through excess of maternal love); U. 3.

प्रस्रवा The wife of a grandson.

प्रस्रवन् Palpitating, vibrating, trembling.

प्रस्रुत *a.* 1 Blown, opened, expanded (as a flower). 2 Divulged, published, spread abroad (as a report). 3 Plain, clear, manifest, evident.

प्रस्रुति *p. p.* Quivering, trembling, vibrating, tremulous.

प्रस्रुतवन् 1 Expanding, blooming, opening. 2 Making clear or manifest, disclosing, revealing. 3 Splitting. 4 Causing to bloom or blow. 5 Threshing corn. 6 A winnowing basket. 7 Striking, beating.

प्रस्रुति *a.* (नी *f.*) Miscarrying.

प्रस्रवः 1 Trickling forth, pushing,

flowing or oozing out. 2 A flood, stream. 3 Milk flowing from the breast or udder; प्रस्रवः (*v.* 1, for प्रस्रवः) अभिवर्तते यमलोकादभिवर्तते R. 1. 84. 4 Urine. -वाः (*pl.*) Falling or gushing tears.

प्रस्रवणं 1 Flowing or gushing forth, trickling, oozing, dripping. 2 Flow or discharge of milk from the breast or udder: (इक्ष्वाकु) दत्तनप्रस्रवणव्यवधयन् Ku. 5. 14. 3 A fall of water, cascade, cataract. 4 A spring, fountain; नमोविना प्रस्रवणः समनः Rs. 2. 16; Ma. 8. 248; Y. 1. 159. 5 A spout. 6 A pool formed by the mountain streams. 7 Sweat, perspiration. 8 Voiding urine. -णः *N.* of a mountain; जनस्थानमवयवमिति प्रस्रवणी यान U. 1.

प्रस्रवः 1 Flowing, oozing, 2 Urine. प्रस्रुत *p. p.* Oozed, trickled, dropped, issued.

प्रस्रव (स्वा) नः A loud noise.

प्रस्रापः 1 Sleep. 2 A dream. 3 A missile which induces sleep.

प्रस्रापनं 1 Causing or inducing sleep. 2 A missile which induces sleep in the person attacked; R. 7. 61.

प्रस्रवित *p. p.* Sweated, perspired.

प्रस्रवितः Excessive perspiration.

प्रस्रवित *p. p.* 1 Covered with sweat, perspired, sweating. 2 Causing perspiration, hot.

प्रहणनं Killing, slaughter.

प्रहत *p. p.* 1 Wounded, killed, slain. 2 Beaten, struck (as a drum); स स्वयं गहनप्रहतः कृत्वा R. 19. 14; Me. 64. 3 Repulsed, overcome, defeated. 4 Spread, expanded. 5 Contiguous. 6 Beaten, frequented (as a track). 7 Accomplished, learned.

प्रहरः The eighth part of a whole day, a watch (a period roughly reckoned at 3 hours); प्रहरे प्रहरज्यो-जाहितानि गामानवेद्यादिपशूनि न प्रमथे T. S.

प्रहरकः A watch.

प्रहरणं 1 Striking, beating. 2 Casting, throwing. 3 Assailing, attacking. 4 Hurting. 5 Removing, expelling. 6 A weapon, missile; वा (उर्वशी) नकुमार प्रहरणं महेन्द्रस्य V. 1; li. 13. 73; U. 1. 9; M. 1. 8. 9. 7 War, battle, fight. 8 A covered litter or car.

प्रहरणीयं A missile, weapon.

प्रहरिन् *m.* 1 A watchman. 2 A bellman.

प्रहर्तुः *a.* or *s.* 1 One who strikes or beats, an assailant. 2 Fighting, a combatant, fighter. 3 Shooting, a shooter, archer.

प्रहर्षः 1 Extreme joy, exultation, rapture; उरुः प्रहर्षः प्रस्रव नान्विति R. 3. 17. 2 Erection of the male organ.

प्रहर्षणं Enrapturing, making extremely glad. -णः The planet Mercury.

प्रहर्ष (दि) ज्ञी 1 Tarnierie. 2 *N.* of a metric; see App. 1.

प्रहस्युलः The planet Mercury.

प्रहस्यन् 1 Loud or violent laughter, laughing, mirth. 2 Ridicule, mockery, irony, joke; प्रहस्यन् U. 4. 3 Satire, satirical writing. 4 A farce, a kind of low comedy; S. D. thus defines it.—प्रहस्यन्प्रहस्यन्प्रहस्यन्प्रहस्यन्प्रहस्यन् प्रहस्यन् प्रहस्यन्प्रहस्यन्प्रहस्यन्प्रहस्यन्प्रहस्यन् 583 et. seq. 6. 9. कवयित्री.

प्रहसनी 1 A kind of Jasmine (द्वयिका or चामरी *q. v.*) 2 A large fire-pan.

प्रहसित *p. p.* 1 Laughing. -तं Laughter, mirth.

प्रहस्तः 1 The open hand with the fingers extended. 2 *N.* of a general of Ravana.

प्रहाणं Abandoning, omitting, quitting; Ma. 5. 58.

प्रहाणिः *f.* 1 Abandoning. 2 Deficiency, want.

प्रहारः 1 Striking, beating, hitting; Y. 3. 248. 2 Wounding, killing. 3 A stroke, blow, hit, knock, thump; R. 7. 44; मुष्टिप्रहार, नदप्रहार &c. 4 A cut or thrust, as in खड्गप्रहार. 5 A kick; as in पादप्रहार; दण्डप्रहार. 6 Shooting. -Comp. -आतं *a.* wounded by a blow. (-तं) acute pain caused by a wound.

प्रहारणं A desirable gift.

प्रहासः 1 Violent or loud laughter. 2 Ridicule, derision. 3 Irony, satire. 4 A dancer, an actor. 5 *N.* of Siva. 6 Appearance, display; Ve. 2. 28. 7 *N.* of a place of pilgrimage; cf. प्रमास.

प्रहासिन् *m.* A jester, buffoon.

प्रहिः A well.

प्रहित *p. p.* 1 Placed, put forth. 2 Extended, stretched out. 3 Sent, despatched, directed; विचारार्थं प्रहितं चैतसा Ku. 5. 42. 4 Discharged, shot (as an arrow). 5 Appointed. 6 Appropriate, suitable.—तं A sauce, condiment.

प्रहीज *p. p.* Left, quitted, abandoned. -णं Destruction, removal, loss.

प्रहुतः -तं An offering of food to all created beings (सृज्यन्), one of the five daily Yujas to be performed by a householder; cf. Ma. 3. 74.

प्रहत *p. p.* Beaten, struck, hit, wounded.—तं A blow, stroke, hit.

प्रहृष्ट *p. p.* 1 Delighted, pleased, glad, overjoyed. 2 Thrilling, bristling (as hair). -Comp. -आतन-विस्त-मनश्च *a.* delighted in soul, rejoiced at heart.

प्रहृष्टकः A crow.

प्रह्लकः 1 A kind of cake or sweetmeat. 2 A riddle; see प्रह्लिका below.

प्रह्ला Free or unrestrained be

प्राच, प्रांच *a.* (खी *f.*) 1 Turned towards the front, in front, foremost. 2 Eastern, easterly. 3 Prior, previous, former.—*m.* (pl.) 1 The people of the east. 2 Eastern grammarians. (Comp. *a.*—अग्र *a.* (प्रागग्र) having the point turned towards the east—अभावः (प्रागभावः) antecedent, non-existence, non-existence of a thing previous to its production, as of an effect previous to its production. अभिहित (प्रागभिहित) *a.* mentioned before. अवस्था (प्रागवस्था) the former state; न तर्हि प्रागवस्थायाः परिहृयेते Mál. 4. 'you are none the worse for it'.—आयत (प्रागायत) *a.* extending towards the east.—उक्ति.

प्रा. (प्रायस्) previous utterance.
-उत्तर (प्रायस्तर) a. north-eastern.
-उदीची (प्रायस्दीची) f. the north-east.
-कृत (प्रायस्कृत) n. an action done in a former life. -कालः (प्रायस्कालः) a former age. -कालीन (प्रायस्कालीन) a. belonging to the former times, old, ancient. -कूल (प्रायस्कूल) a. having the points turned towards the east (seed of Kusa grass); Ms. 2. 75.
-कृत (प्रायस्कृत) an act done in a former life. -चरणा (प्रायस्चरणा) the female organ of generation. -चिर (प्रायस्चिर) ind. in due or good time, before too late -जन्मन् (प्रायस्जन्मन्) n., -जातिः (प्रायस्जातिः) f. a former birth. -ज्योतिषः (प्रायस्ज्योतिषः) 1 N. of a country, also called Kāmarūpa. 2 the people of this country (pl.) (-ञ्) N. of a city.) ज्येष्ठः an epithet of Vishnu.
-दक्षिण a. (प्रायस्दक्षिण) south-eastern.
-देशः (प्रायस्देशः) the eastern country.
-द्वार, -द्वारिक a. (प्रायस्द्वार &c.) having doors facing the east. -न्यायः (प्रायस्न्यायः) the plea of a former trial, *res judicata*; आचारेणावसन्तोपि पुनर्लक्ष्यते इति । सोमिधयो जिनः पूर्व प्राङ्न्यायस्तु स उच्यते ॥
-प्रहारः (प्रायस्प्रहारः) the first blow. फलः (प्रायस्फलः) the bread-fruit tree. -फ (फा) लघुनी (प्रायस्फलघुनी) the eleventh lunar mansion, (पूर्वा). भवः 1 the planet Jupiter. 2 N. of Brihaspati.
-फाल्गुनः, फाल्गुनेयः (प्रायस्फाल्गुनः &c.) the planet Jupiter, भर्क (प्रायस्भर्क) taking medicine before meals. -भागः (प्रायस्भागः) 1 the front. 2 the fore-part. भारः (प्रायस्भारः) 1 the top or summit of a mountain; Mā. 9. 15. 2 the front part, fore part or end (of any thing) ; ऋतुफेखचंडडातुतुतिभूतगमभारभिल्लोटे Mā. 5. 19. 3 a large quantity, heap, multitude, flood; Bh. 3. 129, Mā. 5. 29. -भावः (प्रायस्भावः) 1 previous existence. 2 excellence, superiority. -मुख (प्रायस्मुख) a. turned towards or facing the east; Ku. 7. 13; Ms. 2. 51; 8. 87. 2 inclined towards, wishing, desirous of. -वृक्षः (प्रायस्वृक्षः) 1 a kind of sacrificial room having its columns turned towards the east; R. 16. 61. (प्राचीन-स्थूयो यज्ञशालाविशेषः Malli; but some interpret the word to mean 'a room in which the friends and family of the sacrificer assemble'.) 2 a former dynasty or generation. वृत्तं = प्रायस्वृत्तः q. v. -वृत्तः (प्रायस्वृत्तः) a former event. शिरस्-त्तः, शिरस्क (प्रायस्शिरस्क &c.) a. having the head turned towards the east. -संध्या (प्रायस्संध्या) the morning twilight. -सवनं (प्रायस्सवनं) a morning libation or sacrifice. -स्रोतस् (प्रायस्स्रोतस्) a. flowing eastward.

प्राचञ्च 1 Vehemence, passion. 2 Fierceness, horrible look; Mā. 3. 17.
प्राचिका 1 A mosquito. 2 A female falcon.
प्राची The east; हस्तसहितम् प्राचीदक्षं मन्त्रं च सारं S. 4. 16. -Comp. -पति an epithet of Indra. -मुख the eastern horizon: प्राचीमुखे वसुभिर् कन्यामर्षिर् हिमः Ms. 89.
प्राचीन a. 1 Turned towards the front or east, eastern, easterly. 2 Previous, former, previously mentioned. 3 Old, ancient. नः -नं A fence, wall. -Comp. -अथ a. = अथ q. v. -आवीरतं the sacred thread (वसोपवीत) worn over the right shoulder and passed under the left arm, as at a Śrāddha. -आवीरित्, उपवीत a. wearing the sacred thread over the right shoulder and under the left arm; Ms. 2. 63. कल्पः a former Kālpā q. v. गथा an ancient story. -तिलकः the moon. -यन्त्रः the Bilva tree. -वर्हिस् m. an epithet of Indra. -मत्तं an ancient opinion.
प्राचीर An enclosure, fence, wall.
प्राचुर्य 1 Abundance, copiousness, plenty. 2 Multitude.
प्राचुरसः A patronymic of Manu. 2 Of Dakṣa. 3 Of Vālmiki.
प्राच्य a. 1 Being or situated in front. 2 Being or living in the east, eastern, easterly. 3 Prior, preceding, previous. 4 Ancient, old. -च्यः (pl.) 1 'The eastern country', the country south or east of the river Sarasvatī. 2 The people of this country. -Comp. प्राच्यः the eastern dialect, language spoken in the east of India.
प्राच्यक a. Eastern, easterly.
प्राह् a. (Nom. sing. प्राह्) Asking, inquiring, questioning; as in शब्दप्राह्. -Comp. -विवाकः (प्राह्विवाकः) a judge, the presiding officer in a court of law; Ms. 8. 79, 181; 9. 234.
प्राजकः A charioteer, driver, coachman; Ms. 8. 293.
प्राजनः -नं A whip, goad; स्वकप्राजनर-हिनरं किततुः पार्थकितैर्मर्षिः Ve. 5. 10.
प्राजापत्य a. Relating or sacred to Prajāpati. -त्यः 1 One of the eight forms of marriage in Hindu law, in which the father gives his daughter to the bridegroom without receiving any present from him in order that the two may live happily and faithfully together; सहोभौ चरतां धर्माति श्वाचान्माथ च । कन्याप्रदानमन्यर्थं प्राजापत्यो-विधिः स्तुतः ॥ Ms. 3. 30; or इत्युक्त्वाचरतां धर्मं सह या दीयतेऽर्थे । स कायः (i. e. प्राजापत्यः) पार्थिवेत्तज्जः षट् षट्संख्यासहायना Y. 1. 60. 2 N. of the confluence of the Ganges and Yamunā (प्राग). -रत्नं 1 A kind of sacrifice performed before appointing a daughter to raise

issue to her father failing male heirs. 2 Procreative energy or power. -त्या Giving away the whole of one's property before entering upon the life of an ascetic.

प्राजिकः A hawk.

प्राजितु, प्राजित् m. A charioteer, driver, coachman; Si. 18. 7.

प्राजेश The constellation Rohit.

प्राज्ञ a. (ज्ञा or ज्ञी f.). 1 Intellectual. 2 Wise, learned, clever; किञ्चिन्ने प्राज्ञः सतु कुमारः U. 4. -ज्ञः 1 A wise or learned man; देवः प्राज्ञः न विद्येति Ve. 2. 14; Bg. 17. 14. 2 A kind of parrot. -ज्ञा 1 Intelligence, understanding. 2 A clever or intelligent woman. -ज्ञी 1 A clever or learned man. 2 The wife of a learned man. 3 N. of a wife of the sun (सूर्यपति).

प्राज्य a. 1 Abundant, copious, plentiful, much, many; त्वं मयतु विद्विजाः प्राज्यद्विः यज्ञात् S. 7. 34; R. 13. 62; Si. 14. 25. 2 Great, large, important; प्राज्यविक्रमाः Ku. 2. 18; अवि प्राज्यं राज्यं तुणमिव परिवर्त्य सहसा G. L. 5.

प्रांजल a. Straightforward, candid, honest, sincere.

प्रांजलि a. Folding the hands in supplication, as a mark of respect or humility.

प्रांजलिक, प्रांजलित् See प्रांजलि.

प्राणः 1 Breath, respiration. 2 The breath of life, vitality, life, vital air, principle of life (usually pl. in this sense, the Prāṇas being five; प्राण, अपान, समान, व्यान and उदान); प्राणैः प्राणैः शमलोर्मैर्वा R. 2. 53; 12. 54. 3 The first of the five life-winds or vital airs (which has its seat in the lungs); Bg. 4. 20. 4 Wind, air inhaled. 5 Energy, vigour, strength, power; as in प्राणसत् q. v. 6 The spirit or soul (opp. शरीर). 7 The Supreme Spirit. 8 An organ of sense; Ms. 4. 140. 9 Any person or thing as dear and necessary as life; a beloved person or object; कोऽयं कोऽयतः प्राणाः प्राणाः प्राणा न मृतेः H. 2. 92; अर्थपतेर्विर्मर्को बहिश्चराः प्राणाः Dk. 10 The life or essence of poetry, poetical talent or genius, inspiration. 11 Aspiration; as in महाप्राण or अन्तःप्राण q. v. 12 Digestion. 13 A breath as a measure of time. 14 Sum myrrh. -Comp. -अतिपातः killing a living being, taking away life. -अत्ययः loss of life. -अधिक a. 1 dearer than life. 2 superior in strength or vigour. -अधिनाथः a husband. -अधिपः the soul. -अंतः death. -अंतिकः a. 1 fatal, mortal. 2 lasting to the end of life, ending with life. 3 capital (as a sentence). (-क्तं) murder. -अपहारिन् a. fatal, destructive to life. -अयनं an organ of sense. -आयातः destruct-

ion of life, killing a living being; Bh. 3. 63. -आचार्यः a physician to a king. -आद्यः a. fatal, mortal, causing death. -आघातः injury to life. -आयामः restraining or suspending the breath during the mental recitation of the names or attributes of a deity. -ईशः, ईश्वरः a lover, husband; Amaru. 67; Bv. 2. 57. -ईशा, -ईश्वरी a wife, beloved, mistress. -उत्क्रमणं, -उत्सर्गः departure of the soul, death. -उपहारः food. -कृच्छ्रं peril of life, a danger to life. -घातकः a. destructive to life. -हन्ना a. fatal, life-destroying. -हन्तुः murder. -त्यागः 1 suicide. 2 death. -हन् 1 water. 2 blood. -दक्षिणा gift of life. -दण्डः capital punishment. दृषिः a husband. -दानं the gift of life, saving one's life. -द्वेष्टः an attempt upon any body's life. -धारः a living being. -धारणं 1. maintenance or support of life. 2 vitality. -नाथः 1 a lover, husband. 2 an epithet of Yama. -निग्रहः restraint of breath, checking the breath. -पतिः 1 a lover, husband. 2 the soul. -पारिक्यः staking one's life. -परिग्रहः possession of life, life, existence. -प्रद्यः a. restoring or saving life. -प्रयाणं departure of life, death. -प्रियः 'as dear as life', a lover, husband. -भक्षः a. feeding on air only. -भास्वत् m. the ocean. -भूत् m. a living being; अन्तर्गते प्राणमयी हि बृह R. 2. 43. -भोक्षणं 1 departure of life, death. 2 suicide. -पत्रा support of life; maintenance, livelihood; विद-पत्रापात्रापात्रायां भवती Mā. 1. -पानिः f. the source of life. रक्ष 1 the mouth. 2 a nostril. -रोधः 1 suppressing the breath. 2 danger to life. -विनाशः, -विह्वलः loss of life, death. -विशेषः separation of the soul from the body, death. -वयः cost or sacrifice of life. -संशयः suspension of breath. -संशयः, -संकटः, -संवेष्टः risk or danger to life, peril of life, a very great peril. -संशयः n. the body. -सारः a. 'having life as the essence', full of strength and vigour, muscular; गिरिचर इव नाभः प्राणसरो (गर्भं) निभतः S. 2. 4. -हरः a. 1 causing death, taking away life, fatal; दुर्ग मम प्राणहरं भवत्यसि Git. 7. 2 capital. -हाराकः a. fatal. (-कं) a kind of deadly poison.

प्राणकः 1 A living being, an animal or sentient being. 2 Myrrh.

प्राणयः 1 Air, wind. 2 A sacred bathing place. 3 The lord of created beings.

प्राणतः The throat. -न् 1 Respiration, breathing. 2 Life, living.

प्राणतः Air, wind.

प्राणती 1 Hunger. 2 Sobbing. 3 'o-cough (क्षिप्रः).

प्राणः a. (दक्षिणः) Proper, fit,

प्राणिनः a. Kept alive; animated.

प्राणिन् c. Breathing, living, alive. -a. 1 A living or sentient being, a living creature; उदरः प्राणिनः यजुर्वेदः S. 1. 1; Me. 5. 2 A man. -Comp. -अंगं a limb of an animal. -जान् a whole class of animals -यन् gambling with fighting animals. (cock-fighting, ram-fighting &c.) -वीडा cruelty to animals -हिता injury to life, doing harm to living creatures. -हिता a shoo, boot.

प्राणित्वं Debt.

प्रातर ind. 1 At day-break, at dawn, early in the morning. 2 Early on the morrow, the next or to-morrow morning. -Comp. -अह्नः the early part of the day. forenoon -आसः morning meal, breakfast; अन्यथा यतरात्रायं कुशं त्वामहं वयं Bk. 8. 98. -आशित्वं m. one who has breakfasted or taken his morning meal. -कर्मन् n. -कार्यं, -कृत्यं (प्रातःकर्म &c.) a morning ceremony. -कालः (प्रातःकालः) morning time. -नेयः a bard whose duty it is to wake the king or any great personages in the morning with appropriate songs. -त्रिवर्गः (प्रातःत्रिवर्गः) the river Ganges. -दिनं forenoon. -प्रहरः the first watch of the day. -भोक्तृ m. a crow. -भोजनं morning meal, breakfast. -संध्यः (प्रातःसंध्यः) 1 the morning twilight. 2 the morning devotions or Sandhyā adoration of a Brāhmaṇa. -समयः (प्रातःसमयः) morning-time, day-break. -सवः, -सवनं (प्रातःसवः &c.) the morning libation of Soma. -स्नानं (प्रातःस्नानं) morning ablution -होमः (प्रातःहोमः) morning sacrifice.

प्रातस्तनः a. (नी. f.) Relating to the morning, matutinal.

प्रातस्तनं ind. Very early in the morning; प्रातस्तनः पतयिष्यः प्रबुद्धः यजुर्वेदः Bk. 4. 14.

प्रातस्त्वः a. Matutinal.

प्रातिः f. 1 The span of the thumb and the forefinger. 2 Filling.

प्रातिका The China rose (जवा).

प्रातिकूलिकः a. (की. f.) Opposed, opposing, contrary.

प्रातिकूल्यं Adverseness, opposition, hostility, unfavourableness, unfriendliness.

प्रातिजनीनः (की. f.) Suitable against an adversary.

प्रातिज्ञः The subject under discussion.

प्रातिद्वैतिकः a. (की. f.) Occurring daily.

प्रातिपक्षः a. (की. f.) 1 Contrary, adverse. 2 Hostile, inimical.

प्रातिपक्ष्यं Enmity, hostility.

प्रातिपद्यः a. (की. f.) 1 Forming the commencement. 2 Produced in, or

belonging to, the day called प्रातिपद् q. v. प्रातिपादिकः Fire. -कं The crude form of a substantive, a noun in its uninflected state (before receiving the case terminations); अर्थवद्वयमुत्पद्यः प्रातिपदिके P. 1. 2. 45.

प्रातिपक्षिकः a. (की. f.) Relating to manliness or valour.

प्रातिभः a. (की. f.) Relating to divination or genius. -अं Genius or vivid imagination.

प्रातिभाज्यं Becoming bail or security, suretiship, becoming answerable for the appearance of a debtor, for his being trustworthy, and for paying his debt.

प्रातिभासिकः a. (की. f.) 1 Existing only in appearance, not real. 2 Looking like.

प्रातिहिनिकः a. (की. f.) Against the gain, adverse, hostile, disagreeable.

प्रातिहोष्यं 1 Inversion, inverted or reverse order; Ms. 10. 13. 2 Hostility, opposition, hostile feeling.

प्रातिवेशिकः, प्रातिवेशिकः, प्रातिवेशिकः A neighbour.

प्रातिवेश्यः 1 A neighbour (in general). 2 A next-door neighbour; (नित्यगृहवासी Kuhl.).

प्रातिशाल्यं A grammatical treatise laying down rules for the phonetic changes which words in any Sākhā of the Vedas undergo, and teaching the mode of pronouncing the accents &c. (There exist 4 Prātisākhyas, one for the Sākala branch of Rīgveda, one for each of the two branches of the Yajurveda, and one for the Atharvaveda).

प्रातिस्विकः a. (की. f.) Peculiar, not common to others, one's own.

प्रातिहृन्नं Vengeance, revenge.

प्रातिहारः, प्रातिहारिकः, प्रातिहारिकः A juggler, conjurer.

प्रातीक्षिकः a. (की. f.) Mental, existing in the mind or imagination.

प्रातीवः A patronymic of Santanu.

प्रातीविकः a. (की. f.) Reverse, contrary, retrograde.

प्रात्यतिकः A prince of the Pratyastat; q. v.

प्रात्यधिकः a. (की. f.) 1 Confidential, trusty. 2 Standing bail for the trustworthiness of a debtor (as a प्रतियुक् or surety).

प्रात्यहिकः a. (की. f.) Occurring every day, daily.

प्राथमिकः a. (की. f.) 1 Primary, first, initial. 2 Former, previous. 3 Happening for the first time.

प्राथम्यं Being first, precedence, priority.

प्राक्षिण्यं Going round a person or object from left to right keeping the right-side towards the object circumambulated.

Voluntary death; Ms. 9. 323. 4
Taking refuge.

प्रायणीय *a* Introductory, initial, initiatory. —यं The first day of a Soma sacrifice.

प्रायश्च *ind.* Generally, mostly, for the most part, in all probability; आश्रायं कृममनः प्रायश्चो ह्येवमनां सवामि प्रणयि हृदये विप्रदाग रुद्रि Me. 10.

प्रायश्चित्तं, प्रायश्चित्तिः *f.* 1 Atonement, expiation, indemnification, a religious act to atone for sin; मातुः पापस्य भरतः प्रायश्चित्तमिच्छति R. 12. 19. (प्रायो नाम तपः प्राक् चित्तं निश्चय उच्यते । तपोनिश्चयसंयोगाद् प्रायश्चित्तमिति Hemādri) 2 Satisfaction, amends (in general).

प्रायश्चित्ति *a.* One who makes an atonement.

प्रायश्च *ind.* 1 Mostly, generally, as a general rule, for the most part; प्रायः प्रत्ययमर्थः स्वयमेव तन्मादरः Ku. 6. 20; प्रायो भूत्यास्वजनि प्रचलितविभवं स्वामिन् सेवकायाः Mu. 4. 21; or प्रायो गच्छति यत्र भार रहितस्तत्रैव वास्यापदः Bh. 2. 93. 2. 2 In all probability, most likely, probably, perhaps; त्वं प्राज्ञं प्रसादाद्दि प्रायः प्राप्स्यामि जीवनं Mb.

प्रायाणिक, प्रायाणिक *a.* (की *f.*) Necessary or suitable for a journey.

प्रायिक *a.* (की *f.*) Usual, common.

प्रायुद्धि *m.* A horse

प्रायेण *ind.* 1 Mostly, as a general rule; प्रायेणे स्मणविहेष्यमाना विनोदाः Me. 81; प्रायेण सत्यपि तद्विचार्यते विधौ हि श्रवसां लब्धमवस्थानं विनांतरायेः Ki. 5. 49; Ku. 3. 28; It. G. 23.

प्रायोगिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Applied. 2 Applicable.

प्रायश्च *p. p.* Begun, commenced. —यं 1 What is begun, an undertaking. 2 Fate, destiny

प्रायश्चिः *f.* 1 Beginning, commencement. 2 A post to which an elephant is fastened; or a rope for fastening him.

प्रायश्चः 1 Beginning, commencement; प्रायश्चि विद्यायां तरुणयनि निजं नीलिमानं वनेषु Mā. 5. 6; R. 10. 9; 18. 49. 2 An undertaking, deed, enterprise; औगन्धे-मदृशारंभः प्रायश्चमदृशोदयः R. 1. 15; कलाभुमैयः प्रायश्चाः संस्काराः प्राकना इव 20.

प्रायश्चं Commencing, beginning. प्रायश्चः A shoot, sprout, new leaf; see प्रायश्च.

प्रायं A chief debt.

प्रायक *a.* (प्रायिका *f.*) Asking, begging, requesting, soliciting, entreating, desiring, wishing &c. —कः A suitor, petitioner.

प्रायर्चनं-ना 1 A request, entreaty, prayer, solicitation; ये वयंते धनपतिपुत्रं प्रायर्चनानुसमाजः Bh. 3. 47. 2 A wish, desire; लम्बावकाशा मे प्रायर्चना or व दुरवायेण सद् प्रायर्चन S. 1, उत्सर्पिणी बहू मदता प्रायर्चन S. 7; 7. 2. 3 A suit, petition, supplication, a love-suit; कृदाचिद-सत्यार्थनामतः प्ररभः कथयत् S. 2. —Comp.

-भय. refusal of a request. -सिद्धिः *f.* fulfilment of a desire; प्रायर्चनसिद्धिसंनिः R. 1. 42.

प्रायर्चनीय *pot. p.* 1 To be prayed for or solicited. 2 To be wished or desired —यं The third or Dvāpara age.

प्रायर्चित *p. p.* 1 Begged, requested, asked for, solicited. 2 Wished, desired. 3 Attacked, opposed by an enemy; R. 9. 56. 4 Killed, hurt; (see अर्थ with *r.*).

प्रायर्चि *a.* 1 Begging, requesting. 2 Wishing, desiring; मन्दः कविदशःप्रायर्चि गमिष्याम्युपहास्यता R. 1. 3.

प्रायश्च *a.* 1 Pendent, hanging down प्रायश्चद्विप्रणितचामप्रहासः Vo. 2. 28. —चः 1 A kind of pearl-ornament. 2 A female breast. —चः A garland worn round the neck and reaching to the breast; प्रायश्चमुत्प्लव्य यथावकाशं निनाय सर्वाङ्गितचारुवयः R. 6. 14; सुक्ताप्रायश्चु K. 52.

प्रायश्चकं See प्रायश्च.

प्रायश्चिका A king of golden necklace.

प्रायश्च Snow, frost, hoar frost, dew, ईशाचलप्रायश्चमुपवनेच्छया Git. 1; प्रायश्चशीतमच-लेखमीश्वरोपि (अभिज्ञेते) Si. 4. 64; Me 39. —Comp. —अद्रिः, —शैलः 'the snowy mountain', the Himalaya; Me. 57 —अंशुः, करः, —रदिमः 1 the moon. 2 cōmpher. —लेजः a hail-stone.

प्रायश्चः Barley.

प्रायश्च A spade, hoe, shovel.

प्रायश्चः 1 A fence, an enclosure. 2 An upper garment (according to Hemachandra). 3 N. of a country.

प्रायश्चणं A garment, covering; especially, an upper garment, cloak, mantle.

प्रायश्चण्यं An upper garment.

प्रायश्चः 1 An upper garment, a cloak, mantle. 2 N. of a district. Comp. —कटिः a kind of white ant or moth.

प्रायश्चकः An upper garment, mantle; यद्वच्छसि लेखदशविशालं प्रायश्चकं श्व-ज्ञेतेई Mk. 8. 22; जातीकुतुमुपवासितः प्रायश्चकोऽ-नुपेक्षितः Mk. 1.

प्रायश्चरिकः A maker of upper garments.

प्रायश्चा *a.* (सी *f.*) Relating to a journey, to be done or given in a journey.

प्रायश्चासिक (की *f.*) Suitable or fit for a journey

प्रायश्चण्यं Cleverness, skilfulness, proficiency, dexterity; आदिपूज्यं कथा-प्रायश्चण्यं वस्त्रे U. 4. R. 15 68.

प्रायश्च *p. p.* Enclosed, surrounded, covered, screened. —तः, तं A veil, mantle, wrapper (*f.* also).

प्रायश्चिः *f.* 1 An enclosure a hedge, fence. 2 Spiritual darkness.

प्रायश्चासिक *a.* (की *f.*) Secondary —कः A messenger.

प्रायश्च *f.* The rainy season, monsoon, rains, (the months आषाढ and आश्विन); कलापिना प्रायश्चि वक्ष्ये नृत्ये R. 6. 51; 19. 37; प्रायश्च प्रायश्चित्ति कर्त्तव्यः क्षार क्षते प्रक्षिपन् Mk. 5. 18; Me. 115. —Comp. —अन्त्ययः (प्रायश्चान्त्ययः) end of the rainy season. —कालः (प्रायश्चकालः) the rainy season.

प्रायश्चः-वा The rainy season, monsoons.

प्रायश्चिक *a.* (की *f.*) Produced in the rainy season. —कः A peacock.

प्रायश्चिज *a.* Produced in the rainy season.

प्रायश्चण्य *a.* 1 Produced in, relating to the rainy season; सर्गं शक्या जन-यितुमिह प्रायश्चण्येन...चारिदेन Bv. 1. 30; 4. 6; R. 1. 36. 2 To be paid in the rainy season (as a debt &c.) —वृक्षः 1 The Kadamba tree. 2 The Kutaja tree. —व्यं Numerousness, abundance, plenty.

प्रायश्चः 1 A kind of Kadamba tree. 2 The Kutaja tree. —व्यं Lapis lazuli.

प्रायश्चण्यं A fine woollen covering.

प्रायश्चन *a.* (न *f.*) To be given or done on entering. —नं A worship.

प्रायश्चिक *a.* (की *f.*) Relating to or connected with entrance (into a house or upon the stage).

प्रायश्च्यं, प्रायश्च्यं The life of a religious mendicant or recluse.

प्रायश्चः 1 Eating, tasting, living or feeding on; Ms. 11. 143; धूम &c. 2 Food.

प्रायश्चनं 1 Eating, feeding upon, tasting. 2 Causing to eat, or taste; Ms. 2. 29. 3 Food.

प्रायश्चनीयं Food.

प्रायश्चस्यं Excellence, praiseworthiness, pre-eminence.

प्रायश्च *p. p.* Eaten, tasted, consumed. —तं An offering of rice and water to the Manes of deceased ancestors, daily obsequies to the Manes; प्रायश्चि विदुतर्पणं Ms. 3. 74.

प्रायश्चिकः 1 An examiner. 2 An umpire, an arbitrator, a judge; अश्वे प्रयोगश्च्यतः प्रायश्चिकः M. 2; तद्गणवत्या प्रायश्चिक-पदमयासितव्यं M. 1.

प्रायश्चः 1 Throwing, casting, discharging. 2 A dart, a barbed missile; Ms. 6. 32; Ki. 16. 4.

प्रायश्चकः 1 A dart, barbed missile, 2 A die.

प्रायश्चाः A yoke for cattle.

प्रायश्चासिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Derived from close connection. 2 Connected with, innate. 3 Incidental, casual, occasional; प्रायश्चासिकीनां विषयः कथानां U. 2. 6. 4 Relevant. 5 Seasonable, opportune. 6 Episodical.

प्रायश्चावः A draught-ox.

प्रायश्चादः 1 A palace, mansion, any large palatial building; भिक्षुः कुट्टिवाति

प्रासादे Sk.; Me. 64. 2 A royal mansion. 3 A temple, shrine. -**Comp.** -अंगनं the court-yard of a palace or temple. -आरोहणं entering or going up into a palace. -कुक्षुदाः a tame pigeon. -तलं the surface or flat roof of a palace. -पुष्टः a balcony on the top of a palace. -प्रातिष्ठा the consecration of a temple. -प्राप्तिः a. sleeping in a palace. -शृङ्गं the spire or pinnacle of a palace or temple, a turret.

प्रासिकः A lancer, spearman.

प्रासिक a. (की. f.) Relating to delivery or child birth.

प्रास p. p. 1 Thrown, darted, hurled, cast, discharged. 2 Expelled, turned out.

प्रास्ताविक a. (की. f.) 1 Serving as an introduction, introductory, prefatory; as in प्रास्ताविकविलास (the first or introductory part of Bhāminvīlāsa); प्रास्ताविकं वचनं prefatory remarks. 2 Seasonable, opportune, timely. 3 Pertinent, relevant (to the matter in hand); अयास्ताविकी महत्त्वा कथा Mā. 2.

प्रास्तुत्वं Being under discussion.

प्रास्थानिक a. (की. f.) 1 Relating to or proper at the time of departure; R. 2. 70. 2 Favourable to a departure.

प्रास्थिक a. (की. f.) 1 Weighing a *P. astha* q. v. 2 Bought for a *Prastha*. 3 Containing a *Prastha*. 4 Bown with a *Prastha*.

प्रासवण a. (जी. f.) Derived from a spring.

प्रासः Instruction in the art of dancing.

प्राहः The forenoon.

प्राह्वेतन a. (नी. f.) Relating to, or happening in, the forenoon.

प्राह्वेतनं -नी. ind. Very early in the morning.

प्रिय a. (compar. प्रियस्, superl. प्रियः) 1 Dear, beloved, liked, welcome, favourite; बहुप्रिया Ku. 1. 26; R. 3. 29. 2 Pleasing, agreeable; तावदनुते प्रियमन्विष्या R. 14. 6. 3 Fond of, devoted or attached to; प्रियमंडना S. 4. 9; प्रियारामा वैदेही U. 2. -**वः** 1 A lover, husband; श्रीगणेशं प्रणयवचनं विप्रयो हि विप्रश्च Me. 28. 2 A kind of deer, -**या** 1 A beloved (wife), wife, mistress; प्रिये चारुशिले प्रिये रम्यशिले प्रिये Git. 10. 2 A woman in general. 3 Small cardamoms. 4 News, information. 5 Spirituous liquor. 6 A kind of Jasmine. -**यै** 1 Love. 2 Kindness, service, favour; प्रियमाचरति लते त्वया B. V. 1. 17; मदियार्यं प्रियाज्ञोः Me. 22; प्रिये मे प्रियं मे 'a good service done to me'; Bg. 1. 23; Pt. 1. 365, 193. 3 Pleasing or glad some news; R. 12. 91; प्रियविदेष्टितारं S. 4. 4 Pleasure. -**यै** ind.

In a pleasing or agreeable manner. -**Comp.** -असिपि a hospitable. -अपार्यः absence or loss of a beloved object. -अप्रिय a. pleasant and unpleasant, agreeable and disagreeable (feelings &c.) (-यं) service and disservice, favour and injury. -अंबुः the mango tree. -अहं a. 1 deserving love or kindness; U. 3. 2 amiable. (-हं) N. of Vishnu. -अहः a. fond of life. -आख्य a. announcing good news. -आख्यानं agreeable news. -आरमन् a. amiable, pleasant, agreeable. -उक्तिः f., -उदितं a kind or friendly speech, flattering remarks. -उपपत्तिः f. a happy or pleasant occurrence. -उपभोगः enjoyment of a lover or mistress; R. 12. 22. -एषिन् a. 1 desirous of pleasing or doing service. 2 friendly, affectionate. -कर a. giving or causing pleasure. -कर्मन् a. acting in a kind or friendly manner. -कलत्रः a husband who is fond of his wife, who loves her dearly. -काम a. friendly disposed, desirous of rendering service. -कार, -कारिन् a. acting kindly, doing good to. -कृत m. one who does good, a friend, benefactor. -जनः a beloved or dear person. -जानिः a husband who dearly loves his wife. -तोषणः a kind of coitus or mode of sexual enjoyment. -दर्श a. pleasant to look at. -दर्शन a. pleasing to look at, of pleasing appearance, good-looking, lovely, handsome; अहो प्रियदर्शनः कुमारः U. 5; R. 1. 47; S. 3. 11. (-नः) 1 a parrot. 2 a kind of date tree. 3 N. of a prince of the Gandharvas; R. 5. 53. -दर्शिन् a. an epithet of king Asoka. -देवन a. fond of gambling. -धन्वः an epithet of Siva. -पुत्रः a kind of bird. -प्रसादनं propitiation of a husband. -प्राय a. exceedingly kind or courteous. U. 2. 2. (-यं) eloquence in language. -प्रायस् m. a very agreeable speech, as of a lover to his mistress. -प्रप्सु a. wishing to secure one's desired object. -भावः feeling of love; U. 6. 31. -भाषणं kind or agreeable words. -भाषिन् a. speaking sweet words. -मंडन a. fond of ornaments; S. 4. 9. -मधु a. fond of liquor. (-धुः) an epithet of Balarāma. -रय a. warlike, heroic. -वचन a. speaking kind or agreeable words. (-नं) kind, coaxing or endearing words; V. 2. 12. -वचस्वः a dear friend. -वर्णी the plant called विंध्य. -वस्तु a. a beloved object. -वाच्य a. speaking kindly; affable in address. (-यः) kind or agreeable words. -वादिका a kind of musical instrument. -वादिन् a. speaking kind or pleasing words, a flatterer; मलभाः पुष्पा राजन् सवतं प्रियाक्षिः Rām. -अवस्व m. an epithet of Krishna. -संवासः the

society of a beloved person. -सखः a dear friend. (-खी f.) a female friend, a lady's confidante. -सख्य a. 1 a lover of truth. 2 pleasant though true. -सन्देशः 1 a friendly message, the message of a lover. 2 the tree called चंपक. -समामनः union with a beloved object or person. -सहचरिः a beloved wife. -सुहृन् m. a dear or bosom friend. -स्वप्न a. fond of sleep; R. 12. 81.

प्रियवद a. Sweet speaking, speaking kindly, affable in address, agreeable; Ku. 5. 28; R. 3. 64. -**वः** A kind of bird. 2. N. of a Gandharva.

प्रियकः 1 A kind of deer; Si. 4. 32. 2 The tree called नीप. 3 The creeper प्रियम्. 4 A bee. 5 A kind of bird. 6 Saffron. -**फलं** A flower of the *asana* tree; Si. 8. 29.

प्रियकर, **प्रियकस्व**, **प्रियकार** a. 1 Showing kindness to, acting kindly or affectionately; प्रियकरि मे प्रियइत्यन्तु R. 14. 48. 2 Agreeable. 3 Amiable.

प्रियम् 1 N. of a creeper (said to put forth blossoms at the touch of women); प्रियम्प्रदानमग्निकृतमग्निः Mā. 9. 9. (The following verse puts together all the conventions of poets about trees putting forth flowers under particular circumstances; पादावातादयोः कर्मिलककुम्भयोः वृद्धिपालयनाभ्यां श्रीणां स्वर्णान् प्रियम्प्रविकसति वृद्धः सधियुष्मन्मकान् । मद्रा नव-वाक्यान् पदवृक्षसनाक्षयो वयववातान् वृत्ता गीतान्-मरुर्विकसति च पुरो वर्तमानं कर्णिकारः) 2 Long pepper. -**सु** n Saffron.

प्रियतम a. Most beloved, dearest. -**मः** A lover, husband; प्रियप्रातः प्रियतम इव प्रार्थनावाटकाः Me. 31, 70. -**मा** A wife, mistress, beloved.

प्रियतर a. Dearer, more beloved &c.

प्रियता, -**स्त्वं** 1 Being dear, dearness. 2 Love, affection.

प्रियभविष्य, **प्रियभाक्** a. Become an object of affection, dearly loved

प्रियालः The tree called Piyāl; see प्रियाल.

प्रियाल -**ला** A vine.

प्र I 9 U. (प्रणानि, प्रीणिते, प्रीत) 1 To please, delight, satisfy, gladden; प्रणानि यः वृचरितेः प्रितरे स पुनः Bh. 2. 68; सस्तुः प्रितुन् प्रियरागमां Bk. 3. 38; 5. 104. 7. 64. 2 To be pleased, take delight in कञ्चित् मनसि प्रीणति क्ववासे Mb. 3 To act kindly towards, show kindness towards. 4 To be cheerful or gay. -**Caus.** (प्रीणयति-ने) To please, satisfy &c. -**II.** 4. A. (प्रियते, strictly a passive voice of the root प्री). 1 To be satisfied or pleased, be gratified; प्रकाममप्रीयतयज्जनां प्रियः Si. 1. 17; R. 15. 30; 19. 30; Y. I. 245. 2 To feel affection for, love. 3 To assent, be satisfied.

प्रीण a. 1 Pleased, satisfied, gratified. 2 Old, ancient. 3 Previous.

प्रीणनं 1 Pleasing, satisfying. 3
That which pleases or satisfies.

मील p. p. 1 Pleased, delighted, rejoiced, gladdened; भाग्येन प्रसन्न इ. कृपाया 1. 2. 68; 1. 81, 12, 94. 2 प्रसन्न, happy, joyful; Me. 4. 3 Contrast. 4 Dear, beloved. 5 Kind, affectionate. -COMP. -आसन्न, -विह. -मन्त्र ७. delighted at heart.

प्रति: f. 1 Pleasure, happiness, satisfaction, delight, gladness, joy, gratification; सुखलोकप्रति: Ku. 2. 45, 6. 21; R. 2. 21; Me 62. 2 Favour, kindness. 3 Love, affection, regard; Me. 4, 16; R. 1. 57; 12. 54. 4 Liking or fondness for, delight in, addition to; सुखं, सुखा. 5 Friendliness, amity. 6 N. of a wife of Cupid and rival of Rati. (सयुक्त संज्ञातः यत्नः प्रति-
रिति श्रुता). -Comp. -कर ० producing love, kind, agreeable. -कर्मन् n. an act of friendship or love, a kind action. -कृ: a jester or buffoon in a play. -दत्त a. given through affection. (-त्त) property given to a female by her relatives, particularly by her father-in-law or mother-in-law at the time of marriage. -दानं, -दायः a gift of love, a friendly present; अदयस्त्वयि प्रतिदायस् Mal. 4; R. 15 68. -धनं money given through love or friendship. -पात्रं an object of love, any beloved person or object. -पूवं पूर्वकं ind. kindly, affectionately. -पूस् a. delighted in mind, pleased, happy. -युज् a. dear, affectionate, beloved; Ki. 1 10. -वचस् n. -वचनं a friendly or kind speech -वर्धनं a. increasing love or joy. (-न) an epithet of Vishnu. -वाद्: a friendly discussion. -विवाहः a love-marriage, love-match (based purely on love). -आज् a sort of Śrāddha or obsequial ceremony performed in honour of the Manes of both parents.

प्र १ A. (प्रयते) To go, move. 2
To jump, spring.

१. १ P. (जोषति, जृष्ट) १ To burn, consume. 2 To reduce to ashes. -II. १ P. (पश्याति) १ To become wet or moist. 2 To pour out, sprinkle. 3 To fill.

34 p. p. Burnt, consumed, reduced
to ashes.

सू. १ The rainy season. २ The sun. ३ A drop of water (Sk.).

प्रेक्षकः A spectator, looker on, beholder, sight-seer.

देखण 1 Viewing, seeing. 2 A view, look, appearance. 3 The eye; चक्षुः-
दृष्टिश्चिदम् Me. 82. 4 Any public show
or spectacle, sight, show. -COMP.
-कृ the eye ball.

प्रदर्शन A show, spectacle.

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 তারিখ

[illegible]

Si. 10: es.

१ Moving, seeing, beholding. २ A look, view, sight, appearance. ३ Being a looker-on. ४ Any public spectacle or show, sight. ५ Particularly a theatrical show, dramatic performance, play. ६ Intellect, understanding. ७ Reflection, consideration, deliberation. ८ The branch of a tree -**वृक्ष**. -**अ** (अ) गारः न, वृक्ष. -**स्वयम्** १ a theatre, a play-house. २ a council-chamber. -**समाजः** an audience, crowd of spectators, assembly.

प्रेक्षारत्न a. Considerate, wise,
learned (as a man).

प्रेक्षित *p. p.* Seen, viewed, beheld, gazed or looked at.—तं A look, glance.

पेंखः, सं A swing.

प्रेक्षण a. Wandering, moving,
going towards, entering; Ek. 9. 106.

—**१** 1 Swinging. **2** A swing. **3** A minor drama in one act, having no Sūtradhāra, hero &c.; S. D. thus defines it;—**अभिनयमर्थरहितं प्रेक्ष्यं ह्रीननायकं ।**
अत्रयथाभेदकमर्थिकमभयेदशकम् । विबुद्धसंकोटयुतं
सर्ववृत्तिसमाश्रितं ॥ 547. १. g. बालिवध.

पेला 1 A swing. 2 Dancing. 3
Roaming about, wandering, travelling. 4 A kind of building or house.
5 A particular pace of a horse.

प्रेक्षित *p. p.* Swung, shaken,
oscillated.

प्रेखोल 10 U. (प्रेखोलयति-ते) To swing, shake, oscillate.

प्रेखोलनं 1 Swinging, shaking,
oscillating. 2 A swing.

प्रेत *p. p.* Departed from this world, dead, deceased; यज्जनासु क्लिप्तिसंततं इति प्रेममिति प्रचक्षते R. 8. 86.—तः i The departed spirit, the spirit before obaequal rites are performed. 2 A ghost, evil-spirit; Bg. 17. 4; Ms. 12. 71. —COMP. —अधिपः an epithet of Yama. —अन्नं food offered to the

१. These are usually performed; cf.
 २. ११११-११११: a drum beaten at a
 funeral. ११११ an epithet of Yama.
 ३. ११११ the day of Yama. ११११ death.
 ४. ११११ of a secretary. ११११ a funeral
 offering. ११११ the holy basil
 (११११). ११११ an epithet of Yama.
 ५. ११११: the world of the dead. ११११
 a secretary. ११११ the body of the
 departed spirit. ११११ f. ११११
 purification after the death of a
 relative. ११११ an obsequial offering
 made to a departed relative during
 the year of his death. ११११: १ one
 who carries out a dead body. २ a
 near relative.

वेदिनः A ghost, spirit.

देव्य *ind.* Having departed (from this world) after death in the next world; न च हरेत्स्य नो इह Bg. 17. 28; Ms. 2. 9. 26. Comp. -जातिः *f.* position in the world to come -अव्यः the condition of soul after death.

प्रेतवन् *m.* 1 Wind. 2 An epithet of
indra.

प्रेप्सा 1 Desire of obtaining. 2
Desire (in general).

प्रेम्णु a. 1 Desirous of obtaining,
wishing, seeking, longing for. 2
Aiming at.

प्रेमम् *m., n.* 1 Love, affection; प्रेममेवमनिकषोपलतां ततोति *Git. 11; Me. 44.* 2 Favour, kindness, kind or tender regard. 3 Sport, pastime. 4 Joy, delight, gladness. —*Comp.* —अश्च *n.* a tear of joy or affection —ऋदि *n.* increase of affection, ardent love.

—पर *a*, affectionate, loving. —पातनं 1 tears (of joy). 2 the eye (that sheds them). —पात्रं 'an object of love,' any beloved person or thing.

बंधः, —बंधनं a bond or tie of affection.
प्रेमिन् *a.* (णी *f.*) Loving, affectionate.

प्रेम्य *a.* (सी *f.*) Dearer, more beloved or agreeable &c. (compar. of प्रिय *q. v.*).—*m.* A lover, husband.—*m.* *-n.* Flattery. —सी A wife, mistress.

प्रेयोपत्यः A heron (fond of offspring).

प्रेरक *a.* (रिका *f.*) 1 Impelling, urging, stimulating. 2 Sending, directing.

प्रेरण, -या 1 Driving or urging on, impelling, inciting, instigation. 2 Impulse, passion. 3 Throwing, casting; भवति विफलप्रेरणा ध्वंसमृतिः Me. 68 4 Sending, despatching. 5 Order, direction. 6 (In gram.) The sense of the causal form.

प्रेरित *p. p.* 1 Impelled, urged; instigated. 2 Excited, stimulated, prompted. 3 Sent, despatched. 4 Touched. —*पु*: An envoy, a messenger.

प्रे 1 U. (वेति ते) To go, move.
प्रेः 1 Urging on. 2 Affliction, pain, sorrow.

प्रेषणं 1 Sending, despatching.
2 Sending on a mission, directing, charging, commissioning.

प्रेषित p. p. Despatched (on an errand). 2 Ordered, directed.
3 Turned, fixed upon, directed towards, cast (as eyes). 4 Banished.

प्रेष्ठ p. p. Dearest, most beloved &c. (superl. of प्रिय q v.). -ह्यः A lover, husband. -ह्यः A wife, mistress.

प्रेष्य a. To be ordered, sent, despatched &c. -स्यः A servant, menial, slave. -स्यः A female servant, hand-maid. -स्य 1 Sending on a mission. 2 Servitude. -COMP. -जनः servants taken collectively. -भासः capacity of a servant, servitude, bondage; M. 5. 12. -वधुः 1 the wife of a servant. 2 a female servant, hand-maid. -वर्गः body of servants, suite, train.

प्रेहि (Second person sing. of the imperative of प्र with प्र q v.). -COMP. -कदा a rite in which no mats are allowed. -कर्म a rite in which no impurity is allowed. -द्वितीया a rite at which no second person is allowed to be present. -वाणिजा a rite at which no merchants are allowed to be present. (See P. II. 1. 72).

प्रेयं Being kind, kindness, love.
प्रेषः 1 Sending, directing. 2 An order, command, invitation. 3 Affliction, distress. 4 Madness, frenzy. 5 Crushing, pressing, squeezing (सर्वेन).

प्रेष्यः A servant, menial, slave. -स्यः A female servant. -स्यः Servitude, slavery. -COMP. -भासः the capacity of a servant, being used as a servant, servitude; Ku. 6. 58.

प्रेक्ष p. p. 1 Spoken, told, uttered. 2 Laid down, prescribed.

प्रेक्षणं 1 Sprinkling, sprinkling with water; Ms. 5. 118; Y. 1. 184. 2 Consecration by sprinkling. 3 Immolation (of animals) at a sacrifice. -जि Water used for sprinkling or consecrating, holy water (used in pl., and sometimes used to denote 'the vessel containing holy water,' in which sense the word generally used is प्रोक्षणीपात्र).

प्रेक्षणीय Water for consecrating.
प्रेक्षित p. p. 1 Purified or consecrated by sprinkling. 2 Immolated at a sacrifice.

प्रेक्ष्य a. Exceedingly frightful or ferrible.

प्रेक्ष्य ind. 1 Very loudly, aloud. 2 In a very high degree.

प्रेक्ष्य p. p. High, lofty, elevated.
प्रेक्षात्न Killing, slaughter.

प्रेक्ष्य Abandoning, quitting, leaving.

प्रेक्ष्य p. p. Abandoned, quitted, forsaken, avoided.

प्रेक्ष्य 1 Wiping away, wiping out, effacing; N. 5. 36. 2 Picking up the remnants.

प्रेक्ष्य a. Flown up or away.

प्रेक्ष्य See प्रेक्ष, प्रेक्ष.

प्रेक्ष p. p. 1 Sewn, stitched; Ku. 7. 49. 2 Extended lengthwise or perpendicularly (opp. ओत). 3 Tied, bound, fastened; Mv. 6. 33. 4 Pierced, transixed; R. 9. 75. 5 Passed or come through; तस्मिन्प्रेक्ष्यत् i. e. (चंद्रकिणान्) विमिति क्री संकलपान् K. P. 10. 6 Set, inlaid; Mv. 1. 35. -त A garment; woven cloth. -COMP.

-उत्सादनं 1 an umbrella. 2 a cloth-house, tent.

प्रेक्ष्य a. Lifting up or stretching out the neck.

प्रेक्ष्य A loud noise or uproar.

प्रेक्ष्य p. p. Dug out.

प्रेक्ष्य a. Very high or lofty.

प्रेक्ष्य a. Full-blown, expanded.

प्रेक्ष्य Getting rid of, clearing away, removing, expelling.

प्रेक्ष्य p. p. 1 Removed, got rid of, expelled. 2 Urged forward, incited. 3 Relinquished.

प्रेक्ष्यः 1 Zeal, ardour. 2 An incentive, a stimulus.

प्रेक्ष्यः An inciter, instigator.

प्रेक्ष्य Inciting, stimulating, instigating, prompting.

प्रेक्ष्य 1 U. (वेति ते) 1 To be equal to, be a match for, withstand (with dat.); प्रोक्ष्यत् न कश्चन Bk. 14. 84; 15. 40. 2 To be able, adequate or competent. 3 To be full or complete.

प्रेक्ष्य a. 1 Famous, well-known. 2 Placed, fixed. 3 Travelling, going out on a journey, wayfaring; वृक्षत-सुखत्वं च प्रियं प्रोक्ष्यत्प्रजेत् Tv. -यः यं 1 The nose or nostrils of a horse; N. 1. 60; Si. 11. 11. 12. 73. 2 The snout of a hog. -यः 1 The hip, buttock. 2 An excavation. 3 A garment, old clothes. 4 Embryo.

प्रेक्ष्य m. A horse.

प्रेक्ष्य p. p. 1 Resounding, resonant. 2 Making a loud noise.

प्रेक्ष्य, -जा 1 Proclaiming, proclamation. 2 Sounding aloud.

प्रेक्ष्य p. p. Set on fire, burning, blazing; Bh. 3. 88.

प्रेक्ष्य p. p. 1 (Germinated, shot up. 2 Burst forth.

प्रेक्ष्य p. p. Sprung up, arisen.

प्रेक्ष्य p. p. 1 Lifted up. 2 Active, industrious.

प्रेक्ष्य Marriage.

प्रेक्ष्य p. p. 1 Very high or lofty. 2 Projecting.

प्रेक्ष्य a. 1 Recovered from sickness, convalescent. 2 Robust.

प्रेक्ष्य Scratching; marking.

प्रेक्ष्य p. p. Gone abroad on a journey, living abroad, away from home, absent, living in a foreign country. -COMP. -मनुका a woman whose husband is gone abroad; one of the eight Nāyikās in erotic poetry. She is thus defined in S. D. - नानाकार्यवशाद्यस्या दूरदेशे गतः पतिः । सा मनो-मदुःखार्ता भवेत् प्रोक्षितमनुका ॥ 119.

प्रे (प्रौ) ह्यः 1 A bull, an ox. 2 A beuch, stool. 3 A kind of fish (सी also). -COMP. -पदः the month भाद्रपद.

(-दा) the 25th and 26th lunar mansions; पूर्वभाद्रपद and उत्तरभाद्रपद.

प्रे (प्रौ) ह्य a. A reasoner, disputant. -ह्यः 1 Reasoning, logic. 2 An elephant's foot. 3 A knot, joint.

प्रे (प्रौ) ह्य a. 1 Full-grown; fully developed, matured, ripened, perfected; full (as moon); प्रोक्ष्यः कक्षेः Me. 25; प्रोक्ष्यः विषाडु &c. Māl. 8. 1; 9. 28. 2 Adult, old, grown up; वरुते हि नम्यप्रोक्ष्यद्वे निशीथस्य वीचनश्रीः Māl. 8; Si. 11. 39. 3 Thick, dense, pitchy; प्रोक्षं तमः कुरु कुरुतयेव भद्रं Māl. 7. 3; Si. 4. 62. 4 Grand, mighty, strong. 5 Violent, impetuous. 6. Confident, bold, audacious. 7 Proud. -ह्यः A bold and grown-up woman, no longer bashful or timid in the presence of her lord, one of the four principal female characters in poetic compositions; आचोक्ष्याद्वेदाला विशता तरुणी मताः पंचपञ्चाशता प्रोक्ष्य भवेत्प्रोक्ष्यः ततः परम् ॥ -COMP.

-अंगना a bold woman; see above.

-उक्तिः f. a bold or pompous assertion.

-मताप a. of great or mighty valour.

-वीचन a. advanced in youth.

प्रे (प्रौ) हिः f. 1 Full growth or development, maturity, perfection.

2 Growth, increase. 3 Greatness, grandeur, elevation, dignity; Vikr. 1. 15. 4 Boldness, audacity. 5 Pride, arrogance, self-confidence. 6 Zeal, exertion, enterprise. -COMP. -वाहः 1 a grandiloquent or pompous speech. 2 a bold assertion.

प्रेण a. Clever, learned, skilful.

प्रोक्षः 1 The Indian fig-tree; वृक्षप्रोक्ष इव वीचनलं विभेद B. 8. 93; 13. 71. 3 One of the seven Dvīpas or continents of the world 3 A side or back door, a private entrance. -COMP. -जाता, -समुद्रवाचका an epithet of the river Sarasvatī. -तीर्थ, -प्रवर्ण, -राज्य m. the place where the Sarasvatī rises.

प्रोक्ष a. 1 Swimming, floating. 2 Jumping, leaping. -वः 1 Swimming, floating. 2 Flood, swelling of a river. 3 A jump, leap. 4 A raft, float, canoe, small boat; नाशयेत् प्रोक्षः पद्माक्षं वलिलप्रवत् Pt. 2. 88; सर्वं ज्ञानप्र-वेद्यं प्रोक्षं संनिषिद्धिः Bg. 4. 36; Ms. 4.

194; 11. 19; V. 3. 25. 5 A frog. 6 A monkey. 7 A declivity, slope. 8 An enemy. 9 A sheep. 10 A man of a low tribe; chāṇḍāla. 11 A net or snare for catching fish. 12 The fig tree. 13 The Kāraṇḍāva bird, a kind of duck. 14 Five or more stanzas syntactically connected (=कुलक q. v.) 15 The prolated utterance of a vowel. -COMP. -न 1 a monkey; R. 12. 78, 2 a frog. 3 an aquatic bird, the diver. 4 the tree शिरीष. 5. N. of the sun's charioteer. (-न) the sign of the zodiac called *Virgo*. -नतिः a frog.

प्लवकः 1 A frog. 2 A jumper, tumbler, rope-dancer. 3 The holy fig tree. 4 A Chāṇḍāla, outcast. 5 A monkey.

प्लवङ्गः 1 An ape, a monkey. 2 A deer. 3 The fig-tree.

प्लवङ्गनः 1 A monkey; Si. 12. 55. 2 A frog.

प्लवङ्गः 1 Swimming. 2 Bathing, plunging into; Mā. 1. 19. 3 Jumping, leaping. 5 A great flood, deluge. 5 A declivity.

प्लवङ्गा A float, raft.

प्लवङ्गः α. Taking over in a boat, a ferry-man.

प्लवङ्गः The fruit of पूष.

प्लवङ्गः 1 Flowing over. 2 Jumping, leaping. 3 Filling to over-flowing. 4 Straining a liquid (to remove impurities &c.). Y. 1. 190; (see Mit. thereon).

प्लवङ्गः 1 Bathing, ablution. 2 Over-flowing, deluging, inundating. 3 A flood, deluge.

प्लवङ्गः p. p. 1 Made to swim, float, or over-flow. 2 Deluged, inun-

dated, overflowed. 3 Moistened, wetted, sprinkled; Si. 12. 25; Ki. 11. 36. 4 Covered with.

प्लवङ्गः 1 A. (प्लवङ्गः) To go, move

प्लवङ्गः 9 P. (प्लवङ्गः) To go, move.

प्लवङ्गः m. The spleen, or its enlargement (प्लवङ्गः also). -COMP. -उदरः enlargement of the spleen. -उदरिणः a. suffering from enlargement of the spleen.

प्लवङ्गः The spleen.

प्लवङ्गः 1 A. (प्लवङ्गः, प्लवङ्गः) 1 To float, swim;

किं नमिन्तु मज्जत्युक्तं यावत् प्रवत इति Mv. 1; केशोत्तरं रागवशात् प्रवते R. 16. 60; प्रवते धर्मलप्यो लोकमसि यथा प्रवाः Subhāsh. 2 To cross in a boat. 3 To swing to and fro, vibrate. 4 To leap, jump, spring; Bk. 5. 48; 14. 13, 15. 16. 5 To fly, soar, hover about. 6 To skip. 7 To be prolated or lengthened (as a vowel). -Caus. (प्लवङ्गते-ने) 1 To cause to swim or float. 2 To remove, wash away. 3 To bathe. 4 To inundate, deluge, flood, submerge. 5 To cause to fluctuate. -WITH अग्नि 1 to over-flow. 2 to overwhelm, overcome (fig.). -अव to jump, jump or leap out. -उद् 1 to float, swim. 2 to spring, leap or jump upon; Ms. 8. 2363: to jump or bound away; Si. 12. 22. -उप 1 to float, swim. 2 to assault, assail, attack. 3 to oppress, trouble, harass, torment; निशाचरोपप्लवङ्गकाणां (तपस्विनीनां) R. 14. 64; 10. 5; Ms. 4. 188. -परि 1 to swim, float. 2 to bathe, plunge into. 3 to jump, spring. 4 to deluge, inundate, flood. 5 to cover with. 6 to overwhelm (fig.). -ति 1 to float about, swing to and fro, fluctuate. 2 to drift (in the sea), to be scat-

red; H. 3. 2. 3 to be confused (in mind). 4 to be ruined or destroyed. 5 to fail. (-Caus.) 1 to cause to float or swim. 2 to teach (to unworthy persons.) Ms. 11. 199. 3 to confuse or confound, bewilder. -सं 1 to fluctuate, float about. 2 to flow together, meet (as waters); Bg. 2. 46.

प्लवङ्गः p. p. 1 Swimming, floating. 2 Inundated, submerged, overflowed. 3 Leaped, jumped. 4 Lengthened, protracted or prolated (as a vowel). 5 Covered with. (See g.). -सं 1 Jump, leap, spring. 2 Capering, one of the paces of a horse. -COMP. -नतिः a hare. (-f.) 1 going by leaps. 2 a gallop, bounding motion.

प्लवङ्गः f. 1 A flood, overflowing, inundation. 2 A leap, jump, spring; as in मङ्कलपुत्रे. 3 Capering, one of the paces of a horse. 4 Prolation or protraction of a vowel.

प्लवङ्गः l. 1. 4. 9. P. प्लवङ्गति, प्लवङ्गति, प्लवङ्गः) To burn, scorch, singe, sear R. 1. 22; Bk. 20. 34. -II. 9 P. (प्लवङ्गति) 1 To sprinkle, wet. 2 To anoint. 3 To fill.

प्लवङ्गः p. p. Scorched, burnt, singed.

प्लवङ्गः 1 A. (प्लवङ्गः) To serve, attend or wait upon.

प्लवङ्गः Burning, combustion (also शेषः).

प्लवङ्गः α. (जी f.) Burning, scorching, reducing to ashes; तार्क्ष्यिकं पुरातनं मदनप्राणं लोचनं वः Mā. 1. v. 1. -नं Burning, scorching (शेषः also).

प्लवङ्गः 2 P. (प्लवङ्गः, प्लवङ्गः) To eat, devour.

प्लवङ्गः p. p. 1 Eating. 2 Hungry.

प्लवङ्गः 1 Eaten, 2 Food.

फ.

फक् 1 P. (फज्जति, फज्जि) 1 To move slowly, go softly, glide, creep. 2 To act wrongly, behave ill. 3 To swell.

फज्जिका 1 A position, an argument to be proved, a thesis or assertion to be maintained; कथिमाविनमायफज्जिका विषया कुंडलनमभाविता N. 2. 95. 2 A prejudice, preconceived opinion.

फज्ज ind. An onomatopoeic word used mystically in uttering spells or incantations; अन्नाय फज्ज.

फज्जः 1 The expanded hood of a snake (फज्जः also in this sense); निर्विद्वेषाय सर्वेण कर्तव्या मयतो फज्जः (फज्जः v. 1.). विषं मयत्तु मा दृष्टा फज्जो मयत्तु Pt. 1. 204. 2 A tooth. 3 A rogue, cheat (कित्त). 4

फज्जिका A cricket, locust or grasshopper.

फक् 1 P. (फज्जति, फज्जि) 1 To move, move about; ककुभुमेति केपुमेदुवा हरिरासताः Bk. 14. 78. 2 To produce easily or without exertion; (this sense according to some belongs to the Caus. of फज्जः).

फज्जः-णा The expanded hood of a cobra or any serpent; विप्रकृतः पञ्चमः फज्जः (फज्जः) कुट्टे S. 6. 30; मणिभिः फज्जति R. 13. 12, Ku. 6. 68; बहति सुवनभेजि शेषः फज्जः कलकलस्यता Bh. 2. 35. -COMP. -कुरः a serpent. -परः 1 a serpent. 2 N. of Siva. -पुत्त m. a serpent. -मणिः a jewel said to be found in the hood of a serpent. -संज्ञः the rounded body of a serpent; कलकलस्यता R. 12. 98; मल्लमयं संहतिमणिमणिमणिमणि 10. 7.

फज्जि m. 1 A hooded serpent, serpent or snake in general; उग्ररितो

यद्वलं फज्जिः पुण्यासि परिलोहुरिः Bv. 1. 12, 58; कभी मयुरस्य तले निरीदति Rs. 1. 13; R. 16. 17; Ku. 3. 21. 2 An epithet of Rāhu. 3 An epithet of Patanjali, the author of the Mahābhāṣya on Pāṇini's Sūtras; फज्जिमा विज्ञमायफज्जिका N. 2. 95. -COMP. -ईदः, -ईदः 1 an epithet of the serpent demon Sesha. 2 Of Ananta, the lord of serpents. 3 of Patanjali. -खेलः a quail. -तल्पनः an epithet of Viṣṇu (who uses Sesha as his couch). -पतिः 1 an epithet of Sesha or of Vāsuki. 2 of Patanjali. -विषः wind. -केनः opium. -भाष्यः Mahābhāṣya (the commentary of Patanjali on Pāṇini's Sūtras). -पुत्त m. 1 a peacock. 2 an epithet of Garuda.

फज्जकारि m. A bird.

करं A shield; cf. कलक.

करबकं A betel-box.

कर्करिकः The palm of the hand with the fingers extended. —कं 1 A young shoot or branch. 2 Softness. —का A shoe.

कल I. 1. P. (कलति, कलित्) 1 To bear fruit, yield or produce fruit; नागकलः कलति लललतव विवा Bb. 2. 40; योगपरायण द्रुमः कलति Subhāsh.; विगतुष्या-
पारः कलतु न मनोज्ञं भवतु Māl. 1. 16; often used transitively in this sense; मेवमेव कलति पद्म विविधश्रेयांसि मनीषाः Mu. 2. 16 'accomplish or bring about'; Si. 2. 89. 2 To be fruitful, to be successful, to be fulfilled or accomplished, to succeed; कैकेयि कामाः कलितार-
स्तेति R. 13. 59; 15. 78; यदा न कलतुः क्षुण्णराजा (मनोरथाः) Bk. 14. 113; 12. 66; मेवाकलितः कलति नैव कुलं न शीलं Bh. 2. 96, 116. 3 To result, produce results or consequences; कलितमस्माकं कपटभेदेन H. 1; कलितं नस्तद्धिभगवतीपादयसा-
देन Māl. 6; Ki. 18. 25; सलः करोति दुर्वचं नूनं कलति सायुज्यं H. 3. 21 'wicked men commit bad acts, and good men suffer their consequences'. 4 To become ripe, ripen. —11 1 P. (कलति, कुल or कुल in the first sense, and कलित in other senses). 1 To burst open, split or cleave asunder, burst, cleave; तस्य दधानमसाय पकालसिवरो हि सः Mb. 2 To shine back, be reflected; Ki 5. 38. 3 To go.

कलं 1 Fruit (fig. also); as of a tree; उदेति पूर्वं कुसुमं ततः कलं S. 7. 30, R. 4. 33; 1. 49. 2 Crop, produce; कृषिकलं Me. 16. 3 A result, fruit, consequence, effect; अक्षुण्णैः पापपुण्यैश्चिह्नं कलमश्नुते H. 1. 83; कलेन ज्ञायसि Pt. 1; न नवः प्रभुराकलोदयात् स्थिरकर्म विराम कर्मणः R. 8. 22; 1. 33. 4 (Hence) Reward, recompense, need, retribution (good or bad); कलमस्योपहासस्य सत्यः आप्सासि पद्म मां B. 12. 37. 5 A deed, an act (opp. words); ब्रूते हि कलेन सायवो नतु कदेन निजापवेषिता N. 2. 48 'good men prove their usefulness by deeds, not by words'. 6 Aim, object, purpose; परितेजज्ञानकला हि बुद्धयः Pt. 1. 43; किमपेक्ष्य कलं Ki. 2. 21 'with what object in view'; Me. 54. 7 Use, good, profit, advantage; जगता वा विकलेन हि कलं Bv. 2. 61. 8 Profit or interest on capital. 9 Progeny, offspring; R. 14. 39. 10 A kernel (of a fruit) 11 A tablet or board (गणिकलं). 12 A blade (of a sword). 13 The point or head of an arrow, dart &c.; bard; Mu. 7. 10. 14 A shield. 15 A testicle. 16 A gift. 17 The result of a calculation (in Math.). 18 Product or quotient. 19 Menstrual discharge. 20 Nutmeg. 21 A ploughshare. —Comp. —अद्वयः —कलाशन a. v. अद्वयः succession or

sequence of fruits or results. —अनुमेय a. to be inferred from the results or consequences; कलदुमेयाः दारभाः सस्काराः प्राक्ता इव R. 1. 20. —अंतः a bamboo. —अन्वेयिन् a. seeking for reward or recompense (of actions). —अपेक्षा expectation of the fruits or consequences (of acts), regard to results. —अश्विनः a parrot. —अल्लं tamalind. —अस्थि n. a 'cocoa-nut. —आकांक्षा expectation of (good) results; see कलापेक्षा. —भाग्यः 1 production of fruits, load of fruits; भवति वनास्तरवः कलागमेः S. 5. 12. 2 the fruit season, autumn. —आल्लया a sort of grapes (having no stones). —उत्पत्तिः f. 1 production of fruit. 2 profit, gain. (—सिः) the mango tree (sometimes written कलोसति in this sense). —उदयः appearance of fruit, production of results or consequences, attainment of access or desired object; अकलो-
दकर्मणः R. 1. 5. —उद्देशः regard to results; see कलापेक्षा. —कामना desire of fruits or consequences. —कालः fruit-season. —केशरः the cocoanut tree. —ग्रहः deriving benefit or advantage. —ग्रहि, ग्राहिन् a. (also कलेग्रहि and कलेग्राहिन्) fruitful, yielding or bearing fruit in season; श्लाघ्यता कुलमुपैति पैतृकं स्वामनोरथ-
तरुः कलेग्रहिः Kir K. 3. 60; Māl. 9. 39. —दृ a. 1 productive, fruitful, bearing fruit; Ms. 11. 142. 2 bringing in gain or profit. (—दृ) a tree. —निवृत्तिः f. cessation of consequences. —निष्पत्तिः f. production of fruit. —पाकः (फलेपाकः also) 1 the ripening of fruit. 2 the fullness of consequences. —पादपः a fruit-tree. —पूरः, पूरकः the common citron tree. —प्रदानं 1 the giving of fruits 2 a ceremony at weddings. —प्रविन् a. forming or developing fruit. —भूमिः f. a place where one receives the reward or recompense of his deeds (i. e. heaven or hell). —भूत a. bearing fruit, fruitful. —योगः 1 enjoyment of consequences. 2 usufruct. —योजः 1 the attainment of fruit or the desired object, Mu. 7. 10. 2 wages, remuneration. —राजन् m. a water-melon. —वर्तुलं a water-melon. —वृक्षः a fruit-tree. —वृक्षकः the bread-fruit tree. —शाकवः the pomegranate tree. —अष्टः the mango tree. —संपद् f. 1 abundance of fruit. 2 success. —साधनं a means of effecting any desired object; realization of an object. —स्नेहः a walnut tree. —हारी an epithet of Kālī or Durgā.

कलकं 1 A board, plank, slab, tablet; कालः काल्या भुवनकलं कीदृति प्राणि-
शारं Bh. 3. 39; प्लं, विव, &c. 2 Any flat surface; बुधमतकपीलकलक K. 218. 3 भुवनगण्डकलकेनैव बुधः Si. 9. 47, 27; cf. तट. 3 A shield. 4 A leaf or page for

writing upon. 5 The buttocks, hips. 6 The palm of the hand. —Comp. —दक्षिण a. armed with a shield (as a warrior). —दंडं an astronomical instrument invented by Bhāskara-chārya.

कलतत् ind. As a consequence, consequently, virtually.

कलनं 1 Bearing fruit, fructifying. 2 Producing results or consequences.

कलवत् a. 1 Fruitful, fruit-bearing. 2 Producing or yielding result, successful, profitable. —ती The plant called तिंदू.

कलिता A woman in her courses.

कलिन् a. Fruitful, bearing or yielding fruit (fig. also); दुर्दिगः कलिन्श्वर बुधस्तुभयनः रघुनाः Ms. 1. 47; Mk. 4. 10. —m A tree.

कलिन a. Fruitful, bearing fruit. —नः The bread-fruit tree.

कलिनी, —कली The Priyangu creeper; (said by poets to be the 'wife' of the mango tree; cf. R. 8. 61).

कल्यु a. 1 Pithless, sapless, un-
essential; unsubstantial; सारं ततो ग्राम-
मवाप्त कल्यु Pt. 1. 2 Worthless, useless, unimportant; Si. 3. 76. 3 Small, minute. 4 Vain, unmeaning. 5 Weak, feeble, flimsy. —ल्युः f. 1 The spring season. 2 The opposite-leaved fig-tree. 3 N. of a river at Gayā. —Comp. —उत्सवः the vernal festival, commonly called holi.

कल्युनः 1 The month of कल्युन. 2 N. of Indra. —नी N. of a constellation; Ku. 7. 1

कल्यं A flower.

कालिः, कालितं Molasses.

कॉट a. Made by an easy process, readily or easily prepared (as a decoction) —टः-टं An infusion, decoction; काटमनायावसायः कदाचिद्विदः Sk.; काट विनाशपाणयः Bk. 9. 17 (see the commentary).

कालः-लं 1 A ploughshare; Ms. 6. 16. 2 Separation of the hair on each side of the head (संमनन); N. 1. 16. —लः 1 An epithet of Bakara, 2 of Siva. 3 The citron tree. —लः 1 A garment of cotton. 2 A ploughed field.

काल्युनः 1 N. of a Hindu month (corresponding to February-March). 2 An epithet of Arjuna; Mb. thus explains the epithet: —उत्तराश्विनं कल्युनी-
न्यां नक्षत्राभ्याम् दिवा । जातो हिमवतः पृष्ठे तेन मां काल्युने विदुः ॥ 3 N. of a tree, also called अम्बु. —Comp. —अवृजः 1 the month Chaitra. 2 the vernal season (वसंतकालः) 3 an epithet of नकुल and सहदेव.

काल्युनी The full-moon day of the month काल्युन. —Comp. —भयः an epithet of the planet Jupiter.

किरिगः The country of the Franks (i. e. of Europeans.)

किरिगिन् *m.* A Frank, (i. e. a European).

कुक् A bird.

कु (कु) *ind.* An onomatopoeic word generally used in composition with कृ and imitative of the sound made by blowing into liquids &c.; sometimes it expresses disregard or contempt; कु (कु) कृ to blow into (a liquid); बालः पायसदग्धो दध्यपि कृत्स्नं मक्षपति H. 4. 103. -**Comp.** -**कारः**, -**कृतः**, -**कृतिः** *f.* 1 blowing into. 2 hissing, whizzing. 3 the hiss of a serpent. 4

sobbing. 5 screaming, loud shriek, yell.

कुम्फुसः -**सं** The lungs.

कुल 1 P. (कुलति, कुलित) To bloom expand, blow, open (as a flower)

कुल्य *in p.* (of कुल) 1 Expanded, opened, blown; पुष्पं च कुलं नवमल्लिकायाः प्रशति शक्तिं प्रमदाजनाना Rs. 6. 6. कुलारिः पद्मं Ch. P. 1. 2 Flowering, blossomed; R. 9. 53. 3 Expanded, dilated, wide opened (as eyes); Pt. 1. 136. -**Comp.** -**लोचन** *a.* having eyes dilated (with joy). (-**नः**) a kind of deer

कुदकारः A shriek, howl

केनः -**नः** 1 Foam, froth; गीरीश्वरः कुटिरवनां वा विहस्येव केनः Me 50; R. 13. 11; Ms. 2 61. 2 Foam of the mouth 3 Saliva. -**Comp.** -**पिडः** 1 a mere bubble. 2 an empty idea, non-entity. -**वाहिन्** *m.* a filtering cloth.

केन (न) क See केन.

केनिल *a.* Foamy, frothy; केनिल-मंजुशिर R. 13 2.

केरः, **केरडः** A jackal.

केरवः 1 A jackal; केरकेरवचंडाकृति &c. Māl 5 19. 2 A rogue, rascal. cheat. 3 A demon, goblin.

केरुः A jackal

केलः, **केला** **केलिका**, **केली** Remnants of food, leavings of a meal, ors.

कुं 1 A. (बृंहते, बृंहित) To increase, grow.

बृंहिन् *m.* Abundance, multitude.

बृंहिड *a.* Most abundant, very great, excessive; (superl. of बहुल *q. v.*)

बृंहियस् *a.* More numerous or abundant, much more, exceeding, (Comp. of बहुल *q. v.*)

क्रकः 1 The Indian crane. 2 A cheat, rogue, hypocrite (the crane being a very cunning bird that knows well how to draw others into its clutches) 3 N. of a demon killed by Bhima. 4 N. of another demon killed by Krishna. 5 N. of Kubera. -**Comp.**

-**चरः**, -**इतिः**, -**जलचरः**, -**जलिकः**, -**जलितः** *m.* acting like a crane, a false devotee, religious hypocrite; अयोधिनिकृतिः स्वार्थसाधनतयाः । इति मिथ्याचरितश्च बकचरचरो द्विजः Ms. 4. 196. -**जित्** *m.* -**निवृद्धः**, epithet of a like Bhima. 2 of Krishna. -**जलं** 'crane-like conduct', hypocrisy.

बकुल A kind of tree (said, according to the convention of poets, to put forth blossoms when sprinkled by young women with mouthfuls of wine); काशस्थव्यो (i. e. केसरः or बकुलः) बकुलमिदं गोहृदयनास्याः Me. 78; बकुलः सीधुं दुर्गसेकात् (विकसति); (for similar conventions about other trees see the quotation under विष्णु). -**लं** The fragrant flower of this tree; Bv. 1. 54.

बकोदका A small crane.

बकोदः A crane.

बदुः A boy; lad, chap, often used as a depreciatory term or to show contempt; बाणस्पदः &c.; see बध्.

बडि (लि) *अं* A fish-hook; Bh. 3. 21.

बन *ind.* A particle expressing 1 sorrow, regret (alas!); एवं वन विदूतः प्रमगता पशोः कन्यका Māl. 3. 18; अहो वन मुहतायं कर्तुं व्यासिता वयं Bg. 1. 45. 2 Pity or compassion; क वन हरिकानां जीविने

चातिलोले S. 1. 10. 3 Addressing, calling; वन वितरत तोयं मेखवाहा नितान्तं G. M., R. 9. 47. 4 Joy or satisfaction; अहो वनासि स्रग्णीयवीर्यैः Ku. 3. 20. 5 Wonder or surprise; अहो वन महविजं K. 154 6 Censure. For the meanings of वन with अहो see under अहो.

बदरः The jujube tree. -**ई** The fruit of jujube; कदम्बसदृशमखिलं सुवनतलं यत्प्रसादनः कदम्बः । पश्यति स्मममनयः सा जयति तस्मिन् देवी Vās. 1; Bv. 2. 8 -**Comp.** -**पावनं** N. of a sacred bathing-place.

बदरिका 1 The jujube tree or its fruit; अन्ये बदरिकाकारा बभूवुव मनोहराः H 1 94. 2 N. of one of the many sources of the Ganges and of the neighbouring hermitage of the sages Nara and Narayana. -**Comp.** -**आश्रमः** the hermitage at Badarika.

बदारी 1 The jujube tree; see बदरायण. 2 =**बदरिका** (2) above. -**Comp.** **तपोवनं** the penance grove at Badari; Ki. 12. 33. -**फलं** a fruit of the jujube tree. -**वनं** (-**जं**) a wood or thicket of jujube trees. -**क्षैलः** a rocky eminence at Badari.

बद्ध *p. p.* 1 Bound, tied, fastened. 2 Chained, fettered. 3 Captured, caught. 4 Confined, imprisoned. 5 Put or girt on. 6 Restrained, suppressed, withheld 7 Formed, built 8 Cherished, entertained. 9 Combined, united. 10 Firmly rooted, firm. (see बध्). -**Comp.** -**अंगुलिबन्ध**, **अंगुलिबान्ध** *a.* having a finger-guard fastened. -**अञ्जलि** *a.* folding the hands together in supplication, with the hands joined in humble entreaty or raised to the forehead as a mark of respect.

-**अनुराग** *a.* having the affection fixed upon, feeling or manifesting love for. -**अनुशय** *a.* feeling repentant. -**आशङ्क** *a.* one whose suspicions have been roused, grown suspicious. -**उत्तरव**

a. enjoying or observing a festival or holiday. -**उद्यम** *a.* making united efforts. -**कक्ष**. -**कक्ष** *a.* see बद्धपरिचर.

क्रोधः, **मन्थुः**, **रोष** *a.* 1 feeling anger, entertaining a feeling of anger. 2 suppressing or governing one's wrath -**चित्त-मनस्** *a.* having the mind intently fixed on, rivetting the mind on. -**जिह्व** *a.* tongue tied. -**दृष्टिः**, **नेत्र-लोचन**, *a.* having the eyes intently fixed on, looking with a steadfast gaze at. -**धार** *a.* continuously or incessantly flowing. -**नेपथ्य** *a.* attired in a theatrical dress. -**परिकर** *a.* having the girdle girded on, one who has girded up his loins; i. e. ready; prepared -**पतिज्ञ** *a.* 1 one who has made a vow or promise. 2 firmly resolved. -**भाष** *a.* having the affection or heart fixed upon; enamoured of (with loc.); इदं स्वयि बद्धमावेशि V. 2. -**मुष्टि** *a.* 1 having a closed fist 2 clenched, covetous. -**मूढ** *a.* deep-rooted, striking root firmly; बद्धमूलस्य मूलं हि मद्विहारीः क्रियः Si. 2. 38 -**मौन** *a.* holding the tongue, keeping silence, silent; अहं वन स्वस्वधारिणिविधेः नेपथुः स्वादिष बद्धमौन R. 13. 23. -**राम** *a.* having the desire fixed on, enamoured, impassioned; Pt. 1 123. -**वसति** *a.* fixing an abode -**वाक्** *a.* tongue-tied, maintaining silence. -**वेपथु** *a.* seized with tremour. -**वैर** *a.* one who has conceived bitter hatred or contracted confirmed hostility. -**शिरः** *a.* 1 one whose hair is tied up (into a knot on the crown of the head). 2 one who is still in childhood, young. -**स्नेह** *a.* forming an attachment, conceiving affection for.

बध् 1 A. (विमसते; strictly desiderative base of बध् used in a primitive sense) To abhor, loathe, detest, shrink from, be disgusted with (with abl.); वेपथो विमसमानाः U. 1.

बल 1 Strength, power, might, vigour. 2 Force, violence; as in बलान्तरात्. 3 An army, host, force.

troops; ब्रह्मदीपनद्वये धृतद्वयं वदं Pg. 3. 24. 42; Pg. 1. 10; R. 15. 30. 4. Balaikara, stoutness (of the body), 5 Body, figure, shape, 6 Semon virile, 7 Blood, 8 Gum, myrrh. 9 A shoot, sprout. (बलेन means 'on the strength of', 'by means or virtue of'; बलवलेन विना, दीर्घवलेन &c.; बलात् 'per-force', 'forcibly', 'violently', 'against one's will'; बलान्निद्रा समायाता Pt. 1: ब्रह्मवद्वे तस्मिन्नेव पुनर्वदने वयम् Gtr. 7). -**लः** crow. 2 N. of the elder brother of Krishna: see बलराम below. 3 N. of a demon killed by Indra. -**COMP.** -**अस्रं** excessive strength force or (-यः) the head of an army. -**अङ्गकः** the spring (Hemachandra). अञ्जित the lute of Balarāma. -**अश्वः** a kind of bear. -**अधिक** *a.* surpassing in strength, of superior strength or force. -**अध्वजः** 1 a general or commander of an army; Ms. 7. 182. 2 a war-minister. -**अनुजः** an epithet of Krishna. -**अन्वित** *a.* endowed with strength, mighty, powerful. -**अवलं** 1 comparative strength and want of strength, relative strength and weakness; R. 17. 59. 2 relative significance and insignificance, comparative importance and unimportance; समव पव करोति बलानलं Si. 6. 44. -**अवः** an army in the form of a cloud. -**अरातिः** an epithet of Indra. -**अवलेपः** pride of strength. -**उजः** -**अस्रः** 1 consumption. 2 the phlegmatic humour (कफ). 3 a swelling in the throat (which stops the passage of food). -**अस्तिका** a kind of sunflower (हस्तिशुङ्गी). -**आहः** water. -**उपपन्नः** -**उपेत** *a.* endowed with strength, strong, powerful. -**ओवः** a multitude of troops, numerous army, Si. 5. 2. -**क्षोभः** disturbance in the army, mutiny, revolt. -**चक्रं** 1 dominion, sovereignty. 2 an army, host. -**जं** 1 city-gate, gate. 2 a field. 3 grain, a heap of grain; Si. 14. 7. 4 war, battle. 5 marrow, pith. (-जा) 1 the earth. 2 a handsome woman. 3 a kind of Jasmine (Arabian). -**वः** an ox, bullock. -**वर्जः** pride of strength. -**वेचः** 1 air, wind. 2 N. of the elder brother of Krishna; see बलराम below. हि. m., -**निपुणः** epithets of Indra; बलनिपुणमर्थपति च तं R. 9. 3. -**पतिः** 1 a general, commander. 2 an epithet of Indra. -**प्रद** *a.* giving strength, invigorating. -**प्रजः** N. of Rohini, mother of Balarāma. -**भद्रः** 1 a strong or powerful man. 2 a kind of ox. 3 N. of Balarāma; q. v. below. 4 the tree called लोष. -**भिद्** *m.* an epithet of Indra; S. 2. -**भुद्** *a.* strong, powerful. -**राजः** the strong Rāma N. of the elder brother of Krishna. [He was the seventh son of

Vasudeva and Devaki; and according to the words of Rohini, he was born falling a prey to the curse of Kāśi. He and his brother Bhīma were brought up by Nodhi, the Gokul When quite young, he killed the terrible demons Dhanu and Prāhla, and performed like his mother, feats of surprising strength. On one occasion Balarāma, under the influence of wine, of which he was very fond, called upon the Yamuna river to come to him that he might be his master, the command being understood by him that his ploughshare into the river and dragged the waters after him, until the river assumed a human form and asked forgiveness. On another occasion he dragged towards himself the whole city of Hastinapura along with its walls. As Krishna was a friend and admirer of the Pandavas, so Balarāma was of the Kauravas, as was seen in his desire of giving his sister Subhadrā to Duryodhana rather than to Arjuna; yet he declined to take any part in the great Bharatī war either with the Pandavas or the Kauravas. He is represented as dressed in blue clothes, and armed with a ploughshare which was his most effective weapon. His wife was Rohini. He is sometimes regarded as an incarnation of the serpent Śeṣha and sometimes as the eighth incarnation of Vishnu; cf. Gtr. 1.] -**विन्यासः** array or arrangement of troops. -**व्यस्रं** the defeat of an army. -**सुवनः** an epithet of Indra. -**स्यः** a warrior, soldier. -**स्थितिः** 1 a camp, an encampment. 2 a royal camp. -**हन्** *m.* an epithet of Indra. -**हीन** *a.* destitute of strength, weak, feeble.

बलस *a.* White; द्विषत्तलसुमलस्यत स्फुरितशेखरस्यचन्द्रि केतकं Si. 6. 34. -**COMP.** -**युः** (for गो 'a ray') the moon; ययान्तर्जुनाञ्जनमसराङ्कोः बलस्युः Kāv. 1. 46 (given as an instance of the प्रमाद quality of the Gandīyas).

बललः An epithet of Indra.

बलवत् *a.* 1 Strong, powerful, mighty; विरिष्ठो बलवानिति ने मतिः Bh. 2 91. 2 Stout, robust. 3 Dense, thick (as darkness, &c.). 4 Getting the upper hand, predominant, prevailing; बलवान्निद्रियानो विद्वानपि कथं Ms. 2. 215. 5 More important, of greater weight; R. 14. 40. -**ind.** 1 Strongly, powerfully, पुनर्विज्जित्वाहलबद्धि Ku. 3. 69. 2 Very much, excessively, in a high degree: बलवदपि शिक्षितानामात्मन्यस्य वेतः S. 1. 2; शीतोपि बलवदुपेयं वीरः Si. 8. 62; S. 5. 31.

बला N. of a powerful lore or incantation (taught by Visvāmitra to Rāma and Lakshmana); तौ बलाविषलयोः प्रयागः R. 11. 9,

बलाका-का A crane; सतिर्गच्छन् बला-कां हि मयर्षं बलका. Me 9; Mb. 6. 15 12. -**का** A mistress.

बलाकिका A small kind of crane. **बलाकिन्** *a.* Abounding in cranes; बलिकेन्दुविद्वा बलाकिन् R. 11. 13; Ar. 7. 33.

बलात्कारः 1 Using violence, employing force. 2 Outrage, violence, force, oppression, extortion; L. 1. 19 17; बलात्कारेन निर्वृत्त &c. 3 Injustice. 4 (in law) Detention of the person of a debtor by the creditor and the employment of forcible means to recover the debt.

बलात्कृत *a.* Forced, overcome.

बलाहकः 1 A cloud; बलाहकच्छेद-द्विषित्तागानकादसंख्यामिव धनुमन्ता Ku. 1. 4. 2 A kind of crane. 3 A mountain. 4 N. of one of the seven clouds appearing at the destruction of the world.

बलिः 1 An oblation, a gift or offering (usually religious); नीवारबलिं बिलोकयन् S. 4. 20; U. 1. 49. 2 The offering of a portion of the daily meal (of rice, grain, ghee &c.) to all creatures, (also called धृत्यज), one of the five daily Yajnas to be performed by a householder; (see Ms. 3. 67. 91); it is usually performed by throwing up into the air, near the house-door, portions of the daily meal before partaking of it; यसां बलिः सपदि मद्युहवेहलीनां इत्येव सारसगणैश्च बिलुयन्तुः Mk. 1. 9. 3 Worship, adoration; Ku. 1. 60; Me. 55; S. 4. 4 Fragments of food left at a meal. 5 A victim offered to a deity. 6 A tax, tribute, impost; प्रजानामेव धृत्यं स ताम्यो बलिमवहीत् R. 1. 18; Ms. 7. 80; S. 307. 7 The handle of a chowrie. 8 N. of a celebrated demon. [He was a son of Virochana, the son of Prahlada. He was a very powerful demon and oppressed the gods very much. They, therefore, prayed to Vishnu for succour, who descended on earth as a son of Kasyapa and Aditi in the form of a dwarf. He assumed the dress of a mendicant, and having gone to Bali prayed him to give him as much earth as he could cover in three steps. Bali, who was noted for his liberality, unhesitatingly acceded to this apparently simple request. But the dwarf soon assumed a mighty form, and began to measure the three steps. The first step covered the earth, the second the heavens; and not knowing where to place the third, he planted it on the head of Bali and sent him and all his legions to the Patala and allowed him to be its ruler. Thus the universe was once more restored to the rule of Indra]; उल्लसति विक्रमेण बलिमवतृणयन्

बहुधा ind. 1 In many ways,
variously, diversely, multifariously;

निलाहिटी; *f.* also); विकचवाणदलापलयोः
 विकं क्विरे क्विरेक्षणविभमाः Si. 6. 46. 6

17. 57. -With अमि 1 to hurt, injure.
2 to vex, harass, torment,. -अ to

vex, torment, injure. -**वर्षि** to trouble, afflict; *S.* 7. 25. -**प्र 1** to trouble, torment, harass, tease, hurt. **वर्षि** तत्त्वं प्रवर्षते (प्रवर्षः) *H.* 1. Bk. 12. 2. 3 to drive away, remove, get over; कथं दुर्दैवं शक्नोते विरुद्धं प्रवर्षति *Mb.* -**प्र** to trouble, torment.

वर्षा -**वा 1** Pain, suffering, affliction, torment; **वर्षा** सह जुगते प्रवर्षा *V.* 3. 2 Disturbance, molestation, annoyance; इति प्रवर्षायां विरुद्धाति *S.* 1. 3 Harm, injury, damage, hurt; चरणवर्षा *M.* 4, *Y.* 2. 156. 4 Danger, peril. 5 Resistance, opposition, 6 An objection. 7 Contradiction, refutation. 1 Suspension, annulment. 9 A flaw in a syllogism, one of the five forms of हेत्याभास or fallacious middle term; see **वाधित** below. -**Comp.** -**अवपवर्ष** denial of an exception.

वर्षक *a.* (**विक** *f.*) 1 Troubling, tormenting, oppressing. 2 Vexing, annoying. 3 Annuling. 4 Hindering.

वर्षन 1 Harassing, oppression, annoyance, disturbance, pain; *S.* 1. 2 Annulment 3 Removal, suspension. 4 Refutation, contradiction. -**वा** Pain, trouble, anxiety, disturbance.

वाधित *p.* *p.* 1 Harassed, oppressed, annoyed. 2 Pained, troubled, afflicted. 3 Opposed, obstructed. 4 Checked, arrested. 5 Set aside, suspended. 6 Refuted. 7 (In logic) Contradicted, contradictory; inconsistent (and hence futile).

वाधिवि Deafness.

वाधकितेय A bastard.

वाधव 1 A relation, kinsman (in general); **वध्यायस्तस्य वाधवा** *H.* 1; *Ms.* 5. 74, 101; 4. 179. 2 A maternal relation. 3 A friend; **वधेभ्यः परे वाधवो नास्ति लोके** *Subhāsh.* 4 A brother. -**Comp.** -**जना** relatives, kinsmen (taken collectively); **वाध्यायस्तस्य वाधवजनो वाध्वे न संतिष्ठते** *Mk.* 1. 36; *Pt.* 4. 78.

वाधव्यं Consanguinity, relationship.

वाधवी An epithet of Durgā.

वार्धदीर 1 The kernel of the mango fruit. 2 Tin. 3 A young shoot. 4 The son of a harlot.

वार्ध *a.* (**वर्ध**) Made of the feathers of a peacock's tail.

वार्धव्यः, **वार्धव्यः** A patronymic of king Jarāśandha, *q. v.*

वार्धव्य *a.* (**ती** *f.*) Related to, descended from or sacred to, Brihaspati.

वार्धव्य *a.* Relating to Brihaspati. -**व** 1 A pupil of Brihaspati. 2 A follower of Brihaspati who taught the rankest form of materialism, a materialist. -**व** The constellation *वार्धव्य*.

वार्धव्य *a.* (**जी** *f.*) Derived from or relating to a peacock.

वार्ध *c.* 1 Young, infantine, not full-grown or developed (of persons or things); **वार्ध** **वर्धनेन** *Ms.* 8. 70. **वार्ध** **वर्धनेन** **वर्धनेन** *V.* 2. 7; **वार्ध** **वर्धनेन** *Ms.* 75; *R.* 2. 45; 18. 24. 2 Newly risen, young (as the sun or its rays); *R.* 12. 100. 3 New, waving (as the moon); **वार्ध** **वर्धनेन** *R.* 3. 22, *Kn.* 3. 22. 4 Puerile. 5 Ignorant, unwise. -**व** 1 A child, an infant; **वार्ध** **वर्धनेन** *Ms.* 2. 239. 2 A boy, youth, young person. 3 A minor (under 16 years of age); **वार्ध** **वर्धनेन** *Nirade.* 4 A colt, foal. 5 A fool, simpleton. 6 A tail. 7 Hair. 8 An elephant five years old. 9 A kind of perfume.

-**Comp.** -**अर्ध** the point of a hair. -**अवपवर्ध** a tutor of youths or children. -**अवपवर्ध** study during childhood, early application (to study). -**अवपवर्ध** *a.* red like early dawn. (-**व**) early dawn. -**अवर्ध** the newly risen sun; *R.* 12. 100. -**अववर्ध** instruction of the young. -**अववर्ध** *a.* juvenile, young, *V.* 5. 18 -**अववर्ध** childhood.

-**आवर्ध** morning sunshine. -**इव** the new or waxing moon; *Kn.* 3. 29. -**इव** the jujube tree. -**उपवर्ध** (medical) treatment of children. -**उपवर्ध** a piece of cloth used to cover the privies. -**कदली** a young plantain tree. -**कुंद** -**कुंद** a kind of young Jasmine. (-**व**) a young jasmine blossom; **अलके** **वार्ध** **वर्धनेन** *Ms.* 65. -**कुम्भि** a louse. -**कुम्भि** *Krishna* as a boy. -**क्रीडन** a child's play or toy. -**क्रीडन** a child's toy. (-**क**) 1 a ball. 2 an epithet of Śiva. -**क्रीडा** a child's play, childish or juvenile sport. -**स्त्रिय** a class of divine personages of the size of a thumb and produced from the creator's body and said to precede the sun's chariot (their number is said to be sixty thousand); *cf.* *R.* 15. 10. -**वर्धनी** a cow with calf for the first time. -**वर्धनी** 'the youthful cowherd,' an epithet of Krishna, as the boy-cowherd. -**वर्ध** any demon (or planetary influence) teasing or injuring children. -**वर्ध**, **वर्धन** *m.* the young or waxing moon; *Māl.* 2. 10. -**वर्धित** 1 juvenile sports. 2 early life or actions; *U.* 6. -**वर्ध** *N.* of Kārtikeya. (-**वर्ध**) the behaviour of a child. -**व** *a.* produced from hair.

-**वर्ध** the Khadira tree. -**वर्ध** mid-wifery -**वर्ध** young grass. -**वर्ध** the Khadira. -**वर्ध** a hairy tail; *Si.* 12. 73; *Kl.* 12. 47. -**वर्ध** 1 an ornament worn in the hair when parted.

2 a string of pearls binding or intertwining the world of hair. -**वर्ध** a kind of Jasmine. -**वर्ध** 1 instructing the young. 2 any work adapted to the capacities of the young or inexperienced. -**वर्ध** a kind of poison. -**वर्ध** a large lanky tail; **वर्ध** **वर्धनेन** *Ms.* 53. -**वर्ध** childhood, infancy. -**वर्ध** a kind of collyrium. -**वर्ध** peace. -**वर्ध** a fawn. -**वर्ध** the sacred thread worn across the breast. -**वर्ध** lapis lazuli. -**वर्ध** a child's disease. -**वर्ध** a young creeper; *R.* 2. 10. -**वर्ध** a child's play, juvenile pastime. -**वर्ध** 1 a young calf. 2 a pigeon. -**वर्ध** lapis lazuli. -**वर्ध** a woollen garment. -**वर्ध** a wild goat. -**वर्ध** a child-widow. -**वर्ध** child-widowhood. -**वर्ध** a shawl or fly-flapper (usually made of the tail of the yak or *Bos Grunniens* and used as one of the royal insignia); *R.* 9. 66; 14. 11; 16. 33. 57; *Kn.* 1. 13. -**वर्ध** a friend from childhood. -**वर्ध** early twilight. -**वर्ध** *m.* a friend of one's youth. -**वर्ध**, **वर्ध** lapis lazuli. -**वर्ध** infanticide. -**वर्ध** a hairy tail.

वार्ध *a.* (**लिका** *f.*) 1 Childlike, young, not yet fullgrown. 2 Ignorant. -**व** 1 A child, boy. 2 A minor (in law). 3 A finger-ring. 4 A fool or blockhead. 5 A bracelet. 6 The tail of a horse or elephant. -**व** A finger-ring. -**Comp.** -**वर्ध** infanticide.

वार्ध 1 A girl, a female child. 2 A young woman under sixteen years of age. 3 A young woman (in general); **जाने तपसा वीर्यं वा वार्ध** **वर्धनेन** *वे विदिमि* *S.* 3. 1; **वर्ध** **वार्ध** **वर्धनेन** **वर्धनेन** *Bh.* 3. 67; *Ms.* 83. 4 A variety of Jasmine. 5 The cocoa-nut. 6 The plant **वर्ध**. 7 Small cardamoms. 8 Turmeric. -**Comp.** -**वर्ध** female infanticide.

वार्ध *N.* of a celebrated monkey-king; see **वार्ध**. -**Comp.** -**वर्ध**, **वर्ध** *m.* an epithet of Rāma.

वार्धिका 1 A girl. 2 The knot of an ear-ring. 3 Small cardamoms. 4 Sand. 5 The rustling of leaves.

वार्ध *m.* *N.* of a monkey; see **वार्ध**.

वार्धनी The constellation *Āśvini*. **वार्धन** *m.* Childhood, boyhood, youth.

वार्ध *a.* 1 Childish, puerile, silly. 2 Young. 3 Foolish, ignorant; *Ms.* 3. 176. 4 Careless. -**व** 1 A fool, blockhead. 2 A child, boy. -**व** A pillow.

वाङ्मय 1 Youth, boyhood. 2 Childishness, silliness, folly.

वाङ्मय A kind of ear-ring.

वाङ्मय Retention of urine.

वाङ्मय-वाङ्मय A kind of perfume.

वाङ्मय see वाङ्मय.

वाङ्मय-वाङ्मय: वाङ्मय A kind of cucumber.

वाङ्मय A kind of poison.

वाङ्मय a. (वी f.) 1 Fit for an offering. 2 Tender, soft. 3 Descended from Bali. -क: An ass.

वाङ्मय 1 Boyhood, childhood; वाङ्मयस्य दशमं मदनोद्युक्त R. 5. 63; Au. 1. 29. 2 The period or state of waxing (as of the moon); Ku. 7. 35. 3 Immaturity of understanding, folly, puerility.

वाङ्मय: वाङ्मय: वाङ्मय: (m. pl.) N. of a people. -क: 1 A king of the Bāhikas. 2 A horse of the Bāhik breed. -क 1 Saffron. 2 Ass Fœtida.

वाङ्मय: N. of a country (Bāhik). -Comp. -ज a. bred in the Bāhik country, of the Bāhik breed.

वाङ्मय-वप 1 A tear, tears; कटः स्तम्भितवायुविकल्पः S. 4. 5. 2 Vapour, steam, mist 3 Iron. -Comp. -अंश n. tears. -आकुल a. dimmed or interrupted by tears. -उद्भव the starting of tears. -कट n. having tears in the throat, choked with tears. -दुर्दिन a flood of tears, -दूर a gush or flood of tears; वाङ्मयः तिरयति दृशोरुद्धमं वाङ्मयः Māl. 1. 35. -मोक्ष: -मोक्षन shedding tears. -विन्दु: m. a tear-drop -संविद्य a. indistinct through suppressed tears.

वाङ्मयते Den. A. To shed tears, weep; तस्मिन्नि वाङ्मयति मगध्या Māl. 6, V. 5. 9.

वाङ्मय a. (स्ती f.) Coming or derived from a goat; Ms. 2. 41.

वाङ्मय 1 The arm. 2 A horse.

वाङ्मय The arm; मां प्रयासिमेतोगनाभिः शाकावाहाभिः S. 3. -Comp. -वाङ्मय ind. hand to hand, arm against arm; cf. वाङ्मयवि.

वाङ्मय: (pl.) The people of the Punjab. -क: 1 An inhabitant of the Punjab. 2 An ox.

वाङ्मय 1 The arm; शांतिमिदमाश्रयार्थं स्फुरति च वाङ्मयः कुतः कलमिहास्य S. 1. 16; so महावाङ्मयः &c. 2 The fore-arm. 3 The forefoot of an animal. 4 A door-post. 5 The base of a right-angled triangle (in geom.). -हु (du.) The lunar mansion Ardra. -Comp. -उत्क्षेप ind. having raised or tossed up the arms; वाङ्मये कर्तुं च प्रवृत्ता S. 5. 30. -उड्ड: -कुञ्ज a. crippled in the arms. -कुञ्ज a wing (of a bird) -वाङ्मय: the distance measured by the extended arm. -क: 1 a man of the Kshatriya

caste; cf. वाङ्मय राज्ञः कुतः Rv. 10. 90; 12; also Ms. 1. 31. 2 a parrot. -वप a sine (in math.). -वप, -वप, -वपे vantbrass (armour for the arms).

-वप: 1 a stafflike arm. 2 punishment with the arm or fist. -वाङ्मय: 1 a particular attitude in fighting. 2 the arm thrown round, as in the act of embracing.

-प्रहरणं boxing, wrestling. -बल strength of arm, muscular strength. -द्वय: -द्वय an ornament worn on the arm, an armlet. -मेदिन m. an epithet of Vishnu. -मूल 1 the armpit. 2 the shoulder-blade. -मुह्ये a hand-to-hand or close fight, personal or pugilistic encounter, boxing. -योध: -योधिन m. a pugilist, boxer. -लता an armlike creeper. -अंश the breast, bosom.

-वीर्य strength of arm. -व्यायाम athletic exercise. -शालिन् m. 1 an epithet of Siva. 2 of Bhima. -शिखर the upper part of the arm, the shoulder. -संभव: a man of the Kshatriya caste. -सहस्रचतु m. an epithet of king Kārtavīrya (also called सहस्रार्जुन).

वाङ्मय: 1 A monkey. 2 A name assumed by Nala after his transformation into a dwarf by Karkotaka.

वाङ्मयगुण्य Possession of many virtues or excellences.

वाङ्मयद्वय A treatise on moral duties said to be composed or abridged by Indra.

वाङ्मयदेव: An epithet of Indra.

वाङ्मय N of a river.

वाङ्मयभाष्य Garrulity, loquaciousness, talkativeness.

वाङ्मयरूप्य Manifestness, variety.

वाङ्मय 1 Fire. 2 The month Kārtika. -ल 1 Manifestness. 2 An armour for the arms, vantbrass. COM. -श्रीव: a peacock.

वाङ्मयलक Manifestness. 3 The diverse or interminable applicability of a rule, of meanings or of forms; a term frequently used in grammar; वाङ्मयलकचन्द्रि.

वाङ्मयलेख: An epithet of Kāṭikeya.

वाङ्मयल 1 Abundance, plenty, copiousness. 2 Manifestness, multiplicity, variety. 3 The usual course or common order of things.

वाङ्मयवाहि ind. Arm to arm, hand-to-hand, in close encounter.

वाङ्मय a. 1 Outer, outward, external, exterior, being or situated without; विरहः किमिवाहुतापयेद् वाङ्मयविषयिणश्चितं R. 8. 89; वाङ्मयाय Ms. 7; Ku. 6. 46; वाङ्मयानम् 'the outer name' i. e. the address or superscription written on the back of a letter; Mu. 1. 2 Foreign, strange; Pt. 1. 3 Excluded from,

out of the pale of; वाङ्मयलदुर्विमानवासा. Ku. 1. 36. 4 Expelled from society, outcast. -ल: 1 A stranger, foreigner. 2 One who is excommunicated, an outcast. -ल, -वाहीन, वाही ind. Outside, on the outside, externally.

वाङ्मय Traditional teaching of the Rigveda.

विद 1 P. (वेदति) 1 To swear. 2 curse. 3 To shout, exclaim.

विदकः-क: विदका A boil.

विदं A kind of salt.

विदालः 1 A cat. 2 The eyeball.

-Comp. -पद्: -पद्क a measure of weight equal to sixteen Māshas.

विदालकः 1 A cat. 2 Application of ointment to the exterior part of the eye. -क Yellow ointment.

विदोवन् m. An epithet of Indra; S. 7. 34.

विद, विदु I P. (विदति) 1 To split. 2 To divide.

विदल See विदल.

विदु 1 A drop, small particle;

जलविदुविपातेन क्रमशः दृश्ये वटः 'small drops make a pool'; विस्तीर्णते यशो लोके तेलविदुविपाते Ma. 7. 33; संक्षिप्यते यशो लोके वृत्तिविदुविपाते 7. 84; अधुना (कुटुहलस्य) विदुविपाते नावशेषितः S. 2. 2. A dot, point. 3 A spot or mark of coloured paint on the body of an elephant; Ku. 1. 7. 4 A zero or cypher; न तेन द्वीपवि-वाजमयकृता कृताश्च किं दूषणमन्यविदुवः N. 1. 21. -Comp. -चित्रकः the spotted antelope. जालं, जालकं 1 a number of drops. 2 marks of coloured paint on the trunk and face of an elephant. -सत्रः 1 a die. 2 a chess-board. -वृक्षः an epithet of Siva. -वृक्षः a kind of birch tree. -कलं a pearl. -रेखकः 1 an anusvāra. 2 a kind of bird. -रेखा a line of dots. -वासरः the day of conception.

विनोदः 1 Affection of indifference towards a beloved object through pride; मनाङ्गिरिकयालापे विनोदो नादृक्क्रिया Pratāparudra; or विनोदकृत्वाति-गर्वेण वस्तुनष्टिस्त्वान्तरः S. D. 139. 2 Haughty indifference in general. 3 Playful or amorous gestures; संशयं हृणमिति विशिष्य कश्चिद्विनोदकैर्बद्धवासिना परोक्षैः &c. 8. 9. (विलसिः Mall.). (Also written विनोदक and विनोदक).

विनिस्सा A wish to break through a desire to pierce or penetrate.

विनिस्तु a. Desirous of piercing penetrating.

विनीयः N. of a demon and brother of Ravana. [Though a demon by birth, he was extremely sorry for the abduction of Sita by Ravana, and severely reprimanded him for his wicked act. He several times advised Ravana to restore Sita to Rama if he cared to live; but the proud demon turned a deaf

पुर). १. A wise or learned man, a sage. २ (With Buddhists) A wise or enlightened person who, by perfect knowledge of the truth, is absolved from all existence, and who reveals to the world the method of obtaining the Nirvāpa or final emancipation before obtaining it himself. ३ 'The enlightened', N. of Śākya-simha, the celebrated founder of the Buddha religion ; (he is said to have been born at Kapilavastu and to have died in 543 B. C. ; he is sometimes regarded as the ninth incarnation of Vishnu ; thus Jaya-

deva says:—निद्रिणि यत्तु विवेकज्ञः कुं जातं सद्यःपुत्रं दुर्गतितुष्टानं केशव धृष्टदुष्टारं जय जयश्रीं हरे Gt. 1. 1). —Comp. —अ.यमः the doctrine and tenets of the Buddhist religion. —उपासकः a worshipper of Buddha. —परा N. of a sacred place of pilgrimage. —मार्गः the doctrine and tenets of Buddhist Buddhism.

बुद्धिः *f.* 1 Perception, comprehension. 3 Intellect, understanding. Intelligence, talent; शिक्षा नास्तु बुद्धिः Si. 2. 109; शास्त्रं बुद्ध्या विदुः R. 1. 1. 3 Knowledge; बुद्धिस्तु बह तस्य H. 2. 122. 'knowledge in power'. 4 Discrimination, judgment, discernment. 5 Mind ब्रह्म परब्रह्म बुद्धिः M. 1. 2; 80 कृपणं, पारं &c 6 Presence of mind, readiness of wit. 7 An impression, opinion, belief, idea, feeling, notion; दूतात्मनोऽप्येव प्रबुद्धया पलायते H. 3; अन्तर्गता बुद्ध्या Mu. 1. in this belief; अन्तर्गता बुद्ध्या Me 115. 8 Intention, purpose, design. (बुद्ध्या 'intentionally', 'purposely', 'deliberately'). 9 Returning to consciousness, recovery from a swoon; Māt. 4. 10 (In Sān. phil.) Intellect, the second of the 25 elements of the Sāṅkhyā. —Comp. —असीत *a.* beyond the range or reach of the intellect. —अवज्ञानं contempt or low opinion for one's understanding; अज्ञानकालं वचनं बृहस्पतिरपि ब्रूवत् प्रागेति बुद्धयज्ञानमपमानं च पुष्कलं Pt. 1. 63. —इन्द्रियं an organ of perception (opp. कर्मेन्द्रिय); (these are five—the ear, skin, eye, tongue, and nose; श्रोत्रं तद्वदक्षुर्षी जिह्वा नासिका श्वेष पंचमी; to these sometimes मनस् is added). —अन्तरं, आन्तरं *a.* within the reach of, attainable to, intellect. —जीविन् *a.* employing the reason, rational. —पूर्व, पूर्वक, पुरःसरं *ind.* intentionally, purposely, wilfully. —अननः distraction or aberration of the mind. —बोधः intellectual communion with the Supreme Spirit. —लक्षणं a sign of intellect or wisdom; शब्दस्वात मनसं द्वितीयं बुद्धिरुत्तमम्. —बैभवं strength of intellect. —सज्ज *a.* armed with understanding —शालिन्, सैरज *a.* intelligent, wise. —सहायः a counsellor. —हीन *a.* devoid of intellect, silly, foolish.

बुद्धिमान् *a.* 1 Endowed with understanding, intelligent, rational. 2 Wise, learned. 3 Sharp, clever, acute.

बुद्बुद् *A* bubble: सनपं जातवन्तः परब्रह्मिण बुद्बुदाः पयसि Pt. 5. 7.

बुध् 1 U. 4. A—(बुधति ते, बुध्यते, बुद्ध) 1 To know, understand, comprehend; अनादृष्टं नादृष्टं बुध्तिः Si. 1. 3; नादृष्टं नादृष्टं बुध्तिः विदुः नादृष्टं नादृष्टं

नादृष्टं बुध्तिः R. 14. 18; यद् बुध्यते हतिबुद्धिः स्तन-
वयः Rv. 1. 53. 2 To perceive, notice, recognise, mark; हिरण्यं ह्यममवर्धयि नेषत् N. 1. 17; अग्निं भावयामास बुद्धिरे न बुधेयम् R. 1. 47; 12 29. 3 To deem, regard, consider, esteem &c. 4 To heed, attend to. 5 To think, reflect. 6 To wake up, awake, rise from sleep; दृष्ट्वापि गिरमं बुध्ते नो मनुष्यः Si. 11. 4; ते च प्राबुद्धन्तं बुद्धे चन्द्रिपुत्रः R. 10. 6 7 To regain consciousness, to come to one's senses; अग्निं बोधि बुध्तिः सोऽग्निं च नृणां मासक Bk. 15. 57 —Caus. (बुध्यते च) 1 To cause to know, make known, inform, acquaint with. 2 To teach, communicate, impart. 3 To advise, admonish; बन्धुनं हितार्थं Bk. 8. 82; Bg. 10. 9. 4 To revive, restore to life, bring to senses or consciousness. 5 To remind, put in mind of: S. 4. 1. 6 To wake up, rouse, excite (fig.); अकालं बोधितो आत्मा R. 12. 81, 5. 75 7 To revive the scent (of a perfume). 8 To cause to expand, open; मधुरा मधुबोधिमावर्षी Si. 6. 20. 9 To signify, convey, indicate.—Desid. (बुध्ते च) बुध्तिरिति, बुध्यते) To wish to know &c.—With अनु 1 to know, understand. 2 to learn, be aware or conscious of. (Caus.) 1 to advise, admonish, R. 8. 75. 2 to remind, आर्थं सम्यग्बुध्तिर्नास्ति S. 1. —अव to know, learn, understand; Ms. 8. 53; Bk. 15. 101. (—Caus.) 1 to make known, inform, acquaint with; ब्रह्मबोधिना बुद्धय-
मवबोधयत्येष केवलं S. B. 2 to rouse, awaken; R. 12. 23. —उद् 1 to awake, wake up. 2 to expand, bloom. (—Caus.) to awaken, excite, prompt, rouse.—नि 1 to know, understand, learn; निबोध साधो तव चेतुर्बुद्धं Kn. 5. 52; 3. 14; Ms. 1. 68; Y. 1. 2. 2 to regard or consider as, deem.—प्र 1 to awake, wake up, rise from sleep; S. 5. 11; Si. 9 30 2 to blow, expand, be blown; साधो ह्येव स्थलकालिनीं न प्रबुद्धां न बुद्धां Me. 90. (—Caus.) 1 to inform, make known; R. 3. 68. 2 to awaken, rouse; R. 5. 65; 6. 56. 3 to cause to expand or open; Ku. 1. 16. —प्रति 1 to wake, wake up; Ms. 1. 74; Y. 1. 330. (—Caus.) 1 to inform, make known, acquaint with, communicate; R. 1. 74; Si. 6. 8. 2 to awaken, rouse, —वि to wake up, awake; Ku. 5. 57. (—Caus.) 1 to awaken, rouse. 2 to restore to consciousness; अथ नादृष्टाणां सती विषया कामबुध्तिर्नास्ति Ku. 4. 1. —सं to know, understand, learn; becomes aware of; Bk. 19. 30. (—Caus.) 1 to inform, acquaint with, give information about; लघावतिर्ज्ञं सम-
बोधयन्मा R. 13. 25. 2 to address.

बुध् *a.* Wise, clever, learned —वः 1 A wise or learned man; विप्रीव वस्य विप्रविप्रः कर्षा तथादिप्रीव न बुधाः बुधावपि

N. 1. 1. 2 A god; N. 1. 1. 3 The planet Mercury; रक्षयेनं न बुधयोगः Mu. 1. 6 (where बुध has sense 1 also); R. 1. 47; 13 76. —Comp. —जनः a wise or learned man. —मातः the moon. —दिनं, वारः, वासरः Wednesday. —रत्नं an emerald. —सुतः an epithet of Pururavas.

बुधानः 1 A wise man, sage. 2 A holy teacher, spiritual guide.

बुधित *a.* Known, understood.

बुधिल *a.* Learned, wise.

बुध्नः 1 The bottom of a vessel. 2 The foot of a tree. 3 The lowest part. 4 An epithet of Siva. (Also बुध्य in the last sense).

बुध् 1 U. (बुधति-ते, बुध्यते-ते) 1 To perceive, see, descry. 2 To reflect, understand.

बुध्नः 1 Desire of eating, hunger. 2 The desire of enjoying anything.

बुध्नित *a.* Hungry, starving, pinched with hunger; बुध्नितः किं न करोति पापं Pt. 4. 15, or बुध्नितः किं द्विक्रोधं ह्ये Udb.

बुध्नु *a.* 1 Hungry, desirous of worldly enjoyments (opp. सुध्नु)

बुध्नु Wish to be or become.

बुध्नु *a.* Wishing to be or become.

बुध् 10 U. (बुधति-ते) 1 To sink, plunge; बोलवति वृषः पयसि. 2 To cause to sink.

बुद्धिः *f.* Fear (भय).

बुध् 4. P. (बुध्यति) To discharge, emit, pour forth.

बुध् (च) 1 Chaff. 2 Rubbish, refuse. 3 Dry cowdung. 4 Wealth.

बुध् 10 U. (बुधति-ते) 1 To honour, respect. 2 To disrespect, treat with disrespect or contempt.

बुध् The burnt crust of roast meat.

बुध्—बुध् 9. v.

बुध्, बुध् (सी) The seat of an ascetic or holy sage.

बुध् 1. 6. P. (बुधति, बुध्यते) 1 To grow, increase; बुध्तिमनुष्यो Bk. 3. 49. 2 To roar.—Caus. To cause to grow, nourish.

बुध् The roaring noise (of an elephant); Si. 18. 3.

बुध्ति *p. p.* 1 Grown, increased; Bv. 2. 109. 2 Roared &c.—च The roaring of an elephant; Si. 12. 15; Ki. 7. 39.

बुध् 1. 6. P. (बुधति, बुध्यते) 1 To grow, increase, expand. 2 To roar. With उद् 1 to lift, raise; Ms. 1. 14; Bk. 14. 9. —नि to destroy, remove; Si. 1. 29.

बुध् *a.* (ती. f.) 1 Large, great, big, bulky; Māl. 9. 5. 2 Wide, broad, extensive, far-extended; विस्ती-
र्यतोऽपि बुध्ज्जातं R. 3. 54. 3 Vast, ample, abundant. 4 Strong, power-

ful. 5 Long, tall; देवदारुद्वजः Ku. 6. 51. 6 Full-grown. 7 Compact, dense. -f. Speech; Si. 2. 68. -m. 1 The Veda. 2 N. of a Sāman; Bg. 10. 35. 3 Brahma. -COMP -अय, काय a. large-bodied, gigantic. (-मः) a large elephant. -आरव्य, आरव्यक N. of a celebrated Upanishad, forming the last six chapters of the Satapatha Brāhmaṇa. -एल large cardamoms -कुक्षि a. large-bellied. -केतुः an epithet of Agni. -गृहः N. of a country. -गोल a water melon. -चित्रः the citron tree. -जयन a. broad-hipped. -जीविका, जीवती a kind of plant. -ड्रुका a large drum. -नटः-नलः-ला the name assumed by Arjuna when residing as dancing and music master at the court of Virāṭa -नेत्र a. far-sighted, prudent. -दादलिः the thorn-apple. -दालः the Indian fig-tree. -महारिका an epithet of Durgā. -मातुः fire. -रथः 1 an epithet of Indra. 2 N. of a king, father of Jarasandha. -राविन् m. a kind of small owl. -स्किन् a. broad-hipped, having large buttocks. बृहदिका An upper garment, a mantle, wrapper. बृहस्पतिः 1 N. of the preceptor of the gods; (for the abduction of his wife Tara by the moon, see under तारा or तम, 2 The planet Jupiter; बुधवृहस्पतिप्रत्ययः R. 13. 76. 3 N. of the author of a Smṛiti; Y. 1. 4. -COMP. -पुरोहितः an epithet of Indra -वारः वासरः Thursday. वेडा A boat. वेह 1 A. (वेह) To endeavour, strive, attempt. वैजिक a. (की f.) 1 Seminal. 2 Original. 3 Relating to conception. 4 Relating to sexual union. -कः A sprout, young shoot. -क Cause, source, origin. वैकाल a. (ली f.) 1 Relating to a cat. 2 Peculiar to cats -COMP. -जल 'a cat-like observance'; concealing one's malice or evil designs under the garb of piety or virtue. -जतिः one who leads a chaste life simply from want of female company (and not because he has controlled his senses). -जतिकः, जतिन् m. a religious hypocrite, impostor. बल See वेद. वैजिकः A man who is assiduous in his attentions to ladies, a gallant lover; साधन्यं नाम विवेचि वैजिकानां कुलार्तं M. 4. 14. वैव a. (हरी f.) 1 Relating to or made of the Bilva tree or its wood. 2 Covered with Bilva trees. -एव The fruit of the Bilva trees. वैव 1 Perception, knowledge,

apprehension, observation, conception; बालानां सुबोधाय T. S. 2 Idea, thought. 3 Understanding, intellect, intelligence, wisdom 4 Waking up, becoming awake, waking state, consciousness. 5 Opening, blooming, expanding. 6 Instruction, advice, admonition. 7 Awakening, rousing. 8 An epithet, designation. -COMP. -अतीत a. unknowable, incomprehensible. -कर a. one who teaches or informs (-रः) 1 a bard or minstrel who wakes up his master by singing appropriate songs in the morning. 2 an instructor, a teacher. -वय्य a. intelligible. -वृत्- a. intentional, conscious, cf. अवाप्य. -वासरः the eleventh day in the bright half of Kārtika when Viṣṇu is supposed to rise from his four month's sleep; see Me. 110, and ब्रह्मविनी. बोधक a. (धिका f.) 1 Informing, apprising. 2 Instructing, teaching 3 Indicative of. 4 Awakening, rousing. -कः A spy. बोधनः The planet Mercury. -ने 1 Informing, teaching, instruction, giving a knowledge of; यद्वयमोक्षं तद्विनिर्बोधने R. 9. 49. 2 Denoting, signifying. 3 Arousing, awakening; समयेन तेन चिरद्वयमोक्षं यदायनं सममनोविषत Si. 9. 24. 4 Burning incense. -नी 1 The eleventh day in the bright half of Kārtika when Viṣṇu rises from his four months' sleep. 2 Long pepper. बोधावः 1 A wise man. 2 An epithet of Brihaspati. बोधिः 1 Perfect wisdom or enlightenment. 2 The enlightened intellect of a Buddha. 3 The sacred fig-tree. 4 A cock. 5 An epithet of Buddha. -COMP. -तकः, -द्रुमः, -वृक्षः the sacred fig-tree. -वृः an arhat (of the Jains). -सरवः a Buddhist saint, one who is on the way to the attainment of perfect knowledge and has only a certain number of births to undergo before attaining to the state of a Supreme Buddha and complete annihilation (this position could be attained by a long series of pious and virtuous deeds); रत्नविषयिणित्तितरतिबोधिसत्त्वैः Mā. 10. 21. बोधित p. p. 1 Made known, informed, apprised. 2 Reminded. 3 Advised, instructed. बोद्ध a. (की f.) 1 Relating to the Buddha or understanding. 2 Relating to Buddha. -वृः A follower of the religion taught by Buddha. -वर्माः Buddha's son, an epithet of Puruṣas. बोधायन N. of an ancient writer. बह्वः 1 The sun. 2 The root of

a tree. 3 A day. 4 The arka plant. 5 Lead (m. ?). 6 A horse. 7 An epithet of Siva or Brahmā. ब्रह्म The Supreme Spirit. ब्रह्मण्य a. 1 Relating to Brahman. 2 Relating to Brahman or the creator. 3 Relating to the acquisition of sacred knowledge, holy, pious. 4 Fit for a Brāhmaṇa. 5 Friendly or hospitable to a Brāhmaṇa. -रथः 1 One well-versed in the Veda; Mv. 3. 26. 2 The mulberry tree. 3 The palm tree. 4 Munja grass. 5 The planet Saturn. 6 An epithet of Viṣṇu. 7 Of Kārtikeya. -व्या An epithet of Durgā. -COMP. -देवः an epithet of Viṣṇu. ब्रह्मण्यत् a. An epithet of Agni. ब्रह्मण्य-रथः 1 Absorption into the Supreme Spirit. 2 Divine nature. ब्रह्मन् n. 1 The Supreme Being, regarded as impersonal and divested of all quality and action, (according to the Vedāntins, Brahman is both the efficient and the material cause of the visible universe, the all-pervading soul and spirit of the universe, the essence from which all created things are produced and into which they are absorbed; अस्ति नावक्षिष्यदुद्ध-मुक्तव्यासं सर्वज्ञं सर्वशक्तिमन्वितं ब्रह्म S. B.); सर्वभूता दधिमिषुवनमपि ब्रह्म मनुते Bh. 3. 84; Ku. 3. 15. 2 A hymn of praise. 3 A sacred text. 4 The Vedas; Ku. 6. 16; U. 1. 15. 5 The sacred and mystic syllable om; वकास्तुं परं ब्रह्म Me. 2. 83. 6 The priestly or Brāhmaṇical class (collectively); Ma. 9. 320. 7 The power or energy of a Brāhmaṇa; R. 8. 4. 8 Religious penance or austerities. 9 Celibacy, chastity; ब्रह्मणे ब्रह्मणि वर्तते S. 1. 10 Final emancipation or beatitude. 11 Theology. 12 Brāhmaṇical portion of the Veda. 13 Wealth. -m. 1 The Supreme Being, the Creator, the first deity of the sacred Hindu Trinity, to whom is entrusted the work of creating the world. [The accounts of the creation of the world differ in many respects; but, according to Manu Smṛiti, the universe was enveloped in darkness, and the self-existent Lord manifested himself dispelling the gloom. He first created the waters and deposited in them a seed. This seed became a golden egg, in which he himself was born as Brahmā—the progenitor of all the worlds. Then the Lord divided the egg into two parts, with which he constructed heaven and earth. He then created the ten Prājāpatis or mind-born sons who completed the work of creation. According to another account (Rāmāyana) Brahmā sprang from ether; from him was descended Marichi, and his son was Kaśyapa

From Kasyapa sprang Vivasvata, and Manu sprang from him. Thus Manu was the procreator of all human beings. According to a third account, the Supreme deity, after dividing the golden egg, separated himself into two parts, male and female, from which sprang Viraj and from him Manu; cf. Ku 2. 7 and Ms. 1. 32 *et seq.*) Mythologically Brahman is represented as being born in a lotus which sprang from the navel of Vishnu and as creating the world by an illicit connection with his own daughter Sarasvatī. Brahman had originally five heads, but one of them was cut down by Siva with the ring-finger or burnt down by the fire from his third eye. His vehicle is a swan. He has numerous epithets, most of which have reference to his birth in a lotus. 1. 2 A Brāhmaṇa; S. 4. 4. 3 A devout man. 4 One of the four *Ritvijās* or priests employed at a Soma sacrifice. 5 One conversant with sacred knowledge. 6 The sun. 7 Intellect. 8 An epithet of the seven *Prajāpatīs*—*मरीचि*, *अग्नि*, *अमित्र*, *पुलस्त्य*, *पुलह*, *क्रतु*, and *वमित्र* 9 An epithet of Brihaspati. 10 Of Siva. —**COMPR.** —*अक्षरं* the sacred syllable *om*. —*अंघ्र्यः* a horse. —*अञ्जलिः* 1 respectful salutation with folded hands while repeating the Veda. 2 obeisance to a preceptor (at the beginning and conclusion of the repetition of Veda). —*अंडं* 'the egg of Brahman', the primordial egg from which the universe sprang, the world, universe; *ब्रह्मांडच्छब्दः* Dk. 1. *पुराणं* N. of one of the eighteen *Purāṇas*. —*अभिजात* an epithet of the river Godāvarī. —*अधिगमः*, —*अधिगमनं* study of the Vedas. —*अन्यासः* study of the Vedas. —*अमृतं* n. the urine of a cow. —*अपराजः*, —*अपराजः* an epithet of Nārāyaṇa. —*अर्पणं* 1 the offering of sacred knowledge. 2 devoting oneself to the Supreme Spirit. 3 N. of a spell. —*अर्च* a missile presided over by Brahman. —*आत्मयः* a horse. —*आनन्दः* bliss or rapture of absorption into Brahma; *ब्रह्मानन्दसाक्षात्प्रिया* Mv. 7. 31 —*आरंभः* beginning to repeat the Vedas; Ms. 2. 71. —*आवर्तः* N. of the tract between the rivers Sarasvatī and Drishadvatī (north-west of Hastināpura); *सरस्वतीवद्व्यावर्तमवर्तते* इति तत्त्वार्थसिद्धिं देशं ब्रह्मवर्तं प्रचक्षते Ms. 2. 17, 19; Me 48. —*आसनं* a particular position for profound meditation. —*आहुतिः* f. the offering of prayers; see *ब्रह्मज्ञः* —*उज्ज्वला* forgetting or neglecting the Vedas; Ms 11 57 (*अचित्-प्रेतस्य कल्पसिद्धिं विस्मरणं* Mull.). —*उद्यमः* explaining the Veda, treatment or discussion of theological problems. —*उपनिषद्* instruction in the Vedas

or sacred knowledge. *नेतु m.* the Palāsa tree. —*दक्षिः* (*ब्रह्मदक्षि* or *ब्रह्मदक्षिः*) a Brahmanical sage. —*देशः* N. of a district; (*कुलदेवं च मत्स्याय पचालाः क्षत्रसेनकाः* । एव ब्रह्मदक्षिदेशो वै ब्रह्मवर्तविन्तरः Ms. 2. 19) —*कम्पका* an epithet of Sarasvatī. —*करः* a tax paid to the priestly class. —*कर्त्तव्यं* n. 1 the religious duties of a Brāhmaṇa; 2 the office of Brahman, one of the four principal priests at a sacrifice. —*कल्पः* an age of Brahman. —*कांडं* the portion of the Veda relating to spiritual knowledge. —*काष्ठः* the mulberry tree. —*कृत्* a kind of penance; *अहोरात्रोपवितो ब्रह्मा वेणुमास्यां विशेषतः* । पंचगव्यं पिबेत् प्रातर्ब्रह्मकृत्तमिति स्मृतम् ॥ —*कुतः* a. one who prays. (—*m.*) an epithet of Vishnu. —*सुतः* N. of an astronomer born in 598 A. D. —*गोलः* the universe. —*गौरवं* respect for the missile presided over by Brahman; Bk. 9. 76 (*मा धृन्मोचो ब्राह्मणं शक्ति*) . —*अग्निः* N. of a particular joint of the body. —*गहः*, —*पिशाचः*, —*पुण्यः*, —*रक्षः* n. —*राक्षसः* a kind of ghost, the ghost of a Brāhmaṇa, who during his lifetime indulges in a disdainful spirit and carries away the wives of others and the property of Brāhmaṇas; (*परस्य येषि तं हत्वा ब्रह्मसमपहस्य च । अप्ये निजं देहं भवति ब्रह्मराक्षसः* ॥ Y. 3. 212; cf. Ms. 12. 60 also) —*घातकः* the murderer of a Brāhmaṇa. —*घातिनी* a woman on the second day of her courses. —*घोषः* 1 recital of the Veda, 2 the sacred word, the Vedas collectively; U. 6. 9. v. 1. —*ह्रः* the murderer of a Brāhmaṇa. —*व्रतं* 1 religious studentship, the life of celibacy passed by a Brāhmaṇa boy in studying the Vedas, the first stage or order of his life; *अविपुतब्रह्मचर्यं गृहस्थाश्रममाचरेत्* Ms. 3 2; 2. 249; Mv. 1. 24. 2 religious study, self-restraint 3 celibacy, chastity, abstinence, continence. (—*व्रतः*) a religious student; see *ब्रह्मचारि*. (—*व्रतः*) chastity, celibacy. —*व्रतं* a vow of chastity. —*व्रतलं* falling off from chastity, incontinence. —*वारिकं* the life of a religious student. —*वारिच m.* 1 a religious student, a Brāhmaṇa in the first order of his life, who continues to live with his spiritual guide from the investiture with sacred thread and performs the duties pertaining to his order till he settles in life; Ms. 2. 41, 175; 6. 87. 2 one who vows to lead the life of a celibate. —*वारिणी* 1 an epithet of Durgā 2 a woman who observes the vow of chastity. —*वर्* an epithet of Kārtikeya. —*वर्गः* the paramour of a Brāhmaṇa's wife. —*वर्जित m.* a Brāhmaṇa

who lives by sacred knowledge. —*व्र 1.* one who knows Brahma (—*व्रः*) 1 an epithet of Kārtikeya; 2 of Vishnu —*ज्ञानं* true or divine knowledge, knowledge of the identity of the universe with Brahma. —*ज्येष्ठः* the elder brother of Brāhmaṇa. —*उद्योतिष n.* the light of Brahma or the Supreme Being. —*तत्त्वं* the true knowledge of the Supreme Spirit. —*देजम् n.* 1 the glory of Brahman, 2 Brāhmanic lustre, the lustre or glory supposed to surround a Brāhmaṇa. —*दः* a spiritual preceptor. —*दंडः* 1 the curse of a Brāhmaṇa. 2 a tribute paid to a Brāhmaṇa. 3 an epithet of Siva. —*दानं* 1 the imparting of sacred knowledge. 2 sacred knowledge received as an inheritance or hereditary gift. —*दापादः* 1 one who receives the Vedas as his hereditary gift, a Brāhmaṇa; 2 the son of a Brāhmaṇa. —*दारः* the mulberry tree. —*दिनं* a day of Brahman. —*दैत्यः* a Brāhmaṇa changed into a demon; cf. *ब्रह्महृद*. —*द्विषः*, *द्वेषिच* a. 1 hating Brāhmaṇas. 2 hostile to religious acts or devotion, impious, godless. —*द्वेषः* hatred of Brāhmaṇas. —*नदी* an epithet of the river Sarasvatī. —*नाराः* an epithet of Vishnu. —*निर्वाणं* absorption into the supreme spirit. —*निष्ठ a.* absorbed in or intent, on the contemplation of the Supreme Spirit. (—*वृ*) the mulberry tree. —*पदं* 1 the rank or position of a Brāhmaṇa. 2 the place of the Supreme Spirit. —*पवित्रः* the Kusa grass. —*परिवर् f.* an assembly of Brāhmaṇas. —*पादः* the Palāsa tree. —*पारायणं* complete study of the Vedas, the entire Vedas; U. 4. 9; Mv. 1. 14. —*पाशः* N. of a missile presided over by Brahman; Ba. 9. 75 —*पितु m.* an epithet of Vishnu. —*पुत्रः* 1 a son of Brahman. 2 N. of a (male) river which rises in the eastern extremity of the Himalaya and falls with the Ganges into the Bay of Bengal. (—*वर्*) an epithet of the river Sarasvatī. —*पुरं-पुरी* 1 the city of Brahman (in heaven). 2 N. of Benares. —*पुराणं* N. of one of the eighteen *Purāṇas*. —*प्रलयः* the universal destruction at the end of one hundred years of Brahman in which even the Supreme Being is supposed to be swallowed up. —*प्राप्तिः* f. absorption into the Supreme Spirit. —*पुण्यः* 1 a contemptuous term for a Brāhmaṇa, an unworthy Brāhmaṇa (cf. *Mar. भुवर्ग*); M. 4; V. 2. 2 One who is a Brāhmaṇa only by caste, a nominal Brāhmaṇa. —*पूजितं* the mystic syllable *om*. —*पुत्राणः* one who pretends to be a Brāhmaṇa. —*पुनर्* the abode

of Brahman. -भायः the mulberry tree. -भावः absorption into the Supreme Spirit. -ब्रह्मन् the world of Brahman; Bg. 8. 16. -ब्रुव् a. become one with Brahman, absorbed into the Supreme Spirit. -भूतिः f. twilight. -ब्रुव् 1 identity with Brahman, absorption or dissolution into Brahman, final emancipation; स ब्रह्मन् ब्रुवन्ति B. 18. 23.; ब्रह्मब्रुवाय कल्पते Bg. 14. 26; Ms. 1. 98. 2 Brāhmanhood; the state or rank of a Brāhmana. -ब्रुवन् n. absorption into Brahman. -ब्रह्मदेवता an epithet of Lakṣmi. -मीमांसा the Vedānta philosophy which inquires into the nature of Brahman or Supreme Spirit. -भूति a. having the form of Brahman. -ब्रह्मन् m. an epithet of Siva. -मेखलः the Munja plant. -यज्ञः one of the five daily Yajnas or sacrifices (to be performed by a householder); teaching and reciting the Vedas; अध्यापनं ब्रह्मयज्ञः Ms. 3. 10 (अध्यापनयज्ञश्च अध्यापनमपि गृह्यते Kull.) -योगः cultivation or acquisition of spiritual knowledge. -योनि a. sprung from Brahman. -हस्त a valuable present made to a Brāhmana. -रश्मि an aperture in the crown of the head through which the soul is said to escape on its leaving the body. -रासतः see ब्रह्मह. -रातः an epithet of Suka. -राशिः 1 the whole mass or circle of sacred knowledge. 2 an epithet of Paraśurāma. -रसिः f. a kind of brass. -रे (हे) सा-लिखितं, -लेखः lines written by the creator on the forehead of a man which indicate his destiny, the predestined lot of any man -लोकः the world of Brahman. -वक्तु m. an expounder of the Vedas. -वचं knowledge of Brahman. -वधः -वध्या, -वध्या the murder of a Brāhmana. -वचस्, n. -वचस् 1 divine glory or splendour, spiritual pre-eminence or holiness resulting from sacred knowledge; (तस्य हेतुस्तद्ब्रह्मवचं B. 1. 63; Ms. 2. 37. 4. 94. 2 the inherent sanctity or power of a Brāhmana; S. 6. -वचमिन्द्र, -वचस्विन्द्र a. holy or sanctified by spiritual pre-eminence, holy. (-m) an eminent or holy Brāhmana. -वर्तः see ब्रह्मवर्त. -वर्चस् copper. -वर्चस्विन्द्र m. 1 one who teaches or expounds the Vedas; B. 1; Mā. 1. 2 a follower of the Vedānta philosophy. -वासः the abode of Brahman. -विद्, -विद् a. knowing the Supreme Spirit (-m.) a sage, theologian, philosopher -विद्या knowledge of the Supreme Spirit. -विं (विं) दुः a drop of saliva sputtered while reciting the Vedas.

-निवर्धनः an epithet of Ind a -वृक्षः 1 the Pālāsa tree. 2 the Udumbara tree. -वृत्तिः f. livelihood of Brāhmana. -वृन्दं an assemblage of Brāhmanas. -वेदः 1 knowledge of the Vedas. 2 knowledge of Brahman. 3 N. of the Atharvaveda. -वेदिन् a. knowing the Vedas; cf. ब्रह्मवेद -वेदन् N. of one of the eighteen Purāṇas. -व्रतं a vow of chastity. -गिरिन्, -गिरिन् n. N. of a particular missile. -संसद् f. an assembly of Brāhmanas. -नदी an epithet of the river Sarasvatī. -सञ्जं 1 repeating and teaching the Vedas (ब्रह्मज्ञं q. v.). 2 absorption into the Supreme Spirit. -सद्वत् n. the residence of Brahman. -सभा the hall or court of Brahman. -संभव a. sprung or coming from Brahman. (-वः) N. of Nārada. -सर्पः a kind of snake. -सायुज्यं complete identification with the Supreme Spirit; cf. ब्रह्मयुज. -सादेका identification with Brahman; Ms. 4. 232. -सावधिः N. of the tenth Manu. -सुतः 1 N. of Nārada, Marichi &c. 2 a kind of Ketu. -सुः 1 N. of Anuruddha. 2 N. of the god of love. -सूत्रं 1 the sacred thread worn by the Brāhmanas or the twice born over the shoulder. 2 the aphorisms of the Vedānta philosophy by Bādarāyaṇa. -सूत्रिन् a. invested with the sacred thread. -सूत्र m. an epithet of Siva. -सर्वः the world, universe; Mv. 3. 48. -स्तेनः acquiring holy knowledge by unlawful means. -स्वं the property or possessions of a Brāhmana; Y. 3. 212. -हस्तिन् a. stealing a Brāhmana's property. -हृत् a murdering a Brāhmana. -हृत् one of the five daily V. jnas or sacrifices, which consists in offering the ritṣ of hospitality to guests Ms. 3. 74. -हृद्वा-वे N. of a star (capella). ब्रह्ममय a. Consisting of or derived from, the Veda, belonging to the Veda, or spiritual pre-eminence; जगन्निव ब्रह्ममयेन तेजसा Ku 5. 40. 2 Fit for a Brāhmana. -वृ A missile praised over by Brahman. ब्रह्मवत् a. Possessed of spiritual knowledge. ब्रह्मसात् ind. 1 To the state of Brahman or the Supreme Spirit. 2 To the care of Brāhmanas. ब्रह्माणी 1 The wife of Brahman. 2 An epithet of Durgā 3 A kind of perfume (चोडुका) 4 A kind of brass. ब्रह्मन् a. relating to Brahman. -m. An epithet of Viṣṇu. ब्रह्मिष्ठ a. Thoroughly proficient in Vedas very learned or pious; ब्रह्मिष्ठं मायाय निजेतिविकारं ब्रह्मदेवेन स्तनमुत्सृज्य B. 18. -द्वय An epithet of Durgā.

ब्रह्मि N. of a medicinal plant. ब्रह्मजयः 1 An epithet of Kārtikeya; 2 Of Viṣṇu. ब्रह्मन् a. (जी. f.). 1 Relating to Brahman or the creator, or to the Supreme Spirit; R. 13. 60; Ms. 2. 40, Bg. 2. 78. 2 Brāhmanical, belonging to Brāhmanas. 3 Relating to sacred knowledge or study. 4 Prescribed by the Veda, Vedic. 5 Holy, sacred, divine 6 Presided over by Brahman as a सुहृत्; (see ब्रह्मसुहृत्), or a missile -ब्रह्मः 1 One of the eight forms of marriage in Hindu law, in which the bride decorated with ornaments is given away to the bridegroom, without requiring any gift or present from him (this is the best of the 8 forms); ब्राह्मो विवाह आहुय दीयते जगत्सर्वलोकता Y. 1. 58; Ms. 3. 21, 27. 2 N. of Nārada. -ब्रह्म 1 The part of the hand under the root of the thumb. 2 Holy or sacred study. -COMP. -अहोरात्रः a day and night of Brahman. -देवा a girl to be married according to the Brāhmana form. -सुहृत् a particular period of the day, the early part of the day (रात्रेश्च वक्षिणे यामे सुहृत् ब्राह्म उच्यते) ब्राह्म सुहृत् किञ्च तस्य देवी कुमाराकल्पे तस्यैव कुमारा R. 5. 36. ब्राह्मण a. (णी. f.) 1 Belonging to a Brāhmana. 2 Befitting a Brāhmana. 3 Given by a Brāhmana. -णः 1 A man belonging to the first of the four original castes of the Hindus, a Brāhmana (born from the mouth of the Puruṣha ब्राह्मणोऽस्य मुखमासीत् Rv. 10. 90. 12; M. 1. 31. 96.) 2 जन्मना जायते सुदः संस्कारोद्भिज्ज उच्यते । त्रियणं वदति त्रिर्वर्षं त्राणि आत्रा उच्यते ॥ or त्रया कुलेन वृत्तं स्वाध्यायनं अत्र न च । दक्षिणको हि वसिष्ठमिले स द्विज उच्यते ॥ 3 A priest, theologian 3 An epithet of Agni. -ण 1 An assemblage or society of Brāhmanas. 2 That portion of the Veda which states rules for the employment of the hymns at the various sacrifices; their origin and detailed explanation with sometimes lengthy illustrations in the shape of legends or stories. It is distinct from the Mantra portion of the Veda. 3 N. of that class of Vedic works which contain the Brāhmana portion (regarded as Śruti or part of the revelation like the hymns themselves). Each of the four Vedas has its own Brāhmana or Brāhmanas -देवेय or आचारायन and कौशेती or संख्यायन belonging to the R̥gveda; जगदय to the Yajurveda; पंचविश and वसुध to the Sāmaveda and गोपय to the Atharvaveda). -COMP.

-अतिक्रमः offensive or disrespectful conduct towards Brāhmanas, insult to Brāhmanas ब्राह्मणान् क्रम्यमाणो भवन्तिव स्तुतयः Mv 2. 80 -अवाश्रयः seeking shelter with Brāhmanas, -अभ्युपवसिः f. protection or preservation of, or kindness shown to, a Brāhmana; Ms. 9. 87. -हन्तः the slayer of a Brāhmana जातः, जातिः f. the Brāhmana caste. -जीविका the occupation or means of livelihood prescribed for a Brāhmana. -द्रव्यं, -स्वं a Brāhmana's property. -निन्दकः a blasphemer or reviler of Brāhmanas. -ब्रह्मः one who pretends to be a Brāhmana, one who is a Brāhmana only in name and neglects the duties of his caste; ब्रह्मो ब्राह्मणत्वा निवर्तते Dk.; Ms. 7. 85; 8. 20 घृष्टि a consisting, for the most part, of Brāhmanas. -वधः the murder of a Brāhmana, Brāhmaṇioide. -संतर्पणं feeding or satisfying Brāhmanas.

ब्राह्मणकः 1 A bad or unworthy Brāhmana (only in name) 2 N. of a country inhabited by warlike Brāhmanas.

ब्राह्मणवा ind. 1 Among Brāhmanas. 2 To the state of a Brāhmana; as in ब्राह्मणदाता भवति धनं.

ब्राह्मणाष्टोत्तम m. N. of a priest,

the assistant of the priest called *Barahma* q. v.

ब्राह्मणी 1 A woman of the Brāhmana caste. 2 The wife of a Brāhmana. 3 Intellect; (बुद्धि according to नीलकण्ठ). 4 A kind of lizard. 5 A kind of wasp. 6 A kind of grass COMP. -पारिवि m. the paramour of a Brāhmana woman.

ब्राह्मण्य a. Befitting a Brāhmana. -ग्रहः An epithet of the planet Saturn. -स्थं 1 The station or rank of a Brāhmana, priestly or sacerdotal character; सर्वं ज्ञेयं ब्राह्मण्येन Mk. 5; Pt. 1. 66. Ms. 3, 17; 7. 42. 2 A collection of Brāhmanas.

ब्राह्मि 1 The personified female energy of Brahman. 2 Sarasvati, the goddess of speech. 3 Speech. 4 A tale or narrative. 5 A pious usage or custom. 6 N. of the constellation Rohini. 7 N. of Durgā. 8 A woman married according to the *Brāhma* form of marriage 9 The wife of a Brāhmana. 10 A kind of medicinal plant. 11 A kind of brass. 12 N. of a river. -COMP. -जन्तुः a species of bulbous plant. -पुत्रः the son of a Brāhant; see above; Ms. 3. 27, 37.

ब्राह्मण a. (स्त्री f.) 1 Relating to Brahman, the creator. 2 Relating to the supreme Spirit. 3 Relating

to the Brāhmanas. -ब्रह्मं Wonder, astonishment (विस्मय). -COMP. -ब्रह्मन्=ब्राह्मण्यं q. v. -हुतं hospitality to guests; see ब्रह्मयज्ञ.

ब्रह्म a. Professing or pretending to be, calling oneself by a name to which he has no real title; (at the end of comp.); as in ब्राह्मणब्रह्म, क्षत्रियब्रह्म.

ब्र 2 U. (त्रयीति, ब्रने or ब्राह्; this root is defective in the non-conjugational tenses, its forms being made up from ब्रच् 1 To say, tell, speak (with two acc.); तां.....ब्रया एवं Me. 104; रामं यथास्थितं सर्वं ज्ञाता ब्रते स्म विहृतः B. k. 6. 8. or रामवक्ष्यमं ब्रते स्म विहृतः Bv. 1. 46. 2 To say or speak about, refer to (a person or thing); अहं नृ शकुन्तलामधिकृत्य ब्रवीमि S. 2. 3. To declare, proclaim, publish, prove; ब्रवते हि फलेन साधयो न तु कटेन निजोपयोगिता N. 2. 48; Rāt. 2. 13. 4 To name, call, designate; छन्दसि वक्ष्या ये कथयन्त्यभियन्तं ते ब्रवते Sru. 15. 5 To answer; ब्रहि मे प्रश्नान्. With अनु to say, speak, declare. -निष् to explain, derive. -य to say, speak, tell; Bk. 8. 85 -यति to speak in reply, answer or reply; यत्प्रवीच्येन R. 2. 42. -वि 1 to say, speak. 2 to speak falsely or wrongly.

ब्रह्मन्क A snare, net, noose.

भ.

भः 1 N. of the planet Venus. 2 Error, delusion, mere semblance. -भं 1 A star. 2 A lunar mansion or asterism. 3 A planet. 4 A sign of zodiac. 5 The number twenty seven. 6 A bee. COMP. -भूतः ईशः the sun. -भगः भर्गः 1 the group of star or asterisms 2 the zodiac. 8 revolution of the planets in the zodiac. -बोलः the starry sphere - चक्रं, मंडलं the zodiac. -पतिः the moon. -सूचकः an astrologer.

भालिका A cricket.

भक्ष् p. 1 Distributed, allotted, assigned. 2 Divided. 3 Served, worshipped. 4 Engaged in, attentive to. 5 Attached or devoted to, loyal, faithful; Bg. 9. 34. 6 Dressed, cooked (as food); see (भृज्). -भक्तः A worshipper, adorer, devotee, votary, faithful attendant; भक्तो विभे सदा भक्त Bg. 4. 3; 9. 31; 7. 23. -भक्ष 1 A share, portion. 2 Food; Bh 3. 74. 3 Boiled rice; U. 4. 1. 4 Any edible grain boiled with water. COMP. -अभिलाषः desire of food, appetite. -पक्षपक्ष- a cook. -भक्षः a dish of

food. -भक्षः incense prepared from various fragrant resins and perfumes. -भारः a cook. -छन्दः appetite. -दासः a slave who agrees to serve another for maintenance, or who receives his meals as a return for his services; Ms. 8. 415. -द्वेषः dislike of food, loss of appetite. -मण्ड the semm of boiled rice. -रोचन a stimulating appetite. -वस्तु a. kind to worshippers or devotees. -ब्राह्म 1 an audience chamber (to admit petitioners and hear them) 2 a dining hall.

भक्तिः f. 1 Separation, partition, division. 2 A division, portion, share. 3 Devotion, attachment, loyalty, faithfulness; Ku 7. 37; R. 2. 64; Mn. 1. 15. 4 Reverence, service, worship, homage. 5 Texture, arrangement; R. 5. 74. 6 Decoration, ornament, embellishment; अवलम्ब्यकारुण्यं कवेः Ku. 7. 10, 91; भक्तः देवैरवगन्तव्यं युनिव्ये गजस्य M. 19. R. 13. 59, 75. 15. 31. 7 An attribute COMP. -भक्त a making a humble oblation. -पूतः-पूतं ind. devoutly, reverentially. -भक्त a. 1 devout, fervid. 2 firmly

attached or devoted, faithful, loyal. -भार्गः the way of devotion; i. e. devotion to god, regarded as the way to the attainment of final emancipation and eternal bliss. -योगः loving faith, loyal devotion. -वादः assurance of attachment.

भक्तिवत् a. 1 Devout, having pious faith. 2 Loyal, devoted or attached, faithful, loyal.

भक्तिल a. Faithful, trusty (as a horse)

भक्ष 10 U. (भक्षयति ते भक्षति) 1. To eat, devour यथाभिष्ट जले मत्स्यं भक्षते भाषी-मुनि Pt. 1. 2 To use up, consume. 3 To waste, destroy. 4 To bite.

भक्षः 1 Eating. 2 Food.

भक्षक a. (स्त्री f.) 1 One who eats or lives upon. 2 Gluttonous, voracious.

भक्षण a. (स्त्री f.) Eating, one who eats, or devours. -भं Eating, feeding or living upon

भक्ष्य a. Eatable, fit for food. -भक्ष्य Anything eatable, an article of food, food (fig. also; ; भक्ष्यमक्षयोः) प्रतिविधि-रेव कारण H. 1. 55; Ms. 1. 113. -COMP.

-कारः (also) भक्ष्यकारः a baker, cook.

भगः One of the twelve forms of the sun; the sun. 2 The moon. 3 A form of Siva. 4 Good fortune, luck, happy lot, happiness; आस्ते भग आसीन्य Ait. Br.; भगिन्द्रा बायुश्च भगं सततं यो वदुः Y. 1. 282. 5 Affluence, prosperity. 6 Dignity, distinction. 7 Fame, glory. 8 Loveliness, beauty. 9 Excellence, distinction. 10 Love, affection. 11 Amorous dalliance or sport, pleasure. 12 The pudendum muliebre; Y. 3. 88; Ms. 9. 237. 13 Virtue, morality, religious merit (धर्म). 14 Effort, exertion. 15 Absence of desire indifference to worldly objects. 16 Final beatitude. 17 Strength. 18 Omnipotence; (said to be n. also in the last 15 senses). —सं The asterism called उन्नराकल्पनी. COMP. -अंकुरः (in medicine) clitoris. -आधानं granting matrimonial happiness. -प्रः an epithet of Siva. -देवः a thorough libertine. -देवता the deity presiding over marriage. -देवतं the constellation उन्नराकल्पनी. -नन्दनः an epithet of Vishnu -भक्षकः a pander procurer. -देवतं proclaiming matrimonial felicity.

भगद्वारः A fistula in the anus or pudendum.

भगवत् a. 1 Glorious, illustrious. 2 Revered, venerable, divine, holy, (an epithet applied to gods, demigods and other holy or respectable personages); अथ भगवान् कुशली काश्यपः S. 5. भगवन्मवानयं जनः R. 8. 81; so भगवान् वासुदेवः &c.—m. 1 A god, deity. 2 An epithet of Vishnu. 3 Of Siva. 4 Of Jina. 5 Of a Buddha.

भगवदीयः A worshipper of Vishnu. भगालः A skull.

भगानिर् m. An epithet of Siva.

भगिन् a. (नी f) 1 Prosperous, happy, fortunate. 2 Grand, splendid. भगिनिका A sister.

भगिनी 1 A sister. 2 A fortunate woman. 3 A woman in general. —COMP. -पतिः, भर्तृ m. a sister's husband.

भगिनियः A sister's son.

भगीरथः N. of an ancient king of the solar dynasty, the great-grandson of Sagara, who brought down, by practising the most austere penance, the celestial river Ganges from heaven to the earth and from earth to the lower regions to purify the ashes of his 60000 ancestors, the sons of Sagara. —COMP. -पथः, पथलः the path or effort of Bhagiratha, used figuratively to denote any great or Herculean effort. -सुता, an epithet of the Ganges.

भञ्ज p. p. 1 Broken, fractured, shattered, torn. 2 Frustrated, foiled, disappointed. 3 Checked, arrested, suspended. 4 Marred, impaired. 5 Routed, completely defeated or vanquished; U. 5. 6 Demolished, destroyed. (see संज्). —सं Fracture of the leg. —COMP. -आत्मन् m. an epithet of the moon. -आपद् a. one who has surmounted difficulties or misfortunes. -आज्ञ a. disappointed; Bh. 2. 84; frustrated; Bh. 3. 52. -उत्साह a. broken in energy, depressed in spirits, discouraged, damped. -उद्यम a. foiled in one's endeavours, disappointed, baffled. -कनः, -यकनः violation of symmetry in construction or expression; see प्रक्रमण. -चेष्ट a. disappointed, frustrated. -चूर्ण a. humbled, crest-fallen. -निद्र a. whose sleep is interrupted. -पार्श्व a. suffering from a pain in the sides. -पृष्ठ a. 1 having a broken back. 2 coming in front. -प्रतिज्ञ a. one who has broken his promises. -मनस् a. discouraged, disappointed. -म्रत a. faithless in one's vows. -संकल्प a. one whose designs are frustrated.

भञ्जो A sister.

भंका (भा) री A gad-fly.

भंक्तिः f. Breaking, fracture.

भंजः 1 Breaking, breaking down, shattering, tearing down, splitting, dividing; वायुर्भेदामंश्च प्रवृत्तः R. 5. 45. 2 A break, fracture, breach. 3 Plucking off, lopping; आन्तकलिकामं S. 6. 4 Separation, analysis. 5 A portion, bit, fragment, detached portion; उल्लोच्य पदव्यंममिभः Ku. 3. 61. R. 16. 16 6 Fall, downfall, decay, destruction, ruin; as in एज्, सल &c. 7 Breaking up, dispersion; राज्ञः मल. 1. 8 Defeat, overthrow, discomfiture, rout; Pt. 4. 41; Si. 16. 72. 9 Failure, disappointment, frustration; R. 2. 42 आज्ञायं &c. 10 Rejection, refusal; Ku. 1. 42. 11 A chasm, fissure. 12 Interruption, obstacle, disturbance; निद्रा, गति &c. 13 Non-performance, suspension, stoppage. 14 Taking to flight. 15 A bend; fold, wave. 16 Contraction, bending, knitting; U. 5. 36. 17 Going, motion. 18 Paralysis. 19 Fraud, deceit. 20 A canal, water-course. 21 A circumlocutory or round-about way of speaking or acting; see; भेगि 22 Hemp. —COMP. -नयः removal of obstacle. वासा turmeric. -सार्थ a. dishonest, fraudulent.

भंजा 1 Hemp. 2 An intoxicating drink prepared from hemp. —COMP. -कृते the pollen of hemp.

भंजिः -नी f. 1 Breaking, fracture, breach, division. 2 Undulation. 3

Bending, contracting; हर्म्यगोमिः पयम-मयुरागममे बुभितोस्मि Ud. 8. 13. 4 A wave. 5 A flood, current. 6 A crooked path, tortuous or winding course. 7 A circumlocutory or round-about way of speaking or acting, periphrasis; भयंतेरेण कथनाद् K. P. 10; बहुमंगिविशारदः Dk. 8 A pretext, disguise, semblance; वः पाञ्चजव्यवतिर्भय भया वारोमसः कनमिव व्यनक्ति Vikr. 1. 1. 9 Trick, fraud, deceit. 10 Irony. 11 Repartee, wit. 12 A step; R. 13; 69. 13 An interval. 14 Modesty. —COMP. -भक्तिः f. division into a series of waves or wave-like steps, a wavy staircase; Me 60.

भंजिन् a. 1 Frail, fragile, transient; तदपि तत्क्षणमेव करोति चेत् Bh. 2. 92. 2 Cast in a suit.

भंजिमत् a. Wavy, crisped.

भंजिमन् m. 1 Fracture, breach. 2 Bending, undulation. 3 Curliness. 4 Disguise, deceit. 5 Wit, irony. 6 Perversity.

भंजिलः A defect in the organs of sense.

भंजुर a. 1 Apt to break, fragile, brittle. 2 Frail, transitory, transient, perishable : आमर्णाताः प्रणवाः को-पास्तल्यभंजुराः H. 1 188; Si. 16. 72. 3 Changeful, variable. 4 Crooked, bent. 5 Curved, curled; शशिमुखि तव भाति भंजुरः Gt. 10. 6 Fraudulent, dishonest, crafty. —रः The bend of a river.

भञ्ज् I. 1. U. (भजति-वे, but usually Atm. only; भञ्ज्) 1 (a) To share, distribute, divide; भजेन् पेतुं रिक्तं Ms. 9. 104; न तदुपैर्भजेत्सार्धं 209, 119. (b) To assign, allot, apportion; गायत्रीमन्त्रेभ्यजत् Ait. Br. 2 To obtain for oneself, share in, partake of; पित्रं वा भजते शीलं Ms. 10. 59. 3 To accept, receive; Māl. 5. 25. 4 (a) To resort to, betake oneself to, have recourse to; शिलातलं भजे K. 179; मातलंश्च भजद्व कश्चिद्वरं Bh. 3. 64; न कश्चिद्वर्णानामपश्यमपकृष्टोपि भजते S. 5. 10; Bv. 1. 83; R. 17. 28. (b) To practise, follow, observe; भजे धर्ममयातुरः B. 1. 21. 5 To enjoy, possess, have, suffer, experience, entertain; विपुषि भजतेतरं कलं Bv. 1. 74; न भजते जीवन्-वेण भीति Bh. 2. 80; व्यक्तिं भजेत्पापना S. 7. 8.; अतिप्रसन्नोपि सार्धं भजते केष कथा शरीरि R. 8. 43; Māl. 3. 9; U. 1. 35. 6 To wait or attend upon, serve R. 2. 23. Pt. 1 181; Mk 1. 32; 7 To adore, honour, worship. (as a god). 8 To choose, select, prefer, accept; संतपरीक्ष्यान्तराद्भजते M. 1. 2. 9 To enjoy carnally; Pt. 4. 50. 10 To be attached or devoted to. 11 To take possession of. 12 To fall to the lot of any one. (The meanings

of this root are variously modified according to the noun with which it is connected:—*e.g.* भिद्रां भज् to go to sleep; हृच्छां भज् to swoon; भावं भज् to show love for &c. &c.). -WITH वि 1 to divide, distribute; विभज्य मेरुर्न पश्चिमोत्तरः N. 1. 16; पश्चिमं च्यमज्जद्वयमद्विः R. 11. 29; 10. 54; Si. 1. 3. 2 to separate, divide (as property, patrimony &c.); विभक्ता भ्रातरः divided brothers. 3 to distinguish. 4 to honour, worship. -संवि to share in common, admit (one) to a share; विचं ददा यस्य च संविभक्तम्. -II 10 U. (भाजयति ते regarded by some as *caus.* of भज् I) 1 To cook. 2 To give.

भजकः A divider, distributor. 2 A worshipper, votary, devotee. भजन् 1 Sharing, dividing. 2 Possession. 3 Service, adoration, worship.

भजमान *a.* 1 Dividing. 2 Enjoying. 3 Fit, right, proper.

भञ्ज् I. 7. P. (भनक्ति, भञ्ज्; *desid.* विभञ्जति) 1 To break, tear down, shatter, shiver or break to pieces, split; भनक्ति सर्वमर्थाद्वा Bk. 6. 38; भञ्ज्वा हृजो 4 3: भञ्जुर्बलवानि च 3. 22; धनुर्भाजि यस्या R. 11. 76. 2 To devastate, destroy by pulling down; भनक्तुपवनं रुवि Bk. 9. 2. 3 To make a breach (in a fortress). 4 To frustrate, foil, disappoint, baffle; विनाकिना भग्नमोक्षाय मती Ku. 5. 1. 5 To arrest, check, interrupt, suspend; as in भग्ननिद्राः. 6 To defeat, vanquish; क्षत्राणि रामः परिक्ष्व रामाक्षरायथाभ्यस्त स द्विजं N. 22. 133. -WITH अव् to break down, shatter; Ku. 3. 74. -ञ् 1 to break down, shatter, splinter. 2 to stop, arrest, suspend. 3 to frustrate, disappoint. -II. 10 U. (भञ्जयति-ते) To brighten, illuminate.

भञ्जक *a.* (जिका *f.*) Breaking, dividing.

भञ्जन *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Breaking, splitting. 2 Arresting, checking. 3 Frustrating. 4 Causing violent pain. -भ 1 Breaking down, shattering, destroying. 2 Removing, dispelling, driving away; तद्विदितमयभञ्जनात् द्वा Gt. 10. 3 Routing, vanquishing. 4 Frustrating. 5 Cheeking, interrupting, disturbing. 6 Afflicting, paining. -नः Decay of the teeth.

भञ्जनकः A particular disease of the mouth which consists in the decay of the teeth attended with contortion of the lips.

भञ्जकः A tree growing near a temple.

भद्र 1 P. (भदति, भद्रि) 1 To nourish, foster, maintain. 2 To hire. 3 To receive wages. -II. 10 U. (भद्रयति-ते) To speak, converse.

भद्रः 1 A warrior, soldier, combatant; तद्भद्रातुरितुर्वि N. 1. 12; वादि-वद्यद्विर्भते भद्रस्य 22. 22; Bk. 14. 101. 2 A mercenary, hired soldier, hireling. 3 An outcast, a barbarian. 4 A demon.

भद्रिज *a.* Roasted on a spit.

भट्टः 1 A lord, master (used as a title of respect in addressing princes.). 2 A title used with the names of learned Brāhmanas; भट्टः गोपालस्य पौत्रः Māl. 1; so कुमारिलभट्टः &c. 3 Any learned man or philosopher. 4 A kind of mixed caste, whose occupation is that of bards or panegyrists; क्षत्रियाद्विकन्यायां भट्टो जातो-नुवाचकः, 5 A bard, panegyrist. -COMP. -आचार्यः 1 a title given to a learned man or any celebrated teacher. 2 a great doctor. दशामः=प्रथम Q. V.

भट्टार *a.* 1 Revered, worshipful. 2 A title of respect or distinction used with proper names; as in भट्टारहरिचंद्रस्य पद्मवंशो नृपायते. Hch.

भट्टारक *a.* (रिका *f.*) Venerable, worshipful &c; see भट्टार above. -COMP. -चासरः Sunday.

भट्टिनी 1 A queen (not crowned), a princess; (often used in dramas by maid-servants in addressing a queen). 2 A lady of high rank. 3 The wife of a Brāhmana.

भट्टः A particular mixed caste.

भट्टिलः 1 A hero, warrior. 2 An attendant, servant.

भण् 1 P. (भणति, भणित्) 1 To say, speak; उद्गृह्यारम्भ इति भणित्ये V. 3; Bk. 14. 16. 2 To describe; काव्यः स काव्येन सभासम्भाषति N. 10. 59. 3 To name, call.

भणनं, भणितं, भणितिः *f.* Speaking, speech, talk, words, discourse, conversation; न वशमानन्दं जनयति जयभाष-भणितिः Bv. 4. 39; 2. 77; आजयद्वयभणितं हरिभितं Gt. 7; ३६ रसभणने *ibid.*

भङ्ग I. 1 A. (भन्ते) 1 To chide, upbraid. 2 To mock, deride. 3 To speak. 4 To jest, joke. II. 10 U. (भङ्गयति-ते) 1 To make fortunate. 2 To cheat (properly भद्).

भङ्गः A bulloon, jester, mime; त्रयो वेदस्य कर्तारं भङ्गयति विनाचकाः Sarv. 8 2 N. of a mixed caste; cf. भद्र. -COMP. -सपत्निय *m.* a pseudo ascetic. -हासिनी a harlot, courtesan.

भङ्गकः A species of wag-tail.

भङ्गन 1 Mail, armour, 2 War, battle. 3 Mischief, wickedness.

भङ्गि-नी *f.* A wave.

भङ्गिल *a.* Happy, auspicious, prosperous, fortunate. -हः 1 Good fortune, happiness, welfare. 2 A messenger. 3 A workman, artisan.

भङ्गलः 1 A term of respect applied to a Buddhist; भङ्गलं विधिं न क्षुण्जति Mu. 4. 2 A Buddhist mendicant.

भद्राकः Prosperity, good fortune.

भद्र *a.* 1 Good, happy, prosperous: 2 Auspicious, blessed; as in भद्रमुख. 3 Foremost, best, chief, पञ्च भद्रं विजिता-रिन्द्रः R. 14. 31. 4 Favourable, propitious. 5 Kind, gracious, excellent, friendly, good; often used in voc. sing. in the sense of 'my good sir' or 'my good friend', 'my good lady', 'my dear madam'. 6 Pleasant, enjoyable, lovely, beautiful; Pt. 1. 181. 7 Laudable, desirable, praiseworthy. 8 beloved, dear. 9 Specious, plausible, hypocritical. -भ्रं

1 Happiness, Good fortune, welfare, blessing, prosperity; भद्रं भद्रं वितर भास्वत् सुयसे मंगलाय Māl. 1. 3; 6. 7; त्वयि वितरतु भद्रं ध्रुवसे मंगलाय U. 3. 48; oft-used in pl. in this sense; सर्वो भद्राणि पश्यतु; भद्रं ते 'god bless you', 'prosperity to you'. 2 Gold. 3 Iron, steel. 1 A bullock-द्रः. 2 A species of wagtail. 3 A term applied to a particular kind of elephants. 4 An impostor, hypocrite; Ms. 9. 258. 5 N. of Siva. 6 An epithet of mount Meru. 7 A kind of Kadamba.

(भद्राकृ means 'to shave'; भद्राकरणं shaving). -COMP. -अंगः an epithet of Balarāma. -आकारः-आकृति *a.* of auspicious features. -आत्मजः a sword. -आसनं 1 a chair of state, splendid seat, a throne. 2 particular posture in meditation. -ईशः an epithet of Siva. -एला large cardamoms. -कपिलः an epithet of Siva. -कारक *a.* propitious. -काली N. of Durgā. -कुम्भः a golden jar filled with water from a holy place, particularly from the Ganges. -मणिते the construction of magical diagrams. -घटः घटका a vessel from which a lottery is drawn. -द्वार *m.* a sort of pine. नाम्न *m.* a wag-tail. -पीठं 1 a splendid seat, a chair of state, throne; R. 17. 10. 2 a kind of winged insect. -बलनः an epithet of Balarāma. -सुख *a.* 'of an auspicious face', used as a polite address, 'good sir', 'gentle sir'; S. 7. -द्वयः an epithet of a particular kind of elephant. -रेणुः N. of Indra's elephant. -वर्त्म *m.* a kind of jasmine. -शाखः an epithet of Kārtikeya. -अर्यः, -श्रियः sandal-wood. -श्रीः *f.* the sandal tree. -सोमः an epithet of the Ganges.

भद्रक *a.* (द्रिका *f.*) 1 Good, auspicious. 2 Handsome, beautiful. -कः The Devadru tree.

भद्रकर *n.* One who confers prosperity.

भद्रवत् *a.* Auspicious. -न. The Devadru tree.

भद्रा 1 A cow. 2 N. of the second, seventh, and twelfth days of a lunar

fortnight 3 The celestial Gang-a 4 N. of various plants. —Comp. अर्य sandal-wood.

भारिका 1 An amulet. 2 =भद्र (2) above.

भद्रिल 1 Prosperity, good fortune. 2 Tremulous motion.

भंभ. 1 A fly. 2 Smoke.

भंभराडिका, भंभराली 1 A gad-fly. 2 A gnat.

भंभरवः The lowing of a cow.

भय 1 Fear, alarm, dread, apprehension: (oft with abl.); भये रोष भयं कले च्छिभयं विचे युगादभयं Bh. 3. 35; नदि समरपाश नास्ति शूलोभयं Vo. 3. 4. 2 Fright, terror; जयभयं &c. 3 A danger, risk, hazard; तादृश्यं भयं गजभयनागतं । आगतं तु भयं वीक्ष्य नरा कुप्यन्तेति H. 1. 57. —यः Sickness, disease. —Comp. अभित, —आकांत a. overcome with fear. —आतुर, —आर्त a. afraid, alarmed, frightened. —आशय a. 1 causing fear. 2 risky; स्वयं विजयं शेषः परतो भयवहः Bg. 3. 35. —उत्तर a. attended with or succeeded by fear. —कर. (also चयकर) a. 1 frightening, terrible, fearful. 2 dangerous, perilous; so भयकारक, भयकृत् —विद्रुमः a drum used in battle. —वृत् a. fleeing from fear, routed, put to flight. प्रतीकारः warding off or removed of fear. —भय a. inspiring fear. fearful terrible. प्रसङ्गः an occasion of fear. —भ्राह्मणः a timid Brāhmana, a Brāhmana who to save himself from danger declares his caste relying on the inviolability of a Brāhmana. —विद्रुत a. panic-struck. —व्यूहः a particular array of troops when they are threatened with danger.

भयानक a. Fearful, horrible, terrible, frightful; क्रियतः परं भयानकं सत् U. 2: Si. 17. 20; Bg. 11. 27. —कः 1 A tiger. 2 N. of Rāhu. 3 The sentiment of terror, one of the eight or nine sentiments in poetry see under त्र. —कः Terror, fear.

भर a. Bearing, granting, supporting &c. —रः 1 A burden, load, weight; सुखे भरं कृत्वा Pt. 1 'supporting himself on his three hoofs'; रुद्रभरविनागराजजम् &c. U. 2 20; भयया Ma 2. 18. 3 A great number, large quantity, collection, multitude; एते भरं कुम्भवत्कलापकीं Bv. 1. 93, 54, Si. 9. 17 3 Bulk, mass 4 Excess: विद्रिहोदभयपेति कुजोदभयेति M. 1 6. 17; ज्ञेयामरेः संज्ञा Bv. 1. 103; कोपमेव Git. 3. 6 A particular measure of weight.

भरदः 1 A potter. 2 A servant.

भरण a. (जी f.) Bearing, maintaining, supporting, nourishing. —नं 1 The act of nourishing, maintaining or supporting; R. 1. 24; S. 7.

33. 2 The act of bearing or carrying. 3 Bringing or procuring. 4 Nutrim-nt 5 Hire, wages —कः The constellation Chirap.

भरणो N of the second constellation containing three stars. COMP. —रुः an epithet of Rāhu.

भरुः 1 A master, lord. 2 A prince, king. 3 An ox, a bull. 4 A worm.

भरणं 1 Cherishing, supporting, maintaining. 2 Wages, hire. 3 The lunar mansion Bharap. —यः Wages, hire. —Comp. रुद्र m. a hired servant, hiring.

भरणुः 1 A master. 2 A protector. 3 A friend 4 Fire. 5 The moon. 6 The sun.

भरतः 1 N. of the son of Dushyanta and Sakuntalā, who became a universal monarch (चक्रवर्ति), India being called Bharataoarsha after him. He was one of the remote ancestors of the Kauravas and Pandavas. 2 N. of a brother of Rāma, son of Kaikeyi, the youngest wife of Dasaratha. He was very pious and righteous, and was so much devoted to Rāma that when the latter prepared to go to the forest in accordance with the wicked demand of Kaikeyi, he was very much grieved to find that his own mother had sent his brother into exile, and refusing the sovereignty that was his own, ruled the kingdom in the name of Rāma (by bringing from him his two sandals and making them the 'regents' of the realm) till he returned after his fourteen years' exile. 3 N. of an ancient sage who is supposed to have been the founder of the science of music and dramaturgy. 4 An actor, a stage player; तस्मिन्मृत्युवत् भरा. Māl. 1. 5 A hired soldier, mercenary. 6 A barbarian, mountaineer. 7 An epithet of Agni. —Comp. —अभरा 'the elder brother of Bharata', an epithet of Rāma; R. 14. 7.1. —रुः N. of a part of India. —रु a. knowing the science of Bharata; or the dramatic science. —रुद्रकः an actor. —रुद्रः 'the country of Bharata; i. e. India. —रुद्रः the last verse or verses in a drama, a sort of benediction (said to be in honour of Bharata, the founder of the dramatic science); तदापिभ्यस्तु भरतवयम् (occurring in every play).

भरुः 1 A sovereign king. 2 Fire. 3 A deity presiding over one of the regions of the world (लोकपाल).

भरुजः 1 N. of one of the seven sages. 2 A sky-lark.

भरित a. 1 Nourish-d, maintained 2 Filled with, full of; जयजालं कर्तुं कुपुमरवीर्यमभरितं Bv. 1. 54; 33. भवः 1 A husband. 2 A lord. 3 N. of Siva. 4 Of Vishnu. 5 Gold. 6 The sea.

भवनः (जा or जी f.) A jackal.

भरुदक Fried meat.

भरुः 1 N of Siva 2 Of Brahman. भरुः An epithet of Siva.

भर्जन a. Roasting, frying, baking. 2 Annihilating —नं 1 The act of roasting or frying. 2 A frying-pan.

भर्तृ m. 1 A husband; यज्ञभर्तृ हि तन्निष्ठाति तत्फलं Bh. 2 68; कृष्णं भर्ता पद्मंदाग्रं पुनः Māl. 6. 18. 2 A lord, master, superior; भर्तुः शिवेन Me. 1; गण, वृत् &c. 3 A leader, commander, chief; it 7, 41. 4 A supporter, bearer, protector —Comp. —रुः a woman who murders her husband. —रुद्रकः a crown-prince, prince royal, young prince, an heir apparent (a term of address chiefly used in dramas). —रुद्रिका a young princess (a term of address in dramas). —रुद्रतः fidelity or devotion to a husband. (—तर) a virtuous and devoted wife; cf. पतिव्रता —शोकः grief for the death of the husband —रुद्रिः N. of a celebrated author to whom are ascribed the three Satakas (सुमार, नीति, and वेताय) and also वाक्यप्रदीप and महिकाव्य.

भर्तृवती A married woman whose husband is living.

भर्तृवत् ind. In the possession of a husband; कृतः married.

भरु 10 A. (भरुयते; P. also same times) 1 To menace, threaten. 2 To revile, reproach, abuse. 3 To deride. —With निरु 1 to revile, censure, abuse. 2 to surpass, eclipse, put to shame; Ku. 3. 53.

भरुहकः A threatener, reviler.

भरुहर्त, भरुहता, भरुहता 1 Threatening, reviling. 2 A threat, menace. 3 Reproach, abuse. 4 A curse.

भरु 1 Wages, hire. 2 Gold. 3 The navel.

भरणयः Wages, hire.

भरणं a. 1 Support, maintenance, nourishment 2 Wages, hire. 3 Gold. 4 A gold coin. 5 The navel.

भरु 10 A. (भारयते, भारित) To see, behold —With नि (also P.) 1 To see, behold, perceive, look at; निमित्तं यद्यो भिज्जोतिमानं मा भाव मानं सहस्रं वासीः Bv 2 176; or यन्मा न भाविनि निमित्तं वति प्रभातनी नारदिसम्भविदैः कटाहैः 3. 4. —11. 1 A. see भरु.

भरु 1 A. (भरुते, भारित) 1 To describe, narrate, tell. 2 To wound, hurt, kill. 3 To give.

भङ्गः-झी-छं A kind of missile or arrow; कविदाकणाविकृतभङ्गवर्षा R. 9. 66; 4. 63; 7. 58. —झः 1 A bear. 2 An epithet of Siva. 3 The marking-nut plant. (भङ्गी also.)

भङ्गकः A bear.

भङ्गवत्, -भङ्गवत्कः The marking-nut plant.

भङ्गकः A bear.

भङ्गकः 1 A bear; दधति कुहरभाजामन भङ्गयुगो U. 2. 21. 2 A dog.

भव *a.* (At the end of comp.) Arising or produced from, originating in. —वः 1 Being, state of being, existence, (वत्ता). 2 Birth, production; भवो हि लोकान्मुदयाय तादात्ता R. 3. 14; S. 7. 27. 3 Source, origin. 4 Worldly existence, worldly life, life; as in भवार्णव, भवसागर &c.; Ku. 2. 51. 5 The world. 6 Well-being, health, prosperity. 7 Excellence, superiority. 8 N. of Siva; दहस्य कन्या भवपूर्वपत्नी Ku. 1. 21; 3. 72. 9 A god, deity. 10 Acquisition (प्राप्ति). —Comp. —अतिव *a.* overcoming worldly existence. —अंतकृत *m.* in epithet of Brahmā. —अंतर another existence (previous or future); Pt. 1. 121. —अब्धिः, —अर्णवः, —समुद्रः, —सागरः, —सिन्धुः the ocean of worldly life. —अयना —नी the Ganges. —अरण्यं 'a forest of worldly life,' a dreary world. —आत्मजः an epithet of Ganesa or Kārtikeya. —उच्छेदः destruction of worldly existence, R. 14. 74. —क्षितिः *f.* the place of birth. —धस्तरः a forest-conflagration. —छिद्र *a.* cutting the (bonds of) worldly life, preventing recurrence of birth; भवाच्छिद्रश्चैव कपादांश्वनः K. 1. —छेदः prevention of recurring birth: Si. 1. 35. —क्षार *n.* the *devadāru* tree. —धूतिः N. of a celebrated poet (see App. II.); भवभूतेः संव्याद्वरभूरेव भारती भाति । एतच्छ्रुत्वा कण्ठे किममथा रोदिति शका ॥ Aryā S. 36. —दह *m.* a drum beaten at funeral ceremonies. —दीप्तिः *f.* liberation from worldly existence; Ki. 6. 41.

भवत् *a.* (स्त्री *f.*) 1 Being, becoming, happening. 2 Present; समतीतं च भवत् भावि च R. 8. 78. —*pron. a.* (स्त्री *f.*) A respectful or honorific pronoun, translated by 'your honour,' 'your lordship, worship or highness'; (oft. used in the sense of the second personal pronoun, but with the third person of the verb); अथवा कथं भवान् भवते M. 1; भवत् एव जानति रघुना च कुलस्थितिं U. 5. 23; R. 2. 40, 3. 48; 5. 16. It is often joined to अत्र or तत्र (see the words), and sometimes to च also; यन्मा विधायिष्ये समवाधिष्ये Māl. 1. 9.

भवदीय *a.* Your honour's, your, thine.

भवेत् 1 Being, existence. 2 Production, birth. 3 Abode, residence, dwelling, mansion; अथवा भवेत् प्रत्ययान् प्रविष्टोति Mk. 3; Mo. 32. 4 A site, abode, receptacle; as in अविद्य-भवेत् Pt. 1. 191. 5 A building. 6 Nature. —Comp. —उदर the interior of a house. —वतिः, स्वामिन् *m.* the lord of the house, a *pater familias*.

भवतः —ति The time being, present time.

भवेती A virtuous wife.

भवानी N. of Pārvatī, wife of Siva आर्द्धपतायकमभवो भवान्याः Ki. 3. 29; Ku. 7. 84; Mo. 36, 44. —Comp. —ह्रः an epithet of the mountain Himālaya. —वतिः an epithet of Siva; अविद्यमति नवा यदेन जनेरविदितविमो भवानीवतिः Ki. 5. 21.

भवावृक्ष *a.* (स्त्री *f.*), भवावृक्ष *a.* भवावृक्ष *a.* (स्त्री) Like your honour, like you.

भविक *a.* (स्त्री *f.*) 1 Beneficial, suitable, useful. 2 Happy, prosperous. —कं Prosperity, welfare.

भवितव्य *pot. p.* About to take place, about to happen, likely to be, often used like भाव impersonally, i. e. in the neuter gender and singular number, with instrumental of the subject and the predicative word, दत्ता मम मह्येन भवितव्यं S. 2; अथवा काश्चन भवितव्यं S. 6. —व्यं What is destined to happen; भवितव्य भवत्येव आद्विद्येमेनमि स्थितं Subhāsh.

भवितव्यता Inevitable necessity, necessary consequence, fate, destiny; भवितव्यता बलवती S. 6; संवत्सरा भवती भवितव्येव Māl. 1. 23.

भविष्य *a.* (स्त्री *f.*) About to become, future; R. 6. 52; Ku. 1. 50.

भविनः A poet; also भविनिन् *m.*

भविलः 1 A paramour. 2 A sensualist, voluptuary.

भविष्यु *a.* = वृष्णु q. v.

भविष्य *a.* 1 Future 2 Imminent, impending. —वत् The future, futurity. —Comp. —कालः the future tense. —ज्ञानः knowledge of futurity. —पुराणं N. of one of the 18 Purāṇas.

भविष्यत् *a.* (स्त्री or स्त्री *f.*) About to be. —Comp. —कालः futurity. —वक्तु, —वादिच् *a.* predicting future events, prophesying.

भव्य *a.* 1 Existing, being, being present. 2 Future, about to be. 3 Likely to become. 4 Suitable, proper, fit, worthy; Ki. 11. 13. 5 Good, nice, excellent. 6 Auspicious, fortunate, happy; Ku. 1. 22; Ki. 3. 12; 10. 51. 7 Handsome, lovely, beautiful. 8 Calm, tranquil, placid. 9 True. —व्या N. of Pārvatī. —व्यं 1 Existence. 2 Future time. 3 Result, fruit. 4 Good result, prosperity; R. 17. 53. 5 A bone.

वर् 1 P. (भवति) 1 To bark, growl,

bark at. 2 To abuse, reproach, revile, rail at.

भवः, भवकः A dog.

भवणः A dog. —ज The barking of a dog, a growl.

भसद् *m.* 1 The sun. 2 Flesh. 3 A kind of duck. 4 Time. 5 A float (द्वय). 6 The hinder parts (said to be *f.* and *n.* also). 7 Pudendum Muliebre.

भसनः A bee.

भसतः Time.

भसित *a.* Reduced to ashes. —ई Ashes; Bv. 1. 84.

भस्त्रका, भस्त्रा, भस्त्रि, *f.* 1 A bellows. 2 A leathern vessel for holding water. 3 A pouch, leathern bag.

भस्मकं 1 Gold or silver. 2 Morbid appetite from over-digestion of food. 3 A kind of disease of the eyes.

भस्मन् *n.* 1 Ashes; (कल्पते) एवं चित्तमस्मरजो विमुक्षये Ku. 5. 79. 2 Sacred ashes (smeared on the body); (भस्मनि ह्यु 'to sacrifice in ashes'; i. e. to do a useless work; भस्मा or भस्मीकृत to reduce to ashes; भस्मीकृत to be reduced to ashes; भस्मीकृतस्य देहस्य पुनरुत्पन्नं कृतः Sarva. S.) —Omny. —अग्निः morbid appetite from rapid digestion of food. —अवशेष *a.* remaining in the form of ashes; Ku. 3. 72. —आहव्यः camphor. —उद्धूलनं, —मुठनं smearing the body with ashes; भस्मीकृतलन भस्मस्तु भवते K. P. 10. —कारः a washerman. —कुटः a heap of ashes. —गंधा, —गंधिका, गंधिनी a kind of perfume. —तुल 1 frost, snow. 2 a shower of dust. 3 a number of villages. —विषः an epithet of Siva. —रोगः a kind of disease; cf. भस्माग्नि. —लेपनं smearing the body with ashes. —विधिः any rite performed with ashes. —वेद्यकः camphor. —स्नानं purification by ashes.

भस्मता The state of ashes.

भस्मसात् *ind.* To the state of ashes; 'कु' to reduce to ashes.

भा 2 P. (भाति, भात; *caus.* भावयति-ने; *desid.* विभासति) To shine, be bright or splendid, be luminous; पंचैर्विना सरो भाति सुदः खलजैर्विना । कटुर्णैर्विना कायं मानसं विषैर्विना Bv. 1. 116. समतीत्य भाति जगती जगती Ki. 5. 25; R. 3. 18. 2 To seem appear; कुमुदितं न गति भाति किञ्चित् Mbh. 3 To be, exist. 4 To show oneself. —With अभि to shine forth; दिवि स्थितः सुवं श्वाभिभाति Mb. —आ 1 to shine, blaze, appear splendid; नरेन्द्रकन्यास्तमकाय सत्यतिं तमेतुदं दक्षहता इवावसुः R. 3. 33. 2 to seem, appear; R. 5. 15, 70; 13. 14. —निश् 1 to shine forth, shine; असुदीन-बल्येन निर्वये R. 11. 66. 2 to proceed, arise, start into view; वेदाद्वयो हि निर्वये Ms. 5. 44; 2. 10. —प्र 1 to appear. 2 to shine forth. 3 to begin to become

light, begin to dawn (as night); ननु प्रभाता रजनी S. 4; प्रभातकल्या शशिनश्च शर्वी R. 3. 2. -प्रति 1 to shine, appear bright or luminous; प्रतिभात्य वनानि केतकानां Ghaṭ. 15. 2 to show oneself, become manifest, 3 to seem, appear; श्रीरत्नसुहृदिरप्रा प्रतिभानि सा मे S. 2. 9; R. 2. 47; Ku. 5. 38, 6. 54. 4 to occur to, come into the mind of; as in मोक्षं प्रतिभानि मे. -रि 1 to shine; Bh. 2. 71. 2 to seem, appear. -स्वति (Atm.) to shine very much, shine forth (in prominent contrast); अपिलोकयुगं दशा- षपि श्रुतदृष्टा रमणीयुणा अपि। श्रुतिगमितया द- मस्वत्यतिमिति नितरां धरापते ॥ N. 2. 22 (where the verb can be construed equally with युगं, दशी and युगा; cf. P. 1. 3. 14).

भा 1 Light, splendour, lustre, beauty; तावद्भा भारवेभानि याधन्माधस्य नोदयः Udb. 2 A shadow, reflection. -Comp. -कोशः-वः the sun. -गणः the whole group of constellations. -निकरः a mass of light, collection of rays. -नेमिः the sun. -मंडलं a halo of light.

भाःकर See भास्कर under भास्.

भाक् a. 1 Regularly fed by another, a dependant, retainer. 2 Fit for food. 3 Inferior, secondary (opp. मुख्य) 4 Used in a secondary sense.

भाक्किक A retainer, dependant.

भाक्ष a. (क्षी f.) Voracious, gluttonous.

भागः 1 A part, portion, share, division; as in भागहर, भागदा &c. 2 Allotment, distribution, partition. 3 Lot, fate; विभागभागः परिणतः U. 4. 4 A part of any whole, a fraction. 5 The numerator of a fraction. 6 A quarter, one fourth part. 7 A degree or the 360th part of the circumference of a circle. 8 The 30th part of a zodiacal sign. 9 The quotient. 10 Room, space, spot, region, place; R. 18. 47. -Comp. -अर्ह a. entitled to a share or inheritance. -कल्पना allotment of shares. -जातिः f. reduction of fractions to a common denominator (in math.). -धेयं 1 a share, part, portion; विभागभागधेयानि R. 1. 50. 2. fortune, destiny, luck. 3 good fortune or luck; तद्भागधेयं यत्नं पृच्छति Bh. 2. 12. 4 property. 5 happiness. (-यः) 1 a tax; S. 2. 2 an heir. -भाक् a. interested, a sharer or partner. -मुख m. a king, sovereign. -लक्षणा a kind of लक्षणा or secondary use of a word by which it partly loses and partly retains its primary meaning; also called गृह्यलक्षणा; e. g. सोमं देवर्चः. -हार 1 a co-heir. 2 division (in math.). -हारः division (in math.).

भाजक a. (ती f.) 1 Relating to or worshipping Vishnu. 2 Pertaining to a god. 3 Holy, divine, sacred.

-तः A follower or devotee of Vishnu or Krishna. -तं N. of one of the 18 Purāṇas.

भागशब्द ind. 1 In parts or portions, part by part. 2 According to the share.

भागिक a. 1 Relating to a part. 2 Forming a part. 3 Fractional. 4 Bearing interest. (भागिकं इति 'one part in a hundred': i. e. one per cent; so भागिक विंशतिः &c.)

भागिन् a. 1 Consisting of shares or parts. 2 Sharing, having a share. 3 Sharing or participating in, partaking of; as in दुःखः. 4 Concerned in, affected by. 5 A possessor, owner; Ms. 9. 53. 6 Entitled to a share; Ms. 9. 165; Y. 2. 125. 7 Lucky, fortunate. 8 Inferior, secondary.

भागिनियः A sister's son. -यो A sister's daughter.

भागीरथी 1 N. of the river Ganges; भागीरथीनिर्हरतीकराया Ku. 1. 15. 2 N. of one of the three main branches of the Ganges.

भाग्यं 1 Fate, destiny, luck, 'fortune'; त्रिपञ्चविंश पुरुषस्य भाग्यं देवं न जानाति कुत्रे मनुष्यः Subhāsh. oft. in pl.; S. 5. 30. 2 Good fortune or luck; R. 3. 13. 3 Prosperity, affluence; भाग्येव- दुःखेकिनी S. 4. 17. 4 Happiness, welfare. -Comp. -भावस a. dependant on fate; भाग्यभावसपर S. 4. 16. -उदयः dawn of good fortune, lucky occurrence. -क्रमः course or turn of fortune; भाग्यक्रमेण हि वनानि भवन्ति गणि Mk. 1. 13. -योगः a lucky or fortunate juncture. -विश्वः ill luck, adverseness, of fate; R. 8. 47. -वशात् ind. through the will of fate, luckily, fortunately.

भाग्यवत् a. 1 Fortunate, blessed, happy. 2 Prosperous.

भाग a. (की f.) Made of hemp, hempen.

भागकः A tattered cloth, shred, rag.

भांभीनं A field of hemp.

भाज् 10 U. To divide, distribute; see भाज् caus.

भाज a. (Usually at the end of Comp.) 1 Sharing or participating in, liable to. 2 Having, enjoying, possessing, obtaining; हस्तं, रिक्तं. 3 Entitled to. 4 Feeling, experiencing, being sensible of. 5 Devoting oneself to. 6 Living in, inhabiting, dwelling in; कुहभाजा. 7 Going or resorting to, seeking. 8 Worshipping. 9 Falling to the lot of. 10 What must be done, a duty (कर्तव्य); Bk. 3. 21.

भाजकः 1 Dividing. 2 (In arith.) A divider.

भाजनं 1 Sharing, dividing. 2 Division (in arith.). 3 A vessel,

pot, cup, plate; पुष्पभाजनं S. 4; R. 5. 22. 4 (Fig.) A receptacle, recipient, repository; स शिवा भाजनं नरः Pt. 1. 143; कल्याणानां धनसि महर्षि भाजनं विश्वम् MAL. 1. 3; U. 3. 15; M. 5. 8. 5 A fit or deserving person, a fit object or person; भवाद्दृष्टा एव भवति भाजनानुपदेशानां K. 108. 6 Representation. 7 A measure equal to 64 palas.

भाजिकं A share, portion.

भाजी Rice, gruel.

भाजर् 1 A portion, share. 2 An inheritance. 3 (In arith.) The dividend.

भाटे, भाटकं Wages, hire, rent.

भाटिः f. 1 Wages, hire. 2 The earnings of barlots.

भाट्टः A follower of Bhaṭṭa, a follower of that school of the Mīmāṃsā philosophy which was founded by Kumārila Bhaṭṭa.

भाजः A species of dramatic composition; in it only one character is introduced on the stage which supplies the place of interlocutors by a copious use of अकाशभाषित q. v.; भाजः स्याद्वैचरितो वामावस्थानात्मकः। इकांत एक पञ्चाश निपुणः पंडितो विटः ॥ S. D. 513; see the next stanzas also; e. g. वसंत- निष्ठक, सुकुंदानंद, लीलावधुकर &c.

भाजकः A declarer, proclaimer.

भां 1 A vessel, pot, utensil (plate, dish, can &c.); नीलभां 'an indigo-vat'; so क्षीरभां 'a milk-pail'; मत्तं, मय &c. 2 A box, trunk, chest, case; क्षुमां Pt. 1. 3 Any tool or instrument, an implement. 4 A musical instrument. 5 Goods, wares, merchandise, shopkeeper's stock; मधुरामाजीनि भांजानि Pt. 1. 6 A bale of goods. 7 (Fig.) Any valued possession, treasure; हातं वा खुन्दने तदुभयं तत्पुत्रभां हि मे U. 4. 26. 8 The bed of a river. 9 Trappings or harness of a horse. 10 Buffoonery, mimicry (from मंढ). -ह्यः (m. pl.) Wares, merchandise. -Comp. -अ (आ) भारः, -रं 1 a store-house, store-room (lit. where household goods and utensils &c. are kept); भांजगाराण्युक्त विदुषां ता स्वयं भोगभांजि Vikr. 18. 45. 2 treasury, शानं. 3 a collector, store, magazine. -वतिः a merchant. -वृक्षः a barber. -प्रतिभांजकं barter, computation of the exchange of goods. -वरकः the contents of a vessel. -मूल्यं capital in the form of wares. -शाला a storehouse, store.

भांजकः-कं A small vessel, cup. -कं Goods, merchandise, wares.

भांजार् A store-house, store.

भांजारिन् m. The keeper of a store-house.

भांजिः f. A razor-case. -Comp.

-भाजः a barber. -शाला a barber's shop.

भाषिकः-रः A barber.
भाषिका An implement, a tool, utensil.

भाषिनी A chest, basket.

भाडीरः The Indian fig-tree.

भाप p. p. Shining, brilliant, bright. -तः Dawn, morning.

भातिः f. 1 Light, brightness, lustre, splendour. 2 Perception, knowledge (ज्ञानं or प्रतीतिः).

भातुः The sun.

भाद्रः, भाद्रपदः N. of a lunar month (corresponding to August-September). -दाः (f. pl.) N. of the 25th and 26th lunar mansions (पूर्वा-भाद्रपदा and उत्तराभाद्रपदा).

भाद्रपदी, भाद्री The day of full moon in the month of Bhādrapada.

भाद्रमातुः The son of a virtuous or good mother (भद्रमातृ).

भावं 1 Appearing, being visible. 2 Light, lustre. 3 Perception, knowledge.

भातुः 1 Light, lustre, brightness. 2 A ray of light; मंडिताखिलदिशं प्रातः-प्रदातोः पातु भावः Bv. 1. 129; Si. 2. 53; Ms. 8. 132. 3 The sun; भातुः सकृदुक्तं एव S. 5. 4; भीममाली निदावे Bv. 1. 30. 4 Beauty. 5 A day. 6 A king, prince, sovereign. 7 An epithet of Siva. -f. A handsome woman. -Comp. -केसः (स) रः the sun. -जः the planet Saturn. -दिनं, -वारः Sunday.

भातुमत् a. 1 Luminous, bright, splendid. 2 Beautiful, handsome. -m. The sun; Ku. 3. 65; R. 6. 36. Rs. 5. 2. -ती N. of the wife of Duryodhana.

भासः 1 Brightness, lustre, splendour. 2 The sun. 3 Passion, wrath, anger. 4 A siser's husband. -रा 1 A passionate woman. 2 N. of one of the wives of Krishna, usually called सत्यभामा.

भासिनी 1 A beautiful young woman; (कामिनी); R. 8. 28. 2 A passionate woman (often used like वंदा as a term of endearment); उपनीत एव कापि शोभा परितो भासिनि ते हसन्ति त्वं Bv. 1. 1.

भारः 1 A load, burden, weight (fig. also); कुम्भमारानभिता न बोधितः Bh. 8. 27; 80 शोभीतार Ms. 37; भारः कायो जीवितं वज्रकीलं Māl. 9. 37. 2 Brunt, thickest part (as of a battle); U. 5. 5. 3 Excess, pitch; R. 14. 68. 4 Labour, toil, trouble. 5 A mass, large quantity; कर्ष, जरा. 6 A particular weight equal to 2000 palas of gold. 7 A yoke for carrying burdens. -Comp. -आकांत a. heavily laden, over-burdened. -उद्धः porter, burden-carrier. -उपजीवनं living by carrying burdens, a porter's life. -वधिः a poise for carrying burdens. -वार a. (भारी);

bearer of burdens. -वाहः a burden-carrier, porter. -वाहनः a beast of burden. (-त्) a cart, waggon. -वाहिकः a porter. -सह a. 'able to carry a great load', very strong or powerful. -हर, -हारः a burden-bearer, porter. -हरिन् m. an epithet of Krishna.

भारुः A kind of fabulous bird. (Also भारुह). Pt. 5. 102.

भारत a. (ती f.) Belonging to or descended from Bharata. -तः 1 A descendant of Bharata. 2 An inhabitant of Bharatavarsha or India. 3 An actor. -तं 1 India, the country of Bharata; Si. 14. 5. 2 N. of the most celebrated epic poem in Sanskrit which gives the history of the descendants of Bharata with innumerable episodes. (It is attributed to Vyāsa or कृष्णद्वैपायन, but the work, as we have it at present, is evidently the production of many hands); भवर्णजलिपुटपेयं विरचितवान् भारताख्यमयुतं यः । तमहमभिमन्युः कृष्णद्वैपायनं वंदे Ve. 1. 4; व्यासमित्रा निषां सारं विश्वस्य भारतं वंदे । भूषणतयेव संज्ञां यद्विकीर्तां भारती वदति ॥ Aryā S. 31. -ती 1 Speech, voice, words, eloquence; भारतीविर्भावः U. 3; तमर्थमिव भारता सुतया बोधकमहर्षि Ku. 6. 79; नवरसकवितां निर्मितमाद्विती भारती कवेर्जनैः K. P. 1. 2 The goddess of speech, Sarasvati. 3 N. of a particular kind of style; भारती संस्कृतशैली साव्यापारो नराग्रयः S. D. 285. 4 A quail.

भारद्वाजः 1 N. of Drona, the military preceptor of the Kauravas and Pāṇḍavas. 2 Of Agastya. 3 Tue planet Mars. 4 A sky-lark. -जं A bone.

भारवः A bow-string.

भारविः N. of the author of the Kirātārjuniya; तच्च ज्ञा भवेमिति यावन्मा-वस्य नोदयः । उदिति च पुनर्भावे भारवेमां त्वेति ॥ भारवेर्यगौतं Udb.

भारिः A lion.

भारिक, भारिन् a. Heavy. -m. A burden-carrier, porter.

भारः A king of the Bhargas.

भारवः 1 N. of Sukra, regent of planet Venus and preceptor of the Asuras. 2 N. of Paramrāma; see परशुराम. 3 An epithet of Siva. 4 An archer. 5 An elephant. -Comp. -विद्यः a diamond.

भार्वरी 1 The Dūrva grass. 2 An epithet of Lakshmi.

भार्यः A servant, a dependant (to be supported).

भार्या 1 A lawful wife; सा भार्या या वृहे वृक्षा सा भार्या या प्रजावती । सा भार्या या पतिप्रभा सा भार्या या पतिव्रता ॥ H. 1. 196. 2 The female of an animal. -Comp. -आश्र a. livig by the prostitution of his wife. -ऊह a. married (as a man); भार्योऽहं तमवजाय Bk. 4. 15. -जिनः a hen-pecked husband.

भार्यिकः 1 A kind of deer. 2 The father of a child by another man's wife.

भालं 1 The forehead, brow; यद्वात्र निजभालपट्टलिखितं स्वीकृतं महद्वा यनं Bh. 2. 49; (सम्भव) वयं सर्वो भालमलमभितुजं राशामभूत Bv. 1. 84. 2 Light. 3 Darkness.

-Comp. -अंकः a man born with cky lines on his forehead. 2 an epithet of Siva 3 a saw. 4 a tortoise. -चक्रः 1 an epithet of Siva. 2 of G. press. -दर्शनं red lead. -दृशिन् a. 'looking at or watching the brow', said of a servant who is attentive to his master's wishes. -दृष्ट m., -लोचनः an epithet of Siva. -पट्टः, -ट्ट the forehead.

भालुः The sun.

भालुः (रुः) काः, भालुः (हू) काः A bear.

भावः 1 Being, existing, existence; नसतो विद्यते भावः Bg. 2. 16. 2 Becoming, occurring, taking place. 3 State, condition, state of being; लताभावं परितप्तस्या रूपं V. 4; कातरभावाः, विषयभावाः &c. 4 Manner, mode. 5 Rank, station, position, capacity; देवभावं गमिता K. P. 10; so देव्यभावं; किकरभावं &c. 6 (a.) True condition or state, truth, reality; Bg. 10. 8. (b.) Sincerity, devotion; स्वभिने भावनिर्वचना रतिः R. 8. 52; 2. 26. 7 Innate property, disposition; nature, temperament; U. 6. 14. 8 Inclination or disposition of mind, idea, thought, opinion, supposition; Pt. 3. 43; Ms. 8. 25; 4. 65. 9 Feeling, emotion, sentiment; रको भावः Pt. 3. 66; Kn. 6. 95. (In the dramatic science or in poetic compositions generally, Bhāvas are either स्वयिन् primary, or व्यभिचार्त् subordi- nate. The former are eight or nine, according as the Rasas are taken to be 8 or 9 each rāsa having its own स्वयिभावाः. The latter are thirty-three or thirty-four in number and serve to develop and strengthen the prevailing sentiment; for definition and enumeration of the several kinds, see R. G. first ānana or K. P. 4.). 10 Love, affection, attachment; इन्द्राणि भावं क्रियया विव्रतः Ku. 3. 35; R. 6. 36. 11 Purport, drift, gist, substance; इति भावः (often used by commentators). 12 Meaning, intention, sense, import; Māl. 1. 25. 13 Resolution, determination. 14 The heart, soul, mind; तस्योर्विद्युतभावत्वात् Māl. 1. 12; Bg. 18. 16. 15 Any existing thing, an object, a thing, substance; जगति जयिन्ते ते भावा नवेव- कलादयः Māl. 1. 17, 36; R. 3. 41; U. 3. 32. 16 A being, living creature. 17 Abstract meditation, contemplation (=भावना q. v.). 18 Conduct, move- ment, gesture. 19 Amorous gesture

or expression of sentiment, gesture of love; S. 2. 1. 20 Birth. 21 The world, universe. 22 The womb. 23 Will. 24 Superhuman power. 25 Advice, instruction. 26 (In dramas) A learned or venerable man, worthy man, (A term of address): भाव भव-मस्ति V. 1; तां सलु भावेन तथैव सर्वे वयः पाठिताः Māl. 1. 27 (In gram.) The sense of an abstract noun, abstract idea conveyed by a word; भावे कः. 28 A term for an impersonal passive or neuter verb. 29 (In astr.) An astronomical house. 30 A lunar mansion. -Comp. -अबुद्ध a. not forced, natural. (-ना) a shadow. -अंतरं a different state. -अर्थः 1 the obvious meaning or import (of a word, phrase &c.) 2 The subject-matter. -आकृतं (secret) thoughts of the mind; Amaru. 4. -आत्मक a. real, actual. -आभासः simulation of a feeling, a feigned or false emotion. -आलीना a shadow. -एकरस a. influenced solely by the sentiment of (sincere) love; Ku. 5. 82. -गंभीर ind. 1 heartily, from the bottom of the heart. 2 deeply, gravely. -गम्य a. conceived by the mind; Me. 85. -ग्राह्य a. 1 understanding the sense. 2 appreciating the sentiment. -जः the god of love. -ज्ञ, विज्ञ a. knowing the heart. -द्वेषिन् a. see मालद्वेषिन्. -बंधन a. enchanting or fettering the heart, linking together the hearts; R. 3. 24. -वाचक a. indicating or revealing any feeling. -मित्रः a worthy person, a gentleman (used in dramas). -रूप a. real, actual. -वचनं denoting an abstract idea, conveying the abstract notion of a verb. -वाचकं an abstract noun. -मिश्रलक्ष्यं a mixture of various emotions; (भावानां वाच्यवाचकभावमापन्नानामुदासीनानां वा यादविभ्रं R. G., vide examples given ad. loc.). -रूप a. devoid of real love. -संघः the union or coexistence of two emotions, भाव-संघिरन्त्यनानभिभूतयोरन्योन्याभावनयोरन्ययोः। सा-मानाधिकरणं R. G. see the examples there given). -समाहित a. abstracted in mind, devout. -सर्गः the mental or intellectual creation; i. e. the creation of the faculties of the human mind and their affections (opp. सौ-तिरसर्गं or material creation). -स्थ a. attached; devoted (to one); Ku. 5. 68. -स्थिर a. firmly; rooted in the heart; S. 5. 2. -स्निग्ध a. affectionately disposed, sincerely attached; Pt. 1. 285.

भाषक a. 1 Effecting, bringing about. 2 Promoting any one's welfare. 3 Fancying, imagining. 4 Having a taste for the sublime and beautiful, having a poetic taste. -कः 1 A feeling, sentiment. 2 The

external manifestation of one's sentiments (especially of love).

भावन a. (की f.) Effecting &c.; see भाषक above. -नः 1 An efficient cause. 2 A creator; Māl. 9. 4. 3 An epithet of Siva. -नं, -न 1 Creating, manifesting. 2 Promoting any one's interests. 3 Conception, imagination, fancy, thought, idea; मनुस्मृत्युक्तमिति भावनशीला Gīt. 6; or भावनया त्वयि लीना 4; Pt. 3. 162. 4 Feeling of devotion, faith; Pt. 5. 105. 5 Meditation, contemplation, abstract meditation. 6 A supposition, hypothesis. 7 Observing, investigating. 8 Settling, determining. Y. 2. 149. 9 Remembering, recollection. 10 Direct knowledge, perception or cognition. 11 The cause of memory which arises from direct perception (in logic); see भावना and स्मृति in 'I. S. 12 Proof, demonstration, argument. 13 Steeping, infusion, saturating a dry powder with fluid. 14 Scenting, decorating with flowers and perfumes.

भावदः 1 Emotion, passion, sentiment. 2 The external indication of the feeling of love. 3 A pious or holy man. 4 An amorous man. 5 An actor. 6 Decoration, dress.

भाविक a. (की f.) 1 Natural, real, inherent, innate. 2 Sentimental, pervaded by feeling or sentiment. 3 Future. -कं 1 Language full of love or passion. 2 (In Rhet.) A figure of speech which consists in describing the past or future so vividly that it appears to be actually present. It is thus defined by Manuśaṅga; प्रत्यक्षा इव यद्भावाः कियन्ते भूत-भाविनः। तद्भाविनः K. P. 10.

भावित p. p. 1 Created, produced. 2 Manifested, displayed, exhibited; भावितविशेषगतिविशेषः Dk. 3 Cherished, fostered. 4 Conceived, imagined, supposed, presented to the imagination. 5 Thought of, meditated upon. 6 Made to become, transformed into. 7 Sanctified by meditation, see भावितान्त्र. 8 Proved, established. 9 Pervaded by, filled or saturated with, inspired by. 10 Soaked, steeped, infused in. 11 Perfumed, scented. 12 Mixed with. -तं A product obtained by multiplication. -Comp. -आत्मन्, -हृदि a. 1 one whose soul is purified by meditating on the Supreme spirit, one who has perceived the Supreme soul. 2 pure, devout, holy; Pt. 3. 66. 3 thoughtful, meditative; R. 1. 74. 4 engaged in, occupied with; Si. 12. 38.

भावितकं The product of a multiplication, a factum.

भावितं The three worlds (heaven, earth, and lower regions).

भाविन् a. 1 Being, becoming; मूढ-भावि R. 11. 49. 2 To be or to come to pass in future, what will take place; लोकेन भावी पितुरेव दुःखः R. 18. 38; Me. 41. 3 Future; समतीतं च भवन्न भावि च R. 8. 78; प्रत्यक्षा इव यद्भावाः कियन्ते भूतभा-विनः K. P. 10; N. 3. 11. 4 Capable of taking place. 5 What must take place or is destined to happen, predestined; यद्भावि न तद्भावि भावि चैव तदन्वया H. 1. 6 Noble, beautiful, illustrious. -नी 1 A handsome woman. 2 A noble or virtuous lady; Ku. 5. 38. 3 A wanton woman.

भावन a. 1 About to be or happen. 2 Becoming. 3 Prosperous, happy. 4 Auspicious, blessed. 5 Having a poetic taste, appreciative. -कः A sister's husband (used chiefly in dramas). -कं 1 Happiness, welfare, prosperity; स रातु बो दुःखचक्वो भावुकानां परंपरं K. P. 7 (given as an instance of the fault of composition called अप्रयुक्तत्व). 2 Language full of love and passion.

भाष्य a. 1 About to be or happen; oft. used impersonally like भावितव्यं q. v., किं तेषामेव नम हृदिवसेः Bh. 3. 41. 2 Future. 3 To be performed or accomplished. 4 To be conceived or imagined. 5 To be proved or demonstrated. 6 To be determined or investigated. -स्यं 1 What is destined or sure to happen in the future. 2 Futurity.

भाष 1 A (भाषते भाषित) 1 To say, speak, utter; त्वयैकमीशं प्रति साधु भाषितं Ku. 5. 81; oft. with two acc.; भीतां प्रियमित्थं वचो ब्रवीते R. 7. 66; आसंढलः क-मंदिदं वभाषे Ku. 3. 11; Bk. 9. 122. 2 To speak to, address; किञ्चिद्विहसार्थ-पतिं वभाषे R. 2. 46; 3. 51. 3 To tell, announce, declare; क्षितिपालमुच्यः प्रिया त्वमेवार्थमभाषते R. 2. 51. 4 To speak or talk about. 5 To name, call. 6 To describe. -With अद् 1 To speak, say. 2 To communicate, announce; Ms. 11. 228. -अप to revile, abuse, defame, censure, speak ill of; आनन्ध-मार्गं न किञ्चिदपभाषे Bv. 4. 27; न केवलं यो महतोऽपभाषते क्षणोति तस्मादपि यः संपादयति Ku. 5. 83. -आदि 1 to speak to, address; Ms. 2. 128. 2 to speak, say. 3 to proclaim, announce, tell, communicate. 4 to relate, -आ 1 to speak to, address; वैशंपायनब्रह्मसंहिताभाष-मणि K. 117. 2 to say or speak something. आभाषि रामेन वचनं कथयितुं Bk. 3. 51. -परि to lay down a convention, to speak conventionally. -न to say, speak to; स्थित्योः किं प्रभाषेत Bk. 2. 54. -पति 1 to speak in reply, reply or answer Bk. 5. 39. 2 to tell, relate. 3 to say after one speaks after hearing. 4 to

name, call; कश्चिद् वाक्यमिति प्रति-
भायते महाकवयः Smt. 8. -वि to lay
down as an optional rule. -सं to
speak together, converse; Ms. S. 56.

वाचनं 1 Speaking, talking, saying.
2 Speech, words, talk. 3 Kind
words.

भाषा 1 Speech, talk; as in वाचभाषः.
2 Language, tongue; Ms. 8. 164. 3
A common or vernacular dialect;
(a) the Spoken Sanskrit language
(opp. उद्भूत or वेद); विभाषा भाषा P.
VI. 1. 181; (b) any Prakṛita
dialect (opp. संस्कृत); Ms. 8. 332. 4
Definition, description; विभाषणस्य का
भाषा Bg. 2. 54. 5 An epithet of
Sarasvatī, the goddess of speech.
6 (In law) The first of the four
stages of a law-suit; the plaint,
charge or accusation. -Comp. -अंतरे
1 another dialect or language. 2
translation, -वादः a charge, plaint;
see भाषा (6) above. -समः a figure
of speech, which consists in so
arranging the words of a sentence
that it may be considered and read
either as Sanskrit or Prakṛita (one
or more of its varieties); e. g.
मंडुलमणिमंजरी कलमंजरी विहारसरसीतीरं ।
विरासि कोटिकरि विमालि चरि न गवसारसमीरे ॥
S. D. 642; (पद्म श्लोकः संस्कृत-
सेवीषाच्यावतीगारापप्रदेशेऽप्येकविध एव ऽऽति
भाषामि विच्छेदद्वाराभाषाकारिणि । कामं कुरु
वारादे देहि मे परिभणं Mā 6. 11 (which
is in Sanskrit or Sauraseni); so
6. 10.

भाषिका Speech, language.

भविष्य p. p. Spoken, said, uttered.
-तं Speech, utterance, words,
language; Ms. 8. 26. -Comp. -उद्भूतः
उद्भूतः q. v.

भाष्यं 1 Speaking, talking. 2 Any
work in the common or vernacular
language. 3 Exposition, gloss,
commentary; as in वेदभाष्य. 4
Especially, a commentary which
explains Sūtras or aphorisms word
by word with comments of its own;
(सूत्रार्थो नप्येते यत्र पदः स्यादुक्तारिभिः । स्व-
पदादि न पठ्यते भाष्यं भाष्यविद्वा विदुः ॥) संक्षिप्त-
साध्यार्थोऽयं वाक्यार्थार्थः (यसः । सुविस्तरतया
वाक्योभाष्यद्वारा भवतु मे Si. 2. 24. 5 N. of
the great commentary of Patañjali
on Pāṇini's Sūtras. -Comp. -कारः,
-कार, -कृत Ms. 1 a commentator,
scholast. 2 N. of Patañjali.

* भास्व 1 A. (भास्वते, भास्वति) 1 To
shine, glitter, be bright; तावत्कामनुवाच-
पुनश्च न विभं क्वासे विभोः Bv. 2. 74; 4.
18; Ku. 6. 11; Bk. 10. 61. 2 To
become clear or evident, come into
the mind; तद्गम्यार्थं हरे कस्य विभे न भास्वते ।
मातृश्रीशारदुल्लासदलीना कटोपता Chandra.
5. 42. 3 To appear. -Caus. (भास्व-
यस्तिने) 1 To brighten, irradiate, il-
luminat: अदिवसस्तनुमन्तराद्विज्ञानसमाप्त-

मभासयदीश्वरः R. 9. 21; Bg. 15. 6. 2 To
show, make clear or evident,
manifest; Bk. 15. 42. -With अस्
to shine; Ki. 3. 46. 2 to appear,
shine forth, become evident; अहोर्दिव-
स्तुल्यमभासते युवताः Si. 8. 29. -आ to ap-
pear or shine like, seem like; स्वान्त-
तरं स्वर्गं इवावभासे Ku. 7. 3; P. 7. 43;
14. 12. -इद् 1 to shine. 2 to seem
like. -निश्च to shine forth; Ki. 7. 38.
-यति 1 to shine. 2 to appear or look
like. 3 to become clear, manifest
oneself. -वि to shine.

भास्व f. 1 Light, lustre, brightness;
इसा निर्देदीवरकाभमा N. 22. 43; B. 6.
21; Ku. 7. 3. 2 A ray of light; Ki.
5. 38, 46; 9. 6; Ratn. 1. 24; 4. 13.
3 A reflection, an image. 4 Majesty,
glory, splendour. 5 Wish, desire.
-Comp. -करः 1 the sun; Si. 11. 69;
R. 11. 7; 12. 25; Ku. 6. 49. 2 a
hero 3 fire. 4 an epithet of Śiva.
5 N. of a celebrated Hindu
astronomer who is said to have
flourished in the eleventh or twelfth
century A. D. (-) gold. ० विभः a
ruby. सप्तमी the seventh day in the
bright half of Māgha. -करिः the
planet Saturn.

भास्व 1 Brightness, light, lustre. 2
Fancy. 3 A cock. 4 A vulture.
5 A cow-shed (गोश्र). 6 N. of a poet.
भासी दासः कविद्वयद्वयः कादिकुशो विज्ञासः P.
R. 1. 22; M. 1.

भास्वक a. (सिक्ता f.) 1 Enlight-
ening, brightening, illuminating. 2
Showing, making evident. 3 Mak-
ing intelligible. -कः N. of a poet.

भास्वनं 1 Shining, glittering. 2
Illuminating.

भास्वत a. (सी f.) 1 Shining. 2
Beautiful, handsome. -तः 1 The
sun. 2 The moon. 3 An asterism,
a star. -ती An asterism (नक्षत्र).

भासुः The sun.

भासुरी a. 1 Shining, bright,
splendid; Ki. 5. 5; R. 5. 30. 2
Terrible. -तः 1 A hero. 2 A crystal.

भास्मक a. (सी f.) Consisting of
made of ashes, ashy; Si. 4. 65.

भास्वत् a. Bright, shining, lu-
minous, resplendent; Ku. 1. 2; 6.

60. -म. 1 The sun; भास्वदुद्भूति हस्ति-
ति चक्रवालं Subhāsh.; R. 16. 44. 2
Light, lustre, splendour. 3 A hero.
-ती The city of the sun.

भास्वर a. Shining, bright, radiant,
brilliant. -रः 1 The sun. 2 A day.

भिक्षा 1 A. (भिक्षते, भिक्षति) 1 To ask,
beg or ask for (with two acc.),
भिक्षाणी बन् भिक्षा Bk. 6. 9. 2 To beg (as
alms); न यज्ञार्थं यन् दद्याद्विभो भिक्षत कश्चि-
न्ति Ms. 11. 24, 25. 3 To ask without
obtaining. 4 To be weary or
distressed.

भिक्षणं, भिक्षा Begging, begging
alms, mendicancy.

भिक्षा 1 Asking, begging, soliciting;
Ms. 6. 56. 2 Anything given as
alms, alms; भवति भिक्षा देहि. 3 Wages,
hire. 4 Service. -Comp. -अहनं wan-
dering about begging for alms. (-नः)
a beggar, mendicant. -अन्नं food
obtained by begging, alms. -अन्नं
(नं) = भिक्षादनं q. v. -अर्थिन् a. begging
for alms or charity (-रि.) a beggar.
-अर्थि a. worthy of alms, a fit object
of charity. -आश्रित a. 1 living on
alms. 2 dishonest. -आहारः begged
food. -उपजीविन् a. living on alms, a
beggar. -कारणं asking alms, begging.
-चरणं, चर्य, -र्या wandering about
begging for alms. -पत्रं a begging-
bowl, an alms-dish; so भिक्षाभट्ट, भिक्षा-
भाजनं. -प्राणः a young beggar (used
as a term of contempt). -वृत्तिः f.
living by begging, a mendicant's life.
भिक्षकः (सी f.) A beggar, men-
dicant.

भिक्षित p. p. Begged, asked &c.

भिक्षुः 1 A beggar, mendicant in
general; भिक्षां च भिक्षुं ददात् Ms. 3. 94. 2
A religious mendicant, a Brāhmaṇa
in the fourth order of his religious
life (when he quits his house and
family and lives only on alms), a
Sannyāsin. 3 The fourth order or
stage in the religious life of a Brāh-
maṇa (संन्यास). 4 A Buddhist men-
dicant. -Comp. -चर्या begging, a men-
dicant's life. -संघः a society of
Buddhist mendicants. -संघाती old or
tattered clothes (चीवर).

भिक्षुकः A beggar, mendicant;
Ms. 6. 51.

भित् 1 A part, portion. 2 A frag-
ment, bit. 3 A wall, partition.

भित्तिः f. 1 Breaking, splitting,
dividing. 2 A wall, partition; सव्या
सोवभित्तिः Dk. Si. 4. 67. 3 (Hence)
Any place, spot or ground (आश्रय)
to work anything upon; (चक्रमर्कचक्रना-
भिरिभित्तिं वर्तते Mu. 2. 4. 4 A fragment,
bit, piece, portion. 5 Anything broken.
6 A rent, fissure. 7 A mal. 8 A flaw.
9 An opportunity. -Comp. -खातः a
rat. -घोरः a house-breaker. -पातनः 1
a kind of rat. 2 a rat.

भित्तिका 1 A wall, partition. 2 A
small house lizard.

भिद् I. 1 P. (भित्ति) To divide or
cut into parts. -II. 7 D (भित्ति भिजे,
भिज्) 1 To break, cleave, split, cut a-
sunder, rend, pierce, break through
or down; अतिशीलकमन्धः किं भित्ति न भुजः
H. 3. 45; तेषां कथं नु हृदयं न भित्ति लज्जा
Mu. 3. 34.; Si. 8. 39. Ms. 3. 33; R.
8. 55; 12. 77. 2 To dig or tear up,
excavate; U. 1. 23. 3 To pass
through; Pt. 1. 211, 212. 4 To divide,
separate; द्विधा भिक्षा शिखरिभिः R. 1.
39; to displace; R. 14. 3. 5 To
violate, transgress, break, infringe;
नमस्य हृदयमोर्ध्वम् R. 15. 94; विद्वज्

स्थितिं भिक्षं दानबोझौ बलद्विषा Bk. 7. 68. 6 To remove, take away; Si. 15. 87. 7 To disturb, interrupt; as in समाधि-भेदित्. 8 To change, alter; (न) भिक्षं मदां गतिमचक्षुः Ku. 1. 11; or विश्वातोपम-माद्विभक्तयः शब्दं सहते दृष्टाः S. 1. 14. 9 To expand, cause to open or blossom, open; सुवीक्षुमिर्भिल्लिवारविदं Ku. 1. 12; नभोपता भिल्लिमिकर्षकजं S. 7. 16; Me. 107. 10 To disperse, scatter, scare away; भिल्लिवारगव्यः S. 1. 33; V. 1. 16. 11 To disjoin, disunite, set at variance; Mu. 3. 13. 12 To loosen, relax, dissolve; पर्यक्षं भिक्षं विभेदं Ku. 3. 59. 13 To disclose, divulge. 14 To perplex, distract. 15 To distinguish, discriminate. -Pass. (भिक्षते) 1 To be split, rent or shivered; Mk. 5. 22. 2 To be divided or separated. 3 To expand, blossom, open. 4 To be loose or relaxed; प्रस्थानभिक्षा न बंधं नीहि B. 7. 9, 66. 5 To be different (with abl.); R. 5. 37; U. 4. 6 To be destroyed. 7 To be divulged or betrayed, get abroad; शृ-कर्णौ भिक्षते भजः &c. Pt. 1. 99. 8 To be harassed, pained or afflicted. -Caus. (भिक्षयति) 1 To split, cleave, divide, tear &c. 2 To destroy, dissolve. 3 To disunite, set at variance. 4 To perplex. 5 To seduce. -Desid. (भिक्षितुं) To wish to break &c. -With अद् to divide, break down or through. -उद् to shoot up, germinate, grow (as a plant); Ku. 1. 24; R. 13. 21. -निश् 1 to tear up, burst or tear asunder, break through; Bk. 9. 67. 2 to disclose, betray; U. 3. 1. -भ 1 to break, tear, break or tear asunder. 2 to exude (from the temples of an elephant); Ku. 5. 80. -प्रति 1 to break through, pierce, penetrate. 2 to disclose, betray. 3 to reproach, abuse, censure, प्रतिभिक्ष कृतमनसकृतं Si. 9. 58; R. 19. 22. 4 to reject, disown. 5 to touch, be in close contact with; Ku. 7. 35. -वि 1 to break, tear down. 2 to pierce, penetrate. 3 to divide, separate. 4 to interrupt. 5 to scatter, disperse. -स् 1 to break or tear asunder, break in pieces. 2 to mingle, meet, combine, mix, join, bring together; अन्वयं भिक्षयति महीनां Māl. 1. 33; Bk. 7. 5.

भिक्षकः A sword. -क्षं 1 A diamond. 2 Indra's thunderbolt.

भिक्षा 1 Breaking, bursting, rending, tearing; Si. 6. 5. 2 Separation. 3 Difference. 4 Kind, species, sort.

भिक्षिः, भिक्षिः, भिक्षुः Indra's thunderbolt.

भिक्षुर a. 1 Breaking, bursting, splitting. 2 Fragile, brittle. 3 Blended, variegated, mixed, mingled. -भिक्षयति भिक्षयति भिक्षयति Si. 4. 26;

19. 58. -रः The *Plaksha* tree. -र A thunderbolt.

भिक्षः 1 A rushing river. 2 N. of a particular river; तोयद्वयम् इवोद्धमि-त्योनमिषेवसदं विवेक्षितं R. 11. 8; (see Malli.)

भिक्षं A thunderbolt.

भिक्षं (वि)पालः 1 A small javelin thrown from the hand. 2 A sling, an instrument like a sling for throwing stones.

भिक्ष p. p. 1 Broken, torn, split, rent. 2 Divided, separated. 3 Detached, disunited, disjoined. 4 Expanded, blown, opened. 5 Different from, other than (with abl.); तस्मादयं भिक्षः. 6 Different, varied. 7 Loosened. 8 Mingled, mixed, blended. 9 Deviating from. 10 Changed. 11 Furious, in rut. 12 Without, deprived of. (see भिक्ष).

-क्षः A defect or flaw in a gem. -क्षं 1 A bit, fragment, part. 2 A blossom. 3 A wound, stab. 4 A fraction. -जम्प. -अजंनं a kind of mixed collyrium, made of many pounded ingredients; प्रयति... भिक्षांजनव-र्णतां वनाः Si. 12. 68; Me. 59; Ra. 3. 5. -अर्थः a. clear, evident, intelligible. -उद्भूतः 'born of a different womb or mother,' a half-brother. -करः an elephant in rut (from whose temples ichor exudes). -कूट a. deprived of a leader (as an army). -क्रम a. out of order, disordered. -गति a 1 going with broken steps. 2 going quickly.

-गर्भ a. broken up (in the centre), disorganized. -गुणनं multiplication of fractions. -वनः the cube of a fraction. दक्षिण a. -making or seeing a difference, partial. -भ्रंश a. of a different kind or sort. -भाजनं a pot-herd. -सर्भ a. wounded in the vital parts, mortally wounded. -सर्वाद a. 1 one who has transgressed the due limits, disrespectful; आसना-पवादमिभमवादं U. 5. 2 unrestrained, uncontrolled. -रसि a. having different tastes; भिक्षरसिर्हि लोकः R. 6. 30. -लिंगं, -वचनं incongruity of gender or number in a composition; see K. P. 10. -नर्चस्, नर्चस् a voiding excrement. -दूत a. leading a bad life, abandoned. -दुरि a. 1 leading a bad life, following evil courses. 2 having different feelings or tastes or emotions. 3 having different occupations. -संहति a. disunited, dissolved. -स्वर a. 1 having a changed voice, faltering. 2 discordant. -हृदय a. pierced through the heart; R. 11. 19.

भिक्षिः N. of a plant (श्वेतगुजा).

भिक्षुः N. of a wild tribe. -Comp.

-भक्षि the female of the *Bos gaurus*.

-रक्षः the *lodhra* tree. -दूषणं the *Gauja* plant.

भिक्षोदः -रक्षः The *lodhra* tree.

भिक्षवत् m. 1 A physician, doctor;

-Comp. -जितं a drug or medicine.

-प्राक्षः a quack doctor. -वरः an excellent physician.

भिक्षा, भिक्षिका-डा, भिक्षरा, भिक्षि-रा, Parched or fried grain.

भिक्षा Boiled rice.

भी 3 P. (विभेति, भीत) 1 To fear,

dread, be afraid of; भूयोविभेति किं बाल

न स भीते विदुःचिति; रावणादिभ्यः भूयं Bk. 8.

70; Si. 3. 45. 2 To be anxious or

solicitous about (A.). -Caus. (भाव-

यति) To frighten (any one) with

anything; कुर्याद्विभेति भावयति Sk.; (भावयते,

भीयते) to frighten, terrify,

intimidate; दुष्टो भावयते Sk.; स्तान्ति

भीषयिता वाराहहोतः परामुखाः Mk. 5. 28.

भी f. Fear, dread, alarm, fright,

terror; अभीः 'fearless' R. 15. 8;

वदुष्यन्त वतिभीर्गमि दूतो राज्ञः प्रशस्त्यते Ms.

7. 64.

भीत p. p. 1 Frightened, terrified,

alarmed, afraid of (with abl.); न भीते

मरणदृष्टि Mk. 10. 27. 2 Placed in

danger, imperiled. -Comp. -भीत a.

exceedingly afraid.

भीतकार a. Making (one) afraid.

भीतकारं ind. Calling (one) a

coward.

भीतिः f. 1 Fear, apprehension,

dread, terror. 2 Shaking, tremour.

-Comp. -नादितकं a gesticulation or

representation of fear.

भीम a. Fearful, terrific, terrible,

dreadful, formidable; न मेजेते भीमवि-

भेजं भीतिं Bh. 2. 80; R. 1. 16; 3. 54.

-भः 1 An epithet of Siva. 2 N.

of the second Pāṇḍava prince. [He

was begotten on Kunti by the god

Wind. From a child he showed that

he was possessed of extraordinary

strength, and hence he was called

Bhīma. He had also a most vor-

acious appetite, and was called

Vrikodara, or 'wolf-bellied'. His

most effective weapon was his

mace. He played a very important

part in the great war, and, on the

last day of the battle, smashed the

thigh of Duryodhana with his

unfailing mace. Some of the

principal events of his earlier life

are his defeat of the demon

Hidimba and Baka, the overthrow

of Jarasandha, the fearful vow

which he entered against the

Kauravas and particularly against

Duhāsana for his insulting conduct

towards Draupadi, the fulfilment of

that vow by drinking Duhāsana's

blood, the defeat of Jayadratha his

duel with Kishaka while he was

serving as head-cook to King Virata,

and several other exploits in which

-बलं strength. of arm, muscular strength. -अस्त्रं the breast; R. 13. 73. -शूलं the shoulder. -शिरः -शिरः the shoulder. -शूलं the base sine.

भुजः A snake, serpent; भुजगश्च-सर्वानजानः Mk. 1. 1; Mo. 60. -Comp. -अंतकः, अशनः, आभोजिन् m., -दारणः, -भोजिन् m. epithets of 1 Garuda. 2 a peacock. 3 an ichneumon. -ईश्वरः, -राजः epithets of Sesha.

भुजः 1 A serpent, snake, भुजंगमपि कोपित शिरसि पुनश्चक्षते Bh. 2. 4. 2 A paramour, gallant; अश्विनोऽपि भुजंगमपि माषिनां K. 196. 3 A husband or lord in general. 4 A catanite. 5 The dissolute friend of a king. 6 The constellation अश्लेषा. 7 The number 'eight'. -Comp. -ईश्वरः an epithet of Sesha, the lord of snakes. -ईशः an epithet of 1 Vāsuki. 2 of Sesha. 3 of Patanjali, 4 of the sage Pingala. -कन्या a young female snake. -अं the asterism अश्लेषा. -भुज m. 1 an epithet of Garuda. 2 a peacock. -लता betel-pepper (तांदुली) -इन् an epithet of Garuda; see भुजगांतक &c.

भुजंगः 1 A snake. 2 An epithet of Rāhu. 3 The number 'eight'.

भुजा 1 The arm; निहितभुजालयकरोपकं Si. 7. 71. 2 The hand. 3 The coil of a snake (शेग). 4 Winding. -Comp. -कंदः a finger-nail. -दलः the hand. -अस्त्रः 1 the elbow. 2 the breast. -शूलं the shoulder.

भुजिष्यः 1 A slave, servant. 2 A companion. 3 The string worn round the wrist. 4 A disease (शेग). -उया 1 A hand-maid, maid-servant, female slave; अथागन्निष्ठभुजं भुजिष्या R. G. 53; Mk. 4. 3; Y. 2. 90. 2 A harlot, prostitute.

भुंज् 1 A. (भुंजे) 1 To support, maintain. 2 To select.

भुंजिका, भुंजिरी A kind of sweat-meat.

भुवनं 1 A world (the number of worlds is either three; as in त्रिभुवन, or fourteen; इह हि भुवनान्ये धीराः अतुल्यं भुजते Bh. 3. 23 (see लोक also); भुवनालोकनमिति Ku. 2. 45; भुवन-विदितं Me. 6. 2 The earth. 3 Heaven. 4 A being, living creature. 5 Man, mankind. 6 Water. 7 The number 'fourteen'. -Comp. -ईशः a lord of the earth, a king. -ईश्वरः 1 a god. -अस्त्रं the three worlds (the earth, atmosphere and heaven; or heaven, earth and lower regions). -वावरी an epithet of the Ganges. -शासिन m. a king, ruler.

भुवन्धुः 1 A master, lord. 2 The sun. 3 Fire. 4 The moon.

भुवन्, भुवन् ind. 1 The atmosphere, ether (the second of the three worlds, the one immediately above

the earth). 2 A mystic word, one of the three Vyāhritis, (सुषुप्तम्). भुवि m. The ocean.

भुवुहिः -डी f. A sort of weapon or missile.

भू I. 1 P. (rarely A.) (भवति, भूत) 1 To be, become; कथमयं भवेन्नम; अस्याः किमभवत् Mā. 9. 29, 'what has become her fate,' 'what has become of her'; U. 3. 27; वज्रापि तद्वत् U. 3 'come what may'; so दुःखिनी भवति, दुःखी भवति &c. 2 To be born or produced; वद-पत्वं भवेत्सो Ma. 9. 127; भाग्यक्रमेण हि वना-नि भवति यति Mk. 1. 13. 3 To spring or proceed from, arise; क्रोधाद्भवति संभोदः Bg. 2. 63, 14. 17. 4 To happen; take place, occur; नातताविषये दोषो हेतुर्भव-ति कश्चन Ms. 8. 351; यदि सैवमेव भवेत् &c. 5 To live, exist; अशुद्धतत्त्वः... राजा वि-तामणिनाम Vās.; अशुद्धो विवृणतः परतपः Bk. 1. 1. 6 To be alive or living, breathe; स्वमिदानीं न भविष्यति S. 6; आः चारुद्वहत्क अयं न भवति Mk. 4; वृषास्व प्रहर-नमयं न भवति Mā. 5; ('thou art a dead man' 'thou shalt breathe no longer'); Bg. 11. 32. 7 To remain or be in any state or condition, fare; भवान् स्थले कथं भविष्यति Pt. 2. 8 To stay, abide; remain, U. 3. 37. 9 To serve, do; इदं पादोदकं भविष्यति S. 1. 10 To be possible (usually with a future tense in this sense); भवति भवा-न् राजाविष्यति Sk. 11 To lead or tend to conduce to; bring about; (with dat.); वानां कपिला विद्युत् ... पीता भवति सस्याय दुर्भि-क्षाय सिता भवेत् Mbh.; सुखाय तज्जन्मदिवं वयम् Ku. 1. 23; संसृतिर्भव भवत्यभवाय Ki. 18. 27; न तस्या रुचये वयम् R. 6. 44. 12 To be on the side of, assist; देवा अङ्गुनोऽभवत्. 13 To belong or pertain to (=often expressed by 'have'); तस्य ह ज्ञतं जाया वयुः Ait. Br.; Ms. 6. 39. 14 To be engaged in, be occupied (with loc.); वरुणशालने कृष्णा वासनायां स्वयं हवत् Mb. 15 Used with a preceding noun or adjective & serves to form verbs in the sense of 'becoming what it previously is not' or 'becoming' in general; भवति भू to become white; कृष्णीय् to become black; वयोवरीयुत् 'becoming or serving the purpose of teats'; so हवणीयुत् to be or become a mendicant; व्रणीयुत् to act the spy; आदीयुत् to melt; भस्मीयुत् to be reduced to ashes; विषयीयुत् to form the subject of; so एकमतीयुत् तत्परीयुत् &c. &c. (Note—The senses of भू may be variously modified according to the adverbs with which it is connected; e. g. पुनर्भू to marry again; आवर्तु to appear, arise, to be evident or clear; see आविर्भू, तिरोभू to disappear. प्रादुर्भू to arise, be visible, appear; अग्रभू to be in front, take the lead; अंतर्भू to be absorbed or included; ओजसंभू to be born; P. 8; दोषाद्भू to grow evening or dusk-time; अन्यद्भू to be otherwise, b

changed; न मे वचनमन्यथा भविष्यति S. 4; पुनो भू to come forward, stand forth; निष्ठा भू to turn out false; वृथा भू to become useless &c. &c.). -Caus. (भावयति) 1 To cause to be or become, call into existence, call into being. 2 To cause, produce, effect. 3 To manifest, display, exhibit. 4 To foster, cherish, support, preserve, enliven; पुनः सृजति वर्णाणि भव-वान् भावयन्नाः Mb.; देवान् भावयताने ते देवा भावयन्तु वः परस्परं भावयन्ता अयः परमवाप्त्य-य Bg. 3. 11; Bk. 16. 27. 5 To think or reflect, consider, fancy, imagine. 6 To look upon, consider or regard as; अयमनयं भावय नित्यं Moha. M. 2. 7 To prove, substantiate, establish; Y. 2. 11. 8 To purify. 9 To get, obtain. 10 To mingle or mix. 11 To change or transform into. 12 To soak, steep. -Devīd. (दुष्यति) To wish to be or become &c. -WITH अति to be over and above, surpass, excel. -अनु 1 to enjoy, experience, feel, suffer (good or bad things); अतः सुखमनुभूत R. 1. 21; Ku. 2. 45; R. 7. 28; आत्मकृतानं हि दोषाणां कलमनुभवित-व्यमात्मन्येव K. 121; S. 5. 7. 2 to perceive, apprehend, understand. 3 to try, test. (-Caus.) to cause to enjoy, feel or experience; आनन्दो न हि कस्तुयः शपथेनानुभाव्यते Bv. 1. 120. -अभि 1 to overcome, subdue, vanquish, surpass, excel; Bg. 1. 39; Ki. 10. 23; R. 8. 36. 2 to attack assail, विपदोऽग्रिमं भवत्यविक्रमं Ki. 2. 14; अन्यभावि भवान् अजस्रया R. 11. 16. 3 to humiliate, insult. 4 to predominate, prevail, spread. -उद्भू to arise, spring up; उद्भूतः जनिः (-Caus.) to create, produce, generate; R. 2. 62. -वर्त्त 1 to defeat, vanquish, overcome. 2 to hurt, injure, tease. -परि 1 to defeat; subdue, conquer, overcome; (hence) to surpass, excel; लग्नद्विरे परिभूयते Mu. 7. 16; R. 10. 35. 2 to despise, slight, treat with contempt, disrespect, insult; मा मा महात्मन् परिभूः Bk. 1. 22; 4. 27. 3 to injure, destroy, ruin. 4 to afflict, grieve. 5 to humiliate, disgrace. -न 1 to arise, proceed, spring up, to be born or produced, originate (with abl.). लोभास्त्वोऽयः प्रभवति H. 1. 27; स्वार्थप्रधानीचेयः प्रभवत् प्रजापतिः S. 7. 9; पुनः प्रभवत्पतिः स्वयेव सहस्रिजा R. 10. 50; Bg. 8. 18. 2 to appear, become visible; H. 4. 84. 3 to multiply, increase; see वृद्ध. 4 to be strong or powerful, prevail, predominate, show one's power; प्रभवति हि महिम्ना स्वेन कोमलपतिः Mā. 9. 52; प्रभवति मयान् विधिः K. 5 to be able or equal, have power for (with inf.); कृष्णान्नापि वासस्यमन्त्रं प्रभवत् साधुपेक्षितुं वापि B. 8. 44; S. 6. 30; Y. 1. 9; U. 2. 4. 6 to have control or power over, prevail over, be master of

(usually with gen.; sometimes with dat. or loc.) यदि प्रभावित्वात्मना S. 1; U. 1; प्रभवति निजस्य कर्मकाजन्तस्य मरुताजः Māl. 4: तत्रभवति अनुशासने देवि Vo. 2 7 to be a match for; प्रभवति गृहे; मरुतः Mbb. 8 to be sufficient for, be able to contain; Ku. 5. 59. 9 to be contained in (with loc.); गृहः प्रत्ययः प्रभवति नामनि R. 3. 17. 10 to be useful. 11 to improve, beseech. -रि (carus.) 1 to think of, reflect, contemplate. 2 to be aware of, know, perceive; see; S. 4. 3 to decide, settle, make clear. -रं 1 to arise, to be born or produced, spring up; कथमपि सुवर्णमितुतादृशः संभवति Māl. 2. 9; ययंसंस्थापनाथं संनवापि कुं कुं Bg. 4. 8; Ki. 5. 22; Bk. 6. 138; Ms. 8. 155. 2 to be, become, exist. 3 to occur, take place. 4 to be possible. 5 to be adequate for, be competent for (with inf.); न सुविद्यते सवमपि मालुना Si. 1. 27. 6 to meet, be united or joined with; संयुक्तमिति मालुना नमामा Si. 2. 100; संयुक्तं युक्तानि चेत्तसि Māl. 5. 9. 7 to be consistent. 8 to be capable of holding. (-Caus.) 1 to produce, effect. 2 to imagine, conceive, fancy, think. 3 to guess or conjecture; S. 2. 4 to consider, regard. 5 to honour, respect, show respect to; प्रातोसि संभावयितुं वनाम्ना R. 5. 11. 7. 8 to honour or present with, treat with; Ku. 3. 37. 7 to ascribe or impute to; Mk. 1. 36. -II. I U. (भवति-ने) To get, obtain. -III. 10 A. (भावते) To obtain, gain. -IV. 10 U. (भावति-ने) 1 To think, reflect. 2 To mix, mingle. 3 To be purified (connected with caus. of सू. q. v. above).

वृ a. (At the end of Comp.) Being, existing, becoming, springing from, arising or produced from, &c.; विद्युः, आत्मसु, कमलसु, विद्युः &c. -m. An epithet of Vishnu.

वृ f. 1 The earth (opp. अंतरिक्ष or स्वर्ग); दिवं मरुतानि भोक्ते युवं R. 3. 4. 18. 4; Me. 18; नवेमरुतमदले सुवि संति वृताः. 2 The universe, globe. 3 Ground, floor; प्रासादोपरिष्ठमयः Mu. 3; मणिमयवृषः (प्रासादाः) Me 64. 4 Land, landed property. 5 A place, site, region, plot of ground; काननवृषि, उपवनवृषि &c. 6 Matter, subject-matter. 7 A symbolical expression for the number 'one.' 8 The base of a geometrical figure. 9 The first of the three Vyāhritis or mystical syllables (representing the earth) repeated by every Brāhmana at the commencement of his daily Sandhyā. -Comp. वरुणं gold. -वृक्षः a kind of Kadamba tree. -वृषः an earthquake. -वृषः the diameter of the earth. -वृषः an epithet of Vātudeva, Krishna's father. -वृषः 1 a kind of

heron. 2 the curlew. 3 a kind of pigeon. -वृक्षः the fig-tree. -वृक्षा a female demon, demoness. -वृत्त m. a hog. -वृत्त a particular poison. -वृत्तः an epithet of Bhavabhūti. -वृत्त, -वृत्त a cellar, a room underground. -वृत्तः terrestrial globe; स्थूलवृत्तः Git. I. ० विद्या geography. -वृत्तः the body. -वृत्त the equator. -वृत्त a. moving or living on land. (-रः) an epithet of Śiva. -वृत्त, वृत्त 1 earth's shadow (vulgarily called Rāhu). 2 darkness. -वृत्तः 1 a kind of earth-worm. 2 an elephant. -वृत्तः -वृत्त f. wheat. -वृत्त the surface of the earth. -वृत्तः वृत्तः a kind of fragrant grass. -वृत्तः a hog. -वृत्तः -वृत्त a Brāhmana. -वृत्तः a king. -वृत्तः 1 a mountain. 2 an epithet of Śiva. 3 of Krishna. 4 the number 'seven'. -वृत्तः, -वृत्तः an epithet of the mountain Himalaya. -वृत्तः a tree. -वृत्तः a kind of earth-worm. -वृत्त m. a sovereign, ruler, king. -वृत्तः a sovereign, ruler, king. -वृत्तः 1 a king. 2 an epithet of Śiva. 3 of Indra. -वृत्तः a tree. -वृत्तः a particular kind of jasmine. -वृत्तः the circumference of the earth. -वृत्तः a king, sovereign. -वृत्तः sovereign. -वृत्तः dominion. -वृत्तः, -वृत्तः the planet Mars. -वृत्तः, -वृत्तः 'daughter of the earth,' an epithet of Sītā. -वृत्तः an earth-quake. -वृत्तः a gift of land. -वृत्तः -वृत्त terrestrial globe. -वृत्त m. a king, sovereign. -वृत्तः a region, place, spot. -वृत्त m. a kin. -वृत्त m. a mountain; वृता मे वृत्ता नावः प्रवाहीति, प्रवाहति Ku. 6. 1; R. 17. 78. 3 a king, sovereign; निम्नमत्र विपुलं वृत्ता R. 11. 81. 3 an epithet of Vishnu. -वृत्त 'the earth', terrestrial globe. -वृत्त m. वृत्तः a tree. -लोकः (वृत्तलोकः) the terrestrial globe. -वृत्तः the terrestrial globe. -वृत्तः a king, sovereign. -वृत्त the equator. -वृत्तः 'Indra on earth', a king, sovereign. -वृत्तः an epithet of Vishnu. -वृत्त m. an ant-hill. -वृत्तः a Brāhmana. -वृत्त m. 1 a man. 2 mankind. 3 a Vaisya. -वृत्तः an epithet of the mountain Meru. -वृत्तः मित्र m. a landlord.

वृत्तः 1 A cavity, hole, chasm. 2 A spring. 3 Time.

वृत्तः A restive horse. वृत्त p. p. 1 Become, being, existing. 2 Produced, formed. 3 Actually being, really happened, true. 4 Right, proper, fit. 5 Past, gone. 6 Obtained. 7 Mixed or joined with. 8 Being like, similar. (see सू.) -वृत्तः 1 A son, child. 2 An epithet of Śiva. 3 The fourteenth day of the dark half of a lunar month. -वृत्तः 1 Any being (human, divine or even inanimate); Ku. 4. 45; Pt. 2. 87. 2 A living being, an animal, a creature वृत्तः वि. वृत्तः वृत्तः

वृत्तः Bv. 1. 122; U. 4. 6. A spirit, ghost, an imp, a devil. 4 An element; (they are five, i. e. पृथ्वी, अप, तेजस्, वायु and आकाश); तं वेवादिदेव नूनं महामृतमवापिना R. 1. 29. 5 An actual occurrence, a fact, a matter of fact. 6 The past, past time. 7 The world. 8 Well-being, welfare. 9 A symbolical expression for the number 'five'. -Comp. -अनुकम्पा compassion for all beings; मृतादृक्पा तत्र चेत् R. 2. 48. -अंतकः the god of death, Yama. -अर्थः the fact, real fact, true state, truth, reality; अर्थं कथयामि ते मूर्तार्थं S. 1; मूर्तार्थोभोमहिषमाणनेना Ku. 7. 13; कः अन्तःस्थिति मूर्तार्थं सर्वो नां तुल्यमिति Mk. 3. 24. -कथनं, -व्याहृतिः f. a statement of facts; मूर्तार्थव्याहृतिः सा हि न स्तुतिः परमेष्ठिनः R. 10. 33. -आत्मक a. consisting or composed of the elements. -आत्मक m. 1 the individual, as opposed to the Supreme, soul. 2 an epithet of Brāhmā. 3 of Śiva. 4 an elementary substance. 5 the body. 6 war, conflict. -आदिः 1 the Supreme Spirit. 2 an epithet of Ahankāra (in Sāṅkhya phil.). -अंतः a. possessed by a devil. -आवासः 1 the body. 2 an epithet of Śiva. 3 of Vishnu. -आविष्ट a. possessed by a devil or evil spirit. -आवेशः demoniac possession. -इष्टं, -इष्ट्या making oblations to the Bhūtas. -इष्टः the fourteenth day of a lunar fortnight. -ईशः 1 an epithet of Brahman. 2 of Vishnu. 3 of Śiva; वृत्तेश्वरं वृत्तेश्वरं वृत्तेश्वरं जटाः Māl. 1. 2. -ईश्वरः an epithet of Śiva; R. 2. 46. -उन्मादः demoniac possession. -उपसृष्ट, -उपसृष्ट a. possessed by a devil. -ओदनः a dish of rice. -वृत्त, -वृत्त m. an epithet of Brāhman. -कालः 1 past time. 2 (in gram.) the past or preterite time. -केशी the holy basil. -केशिः f. possession by a devil. -केशः 1 the collection of created beings. 2 the whole class of spirits or devils; Bg. 18. 4. -केश a. possessed by a devil. -केशः 1 the whole multitude or aggregate of living beings; U. 7, Bg. 8. 19. 2 a multitude of spirits. 3 the body. -केशः 1 a camel. 2 garlic. (-केशी) the holy basil. -चतुर्दशी the fourteenth day of the dark half of Kārtika. -चारिण m. an epithet of Śiva. -चक्रः victory over the elements. -चक्रा compassion towards all beings, universal benevolence. -चक्र, -चक्र, -चक्रिणी the earth. -चक्रः an epithet of Śiva. -चक्रिका an epithet of Durgā. -चक्रः 1 the marking-nut plant. 2 mustard. 3 pepper. -चक्रः the body. -चक्रिः 1 an epithet of Śiva; Ku. 3. 43, 74. 2 of Agni. 3 the sacred basil. -चक्रि the holy basil. -चक्रि the day of full-moon in the month of Āsvin. -चक्र a.

पुष्टि १. 1 Most, most numerous or abundant. 2 Most important, principal, chief. 3 Very great or large, very much, much, many, numerous. 4 Chiefly or for the most part composed of, mostly composed or consisting of, chiefly filled with or characterized by (at the end of Comr.) अमिह्वपुष्टिः परिदुः १. 1; सुहृत्पुष्टिः आहोतः २. 2; R. 4. 70. 5 Almost, mostly, nearly all (usually after a past passive participle); अने तंदिहपुष्टि एव तपनः Mā. 1; विष्वापुष्टिः न्यायः ३. 52; V. 1. 8. — ६ ind. १ For the most part, mostly; S. 1. 31. 2 Exceedingly, very much, in the highest degree; ३

विंशं भव दक्षिणा परिजने S. 4. 17; R. 6 4; 13. 14.

वृ *ind.* One of the three Vyāhritis.

वृ *a.* 1 Much, abundant, numerous, copious. 2 Great, large. -*m.* An epithet of 1 Vishnu, 2 of Brahmā. 3 of Siva. 4 of Indra. -*m.* Gold. -*ind.* 1 Very much, exceedingly; नवांशमिदं विद्विदो वनाः 8.5.12. 2 Frequently, often, repeatedly. -*Comp.* -वमः an ass. -तजस्रं *a.* possessed of great lustre. (-*m.*) fire. -दक्षिण *a.* 1 attended with rich presents or rewards. 2 giving liberal rewards, munificent. -दानं liberality. -धन *a.* wealthy. -धनम् *a.* possessed of great lustre. -प्रवेय *a.* frequently used, in common use (as a word). -वेयम् *m.* the pulley goose. -भाग *a.* wealthy, prosperous. -मायः a jackal or fox. -रसः the sugar-cane. -लभः 1 a great gain. -विक्रम *a.* very brave, a great warrior. -वृष्टिः *f.* a heavy rain. -भवत् *m.* N. of a warrior on the Kaurava side slain by Satyaki.

वृ *f.* The earth.

वृजः The birch-tree: वृजगतोऽसुरविन्यासः V. 2; Ku. 1. 7. -*Comp.* -कंदकः a man of one of the mixed tribes, the offspring of an outcast Brāhmana by a woman of the same class; ज्ञाना ह जायते विरायापात्मा वृजकंदकः Ms. 10. 21. -पत्रः the birch-tree.

वृजि *f.* The earth.

वृज 1 P., 10 U. (वृजति, वृजति-ते, वृजति) 1 To adorn, deck, decorate; वृजि वृजति धृतं वयः Bk. 20. 15. 2 To decorate oneself (Atm.); वृजयते कन्या स्वयमेव. 3 To spread or strew with, overspread; R. 2. 31. -*With* अग्नि to adorn, grace, give beauty to; Si. 7. 38. -*वि* to adorn, decorate; केयूरान् विवृजयति इत्यं Bh. 2. 19; Si. 9. 33; Ku. 1. 28.

वृज 1 Ornamenting, decoration. 2 An ornament, decoration, an article of decoration; ह्रीदेते सल्ल वृजयति सततं वामपुष्पं वृजं Bh. 2. 19; P. 3. 2; 13. 57.

वृजा 1 Decorating, adorning. 2 An ornament, decoration; as in कर्णवृजा q. v. 3 A jewel.

वृजित *p. p.* Decorated, ornamented; मणिना वृजितः सर्पः क्षिमो न मयंकर.

वृज्ज *a.* 1 Being, becoming; as in कर्णवृज्ज q. v. 2 Wishing for wealth or prosperity; Ms. 4. 135.

वृ 1. 3. U. (वृजति-ते; विमर्ति, विमुने, वृज; pass. विजते; desid. विमर्तिवति or वृजयति) 1 To fill; जटारं को वृजयति केवलं Pt. 1. 22. 2 To fill, pervade, fill with; अमर्षीदं जनिना लोकम् Bh. 15. 24. 3 To bear, support, uphold, bear up; दुर्गं परिजा विमर्षयद् B. 14. 44. वृजं विमर्षं कर्णं सल्ल पृथगे Oh. 2. 57; Bh. 17. 16. 4 To maintain, nourish, cherish, protect, take care of

nourish: दृष्टिम् भूय कौतेव मा वृज्यते चरे च H. 1. 15. 5 To bear, have, possess; विजयेमां सल्लि जगनीयलक्ष्मी Ki. 8. 57; पेशुनजन्म सल्ल विमर्ति क्षिप्रं Bv. 1. 74; बलिभवं वाहू बमार वाला Ku. 1. 39; इंद्रीनि त्वद्वसुधैरुज्जिह्वैर्विभक्ति Me. 84; S. 2. 4. 6 To wear; विजज्जटांमंडलं S. 7. 11; 6. 5; विवाहकालं ललितं विजज्ज एव (तस्य) R. 8. 1, 10. 10; जटाश्च विमुवाहितं Ms. 6. 6. 7 To feel, experience, suffer, endure (joy, sorrow &c.); मावशादि-सतिमुद्वृजं जना नाटकेरेव वमार भोजने Si. 14. 50; संवामविमः शक्रः Bk. 17. 108; S. 7. 21. 8 To confer, bestow, give, produce; वीजे सल्लकारा ज्ञाना विज्जति नृभूय. Subhāsh. 9 To keep, hold, retain (as in memory). 10 To hire; Ms. 11. 62; Y. 3. 235. 11 To bring or carry. -*With* वृज्ज to bear, support, uphold; मुगोलमुद्विजते Git. 1. -जं 1 to collect, board, place or bring together; लामार संवतापानं R. 1. 7; 5. 5, 8. 3; Bk. 6. 80. 2 to effect, produce bring on, accomplish; सततमसंमृता सुखे स्वेदलव; R. 8. 51; Ki. 9. 49; Me. 115. 3 to maintain, cherish, foster. 4 to make ready, prepare; V. 5; R. 19. 54. 5 to give, offer, present.

वृज्जः (सः) A male actor in female attire.

वृज्जि -*दो* See उ (वृ) वृज्जि.

वृज्ज ind. An onomatopoeic word expressive of the crackling sound of fire.

वृज्जः 1 N. of a sage, regarded as the ancestor of the family of the Bhṛigu and described in Ms. 1. 35 as one of the ten patriarchs created by the first Manu. [On one occasion when the sages could not agree as to which of three gods, Brahman, Vishnu and Siva, was best entitled to the worship of Brahman the sage Bhṛigu was sent to test the character of the three gods. He first went to the abode of Brahman, and, on approaching him, purposely omitted an obeisance. Upon this the god reprehended him severely, but was pacified by apologies. Next he entered the abode of Siva in Kailasa, and omitted, as before, all tokens of adoration. The vindictive deity was enraged and would have destroyed him, had he not conciliated him by mild words. (According to another account, Bhṛigu was coldly received by Brahman, and he therefore cursed him that he would receive no worship or adoration; and condemned Siva to take the form of a Linga, as he got no access to the deity who was engaged in private with his wife). Lastly he went to Vishnu, and finding him asleep, he boldly gave the god a kick on his breast which at once awoke him. Instead of showing anger, however, the god arose and on seeing Bhṛigu, inquired tenderly whether his

foot was hurt, and then began to rub it gently. 'This' said Bhṛigu, 'is the mightiest god. He oversteps all by the most potent of all weapons-kindness and generosity'. Vishnu was therefore, to be the god who was best entitled to the worship of all.] 2 N. of the sage Jamadagni. 3 An epithet of Sukra. 4 The planet Venus. 5 A cliff, precipice; मुगुत्तव-कारणमुपवृजं Dk. 6 Tableland, the level summit of a mountain. 7 N. of Krishna. -*Comp.* -उद्वृजः an epithet of Parasurāma. -जः, -जनयः an epithet of Sukra. -नन्दनः 1 an epithet of Parasurāma; वीरो न यस्य समवाहं वृज्जद्वारेण U. 5. 34. 2 Sukra. -पतिः an epithet of Parasurāma; मुगुत्तविशयोषधं सल्लकारं Me. 57; so वृज्जपतिः. -वर्जः N. of a family descended from Parasurāma. -वारः, -वासरः Friday. -शाईलः, -जैहः, -सततः an epithet of Parasurāma. -सुतः, -सुतः 1 an epithet of Parasurāma. 2 of Venus.

वृज्जः 1 A large black bee; Rv. 1. 5; R. 8. 53. 2 A kind of wasp. 3 A kind of bird. 4 A libertine, dissolute or lecherous man; cf. वृज. 5 A golden vase or jar. -जं Talc. -नी The female of the large black-bee; मुगी पुष्पं पुरुषं स्त्री वां च्छानि नवं नवम्. -*Comp.* -अमीहः the mango-tree. -आनंदा the Yūthikā creeper. -आवली a flight of bees. -जं 1 sloe-wood. 2 talc. (-जं) the plant मार्ग. -पर्णिका small cardamoms. -राज्ज *m.* 1 a kind of large bee 2 N. of a shrub. -रिदि, -रिदि N.: of one of the attendants of Siva (said to be very deformed). -रोलः a kind of wasp. -वृज्जः a species of Kadamba. **वृज्जः** -रं 1 The golden vase or pitcher. 2 A pitcher of a particular shape (Mar. हारी); शिशिरसमि-ललितपुष्पं वृज्जः V. 6. 3 A vase used at the coronation of a king. -नं 1 Gold 2 Cloves.

वृज्जिका, **वृज्जरी** A cricket.

वृज्जि *m.* 1 The fig-tree. 2 N. of an attendant of Siva.

वृज्जि (री) दिः See वृज्जिदि.

वृज्जिदि N. of an attendant of Siva.

वृज्ज 1 A. (वृज्जते) To roast, fry.

वृज्जिका A species of plant.

वृज्जि *f.* A wave.

वृज्ज *p. p.* 1 Borne. 2 Supported, maintained, cherished, fostered. 3 Possessed, endowed or furnished with. 4 Full of, filled with. 5 Hired, paid. -तः A hired servant; hiring, mercenary; उचमस्त्वायुधो यो वयमस्तु वृज्जितः। अयमो भारवाही स्वादिदेवं विज्जि वृज्जः Mit.

वृज्ज *a.* Hired, paid. -कः A hired servant. -*Comp.* -अवपापः a hired teacher. -अवपापित *a.* taught by

paid teacher. (-रः) a student who pays his teacher for his labour (= 'a paying student' of the modern days); Ms. 3. 156.

भृतिः *f.* 1 Bearing, upholding, supporting. 2 Supporting, maintaining. 3 Bringing, leading to. 4 Nourishment, support, maintenance. 5 Food. 6 Wages, hire. 7 Service for hire. 8 Capital, principal. -*Comp.* -अभ्यापनं teaching (especially the Vedas) for hire. -भुक् *m.* a hired servant, a hireling. -रूपं a reward in place of the wages due, but not to be paid.

भृत्य *a.* To be nourished or maintained &c. -रः 1 Any one requiring to be supported. 2 A servant, dependant, slave. 3 A king's servant, minister of state. -र्या 1 Bearing, fostering, nourishing, taking care of; as in कुमारव्या q. v. 2 Maintenance, support. 3 A means of sustenance, food. 4 Wages. 5 Service. -*Comp.* -जनः 1 a servant, dependant. 2 servant taken collectively. -भर्तु *m.* the master of a family. -वर्गः the body of servants. -वत्सल्यं kindness to servants. -भृतिः *f.* maintenance of servants; Ms. 11. 7.

भुविन *a.* Supported, nourished.

भुतिः An eddy, a whirlpool.

भुङ्क्ष 4 P. (भृजति) To fall down; see चङ्क्ष.

भुक्ष *a.* (compar. चक्षिषु superl. शक्षिषु) Strong, powerful, mighty, intense, excessive, very much. -क्षं *ind.* 1 Much, very much, exceedingly, intensely, violently, excessively, in a high degree, greatly; न वेक्ष्य क्षोद सा भुक्ष Ku. 4. 25; उक्षुषं वक्षति तन मातिः R. 3. 61; उक्षुष तले च भुक्ष 3. 56; Ms. 7. 170; Ra. 1. 11. 2 Often, repeatedly. 3 In a better or superior manner. -*Comp.* -कोपन *a.* highly choleric or irascible. -कुक्षिषु, -क्षिषिषु *a.* exceedingly afflicted. -संक्षुष्ट *a.* very much delighted.

भुक्ष *p. p.* Fried, roasted, parched. -*Comp.* -अक्षं rice boiled and fried. -भृजः (pl.) parched rice.

भुक्षिः *f.* 1 Frying, parching, roasting. 2 A deserted garden or orchard.

भृ 9 P. (भृजति) 1 To bear; nourish, support, maintain. 2 To fry. 3 To blame, censure.

भेका 1 A frog; पके निम्ने करिणि भेको भवति हर्षः 2 A timid man. 3 A cloud. -क्षी 1 A small frog. 2 A female frog. -*Comp.* -भुक् *m.* a serpent. -रः, -रक्षः the creaking of frogs.

भेकः 1 A ram, sheep. 2 A raft, float.

भेकः A ram.

भेदः 1 Breaking splitting, cleaving; hitting (as a mark). 2 Bonding, tearing. 3 Dividing, separating. 4 piecing through, perforation. 5 Breach, rupture. 6 Disturbance, interruption. 7 Division, separation. 8 A chasm, gap, fissure, cleft. 9 Hurt, injury, wound. 10 Difference, distinction; तयोर्भेदकतिपातरति मे Bh. 3. 99; अगौरभभेदेन Ku. 6. 12; Bg. 13. 12, 29; रत्नं, कालं &c. 11 A change, modification; बुद्धिभेद Bg. 3. 56. 12 Dissension, disunion. 13 Disclosure, betrayal; as in रहस्यभेदः. 14 Treachery, treason. 15 A kind, variety; भेदाः पद्मसंज्ञायां विभेः Ak.; क्षिप्रं पुनर्भेदः &c. 16 Dualism. 17 (In politics) Sowing dissensions in an enemy's party and thus winning him over to one's side, one of the four Upāyas or means of success against an enemy; see उपाय and उपायबहुव्य. 18 Defeat. 19 (In medicine) evacuation of the bowels. -*Comp.* -अभेदौ (dual) 1 disunion and union, disagreement and agreement. 2 Difference and sameness; भेदभेदज्ञानं. -लक्ष्य *a.* on the point of bursting forth or opening; V. 2. 7. -कर, -क्षु *a.* sowing dissensions. -क्षिप्र, -दृष्टि, -बुद्धि *a.* considering the universe as distinct from the Supreme Spirit. -प्रत्ययः belief in dualism. -वादिन *m.* one who maintains the doctrine of dualism. -सदृ *a.* 1 capable of being divided or separated. 2 corruptible, seducible.

भेदक *a.* (विधा *f.*) 1 Breaking, splitting, dividing, separating. 2 Breaking through, piercing. 3 Destroying, a destroyer. 4 Distinguishing, discriminating. 5 Defining. -कः An adjective or differentiating attribute.

भेदक 1 Splitting, breaking, rending. 2 Dividing, separating. 3 Distinguishing. 4 Sowing dissensions, creating discord. 5 Dissolving, loosening. 6 Disclosing, betraying. -का A hog.

भेदिक *a.* reaking, dividing, distinguishing &c.

भेदिक, भेदुर A thunderbolt.

भेदं A substantive. -*Comp.* -लिंग *a.* distinguished by the gender.

भेरः A kettle-drum.

भेरिः -री *f.* A kettle-drum; B. 1. 13.

भेदक *a.* Terrible, frightful, awful, fearful. -कः A species of bird. -कं Conception, pregnancy.

भेदकः A jackal.

भेदक 1 Timid, cowardly. 2 Foolish, ignorant. 3 Unsteady, incons-

tant. 4 Tall. 5 Agile, quick. -कः A boat, raft, float.

भेदकः -कः A boat, raft.

भेक 1 U (भेपति-हे) To fear, dread be afraid.

भेदक 1 A medicine, medicament, or drug; नान्यं वातुं त्वमिह परं भेदकमस्ति G. L. 15; अतिविषकीय भेदके बहुल्येयसि रुदते गुणः Ki. 2. 4. 2 A remedy or cure in general. 3 A kind of channel. -*Comp.* -अ(आ)गारः, -र an apothecary's shop. -अर्थ anything taken after medicine.

भेद *a.* (क्षी *f.*) Living on alms.

-क्षं 1 Begging, mendicancy; Ms. 6. 55; Y. 3. 42. 2 Anything got by begging, alms, charity; भिक्षेण वदयित्वे Ms. 2. 188, 4. 5. -*Comp.* -अर्था alms, food obtained by begging. -आक्षिप *a.* eating food obtained by begging. (-*m.*) a beggar, mendicant. -आहारः a beggar. -कारः the time for begging. -क्षरं, -क्षरि, -क्षरं going about begging, begging, collecting alms. -जीविका, -दृष्टिः *f.* mendicancy. -भुक् *m.* a beggar, mendicant.

भेदक, भेदक A number of beggars.

भेदक Food got by begging, alms, charity; see भेद.

भेद *a.* (क्षी *f.*) Relating to Bhīma.

-क्षी 1 'The daughter of Bhīma,' a patronymic of Damayanti, wife of Nala. 2 The eleventh day of the bright half of Māgha or a festival performed on that day.

भेदकः -रः A son of Bhīmasena.

भेदक *a.* (क्षी *f.*) 1 Terrible, frightful, horrible, formidable. 2 Relating, to Bhairava. -रः A form of Śiva (of which 8 kinds are enumerated). -क्षी 1 A form of the goddess Durgā. 2 N. of a Rāgini in the Hindu musical system. 3 A girl of 12 or a young girl representing the goddess Durgā at the Durgā festival. -कं Terror, horror. -*Comp.* -हृषः an epithet of Viṣṇu (of Śiva 2); so -वज्रकः -वतन a sort of purificatory torment inflicted by Bhairava of Benares on those who die there, to make their spirits fit for absorption into the Supreme Spirit.

भेदक A medicine, drug. -कः The bird called ह्रस्व or quail.

भेदक 1 Administering medicines medical treatment. 2 A medicinal, medicine, drug. 3 Healing power, curativeness.

भेदकः A patronymic of Rukmiṇī, daughter of Bhīṣmaka of Vidarbha.

भोक्तु *a.* 1 One who enjoys or eats. 2 Possessing. 3 Employing or making use of. 4 Feeling, enduring, experiencing. -*m.* 1 A possessor, enjoyer, user. 2 A husband. 3 A king, ruler. 4 A lover.

भोजः 1 Eating, consuming. 2 Enjoyment, gratification. 3 Possession. 4 Utility, advantage. 5 Eating, governing, government. 6 Use, application (as of a serpent). 7 Suffering, enduring, experiencing. 8 Feeling, perception. 9 Enjoyment of women, sexual enjoyment, carnal pleasures. 10 An enjoyment, an object of enjoyment or pleasure: भोजे रोगम् Bh. 3. 35; Bg. 1. 32. 11 A repast, feast, banquet. 12 Food. 13 Food offered to an idol. 14 Profit, gain. 15 Income, revenue. 16 Wealth. 17 The wages of prostitutes. 18 A curve, coil, winding. 19 The (expanded) body of a snake; सर्पस्तत्रभोजमपश्यत् Ms. Ml. 5. 23; R. 10. 7. 11. 10. 21 A snake. -Comp. -कृष्टं a. B. to be enjoyed. (-ई) property, wealth. -कृष्टं corn, grain. -कृष्टः a pledge which may be used until redeemed. -अवसर्गः the panegyric of a professional enconiasist: अत्र: सुविनयः अत्र: भोजमर्चयत् Hemachandra. -अवसर्गः the apartments of women, harem. -कृष्टं a. affording enjoyment or pleasure. -कृष्टं wages paid to prostitutes. -कृष्टं the women's apartments, harem, zenana. -कृष्टं 1 desire of worldly enjoyments; तद्व्याप्त्यवसर्गः विनयः तत्र भोजमपश्यत् R. 8. 2; selfish enjoyment; Ml. 2. -कृष्टः 'the body of suffering', the subtle body which a dead person is supposed to carry with him, and with which he experiences happiness or misery according to his good or bad works. -कृष्टः a serpent. -कृष्टः the governor or ruler of a district or province. -कृष्टः a groom. -विश्राजिका hunger. -कृष्टः a servant who works only for livelihood. -कृष्टं n. an object of enjoyment. -कृष्टं. = भोजनम् q. v. -स्थानं 1 the body, as the seat of enjoyment. 2 women's apartment.

भोजनम् a. 1 Giving pleasure or delight, delightful. 2 Happy, prosperous. 3 Having curves, ringed, coiled. -म्. 1 A snake. 2 A mountain. 3 Dancing, acting, and singing together. -f. (स्त्री) 1 An epithet of the Ganges of Pātālā or the lower world (पतालीय). 2 A female snake-demon. 3 N. of the city of the snake-demons in the lower world. 4 The night of the second day of a lunar month.

भोजिकः A groom, horse-keeper. भोजिन् a. 1 Eating. 2 Enjoying. 3 Suffering, experiencing, enduring. 4 Using, possessing; (at the end of Comp.) in these four senses). 5 Having curves. 6 Having hoods. 7 Devoted to enjoyment, indulging in sensual pleasures; Pt. 1. 65

(where it has sense 6 also). 3 Rich, opulent. -म्. 2 A snake; भोजनमर्चयति विनयः Ms. 5. 73; R. 2. 32, 4. 43, 10. 7, 11. 59. 2 A king. 3 A voluptuary. 4 A barber. 5 The headman of a village. 6 The lunar mansion अश्लेषा. -स्त्री A woman belonging to the king's harem, but not concubinated with him, the concubine of a king. -Comp. -कृष्टः, कृष्टः Secha or Vāsuki. -कृष्टं wind, air. -कृष्टं m. 1 an ichneumon. 2 a peacock. -कृष्टं scandal.

भोज्य a. 1 To be enjoyed, or turned to one's account; R. 8. 14. Pt. 1. 117. 2 To be suffered or endured; Ms. 1. 3. Profitable. -कृष्टं 1 Any object of enjoyment. 2 Wealth, property, possessions. 3 Corn, grain. -कृष्टं A harlot, courtesan.

भोजः N. of a celebrated king of Mālvā (or Dhārā); (supposed to have flourished about the end of the tenth or the beginning of the eleventh century, and to have been a great patron of Sanskrit learning; he is also supposed to have been the author of several learned works, such as सरस्वतीविजयम् &c.). 2 N. of a country. 3 N. of a King of the Vidarbhas; भोजेन दूते रवे विदुः R. 5. 39; 7. 1-29, 35. -जा (m. pl.) N. of a people. -Comp. -अधिपः an epithet of 1 Kamsa. 2 Karna. -देशः King of the Bhojas. -कृष्टं N. of a town founded by Rukmin. -देशः, राजः King Bhoja; see (1) above. -कृष्टः 1 king Bhoja. 2 an epithet of Kamsa.

भोजनम् Eating, eating food; अजीर्णं भोजनं विषं. 2 Food. 3 Giving (food) to eat, feeding. 4 Using, enjoying. 5 Any object of enjoyment. 6 That which is enjoyed. 7 Property, wealth, possession. -कृष्टः An epithet of Siva. -Comp. -अधिकारः charge of provender, superintendence over food or provisions, stewardship. -आच्छादनं food and raiment. -कृष्टः, -कृष्टः, -कृष्टः meal-time, dinner or supper time. -स्थानः abstaining from food, fasting. -कृष्टः f. a dining-hall. -विशेषः a dainty, delicacy. -कृष्टः f. a meal, food. -कृष्टं a. engaged in eating. -कृष्टः expense for food.

भोजनीय a Eatable, edible. -कृष्टं Food. भोजयिष्य a. One who feeds, a feeder.

भोज्य pot p. 1 To be eaten. 2 To be enjoyed or possessed. 3 To be suffered or experienced. 4 To be enjoyed carnally. -कृष्टं 1 Food, meal; लं भोज्यं अहं भोजयिष्यः Pt. 2; Ku. 2. 15; Ms. 3. 240. 2 A store of provisions, eatables. 3 A dainty. 4 Enjoyment. -Comp. -कृष्टः meal-time. -कृष्टः chym. the primary juices of the body.

भोज्य A princess of the Bhojas; 2. 6. 59; 7. 2, 15.

भोज्य N. of a country (said to be the same as Tibet.) -Comp. -कृष्टः the country called Bhootāna.

भोज्य c. Tibetan.

भोज्य c. Corol.

भोज्य ind. A vocative particle used in addressing persons and translatable by 'oh,' 'sir,' 'tho,' 'halloo,' 'ah,' (it drops its ānal visarga before vowels and soft consonants); कृष्टः भोज्यः S. 2 अहं भोज्यः सृष्टिः S. 7; it is sometimes repeated; भोज्यः भोज्यः सृष्टिः सृष्टिः भोज्यः Ml. 9. भोज्यः is said to have, in addition, the senses of 'sorrow' and 'interrogation.'

भोज्य a. (की f.) Serpentine. -कृष्टं The lunar mansion called अश्लेषा.

भोज्य A Tibetan.

भोज्य a. (की f.) 1 Relating to living beings. 2 Elemental, material. 3 Demoniacal. 4 Mad, crazy. -कृष्टं 1 A worshipper of demons and spirits. 2 An attendant upon an idol (देव). -कृष्टं A collection of evil spirits.

भोज्य a. (की f.) 1 Belonging to created or living beings; Ms. 3. 74. 2 Formed of coarse elements, elemental, material; विष्णुना स्रष्टु भोज्यः R. 2. 57. 3 Relating to evil spirits. -कृष्टं N. of Siva. -कृष्टं A pearl, -Comp. -कृष्टः a monastery. -विश्राजिका sorcery, witch-craft.

भोज्य a. (की f.) 1 Belonging to the earth. 2 Being on the earth, earthly, terrestrial; भोज्यो ह्यनेः स्थानपतिर्देवः R. 13. 36; 15. 59. 3 Earthy, made of earth. 4 Belating to Mars. -कृष्टः 1 The planet Mars. 2 An epithet of the demon Nāraka. 3 Water. 4 Light. -Comp. -विश्राजिका Tuesday; Si. 15. 17. -कृष्टं coral.

भोज्य N. of Viśvakarman, architect of the gods.

भोज्य a. (की f.), भोज्य a. Earthly, terrestrial, living or existing on the earth.

भोज्यः The superintendent of gold in a royal treasury, a treasurer.

भोज्यः See भोजन.

भोज्यिक a. (की f.) Belonging to the class of roots which being with कृ. i. e. to the first conjugation.

भोज्य 1 A., 4 P. (अश्लेषा, अश्लेषा, अश्लेषा; with abl. in most cases) 1 To fall or drop down, tumble; हस्ताश्लेषादिं विनामर्यं S. 3. 26. 2 To fall from, deviate or swerve from, stray from; अश्लेषादिः H. 4; R. 14. 16. 3 To be deprived of, lose; अश्लेषादिं हस्ताश्लेषादिः Bk. 14. 71; Pt. 2. 106; 4. 37. 4 To escape, flee from; अश्लेषादिः अश्लेषादिः Bk.

ब्रतृ m. 1 A brother; uterine brother. 2 An intimate friend or relation. 3 A near relative in general. 4 A term of friendly address (my good friend); ब्रातः कृष्णो Bh. 3. 37; 2. 34; तत्त्वं पितय तद्विद् ब्रातः Moha. M. 3. -Dual. A brother and sister. -Comp. -दत्ति, -दत्तिका a. having only the name of a brother, a brother in name. -सः a brother's son. (-या) a brother's daughter. -भाष्य

(also आहुतीया) a brother's wife, a sister-in-law; Me. 10. -वृत्त property given by a brother to a sister at the time of her marriage. -द्वितीया the second day of the bright half of Kārtika (when sisters invite their brothers to their houses and entertain them, who in their turn give them presents; the day seems to have been so called on account of Yamunā having entertained her brother Yama on that day; cf. वनद्वितीया). -पुत्रः (also आहुतपुत्रः) a brother's son. -वधुः a brother's wife. -इत्युग्रः elder brother of the husband. -इत्या fratricide.

आहुक *a.* Relating to a brother. आहुयः 1 A brother's son, nephew. 2 An enemy, adversary. आहुवल *a.* Having a brother or brothers. आहुयः, आहुयः A brother's son, nephew.

आहुयः Fraternity, brotherhood. अत *p. p.* 1 Wandered or roamed about. 2 Turned round, whirled, revolved. 3 Erred, mistaken, gone astray. 4 Perplexed, confused. 5 Moving about, moving to and fro, wheeling. -तं 1 Roaming, moving about; २२ पततुं अत वनपरः सह Bh. 2. 14. 2 A mistake, an error.

अति *f.* 1 Moving or wandering about. 2 Turning round, rolling. 3 A revolution, circular or rotatory movement; चक्रातिरतिरेषु रितवोरप्यन्यामि-वारवली V. 1. 4. 4 An error, a mistake, delusion, wrong notion, false idea or impression; अतिरति चन्दनप्राया गुणितं निबद्धं U. 1. 46. 5 Confusion, perplexity. 6 Doubt, uncertainty, suspense. -Comp.

-कर *a.* confounding, causing delusion. -वाजनः an effect of Siva. -हर *a.* removing doubt or error.

अतिमत् *a.* 1 Revolving, turning round; अतिमत्तुं Me. 1. 3. 2 Turning, mistaking, being under a delusion. -म. A figure of speech in which one thing is represented as being mistaken for another on account of the close resemblance between the two; अतिमानव्यसंविदुल्लङ्घने K. P. 10. १. १. कपाले मार्जारः य इति अतिमत्तुं विदुः ३०. २; see V. 3. 2; Mil. 1. 2 also.

अतः 1 Roaming about. 2 Delusion, error, mistake.

अमक *a.* (मिक *f.*) 1 Causing to move or whirl. 2 Perplexing, deceptive. -कः 1 A sunflower. 2 A kind of loadstone. 3 A deceiver, rogue, cheat. 4 A jackal.

अमर *a.* (रि *f.*) Relating to a bee. -रः १ A kind of loadstone. -रं 1 Whirling round. 2 Giddiness. 3 Epilepsy. 4 Honey. 5 A kind of coitus or mode of sexual enjoyment. -रि 1 An epithet of Durgā. 2 Going round, walking round from left to right; (=प्रदक्षिण q. v.); as in श्रद्धंता अमरः Karpur. 4.; Vb. 2.

आ(म्ल)श् 1. 4. A : (आशते, अशयते, आशते आशयते), To shine, glitter, blaze. आहः १ A frying-pan. -हः 1 Light. 2 Ether.

आहूयिष *a.* One who fries or roasts.

आ(म्ल)म् See आ(म्ल)म्. सु(हृ)कुसः (सः) १ male actor in female attire.

सुकुटिः -ती See सुकुटिः. अह 6 P. (अहति) 1 To collect, gather. 2 To cover.

म.

मः 1 Time. 2 Poison. 3 A magical formula. 4 The moon. 5 N. of Brahman. 6 Of Vishnu. 7 Of Siva. 8 Of Yama. -मं 1 Water. 2 Happiness, welfare.

मकरः 1 A kind of sea-animal, a crocodile, shark; अवाण मकराणि Bg. 10. 31; मकरचक्र Bh. 2. 4. (Makara is regarded as an emblem of Cupid; cf. comps. below). 2 The sign Capricornus of the zodiac. 3 An array of troops in the form of a Makara. 4 An ear-ring in the shape of a Makara. 5 The hands folded in the form of a Makara. 6 N. of one of the nine treasures of Kubera. -Comp. -अकः an epithet of 1 the god of love. 2 the ocean. -अमः an epithet of Varuṇa. -आलयः, -आवासः the ocean. -आरुः an ear-ring in the shape

of a Makara. -केतनः, -केतुः, -केतवत् *m.* an epithet of the god of love. -रजः 1 an epithet of the god of love; २२ 1 an epithet of the god of love, तलेमवारं मकरचक्रतापहारि Gh. P. 41. 2 a particular array of troops. -राशिः *f.* the sign Capricornus of the zodiac. -संक्रमः the passage of the sun into the sign Capricornus. -सप्तमी the seventh day in the bright half of Māgha.

मकरंदः 1 The honey of flowers, flower-juice; मकरंदविक्रान्तमविदुः मयं यदायः Bv. 1. 6. 8. 2 A kind of jasmine. 3 The cuckoo. 4 A bee. 5 A kind of fragrant mango tree. -वं 1 A filament.

मकरंदवत् *a.* Filled with honey. -ती The Pātāl creeper or its flower.

मकरिण *m.* An epithet of the ocean.

सु *f.* Brow, eyebrow; कतिहृवीरयने-सु *m.* 1. 47. -Comp. -कुटिः-हृ *p.* contraction or knitting of the eyebrows. -ह्रोता. विहः रचना bending or contracting the eyebrows; सुकुटि बह् or बह् to knit the eyebrows, to frown. -ह्रः contraction of the eyebrows; सुकुटि-ह्रः Ku. 3. 60. -आः the root of the eyebrow. -अः, -अः contraction or knitting of the eyebrows, a frown; तरङ्गमना सुमितविहग्रेष्विहना V. 1. 23; सङ्गमि सुमिमे Me. 24; सङ्गमि 'with a frown'. -अदि *a.* frowning. -अदः the space between the eyebrows. -लता a creeper-like eyebrow, an arched or curving eyebrow. -विकारः, -विकृता, -विशेषः contraction of the eyebrows. -विचेदितः, -विन्नः, -विलासः graceful or playful movement of the eyebrows, amorous play of the brows; सङ्गिलासमय सङ्गमितीरविला Māl. 1. 24; Me. 16.

भ्रूणः 1 An embryo, foetus. 2 A child, boy. -Comp. -म, -ह्व *a.* one who procures or causes abortion. -हतिः -हत्या killing an embryo, causing abortion; भ्रूणहत्या वा एते वृत्तिः; Y. 1. 64.

भ्रेज 1 A. (भ्रेजे) To shine. भ्रे (स्ते) १ U. (भ्रेपतिते, भ्रेपतिते) 1 To go, move. 2 To fall, totter, trip, slip. 3 To fear. 4 To be angry.

भ्रेवः 1 Moving, motion. 2 Tottering, wavering, slipping. 3 Deviation, swerving, aberration. 4 Deviation from rectitude, trespass, sin. 5 Loss, deprivation.

भ्रौणहृत्य The killing of an embryo. म्लक्ष See म्लक्ष. म्लक्ष See म्लक्ष.

मकरी The female of a crocodile. -Comp. -रक्ष, लेखा the mark of a Market on the face of Lakshmi. -नक्षः N. of a town.

मकुटः A crown; cf. मुकुट. मकुटिः 1 A government order addressed to the Sudras (सुदरासः).

मकुलः 1 A mirror. 2 The Bakula tree. 3 A bud. 4 The Arabian jasmine. 5 The rod or handle of a potter's wheel.

मकुलः 1 The Bakula tree. 2 A bud. मकुलः, मकुलकः, मकुलः A kind of kidney bean or rice.

मकुलकः 1 A bud. 2 The tree called देवी.

मकु 1 A. (मकुते) To go, move. मकुलः Benzoin, red oil. मकुलः Chalk. मकु 1 P. (मकुति) 1 To accumulate, heap, collect. 2 To be angry.

महा: 1 Wrath. 2 ypocrisy. 3 A multitude, collection. -Comp. -वीर्यः the tree पितृ.

महि (श्री) हा A fly, bee; मो उपासितं मयनम् सविता महिका य M. 2. -Comp. -महाः १२३.

मग्न or मग्न 1 P. (मगति, मगति) To go, move, creep.

मग्नः A sacrifice, a sacrificial rite; अग्निमग्नं मग्नं यजति R. 5. 16; Ms. 4. 24; R. 3. 39. -Comp. -अग्निः, अग्नयः sacrificial fire. -अग्नयुक् m. an epithet of Siva. -अग्निः a sacrificial rite. -मग्नः m. an epithet of Kṛṣṇa. -हिम m. a demon, a Rābhassa; R. 11. 27. -अग्निः m. an epithet of Siva. -मग्नः n. an epithet of Indra. 2 of Siva.

मगधः 1 N. of a country, the southern part of Behar; अग्नि मगधेयं पुण्यं यम नमो Dk. 1; अगधवत्को मगधप्रतिष्ठः R. 6. 21. 2 A bard, minstrel. -पुत्रः (pl.) 1 The people of Magadha, the Magadhas. 2 Long pepper. -Comp. -अगधः long pepper. -पुत्रः the city of Magadha. -लिपिः f. writing or character of the Magadhas.

मग्नः p. p. 1 Plunged, dived. 2 Immersed, sunk. 3 Absorbed (see मग्न).

मगः 1 N. of one of the Dvīpas or divisions of the universe. 2 N. of a country. 3 A kind of drug or medicine. 4 Pleasure. 5 N. of the tenth lunar mansion; see मगः. -अः A kind of flower.

मगधः, मगधः m. N. of Indra.

मगधः m. (Nom. sing. मगधः; acc. pl. मगधः) 1 N. of Indra; इन्द्रो गगधः सत्त्वः सत्त्वः मगधः दिवं R. 1. 26, 3. 46; Ki. 3. 52; Ku. 3. 1. 2 An owl (वेचक) 3 N. of Vyāsa.

मगधः N. of the tenth lunar mansion containing five stars. -Comp. -मगधः the thirteenth day of the dark half of Bhādrapada. -मगधः, -मगधः the planet Venus.

मग 1 A. (मगते) 1 To go, move. 2 To decorate, adorn.

मगिः A forest conflagration.

मगिः A mirror.

मगिः An armour for the legs, greaves.

मग ind. 1 Immediately, quickly, soon; मगधवाति पतिः पटलेलीकां Si. 5. 37. 2 Exceedingly, very much.

मगः 1 A royal bard. 2 A medicament of a particular class.

मग 1 U. (मगति-ने) To go, move.

मगः 1 The head of a boat. 2 A side of a ship.

मगः a. 1 Auspicious, lucky, propitious, fortunate; as मगधिवत्, मगधः &c. 2 Prosperous, doing or faring well. 3 Brave. -अः 1 (a) Auspiciousness, propitiousness; अगधः सत्त्वः य सत्त्वः मगधः U. 6. 42; R. 6. 9. 10. 67. (b) Happiness, good

luck or fortune, bliss, felicity; Mā. 1. 5; U. 3. 43. (c) Well-being, welfare, good; सगः सगो विदुः मगधः मगधः Bv. 1. 122. 2 A good omen, anything tending to an auspicious issue. 3 A blessing, benediction. 4 An auspicious or lucky object. 5 An auspicious occasion or event, festivity. 6 Any solemn or auspicious ceremony or rite (such as marriage). 7 Any ancient custom. 8 Turmeric. -मगः The planet Mars. -मगः A faithful wife. -Comp. -अगधः (m. pl.) rice thrown over persons by Brāhmanas when pronouncing blessings. -अगधः a variety of sandal. -अगधः the way to happiness or prosperity. -अगधः a. decorated with auspicious ornaments; Ku. 6. 87. -अगधः a benedictory verse or verses repeated by priests over a youth and maiden, when being married, to promote their good luck. -आगधः any daily religious rite performed for good luck. -आगधः an auspicious introduction in the form of a prayer (for the attainment of success) at the beginning of any undertaking or of any work of composition. -आगधः 1 an auspicious or pious ceremony or usage. 2 a benediction, pronouncing a blessing. -आगधः a drum beaten on festive occasions. -अगधः a fortune-teller. -आगधः an epithet of Ganes'a. -आगधः touching anything auspicious. -आगधः, -आगधः a temple. -अगधः a. desirous of happiness or prosperity. -अगधः repeating a prayer for the success of any undertaking. -आगधः, -आगधः a. auspicious. -आगधः any festive occasion, a religious or auspicious ceremony. -आगधः an auspicious occasion; S. 4. -आगधः a silken cloth worn on occasions of festivity; R. 12. 8. -आगधः an auspicious planet. -अगधः, -आगधः a pot filled with water offered to the gods on festive occasions. -आगधः the plaksha tree. -अगधः, -आगधः a musical instrument, such as a trumpet, drum &c., played on festive or auspicious occasions; R. 3. 20. -अगधः an auspicious or tutelary deity. -आगधः a bard, minstrel, professional panegyrist; आगधः सत्त्वः सत्त्वः वे. 1. -अगधः an auspicious flower. -अगधः 1 an auspicious cord or string, the auspicious thread worn by a married woman round her neck as long as her husband lives; अगधः कलितमगधः कलितः (अगधः) Mā. 5. 18 2 the cord of an amulet. -अगधः a. auspicious. -आगधः turmeric. -अगधः N. of a mountain. -अगधः a. decked in auspicious ornaments only, such as the auspicious thread, saffronmark &c. -अगधः m.

-आगधः a benedictory or congratulatory expression, benediction, blessing. -आगधः ३३३ मगधः. -आगधः, -आगधः Tuesday. -अगधः a festive or auspicious rite. -अगधः greeting, a benedictory expression. -आगधः ३३३ मगधः. -आगधः ३३३ m. an auspicious ablation.

मगधः a. Auspicious, fortunate. मगधः a. 1 Auspicious, fortunate, happy, lucky, prosperous; Ms. 2. 31. 2 Pleasing, agreeable, beautiful. 3 Holy, pure, pious; U. 4. 10. -अगधः 1 The sacred fig-tree. 2 The coconut tree. 3 A sort of pulse. -अगधः 1 A species of fragrant sandal. 2 No. of Durgā. 3 A kind of aloes-wood. 4 A particular perfume. 5 A particular yellow pigment. -अगधः 1 Auspicious water for the coronation of a king (brought from various holy places). 2 Gold. 3 Sandal-wood. 4 Red lead. 5 Sour curds.

मगधः A kind of pulse (मगधः).

मग 1. 1 P. (मगति) To adorn, decorate. -II. 1 A. (मगते) 1 To cheat, deceive. 2 To begin. 3 To blame; censure. 4 To go, move quickly. 5 To start, set out.

मग 1 A. (मगते) 1 To be wicked. 2 To cheat, deceive. 3 To boast. 4 To be vain or proud.

मगधिका A word used at the end of a noun to denote 'excellence' or 'the best of its kind'; as मगधिका an excellent cow or bull; of उद्धः.

मगधः A fish (corrupted from मगधः).

मगधः m. 1 The marrow of the bones and flesh. The pith of plants. -Comp. -अगधः n. a bone. -अगधः semen virile.

मगधः 1 Sinking, plunging, sinking under water, immersion. 2 Bathing, abluion; मगधः मगधः विदुः विदुः विदुः Rān. 1. 21; R. 16. 57. 3 Drowning. 4 The marrow of the bones and flesh (मगधः).

मगधः 1 The marrow of the bones and flesh. 2 The pith of plants. -Comp. -अगधः semen virile. -अगधः n. 1 a particular herb. 2 bellium. -अगधः semen virile. -आगधः a nutmeg.

मगधः See मगधः.

मग 1 A. (मगते) 1 To hold. 2 To grow high or tall. 3 To go, move. 4 To shine. 5 To adore.

मगधः 1 A couch, bedstead, sofa, bed. 2 A raised seat, dais, a dlatform resting on columns, a seat of honour or state, throne मगधः मगधः मगधः R. 6. 1, 5 10. 3 An elevated shed in a field (for a watchman). 4 A pulpit.

मगधः 1 A couch, bed, sofa. 2 A raised seat or platform. 3 A stand

for holding fire. -**Comp.** -आश्रयः 'a bed-bug,' bug in general.

मञ्जिका 1 A chair. 2 A trough, tray.

मंजरी 1 A cluster of blossoms. 2 A pearl. 3 The plant *Tilaka*.

मंजरी-रौफ 1 A shoot, sprout, spring; निषेः सहकारमंजरीः Ku. 4. 38. सदस्यकारि-लक्ष्यत मंजरी R. 9. 44, 16. 51; so स्फुट कुचकुम्भोरपरि मणिमंजरी Gt. 10; मूलं मुका रुचो धेय वमनिःकणमंजरी. Kāv. 2. 71. 2 A cluster of blossoms. 3 A flower-bud. 4 A branching flower-stalk. 5 A (parallel) line or row. 6 A pearl. 7 A creeper. 8 The holy basil. 9 The plant *Tilaka*. -**Comp.** -चानरं a *Chowrie* in the form of a sp out, fan-like sprout; V. 4. 4. -नञ्जः the plant called वेतस.

मंजरित a. 1 Furnished with or possessing clusters of blossoms. 2 Mounted on a stalk (as a bud).

मंजा 1 A she-goat. 2 A cluster of blossoms. 3 A creeper.

मंजि-जी f. 1 A cluster of blossoms. 2 A creeper. -**Comp.** -कला the plantain tree

मंजिका A harlot, prostitute, courtesan.

मंजिमन् m. Beauty, loveliness.

मंजिष्ठा Bengal or Indian madder. -**Comp.** -सेहः a kind of urinary disease. -रामः 1 the colour of the Indian madder. 2 (fig.) attachment as charming and durable as the colour of the madder; i. e. durable or permanent attachment.

मंजरी-रं An anklet or ornament for the foot (दूर) ; सिंजानमंजुमंजरीं प्रविशेन्न निकेतं Gt. 11; or सुखमपरि त्यज मंजरीं रिपु-निषेकेलिङ्ग लोभं 5; Mā. 1. -रं A post round which the string of the churning stick passes.

मंजीठः A village inhabited by washermen.

मंजु a. 1 Lovely, beautiful, charming, sweet, pleasing, agreeable, attractive; स्मरलक्ष्ममंजुमंजुलिपते मे (क.) (ति) U. 4. 4; अवि दलदरं विद स्वदमानं मन्दं तव किमपि लिहो मंजु हंजुतु यंगाः Bv. 1. 5; तन्मंजु मंदवसितं व्यसितानि तानि 2 5. -**Comp.** -केशिन् m. an epithet of *Krishna*. -मनन a having a lovely gait. -मा 1 a goose. 2 a flamingo. -मरीः N. of the country called Nepal. -मिर a. sweet-voiced; यते मंजुगिरा मुकाः Kāv. 2. 9. -मुजः a charming hum. -सोष a. uttering a sweet sound. -वाङ्गी 1 a handsome woman. 2 an epithet of *Durgā*. 3 of *Sachi*, wife of *Indra*. -पातकः a parrot. -पाणः an epithet of *Brahmā*. -माचिन्, -माच a. sweet-speaking; (गिरं) अयुवदति शुक्ले मंजुवाक् पंरत्यः B.. 5. 74, 12. 39. -वक्त्र a. having a beautiful face, handsome. -स्वर, -स्वर a. sweet-sounding.

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मंजुल a. Lovely, beautiful, agreeable, charming, sweet, melodious (voice); संप्रति मंजुलचंचुलसिमिनि फेलिङ्गयनमनुयातं Gt. 11; कृजितं राजहंसार्ण वर्धते. मन्मंजुलं Kāv. 2. 331. -लः 1 A kind of gallinule. -लं 1 An arbour, bower. 2 A spring, well.

मंजूषा 1 A box, casket, chest, receptacle; मदीयचरलानां मंजूषा मया कृता Bv. 4. 45. 2 A large basket, hamper. 3 Madder (= मंजिष्ठा) 4 A stone.

मदस्त्री, मदवी Hall.

मदस्फटिः 'Beginning of pride', incipient pride.

मदकं The ridge of a roof.

मद 1 P. (मदति) 1 To dwell, inhabit. 2 To go. 3 To grind.

मदः -दं 1 The hut of an ascetic, a small cell or room. 2 A monastery, convent. 3 A seminary, college, place of learning. 4 A temple. 5 A cart drawn by oxen. -डी 1 A cell. 2 A cloister, convent. -**Comp.** -आश्रयनं a monastery, college.

मदुर a. Intoxicated, drunk.

मदिका A small cell, a hut or cottage.

मदुः, मदुकः A kind of drum.

मदु 1 P. (मदति) To sound, murmur.

मणिः (said to be f. also, but rarely used) 1 A jewel, gem, precious stone; अलङ्काराणां लक्षणा नृपाणां न जातु मौलि मणयो वसति Bv. 1. 73; मणो वज्रसमुत्कीर्णं ह्यस्त्रेवास्ति मे वतिः R. 1. 4, 3. 18. 2 An ornament in general. 3 Anything best of its kind; cf. रत्न. 4 A magnet, load-stone. 5 The wrist. 6 A water-pot. 7 Clitoris. 8 Glans-penis. (also written मणी in these senses). -**Comp.** -हंजः, -राजः a diamond. -कंठः the blue jay. -कंठकः a cock. -कानिका, -कानी N. of a sacred pool in Benares. -काचः the feathered part of an arrow. -काननं the neck. -कारः a lapidary, jeweller. -तारकः the crane or *Sarasa* bird. -वर्णः a jewelled mirror. -द्वीपः 1 the hood of the serpent *Ananta*. 2 N. of a fabulous island in the ocean of nectar. -यमुः m., -यमुक्ष m. a rainbow. -पाली a female keeper of jewels. -पुष्पकः N. of the conch-shell of *Sahadeva*; Bg. 1. 16. -पूरः 1 the navel. 2 a kind of bodice richly adorned with jewels. (-रं) N. of a town in *Kalinga*. -बंधः 1 the wrist; S. 7. 2 the fastening of jewels; R. 12. 102. -बंधने 1 fastening on of jewels, a string or ornament of pearls. 2 that part of a ring or bracelet where the jewels are set, collet; S. 6. 3 the wrist; S. 3. 13. -बीजः, -बीजः the pomegranate tree. -मितिः f. N. of the palace of *Sesha*. -पूरः f. a floor set with jewels. -सूतिः f. 1 a mine of jewels. 2 a jewelled floor,

floor inlaid with jewels. -मंथ rock salt. -माला 1 a string or necklace of jewels. 2 lustre, splendour, beauty. 3 a circular impression left by a bite (in amorous sports). 4 N. of *Lakshmi*. 5 N. of a metre. -मणिः m. f. a jewelled stick, a string of jewels. -रत्नं a jewel, gem. -रामः the colour of jewels. (-रं) vermilion. -मिताः jewelled slab. -सरः a necklace. -सूतः a string of pearls. -सोपानं a jewelled staircase. -स्तम्भः a pillar inlaid with jewels. -हन्वी a jewelled or crystal palace.

मणिका -कं A water-jar. -काः A jewel, gem.

मणितं An inarticulate murmuring sound uttered at cohabitation; Si. 10. 75.

मणिमत् a. Jewelled. -म. 1 The sun. 2 N. of a mountain. 3 N. of a place of pilgrimage.

मणीचक्रः A king-fisher. -कं The moon-stone.

मणीवकः A flower.

मंद 1 A. (मंदते) 1 To long for. 2 To remember with regret, think of sorrowfully.

मंडः A kind of baked sweetmeat.

मंडु I. 1 P., 10 U. (मंडति, मंडयति, मंडितं) 1 To adorn, decorate; प्रमणितं मंडयितुं वसुधैवः Ki. 10. 59; Bk. 10. 23. 2 To rejoice. -II. 1 A. (मंदते) 1 To clothe, dress. 2 To surround, encompass. 3 To distribute, divide.

मंडः -हं 1 The thick oily matter or scum forming on the surface of any liquid. 2 The scum of boiled rice; नवरीतदनमंडहृणमयुरं U. 4. 1. 3 Cream (of milk). 4 Foam, froth or scum in general. 5 Ferment. 6 Gruel. 7 Pith, essence. 8 The head. -हः 1 An ornament, decoration. 2 A frog. 3 The castor-oil tree. -हा 1 Spirituous liquor. 2 The emblem myrobalan tree. -**Comp.** -उदकं 1 barm. 2 decorating walls, floors &c. on festive occasions. 3 mental agitation or excitement. -प a. drinking scum or cream. -हारकः a distiller of spirits &c.

मंदकः 1 A kind of baked flour.

2 A very thin kind of cake (Mar. मणि.)

मंडनं 1 The act of decorating or ornamenting, adorning; मातृ हृदये मंडन-कलहनेः R. 13. 16; मंडनविधिः S. 6. 5. 2 An ornament, decoration, embellishment; सा मंडनमयमंडनमयुक्तं Ku. 7. 5; Ki. 8. 40; R. 8. 71. -जः (or मंडनमञ्जः) N. of a philosopher who is said to have been defeated in controversy by *Sankarācārya*.

मंडपः 1 A temporary hall erected on ceremonial occasions, an open hall; विवाहमंडप. 2 A tent, pavilion; R

मल्लुका: 1 A bug ; मल्लुकादिषु इतरादिषु
Si. 14. 68. 2 An elephant without
tusks. 3 A small elephant. 4 A
beardless man. 5 A buffalo. 6 The
cocoa-nut tree.—अ An armour for the

मदः 1 Intoxication, drunkenness, inebriety; मदेच्छति Dk.; मदोद्विगतायां दुर्दकः K. 45, see compo. below. 2 Madness, insanity. 3 Aident passion, wanton or lustful passion, lasciviousness, lust; इति मदमदान्यां राशिः सद्यसाग्नौ Si. 10. 91. 4 Rut, ichor or the juice that exudes from the temples of an elephant in rut; मदेन माति कलमः प्रतीकं मदीपतिः Chandr. 5. 45; so see मदकुल; मदीन्यच; Ms. 20, R. 2. 7; 12, 102. 5 Love, desire, ardour. 6 Pride, arrogance, conceit; Pt. 1. 240. 7 Rapture, excessive delight. 8 Spirituous liquor. 9 Honey. 10 Musk. 11 Semen virile. -**बन्ध** -अत्ययः-आतंकः any discomper (such as head-ache) resulting from drunkenness. -अन्ध *a.* 1 blinded by intoxication, dead drunk. drunk with passion; अवन्निव मदीया पतुनेका मद्युषा V. 4. 13. 2 blinded by pride, arrogant. -**अपनश्य** removal of intoxication. -अंशवः 1 an elephant in rut, 2 N. of Airāvāt, the elephant of Indra. -अलस *a.* languid with passion or intoxication. -अवस्था 1 a state of drunkenness. 2 wantonness, lustfulness. 3 rut, being in rut; R. 2. 7. -**आकुल** *a.* furious with rut. -**आव्य** *a.* drunk, intoxicated (-**वृक्षः**) the palm tree. -**आग्न्यातः** a kettle-drum carried on the back of an elephant. -**आलापिन** *m.* a cuckoo. -**आहः** musk. -**उत्कण्ठ** *a.* 1 intoxicated, excited by drink. 2 furious with passion, lustful. 3 arrogant, proud, haughty. 4 ruttish, under the influence of rut; R. 6. 7. (-**रः**) 1 an elephant in rut. 2 a dove. (-**रा**) spirituous liquor. -**उद्विग्न**, **उन्मत्त** *a.* 1 drunk, intoxicated. 2 furious, drunk with passion; मदीद्वयः ककुदंतः सतितां हल्लद्विग्नः R. 4. 22. 3 arrogant, proud, haughty. -**उज्ज्वल** *a.* 1 drun

with passion; Ku. 3. 81. 2 inflated with pride. -उद्धापिन् *m.* the cuckoo. -कर *a.* intoxicating, causing intoxication. -करिन् *m.* an elephant in rut. -कल *a.* speaking softly or inarticulately, speaking indistinctly; R. 9. 37. 2 uttering low sounds of love. 3 drunk with passion: U. 1. 31; Mā. 9. 14. 4 indistinct yet sweet; मकलं हृति सारसान् Me. 31. 5 rutish, furious, under the influence of rut, V. 4. 24. (-लः) an elephant in rut. -कोहलः a bull set at liberty (to roam at will). -खेल *a.* stately or sportive through passion, V. 4. 16. -नया 1 an intoxicating drink. 2 hemp. -नयनः a buffalo. -पुत् *a.* 1 distilling rut (as an elephant). 2 lustful, wanton, drunk. 3 gladdening, exhilarating. (-मः) an epithet of Indra. -जल, वारि *n.* rutting juice, ichor exuding from the temples of a rutting elephant. -उदरः fever of pride or passion; Bh. 3. 23. -द्विपः a furious elephant, an elephant in rut. -प्रयोगः, -प्रसेकः, -प्रसवणं, -सारः, -सुतिः *f.* the exudation of ichor or rutting juice from the temples of an elephant. -सुप् *a.* 'dropping down-ichor', furious, intoxicated: U. 3. 15. -रक्त *n.* affected with passion. -रागः 1 Cupid. 2 a cock. 3 a drunkard. -विक्षित *a.* 1 in rut, furious 2 agitated by lust or passion. -विह्वः *a.* 1 maddened by lust or pride. 2 stupefied with intoxication. -वृहः an elephant. -जौडकं nutmeg. -साराः a cotton shrub. -स्थलं, -स्थानं an ale-house, a dram-shop, tavern.

मदन *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Intoxicating, maddening. 2 Delighting, exhilarating. -नः 1 The gold of love, Cupid; व्यापारोपि मदनस्य विवेचितम् S. 1. 27; हनमपि विह्वेष मदनः Bh. 3. 18. 2 Love, passion, sexual love, lust; विनयविरागचित्तस्य न विदुः मदनो न च संतः S. 2. 11; जमिगीतं मदनस्य द्विषं R. 1. 3, R. 5. 63; 80 मदनानुद, मदनवीडि &c. 3 The spring season. 4 A bee. 5 Bees'-wax. 6 A kind of embrace. 7 The Dhattūra plant. 8 The Bakula tree. -ना, -नी 1 Spirituous liquor. 2 Musk. 3 The *atimukta* creeper (-नी only in these two senses). -नं 1 Intoxicating. 2 Gladdening, delighting. -Comp. -अन्नकः a species of grain (काद्व). -अङ्गुष्ठः 1 the penis. 2 a fingernail, or a wound inflicted by it in cohabitation. -अंतकः, -अरिः, -द्वमनः, -द्वह्वः, -नामनः, -रिपुः epithets of Śiva. -अवह्व *a.* in love, enamoured. -आह्व, आर्त, -क्षिप्तः पीडित *a.* afflicted by love, smit with love, love-sick; R. 12. 32, S. 3. 10. -आयुषं 1 pudendum mullebre. 2 'Cupid's missile', said of a very lovely woman. -आलयः -यं 1 pudendum mullebre. 2 a lotus. 3 a king.

-इच्छाफलं a kind of mango. -उत्सवः the vernal festival celebrated in honour of Cupid. (-चर) an *apsaras*. -उत्सुक *a.* pining or languid with love. -उद्यानं 'a' pleasuregarden', N. of a garden. -कंदकः 1 erection of hair caused by the feeling of love. 2 N. of a tree. -कलहः 'love's quarrel', sexual union, उद्धापिन् Mā. 2. 12. -काकुरवः a dove or pigeon. -गोपालः an epithet of Krishna. -चतुर्दशी the fourteenth day in the bright half of Chaitra, or the festival celebrated on that day in honour of Cupid. -त्रयोदशी the thirteenth day in the bright half of Chaitra, or the festival celebrated on that day in honour of Cupid. -नलिका a faithless wife. -पक्षिन् *m.* the Khanjana bird. -पाठकः the cuckoo. -पीडा, बाधा pang or torments of love. -महेत्सवः a festival celebrated in honour of Cupid. मोहकः an epithet of Krishna. -लालितं amorous sport or dalliance. -लेखः a love-letter. -वश *a.* influenced by love enamoured. -सलका 1 the female of the cuckoo. 2 an aphrodisiac.

मदनकः N. of a plant (द्रमक).
मदनिका, मदनती A kind of Jasmine (Arabian).

मदपिप्पु *a.* 1 Intoxicating, maddening. 2 Gladdening. -लः 1 The god of love. 2 A cloud. 3 A distiller of spirituous liquors. 4 A drunken man. 5 Spirituous liquor (*n.* also in this sense).

मदारः 1 An elephant in rut. 2 A hog. 3 A thorn-apple or Dhattūra. 4 A lover, libertine. 5 A kind of perfume. 6 A cheat or rogue (?).
मदिः *f.* A kind of roller or harrow.

मदिर *a.* 1 Intoxicating, maddening. 2 Delighting, fascinating, gladdening (eyes &c.). -रः A kind of Khadira tree (red-flowered). -Comp. -अक्षी, -ईक्षणा, -नयन, -लोचना a woman with fascinating or bewitching eyes; मयुर मदितास्याः संत तस्याः प्रकृति V. 4. 22; R. 8. 68. -आवदनयन *a.* having long and fascinating eyes; S. 3. 5. -आसवः an intoxicating drink.

मदिर 1 Spirituous liquor; कांस्यस्यो वदनमदिता दोहद्वन्द्वनारवाः Me. 78; Si. 11. 49. 2 A kind of wag-tail. 3 N. of Durgā. -Comp. -उत्सवः, -उत्सव *a.* intoxicated with spirituous liquor. -वृहः, -साला an ale-house, dram-house, a tavern. -सलः the mango tree.

मदिरा Spirituous liquor.

मदीय *a.* My, mine, belonging to me; R. 2. 45, 65, 5. 25.

मद्रः A kind of aquatic bird, a cormorant or diver. 2 A kind of snake. 3 A kind of wild animal. 4 A kind of galley or vessel of war; कोपि मद्रः

व्यावत् Dk. 5 N. of a degraded mixed tribe, the offspring of a Brāhmaṇa by a woman of the bard class; see Ms. 10. 48. 6 An outcast.

मद्रुः 1 A diver, pearl-fisher. 2 A kind of sheat-fish. 3 N. of a degraded mixed tribe; see मद्रु (5).

मद्य *a.* 1 Intoxicating. 2 Gladdening, exhilarating. -यं Spirituous liquor, wine, any intoxicating drink; रणश्रितिः शोणितमद्यकुल्या R. 7. 49; Ms. 5. 56, 9. 81, 10. 89. -Comp. -आनीडः the *Bakula* tree. -कीटः a kind of insect. -द्रुमः a kind of tree (माद्वृक्ष). -यः a drunkard, tippler, sot. -पानं 1 drinking intoxicating liquor. 2 any intoxicating drink. -पीत *a.* intoxicated with drink. -पुष्पा the plant called Dhātaki. -पी (पी)जं a drug used to cause fermentation, leaven. -भाजनं a wine-glass; 80 मद्यभाजं. -मद्यः barm, yeast. -वासिनी the plant called वानकी. -संधानं distillation of spirit.

मद्रः 1 N. of a country. 2 A ruler of that country. -द्राः (pl.) The inhabitants of Madra. -द्वं Joy, happiness. (मद्राकु = मद्राकु 'to shave or shear'). -Comp. -कार *a.* (also मद्रकार) producing delight.

मद्रकः A ruler or inhabitant of Madra. -काः (pl.) N. of a degraded tribe in the south.

मद्ययः The month called Vaisākha.

मधु *a.* (धु or मी *f.*) Sweet, pleasant, agreeable, delightful. -न. (धु) 1 Honey; पतास्तामधुनो धाराश्रोतस्ति सविषास्त्वपि U. 3. 34; मधु तिष्ठति जिह्वे हि हृदये तु हलादलम्. 2 The juice or nectar of flowers; Ku. 3. 36, देहि सुखकमलमधुपानं Git. 10. 3 A sweet intoxicating drink, wine, spirituous liquor; विषये स तयोः मधुभिर्विजयधमं R. 4. 65; Rs. 1. 3. 4 Water. 5 Sugar. 6 Sweetness. -म. (धुः) 1 The spring or vernal season; इ तु हृदयमः सलः कुहमायोऽनितकामुंको मधुः Ku. 4. 24, 25; 3. 10, 30. 2 The month of Chaitra; भास्करस्य मधुमासवासि R. 11. 7; मत्तं मयी मधुरकोकिलसंगमदि रागा इति हृदयं प्रसभं नाराजं Rs. 6. 24. 3 N. of a demon killed by Vishnu. 4 N. of another demon, father of Lavaṇa and killed by Satrugna. 5 The Asoka tree. 6 N. of king Kārtavīrya. -Comp. -अडीला a lump of honey, clotted honey. -आचारः wax. -आगत *a.* having honey at the first taste; Ms. 11. 9. -आमः a kind of mango tree. -आसवः sweet spirituous liquor (made from honey). -आस्वाद *a.* having the taste of honey. -आहुतिः *f.* a sacrificial offering of sweet things. -उ-स्मिद्धः, -उत्थं, -उत्थितं bees' wax. -उत्सवः the spring or vernal festival. -उद्धवं 'honey-water', water mixed with honey, hydromel. -उद्यानं a spring-garden. -उपवनं 'the abode of Madhu'.

an epithet of Mathurā; R. 15. 15. -कंदः the cuckoo. -करः 1 a large black bee; कुटजं खलु तेनेहा तेने हा मधुकरेण कं Bv. 1. 10; R. 9. 30; Me. 35. 47. 3 a lover, libertine. -पणः, -आणिः f. a swarm of bees. -कंदको 1 sweet lime, a kind of citron. 2 a kind of date. -काननं, वनं the forest of the demon Madhu. -कारः, -कारिन् m. a bee. -कुलिका, कुकुटी a sort of citron tree. -कुल्पा a stream of honey. -कुत् m. a bee. -केशदः a bee. -कोशः, -वः a bee-hive. -कमः a bee-hive. (pl.) drinking-bout, carousals. -क्षीरः, क्षीरकः a Kharjāra tree. -गायनः the cuckoo. -ग्रहः a libation of honey. -सोवः the cuckoo. -जं bees' wax. -जा 1 sugar-candy. 2 the earth. -जंबीरः a kind of citron. -जितः, द्विजः, निधुवनः, निधुव m., -मधः, मधनः, -रिपुः, शत्रुः, -सूदनः epithets of Vishnu; इति मधुरिपुणा सखी विमुक्ता Git. 5; R. 9. 48; Si. 15. 1. -वृणः-ण sugar-cane. -व्रवं the three sweet things; i. e. sugar, honey, and clarified butter. -क्षीपः the god of love. -द्रुः the mango tree. -दोहः the extracting of sweetness or honey. -द्रः 1 a bee. 2 a libertine. -द्रवः N. of a tree having red blossoms. -द्रुमः the mango tree. -धातुः a kind of yellow pyrites. -धारा a stream of honey. -धुलिः molasses. -नालिकेरकः a kind of coconut. -नेतृ m. a bee. -वः a bee or a drunkard; राजविद्याः कैराविवी रमते मधुवैः सह Bv. 1. 126, 1. 63. (where both meanings are intended). -पदलं a beehive. -पतिः an epithet of Krishna. -पक्कः 'a mixture of honey', a respectful offering made to a guest or to the bridegroom on his arrival at the door of the father of the bride; its usual ingredients are five:—दधि सपिण्डे लोद्रे शिता चैत्रे च पंचभिः | प्रोच्यते मधुपर्कः; समाप्तो मधुपर्कः U. 4; असिद्धयन्मधुपर्कमर्पितं स तद् व्यपातर्क-दुर्कसर्विनाम् । यदेष पायसम्युग्ममीमाजयर्षि विषेण उपवाहविधिं तदा कृतं N. 15. 13; Ms. 3. 119 *et seq.* -पर्क्य a. worthy of *madhuparka* q. v. -पणिका, -पर्णी the Indigo plant. -पायिन् m. a bee. -पुरः, -री an epithet of Mathurā; संप्रत्यु-क्षितपावनं मधुपुरी मध्ये हरिः सत्यते Bv. 4. 44. -पुलः 1 the Asoka tree. 2 the Bakula tree. 3 the Dantī tree. 4 the Sirisha tree. -मग्नः addiction to wine. -ममेहः diabetes, saccharine urine. -मज्ञानं one of the sixteen purificatory Samskāras (which consists in putting a little honey into the mouth of a new-born male-child). -मिवः an epithet of Balsāra. -फलः a kind of cocoa-nut. -फलिका a kind of date. -बहुला the Mādhavi creeper. -बी(वी)जः a pomegranate tree. -बी(वी)जदुरः a kind of citron. -मक्षः -क्षा, -मक्षिका a bee. -मञ्जनः the reet called माखोट. -मद्ः the in-

toxication of liquor. -मल्लिः -ल्ली f. the Mālatī creeper. -माधवी 1 a kind of intoxicating drink. 2 any spring. 3 ower. -माधवीकं a kind of intoxicating liquor. -मारकः a bee. -मेहः = मधु मेह q. v. -महिः f. sugar-cane. -रसः 1 the wine-palm. 2 sugar-cane. 3 sweetness. (-सा) 1 a bunch of grapes 2 vine. -लघः N. of a tree. -लिहः, -लेहः, -लेहिन् m. -लोहपः, a bee; so मधुः नोलिहः -वनं N. of the forest inhabited by the demon Madhu where Satrugna founded Mathurā. (-नः) the cuckoo. -बाराः (m. pl.) drinking often and often, tippling, carousing जजिरे बहुमताः प्रमदानामोदयानकन्दो मधुवाराः Ki. 8. 59; क्षालिन उशमिन उ वधूनां द्राविते गु हृदयं धुवारेः Si. 10. 14; sometimes in the sing. also; see Ki. 8. 57. -बतः a bee; मार्मिकः को मरदानामतेष मधुवतं Bv. 1. 117; तस्मिन्मधु मधुवते विविशान्याचीकमा-कांक्षति 46. -सकैरा honey-sugar. -साखः a kind of tree. -शिरं -शेषं wax. -सखः, -सहायः, -साराधः, -सुहृद् m. the god of love. -सिक्क्यकः a kind of poison. -सुवनः a bee. -स्थानं a bee-hive. -स्वरः the cuckoo. -ह्व m. 1 a destroyer or collector of honey. 2 a kind of bird of prey. 3 a sooth-sayer. 4 an epithet of Vishnu.

मधुकः 1 N. of a tree (=मधुक q. v.) 2 The Asoka tree. 3 A kind of bird. -कं 1 Tin. 2 Liquorice. मधुर a. 1 Sweet. 2 Honied, mellifluous. 3 Pleasant, charming, attractive, agreeable; अहो मधुरासा दुर्गेन S. 1; Ku 5. 9; U. 1. 20. 4 Melodious (as a sound). -रः 1 The red sugar-cane. 2 Rice. 3 A kind of sugar, molasses (सुह). 4 A kind of mango. -रं 1 Sweetness. 2 A sweet drink, syrup. 3 Poison. 4 Tin. -रं ind. Sweetly, pleasantly, agreeably. -Comp. -अक्षर a. sounding sweetly, uttering sweet sounds, melodious -आलाप a. uttering sweet sounds. (-वा) sweet or melodious notes; मधुरालापमिहोपदितां. Ku. 4. 16. (-वा) a kind of thrush. -केटकः a kind of fish. -जंबीरः a species of lime. -जयं = मधुजयं q. v. -कलः a sort of jujube tree (राजवद्र). -मायिन्, -माय् a. sweet-speaking. -सना a kind of date tree. -स्वर, स्वन a. warblin sweetly, sweet-voiced.

मधुरता-त्वं Sweetness, pleasantness, agreeableness.

मधुरिमन् m. Sweetness, agreeableness; मधुरिमातिशयेन वचोयुते. Bv. 1. 113.

मधुलिका Black mustard.

मधूकः 1 A bee. 2 N. of a tree. -कं A flower of the Mādhuka tree; दूतगता पांडुमधूकदामा Ku. 7. 14; स्मिन्वो मधूकलवर्गिणः Git. 10. R. 6. 25.

मधूलः A kind of tree -ल्ली The mango tree.

मधुलिका A kind of tree.

मध्य a. 1 Middle, central, being in the middle or centre: Me. 46; Ms. 2. 21. 2 Intervening, intermediate. 3 Middling, moderate, of a middling size or quality, mediocre; प्रात्य विद्म विद्वता विरमंति मध्यः Bh. 2. 27. 4 Neutral, impartial. 5 Just, right. 6 Mean (in astr.). -व्यः, -व्यं 1 The middle, centre, middle or central part; अह्नः मध्यं midday; सहस्रदीपितिरलं करोति मध्यमह्नः Mā. 1 'the sun is on the meridian' or 'right overhead'; ध्येयमध्वे V. 2. 1. 2 The middle of the body, the waist; मध्ये क्षामा Me. 82; वेदिचिह्नमध्व्या Ku. 1. 39. विशालवक्षस्तद्वत्तुमध्वः R. 6. 32. 3 The belly, abdomen; मध्येन... बलिभयं चारु वभार बाला Ku. 1. 39 4 The inside or interior of anything 5 A middle state or condition. 6 The flank of a horse. 7 Mean time in music 8 The middle term of a progression. -व्या The middle finger. -व्यं Ten thousand billions [The acc., instr. abl. and loc. singulars of मध्य are used adverbially. (a) मध्य into the midst of, into; (b) मध्येन through or between; (c) मध्यात् out of, from among, from the midst (with gen.); तेषां मध्यात् काकः प्रोवाच Pt. 1. (d) मध्ये 1 in the middle, between, among, in the midst; R. 12. 29. 2. in, into, within, inside, oft. as the first member of adverbial compounds; e. g. मध्येगमं into the Ganges; मध्येजठरं, in the belly; Bv. 1. 61; मध्येनगरं inside the city; मध्येनदि in the middle of the river; मध्येवृष्टे on the back; मध्येमक्तं a medicine taken in the middle of one's meals; मध्येरजं in the battle, Bv. 1. 128; मध्येसमं in or before an assembly; N. 6. 76; मध्येसमुद्रं in the midst of the sea; Si. 3. 33.] -Comp. -अङ्गुलिः, -ली f. the middle finger. -अह्नः (for अहर्). midday, noon. कुर्य, क्रिया a midday rite or observance. -कालः, -वेलाः, -समयः noon-time, midday. -स्थानं, midday ablution -कर्णः a radius. -व a. being or going in the middle or among -वत् a. central, middle, being in the middle. -मध्यः the mango tree. -ग्रहणं the middle of an eclipse. -दिनं (also मध्यदिनं) 1 mid-day, noon. 2 a midday offering. -दीपकं a variety of the figure called Dipaka, in which the common attribute that throws light on the whole description is placed in the middle, e. g. Bk. 10. 24. -क्षेत्रः 1 the middle region of space, the middle part of anything. 2 the waist 3 the belly. 4 the meridian. 5 the central region, the country lying between the Himalaya and Vindhya mountains; हिमवद्विन्ध्ययोर्मध्ये यदागिर्यश्चन्द्रादपि प्रत्येकं प्रथमात्र मध्येदेशः सः कीर्तितः || Ms. 2. 21.

-**ह्रस्वः** the trunk of the body, the belly. -**पदं** the middle word. **लोहितं** see मध्यमपदलोहितं. -**प्रातः** communion, intercourse. -**भागः** 1 the middle part. 2 the waist. -**मध्यः** middle state, mediocrity. -**अवः** a weight of six white mustard seeds. -**रात्रः**, -**रात्रिः** f. midnight. -**रेखा** the central or first meridian. -**लोकः** the middle of the three worlds; i. e. the earth or world of mortals. **रुद्रा**, **रुद्रः** a king. -**वयस्य** a. middle-aged. -**वसिष्ठ** a. middle, central (-m.) an arbitrator, a mediator. -**वृत्तं** the novel. -**वृत्तं** = मध्यरेखा q. v. -**वृत्त** a. 1 being or standing in the middle central. 2 intermediate, intervening. 3 middling. 4 mediating acting as umpire between two parties. 5 impartial, neutral. 6 indifferent, unconcerned; S. 5. (-**वृत्तः**) 1 an umpire, arbitrator, a mediator. 2 an epithet of Śiva. -**वृत्तं** 1 the middle or centre. 2 the middle space or region. 3 the waist. -**स्थान** 1 the middle station 2 the middle space; i. e. air. 3 a neutral region. -**स्थित** a. central, intermediate.

मध्यतन्त्र ind. 1 From the middle or midst, out of. 2 Among, between.

मध्यम a. 1 Being or standing in the middle, middle, central; हिन्दुः पदं मध्यममुपपत्तौ V. 1. 19; see मध्यमलोकाश्रयः, मध्यमपदं, मध्यमरेखा q. v. 2 Intermediate, intervening. 3 Middling, of a middling condition or quality, mediocre; as in उदयमध्यममध्यमः. 4 Middling, moderate; हेन मध्यममशक्रीनि मित्राणि स्थपितान्यतः R. 17. 58. 5 Middle-sized. 6 Neither youngest nor oldest, the middle-born (as a brother); पद्ममात हिन्दुः वा मध्यमः पञ्चमोऽथ V. 5. 26. 7 Impartial, neutral. -**मः** 1 The fifth note in music. 2 A particular musical mode. 3 The midland country; see मध्यदेश. 4 The second person (in grammar). 5 A neutral sovereign; पञ्चमोऽथ मध्यममाश्रयते R. 13. 7. 6 The governor of a province. -**मा** 1 The middle finger. 2 A marriageable girl, one arrived at the age of puberty. 3 The pericarp of a lotus. 4 One of the classes of heroines (Nāyikā) in poetic compositions; a woman in the middle of her youth; cf. S. D. 100. -**मे** The waist. -**Comp** अङ्गुलिः the middle finger. -**आमरणं** (in alg.) elimination of the middle term in an equation. -**कक्षा** the middle courtyard. -**जात** a. middle-born. -**पदं** the middle member (of a compound). **लोहितं** m. a subdivision of the Tatparyusha compound in which the middle word is omitted in composition; the usual instance given is **सामकायिः** which is dissolved as **साकायिः**

अर्थिः; here the middle word विद् is omitted: so **द्रावातः**, **युडावानः** &c., -**रहितः** an epithet of Arjuna. -**पुरुषः** the second person (in grammar). -**पुरुषः** a husbandman or cultivator (who works both for himself and his master or landlord). -**रात्रः** midnight. -**लोकः** the middle world, the earth. -**प्रातः** a king; R. 2. 16. -**वयस्य** n. middle aged. -**वयस्य** middle-aged. -**वसिष्ठ** intrigue of a middling character, such as sending presents of flowers &c. to another's wife; it is thus defined by Vyāsa. -**वेषः** वेष्टनानाम् अङ्गुलिप्रमाणम्। एकोऽयं पादपादार्धमध्यमः सप्तः सप्तः। -**साहस्यः** the second of the three penalties or modes of punishment, see Mā. 9. 138. (-**सः**-**सं**) an outrage or offence to the middle class. -**स्थ** a. being in the middle.

मध्यमः a (f. m. f.) Middle, middlemost.

मध्यमिका A girl arrived at puberty.

मये see under मय.

मयः N. of a celebrated preceptor and author, the founder of the sect of Vaiśhnavas, and author of a Dhāhya on the Vedānta Sūtras.

मयकः A bee:

मयिष्य Any intoxicating drink, spirituous liquor.

मन् I. 1. P. (मन्ति) 1 To be proud. 2 To worship. -II. 10. A. (मानते) To be proud -III. 4. 8. A. (मन्ते, मनुते, मत) 1 To think, believe, suppose, imagine, fancy, conceive; अकं कश्चिद्वाक्यं किं जगतिरेव कं ये मेनिरे Subhāsh; वस मये कुमारिणेन ज्ञेयकास्तुमान्वितं U. 5; कदं भवान् मन्ते 'what is your opinion?' 2 To consider, regard, deem, look upon, take (one) for, take to be; समीचीना दृष्टिर्हि मनुमानि ब्रह्म मनुते Bh. 3. 84; अमंस्त चानेन वार्यजन्मना स्थितेभ्यः स्थितिमेतन्मन्व R. 3. 27; 1. 32. 6. 84. Bg. 2. 26. 35; Bk. 9. 117; स्तनविनिहितमपि हास्युदारं वा मनुते कदा तद्विषयं भारं Git. 4. 3 To honour, respect, value, esteem, think highly of, prize वस्यमुपनिषद् इमे सुवनाधिपत्यमोदायः कृपणलोकमता मन्ति Bh. 3. 76. 4 To know, understand, perceive, observe, have regard to; मत्वा देव भवमपि सत्तं यन् साक्षाद्वसन्ते Me. 73. 5 To agree or consent to, act up to; तन्मन्वस्य मम वचनं Mk. 8. 6 To think or reflect upon. 7 To intend, wish or hope for. 8 To set the heart or mind on. The senses of मन् are variously modified according to the word with which it is used; c. 9. मन् मन् to think highly or much of, value greatly, prize, esteem; वन् मनुते ननु ते तदुत्पत्तयत्तवन्तमपि रेखं Git. 5; see under मन् also; लघु मन् to think lightly of; despise, slight; S. 7. 1; अन्यथा मन्

to think otherwise, doubt; लघु मन् to think well of, approve, consider satisfactory; S. 1. 2; असाधु मन् to disapprove; तुल्य मन् or तुल्यम् मन् to value at a straw, value lightly, make light of; हरिमन्सत तुल्यः Si. 15. 61; न मन् to disregard, not to mind. -**Caus.** (मानयति-ते) To honour, esteem, respect, pay respect, to value; मान्यान् मानय Bh. 2. 77. -**Desid.** (मीनन्ते) 1 To reflect upon, examine, investigate, inquire into. 2 To doubt, call in question (with loc.). With अङ् to agree or consent to, approve, grant, permit, allow, sanction; राजान्यस्तु विदुर्देवदेवे R. 4. 87. 14. 20; तन् नाहन्तुदृष्टं नैव हृति वलमन् देवितं 11. 39; Ku. 1. 73; S. 69, 5 69; Bh. 3. 22; R. 16. 65. (-**Caus.** p. to ask for leave or permission, ask the consent of; अनुमन्त्रता मन्त्रणा V. 2. -**अङ्** 1 to wish or desire for, covet. Ma. 10. 95. 2 to approve of, assent to. 3 to think, fancy, imagine, regard. -**अव** to despise, condemn, disregard, slight, think lightly of; मनुर्द्विजातयस्य मानिने Ku. 5. 53; Ms. 4. 135; V. 2. 11. -**मन्ति** to think, reflect. (-**Caus.**) 1 to honour, hold in honour, respect. 2 to approve, applaud. 3 to allow, permit. -**वि** (-**Caus.**) to disrespect, slight, disregard, condemn; स्तुतिविनाशिनानां कपुरुषानां विदन्ति मदनः Mk. 8. 9. -**सं** 1 to agree, concur, be of the same mind. 2 to assent or consent to, approve, like. 3 to think, suppose, regard. 4 to sanction, authorize. 5 to esteem, honour, value highly; कविद्विजिह्वलाय काले समन्वयेऽतिथिं Bk. 6. 65; समन्तं वंशु 1. 2. 6 to allow, permit. (-**Caus.**) to honour, respect, value highly.

मननं 1 Thinking, reflection, meditation, cogitation; मननाभ्युत्थिता हि रविः 2 Intelligence, understanding. 3 An inference arrived at by reasoning. 4 A guess, conjecture.

मनस् n. 1 The mind, heart, understanding, perception, intelligence; as in ह्रमन्स, दुर्मन्स &c. 2 (In phil.) The mind or internal organ of perception and cognition, the instrument by which objects of sense affect the soul; (in Nyāya phil. मनस् is regarded as a Dravya or substance and is distinct from आत्मन् or the soul); तदेव उक्तं साधुपक्षित्वापनमिदं प्रतिगीध विनम्यु नित्यं च Tarka K. 3 Conscience, the faculty of discrimination or judgment. 4 Thought, idea, fancy, imagination, conception; पदमन्त्रात्मनः साधुपक्षं Ku. 3. 51; R. 2. 27; काले वाचनमपि कथं 5. 5. 5 Design, purpose, intention. 6 Will, wish, desire, inclination; in this sense मनस् is fit

quently used with the infinitive form with the final *त्* dropped and forms adjectives; अवे जनः द्युनास्तपोपने Ku. 5. 40; cf. ३. ७. 7 Reflection. 8 Disposition, temper, mood. 9 Spirit, energy, mettle. 10 N. of the lake called Mūnasa. (मनसाम् &c. to think of, contemplate, remember; Ku. 2. 63; मनः कृत् to fix the mind upon, direct the thoughts towards; with dat. or loc.; मनो बद्ध् to fix the heart or affection upon; अभिलक्ष् मनो बंधान्तरान् विलेख्य हा B. 3. 4; मनः समायत्ता to collect oneself; मनसि उच्छ् to cross the mind; मनसिक् to think, to bear in mind; to resolve, determine, think of). —**Comp.**—अभिनायः a lover, husband अनवस्थानं inattention. —अनुमन् a. suiting the mind, agreeable. —अपहारिन् a. captivating the heart. —अभिनिवेशः close application of mind, firmness of purpose. —अभिराम a. pleasing the mind, gratifying to the heart; R. 1. 39. —अभिलाषः the desire or longing of the heart. —आप a. gaining the heart, attractive, pleasing. —काल a. (मनस्कांत or मनः कांत) dear to the mind, pleasant, agreeable. —कारः perfect perception, full consciousness (of pleasure or pain). —क्षेपः distraction of the mind, mental confusion. —गत a. 1 existing or passing in the mind, concealed in the breast internal, inward, secret; देवे न वक्ष्यति मनेगतमाहितं S. 3. 12. 2 affecting the mind, desired. (—त्) 1 a wish, desire; मनेगतं सा न शशाक संसितं Ku. 5. 51. 2 an idea, thought, notion, opinion. —गतिः f. desire of the heart. —गन्धी wish, desire. —गुप्ता red arsenic. —ग्रहणं captivating the mind. —ग्राहिन् a. captivating or fascinating the mind. —ज, —जन्मन् a. mind-born. (—म.) the god of love. —ज्व a. 1 quick or swift as thought. 2 quick in thought or conception. 3 fatherly, paternal —ज्वत् a. resembling a father, fatherly. —जन्म a. mind-born, arisen or produced in the mind. —जिह्व a. scenting out, i. e. guessing the thoughts. —ज्ज a. pleasing, lovely, agreeable, beautiful, charming; इदमधिकमज्ञा बल्लेनानि तन्वी S. 1. 20; R. 3. 7; 6. 7. (—ज्ज) N. of a Gandharva. (—ज्ज) 1 red arsenic. 2 an intoxicating drink. 3 a princess. —ज्वरः, —पिता 1 mental pain or agony, anguish. 2 repentance, contrition. —सुखिः f. satisfaction of the mind. —सोका an epithet of Durgā. —सुखः complete control over the mind or thoughts; Ms. 10. 10; cf. निर्विन्. —सुख a. devoted in thought, mentally dedicated. —सुखः, —सुखः mental distress or torment. —सुखः loss of the mind or understanding, dementedness.

—वीत a. approved, chosen. —वलिः an epithet of Vishnu. —वृत् a. 1 considered pure by the mind, approved by one's conscience; मनःपूर्व मनस्येत् Ms. 6. 46. 2 of a pure mind, conscientious. —वनीत a. agreeable or pleasing to the mind. —वसादः compassure of mind, mental calm. —वसिः f. mental satisfaction, joy, delight. —वसः, —वसुः 1 the god of love, cupid; २ मनो मन मनोभवास्तवस्य पद्मिष्ठुजयमनसमनस्य Bv. 4. 33; Ku. 3. 27; 12. 7. 22. 2 love, passion, lust; अत्यस्तं हि नदीपान्तःलतो मनोभवः R. 12. 33. —वसुनः the god of love. —वस see separately. —यादिन् a. 1 going at will or pleasure. 2 swift, quick as thought. —योनः close application of the mind, close attention. —योनः the god of love. —रजन् 1 pleasing the mind. 2 pleasantness. —रयः 1 'the car of the mind', a wish, desire; अवतरत् सिद्धिपथं ह्ययः स्वमनोरथस्य Ms. 1. 22; मनोरथानामगतिं विद्यते Ku. 5. 64; R. 3. 72, 12. 59. 2 a desired object; मनोरथाय नास्ते S. 7. 13. 3 (in dramas) a hint, a wish expressed indirectly or covertly. —दायक a. fulfilling one's expectations (—क) N. of a Kalpataru. —सिद्धिः f. fulfilment of one's desires. —सुखिः f. a creation of the fancy, a castle in the air. —रन् a. attractive, pleasing, agreeable, lovely, beautiful; अरन्मनोभावा तस्याः (अंशुलीयु) S. 6. 10. (—सा) 1 a lovely woman. 2 a kind of pigment. —राज्यं 'kingdom of the fancy', a castle in the air; मनोराज्यविजृम्भनेत् 'this is building castles in the air.' —रजः loss of consciousness. —लोह्यं freak, caprice. —राज्ञा, —राज्ञितं a wish of the heart, a desire. —विकारः, विकृतिः f. emotion of the mind. —वृत्तिः f. 1 working of the mind, volition. 2 disposition, temper. —वेगः quickness of thought. —वृत्तः mental pain or anguish. —शीलः, —श्वर red arsenic; मनःशिलाविच्छुरिता निषेधः Ku. 1. 55; R. 12. 80. —शीघ्र a. quick as thought. —संजः attachment of the mind (to anything). —संतपः anguish of the mind. —रय a. being in the heart, mental. —स्वेदः firmness of mind. —सुख a. disappointed. —हर a. pleasing, charming, attractive, fascinating, lovely; अज्जजन्मोहं वदुः S. 1. 17; Ku. 3. 39; R. 3. 32. (—र) a kind of Jasmine. (—र) gold. —हृदि, हृदि a. heart-stealing, captivating, agreeable, pleasing; हितं मनोहारिणं कुलेन वयः Ki. 1. 4. —हरी an unchaste or unfaithful woman. —हृदयः gladness of heart. —हृदयः red arsenic.

मनसा N. of a daughter of Kasyapa, sister of the serpent king Ananta and wife of the sage जलका; so मनसादेवी. मनसिजः 1 The god of love; R. 18. 52. 2 Love, passion; मनसिजसं स वा

दिश्या मममपेक्षितं V. 3. 10; S. 3. 9.

मनविज्ञः The god of love; Si. 7. 2.

मनस्तः ind. From the mind or heart; R. 14. 81.

मनस्विन् a. 1 Wise, intelligent, clever, high-souled, high-minded; R. 1. 32; Pt. 2. 120. 2 Steady-minded, resolute, determined; Ku. 5. 6. —नी 1 A high-minded or proud woman; मनस्विनीयानविद्यातृक्षं Ku. 3. 32; M. 1. 19. 2 A wife or virtuous woman. 3 N. of Durgā.

मनस्क ind 1 A little, slightly, in a small degree; न मनस्क 'not at all'; २ पथं विकल्मना न मनागपि स्वाः Bv. 1. 57, 111. 2 Slowly, tardily. —**Comp.**—कर a. doing little. (—र) a kind of fragrant aloë-wood.

मनका A female elephant.

मनित् p. p. Known, perceived, understood.

मनीक Collyrium, eye-salve.

मनीषा 1 Desire, wish; यो दुर्जनं वदसि तदुते मनीषा Bv. 1. 95. 2 Intelligence, understanding. 3 A thought, idea.

मनीषिका Understanding, intelligence.

मनीषित a. 1 Wished for, desired, liked, loved, dear; मनीषिताः संति गृहेषु देवताः Ku. 5. 4. 2 Agreeable. —न् A wish, desire, desired object; मनीषितं वीरपि येन दुष्टा R. 5. 33.

मनीषिन् a. Wise, learned, intelligent, clever, thoughtful, prudent. R. 1. 25. —म. A wise or learned person, a sage, a Pandit; मनीषी मनीषिण R. 1. 11; संस्कारत्वेन गिर मनीषि Ku. 1. 28, 5. 39; R. 3. 44.

मनुः 1 N. of a celebrated personage regarded as the representative man and father of the human race (sometimes regarded as one of the divine beings). 2 Particularly, the fourteen successive progenitors or sovereigns of the earth mentioned in Ms. 1. 63. (The first Manu called स्वयंभुवमनु is supposed to be a sort of secondary creator, who produced the ten *Prajapatis* or *Maharshis* and to whom the code of laws known as *Manusmṛiti* is ascribed. The seventh Manu called वैवस्वतमनु, being supposed to be born from the sun, is regarded as the progenitor of the present race of living beings and was saved from a great flood by Vishnu in the form of a fish, cf. मत्स्यपुराण; he is also regarded as the founder of the solar race of kings who ruled at Ayodhyā; see U. 6. 18; R. 1. 11. The names of the fourteen Manus in order are:— 1 स्वयंभुव, 2 सतीषि, 3 औषधि, 4 ताम्र, 5 रेत, 6 चातुर्व, 7 वैवस्वतः 8 चातुर्वि, 9 वत्सतुर्वि, 10 महत्तुर्वि,

11 धर्मसावर्णि, 12 रुद्रसावर्णि, 13 रात्र्य-देव-सावर्णि, and 14 इंद्रसावर्णि). 3 A symbolical expression for the number 'fourteen'. -**नुः** *f.* The wife of Manu. -**Comp.** -**अंतरं** the period or age of a Manu; (this period, according to Ms. 1. 79, comprises 4,320,000 human years or 1/14th day of Brahmā, the fourteen *Manvantaras* making up one whole day; each of these fourteen periods is supposed to be presided over by its own Manu; six such periods have already passed away; we are at present living in the seventh, and seven more are yet to come). -**जः** a man, mankind. -**अधिपः**, -**अधिपतिः**, -**ईश्वरः**, -**पतिः**, -**राजः** a king, sovereign. -**लोकः** the world of men, i. e. the earth. -**जातः** a man. -**उद्देष्टुः** a sword. -**प्रणीत** *a.* taught or expounded by Manu. -**भूः** a man, mankind. -**राज** *m.* an epithet of Kubera. -**भ्रेष्टः** an epithet of Vishnu. -**संहिता** the code of laws ascribed to the first Manu, the institutes of Manu.

मनुष्यः 1 A man, human being, mortal. 2 A male. -**Comp.** -**इन्द्रः**, -**ईश्वरः** a king, sovereign; R. 2. 2. -**जातिः** mankind, human race. -**देवः** 1 a king; R. 2. 52. 2 a god among men, a Brāhmaṇa. -**धर्मः** 1 the duty of man. 2 the character of man, human character. -**धर्मन्** *m.* an epithet of Kubera. -**मारणं** homicide. -**यज्ञः** hospitality, hospitable reception of guests, one of the five daily acts of a householder; see **युज**. -**लोकः** the world of mortals, the earth. -**विज्ञा**, -**विज्ञा** *f.*, -**विज्ञा** human race, mankind. -**शोणितं** human blood; (परी) कृतलेनेव मनुष्यशोणितं R. 3. 54. -**सभा** 1 an assembly of men. 2 a crowd, multitude.

मनोमय *a.* Mental, spiritual. -**Comp.** -**कोशः** -**नः** the second of the five vestures or sheaths which are supposed to enshrine the soul.

मनुः 1 A fault, an offence; सुवेद-तु परिकल्प्य Bv. 2. 13. 2 Man, mankind. -**नुः** *f.* Understanding.

मनु *m.* A sage, wise man, an adviser or counsellor.

मनु 10 A. (मन्यते, but sometimes मनयति also, मन्थित) 1 To consult, deliberate, ponder over, hold consultation, take counsel; न हि क्षिभिः सह वचयितुं युज्यते Pt. 5; Ms. 7. 146. 2 To advise; counsel, give advice; अनीत लाभस्य च रक्षणार्थं.. यममन्त्रैस्तस्मात् परमो हि मेवः Pt. 2. 182. 3 To consecrate with sacred texts, enchant with spells or charms. 4 To say, speak, talk, mutter; किमपि हृदये कृत्वा मन्त्रयेथे S 1; किमपि किं मन्त्रयति S. 6; हला संगीतशालापरिसरेऽबलो किमपि मन्त्रयति त्वं किं मन्त्रयन्वासीः Mā. 2. -**With अनु** 1 to consecrate or accompany

with spells; विमुष्टश्च दामदेवानुमन्त्रितोऽयः U. 2. 2 to dismiss with a blessing; रथमारोप्य कृष्णेन वच कणानुमन्त्रितः Mb. -**अभि** 1 to consecrate or accompany with sacred hymns or spells; पञ्चुरसौ योऽभि-मन्त्र्य कृतौ हतः Ak.; Y. 2. 102, 3. 326. 2 to enchant, charm. -**आ** 1 to bid farewell, bid adieu; आत्मन्यस्व सहचरं S. 3; Ku. 6. 94. 2 to speak to, call out to, tell, address, converse; तमामन्त्रयन्-सूच K. 81, Ve. 1. 3 to say, speak; परिजनोपेयमामन्त्रयते K. 195; Bk. 9. 98. 4 to call, invite. -**उप** to advise, persuade, induce. -**नि** to invite, call; summon; दिग्भ्यो निमन्त्रिताथैनचमिज्जग्मुर्महर्षयः R. 15-59; 11. 32; Y. 1. 225. -**परि** to consecrate by means of spell. -**सं** to consult or take counsel with; मम हृदयेन सह संमन्त्र्योक्तवानिति Mu. 1.

मन्त्रः 1 A Vedic hymn or sacred prayer (addressed to any deity), a sacred text; (it is of three kinds:—it is called ऋत्विज् if metrical and intended to be loudly recited; यजुस् if in prose and muttered in a low tone; and सामन् if, being metrical, it is intended for chanting). 2 The portion of the Veda including the Samhitā and distinguished from the *Brahmana* q. v. 3. A charm, spell, an incantation; न हि जीवति जना मन्त्रमन्त्राः Bv. 1. 111, अर्चिषो हि मन्त्रिमन्त्रैश्चोपायैः प्रमावः Ratn. 2; R. 2. 32, 5. 57. 4 A formula (of prayer) sacred to any deity; ओं नमः शिवाय &c. 5 Consultation, deliberation, counsel, advice, resolution, plan; तस्मै संवृतमन्त्रस्य R. 1. 20; 17. 20; Pt. 2. 182; Ms. 7. 58. 6 Secret plan or consultation, a secret. -**Comp.** -**आराधनं** endeavouring to obtain by spells or incantations: मन्त्राराधनतत्त्वेण मनसा नीताः इमं ज्ञाने विज्ञाः Bh. 3. 4. -**उद्दकं**, -**जलं**, -**सावे**, -**वारि** *n.* water consecrated by means of spells, charmed water. -**उपस्था**: backing up by advice. -**करणं** 1 Vedic texts. 2 composing or reciting sacred texts. -**कारः** the author of Vedic hymns. -**कालः** time of consultation or deliberation. -**कुशल** *a.* skilled in giving advice. -**कृत्** *m.* 1 an author or composer of Vedic hymns; R. 5. 4, 1. 61, 15. 31. 2 one who recites a sacred text. 3 a counsellor, an adviser. 4 an ambassador. -**गन्धकः** knowledge, science. -**गुप्तिः** *f.* secret counsel. -**गृहः** a spy, a secret emissary or agent. -**जिह्वः** fire; Si. 2. 107. -**ज्ञः** 1 a counsellor, adviser. 2 a learned Brāhmaṇa. 3 a spy. -**द-** -**दातृ** *m.* a spiritual preceptor or teacher. -**दक्षिन्** *m.* 1 a seer of Vedic hymns. 2 a Brāhmaṇa versed in the Vedas. -**दीपिति**; fire. -**हृत्** *m.* 1 a seer of Vedic hymns. 2 an adviser a counsellor. -**देवता** the deity invoked in a sacred text or *mantra*. -**वरः** a counsellor. -**निर्णयः** final decision

after deliberation. -**पदं** the word of a sacred text. -**पूत** *a.* purified by *mantras*. -**प्रयोगः** application of spells. -**वी(वी)** the first syllable of a spell. -**भेदः** breach or betrayal of counsel. -**भूतिः** an epithet of Siva. -**मूलं** magic. -**यन्त्रं** a mystical diagram with a magical formula. -**योगः** 1 employment or application of spells. 2 magic. -**वर्जं** *ind.* without the use of spells. -**विदू** see **मन्त्रज्ञ** above. -**विद्या** the science of spells, magic. -**संस्कारः** any Samskāra or rite performed with sacred texts. -**साहिता** the whole body of Vedic hymns. -**साधकः** a magician, conjurer. -**साधनं** 1 effecting or subduing by magic. 2 a spell, an incantation. -**साध्य** *a.* 1 to be effected or subdued by magic spells. 2 attainable by consultation. -**सिद्धिः** *f.* 1 the working or accomplishment of a spell. 2 the power which the possession or knowledge of a spell gives to a person. -**स्युष** *a.* obtaining (anything) by means of spells. -**हीन** *a.* destitute of or contrary to sacred hymns.

मन्त्रणं -**गी** Deliberation, consultation.

मन्त्रवत् *a.* Attended with spells or incantations; R. 3. 31.

मन्त्रे = मन्त्रिन् q. v.

मन्त्रित *p. p.* 1 Consulted. 2 Coun. sold, advised. 3 Said, spoken. 4 Charmed, consecrated by *mantras*. 5 Settled, determined.

मन्त्रिन् *m.* A minister, counsellor, a King's minister; R. 8. 17; Ms. 8. 1. -**Comp.** -**धुर** *a.* able to bear the burden of a minister's office. -**पतिः** -**प्रधानः**, -**महत्तमः**, -**सुख्यः**, -**वरः**, -**भ्रेष्टः** the prime minister, premier. -**प्रकाशः** an excellent or eminent minister. -**भोग्यः** a minister conversant with the Vedas.

मन्थ, **मन्थ** 1. 9. P. (मन्थति, मन्थति, मन्थति, मन्थति; *pass.* मन्थ्यते) 1 To churn, produce by churning; (oft. with two acc.); हस्तं सागरं मन्थयः, or देवाहीरमुत्तमं मुनिपरिमर्षे Ki. 5. 30. 2 To agitate, shake, stir round or up, turn up and down; तस्मात् समुद्रादिव मन्थ्यमानात् R. 16. 79. 3 To grind down, oppress, afflict, trouble, distress sorely; मन्थ्यो मां मन्थयिष्यन्ताम सान्धवं करोति Dk.; जतां मां क्षिप्रमन्थितां पक्षिणीं बान्धवस्तथा Me. 83. 4 To hurt, injure. 5 To destroy, kill, annihilate, crush down; मन्थयामि कौरवसत्तं समरे न कोपात् Ve. 1. 15; अमयीक्ष परानीक्ष Bk. 15. 46; 14. 36. 6 To tear off, dislocate. -**With उत्** 1 to strike, kill, destroy; सीमांसाकृतमुन्मनाय सहसा हस्ती मुनिं जैमिनि Pt. 2. 33; पर्वेऽनुमन्य Mā. 1. 18 'destroying or uprooting.' 2 to shake, disturb. 3 to tear, cut or peel off; R. 2. 37. -**चिन्** 1 to churn, sha e, stir round; समुद्रार्थं चिन्त्रयामा

जलं Mb. 2 to produce or excite fire by rubbing. 3 to bruise, thresh. 4 to destroy completely, crush down. -च 1 to chura; (समुद्रः) प्रमथमानो गिरि-जेव सूतः R. 13. 14. 2 to harass, trouble excessively, annoy, torment. 3 to strike down, bruise, hurt. 4 to tear off or cut. 5 to devastate. 6 to kill, destroy; M.L. 4. 9, 2. 9.

मंघः 1 Churning, shaking about, stirring, agitating; मंघादिच क्षुभ्यति गगनमथः U. 7. 16; R. 10. 3. 2 Killing, destroying. 3 A mixed beverage. 4 A churning-stick (मंघा also). 5 The sun. 6 A ray of the sun. 7 Excretion of rheum from the eyes, mucus (from the eyes), cataract. 8 An instrument for kindling fire by attrition. -Comp. -अचलः, -अद्रिः, -गिरिः, -एवतः, -मैलः the Mandara mountain (used as a churning stick); Bv. 1. 55.

-उदकः, -उदधिः the sea of milk. -युगः a churning-cord. -जं butter. -दंढः, -दंढकः a churning-stick.

मंघनः A churning-stick. -नं 1 Churning, agitating, stirring or shaking about. 2 Kindling fire by attrition. -नी A churning-vessel. -Comp. -वही a churning-vessel.

मंघर a. 1 Slow, dull, tardy, lazy, inactive; गर्भमंघरा S. 4; प्रत्यभिज्ञानमंघरो भवेत् *ibid*; दूरमंघरेचरणविहारं Gt. 11.; Si. 6. 40; 7. 18; 5. 62.; R. 19. 21. 2 Stupid, foolish, silly; मंघरकौलिकः. 3 Low, deep, hollow, having a low tone. 4 Large, broad, wide, big. 5 Bent, crooked, curved. -रः 1 A store, treasure. 2 The hair of the head. 3 Wrath, anger. 4 Fresh butter. 5 A churning-stick. 6 Hindrance, an obstacle. 7 A stronghold. 8 Fruit. 9 A spy, an informer. 10 The month Vaisākha. 11 The mountain Mandara. 12 an antelope: -र N. of a hump-backed nurse or slave of Kaikeyi who instigated her mistress, on the eve of Rāma's coronation as heir-apparent, to beg of her husband by the two boons formerly promised to her by him, the banishment of Rāma for fourteen years and the installation of Bharata on the throne. -रं Safflower. -Comp. -विवेक a. slow in judgment, void of discrimination; M.L. 1. 18.

मंघावः The wind produced by the waving of a *chowrie*.

मंघानः 1 A churning stick. 2 An epithet of Siva.

मंघानकः A kind of grass.

मंघिन् a. 1 Churning, stirring. 2 Afflicting, annoying. -m. Semen virile. -नी A churning vessel.

मंघु 1 A. (मंघते) (mostly Vedic) 1 To be drunk. 2 To be glad, to rejoice. 3 To languish, be languid. 4

To shine. 5 To move slowly, loiter, tarry.

मंघु a. 1 Slow, tardy, inactive, lazy, dull, loitering; (मं) मंघति मंघा गतिममघुल्यः Ku. 1. 11; तच्चरितं गोविंदं मनसिजमंदं सखी ग्राह Gt. 6. 2 Cold, indifferent, apathetic. 3 Stupid, dull-witted, foolish, ignorant, weak-brained; मंघोऽप्यमंघतामेति संसर्गेण विपन्नितः M. 2. 8; मंघ कविशः प्रार्थी गमिष्याद्युपहास्यतां R. 1. 3; or द्विचंति मंघा-रितं महात्मना Ku. 5. 75. 4 Low, deep, hollow (as sound). 5 Soft, faint; gentle; as in मंघस्मिते. 6 Small, little, slight; मंघोदरी; see अमंघ also. 7 Weak, defective, feeble; as मंघाग्निः. 8 Unlucky, unhappy. 9 Faded. 10 Wicked, vile. 11 Addicted to drinking. -रः 1 The planet Saturn. 2 An epithet of Yama. 3 The dissolution of the world. 4 A kind of elephant; Si. 5. 49. -इ ind. 1 Slowly, gradually, by degrees; याते यच्च नित्ययोगुहेतया मंघं विलासदिवः S. 2. 1. 2 Gently, soft, not violently; मंघं मंघं तुदति पवनश्चातुक्लो यथा त्वं Me. 9. 3 Faintly, feebly, weakly, lightly. 4 In a low tone, deeply. (मंघीकृतं to slacken; मंघीकृतो वेगः S. 1; मंघीकृतं to be slackened, grow less strong). -Comp. -अक्ष a. weak-eyed. (-श्च) sense of shame, modesty, bashfulness. -अग्नि a. having a weak digestion. (-ग्निः) slowness of digestion. -अनिलः a gentle breeze. -अनु a. having weak or faint breath. -आकांक्ष N. of a . eter; see App. I. -आत्मन् a. dull-witted, silly, ignorant; मंघात्मन्-तुजिर्बुद्ध्या Malli. -आदर a. 1 having little respect for, disregarding, caring little for. 2 neglectful. -उत्साह a. discouraged, dispirited; मंघोत्साहः कृतोऽस्मि श्रमयापवादिना मातव्येन S. 2. -उद्वरी N. of the wife of Ravana, regarded as one of the five very chaste women cf. अहल्या. -उष्ण a. tepid, lukewarm. (-ष्ण) gentle heat. -औत्सुक्य a. slackened in eagerness, cast down, disinclined; मंघौत्सुक्योऽस्मि नारायणं प्रति S. 1. -कर्ण a. slightly deaf; Proverb; बधिरात्मन्दकर्णः श्रेयान् 'something is better than nothing'. -कांतिः the moon. -कारिन् a. acting slowly or foolishly. -गः Saturn. -गति, -गामिन् a. walking slowly, slow of pace. -चेतस् a. 1 dull-witted, silly, foolish. 2 absent-minded. 3 fainting away, scarcely conscious. -ह्रस्व a. dim, faint, lustreless; Me. 80. -जननी the mother of Saturn. -धी, -मञ्जु, बुद्धि, मति, नेषध a. dull-witted, silly, foolish. -भागिन्, भाग्य a. unfortunate, ill-fated, wretched, miserable. -रश्मि a. dim. -वीर्य a weak. -वृष्टिः f. slight rain. -स्मित, -हंसः, हास्यं a gentle laugh, a smile.

मंघुः The coral tree.
मंघनं Praise, eulogium.

मंघयंती An epithet of Durgā.

मंघुर a. 1 Slow, tardy, dull. 2 Thick, dense; firm. 3 Large, bulky. -रः 1 N. of a mountain (used by the gods and demons as a churning-stick when they churned the ocean for nectar); पृथ्वीमंदरोद्धतेः क्षीरैर्मथ इवाच्युतं R. 4. 27; अभिनव जलधरमुंदरं धृतमंदुर ए Gt. 1. शोभैव मंदरलक्ष्म्यामितामोविषयना Si. 2. 107; Ki. 5. 80. 2 A necklace of pearls (of 8 or 16 strings). 3 Heaven. 4 A mirror. 5 One of the five trees in Indra's paradise; see मंदार. -Comp. -आवासा, -वासिनी an epithet of Durgā.

मंघुसानः 1 N. of fire. 2 Life. 3 Sleep. (also written मंघसानु).

मंघाकः A current, stream.

मंघाकिनी 1 The river Ganges; मंघा-किनी भाति नद्योपकंठेः सुकावली कंठगतैव ध्वनेः R. 13. 48; Ku. 1. 29. 2 The river of heaven, celestial Ganges (मंघाकिनी विषयं); मंघाकिन्याः सलिलशिखरैः सेष्यमाना मरुद्भिः Me. 67.

मंघायते Den. A. 1 To go slowly, tarry, lag behind, loiter, delay; मंघायते न खलु महदामस्युपेतार्थकृत्याः Me. 38; V. 3. 15. 2 To be weak or faint, grow dim; R. 4. 49.

मंघारः 1 The coral tree, one of the five trees in Indra's paradise हस्त्याव-स्तवकनमितो बालमंदारवृक्षः Me. 75, 67; V. 4. 35. 2 The plant called Arka. 3 The Dhātāra plant. 4 Heaven. 5 An elephant. -रः A flower of the coral tree; Ku. 5. 80; R. 6. 23. -Comp. -माला a garland of Mandāra flowers; मंदारमाला हरिणा पिबद्वा S. 7. 2. -वही the sixth day in the bright half of Māgha.

मंघारकः, मंघारवः, मंघारः The coral tree; see मंघार.

मंघिमन् m. 1 Slowness, tardiness. 2 Dulness, stupidity, folly.

मंघिरं A dwelling, house, habitation palace, mansion; Ku. 7. 55; Bk. 8. 96; R. 12. 83. 2 An abode, a dwelling in general; as in क्षीराब्धिर्मंघिरः. 3 A town. 4 A camp. 5 A temple. -Comp. -पञ्चुः a cat. -मणिः an epithet of Siva.

मंघिरा A stable.

मंघुरा 1 A stable for horses, a stable in general; प्रब्रह्मणं ध्रुवगः प्रविशति वृत्तेर्मंदिरं मंघुरायाः Ratn. 2. 2; R. 16. 41. 2 A bed, mattress.

मंघु a. Low, deep, grave, hollow, rumbling (as sound); पयोदमंघ्रश्चक्षिना परिकी Ki. 16. 3; 7. 22; Me. 99; R. 6. 56. -इः 1 A low tone. 2 A kind of drum. 3 A kind of elephant.

मंमथः 1 Cupid, the god of love; मंमथो मां मथनञ्जिनाम सान्ध्यं करोति Dk. 21; Me. 73. 2 Love, passion; प्रबोध्यते मृगं इवाच मंमथः Rs. 1. 8; 80 परीक्षामंमथः जनः S. 2. 18. 3 The wood-apple. -Comp.

-आनन्दः a kind of mango tree.
-आलसः 1 the mango tree. 2 pud-
endum muliebre. -कर a. exciting
love. -बुद्धः amorous strife, sexual
union, compulsion. -लेखः a love-
letter; S. 3, 26.

सम्पन्नः 1 Confidential whispering
(द्वयोर्जितं मन्त्रं); करोति सहकारस्य कञ्चिको-
म्पलिकोचरे । सम्पन्नो सम्पन्नोऽप्येव मन्त्रकोचिल-
नित्यः Kāv. 3. 11. 2 The god of love.

सन्धुः 1 Anger, wrath, resentment,
indignation, rage; R. 2. 32, 49; 11.
46. 2 Grief, sorrow, affliction,
distress; U. 1. 3; Ki. 1. 35; Bk. 3. 49.
3 Wretched or miserable state,
meanness. 4 A sacrifice. 5 An
epithet of Agni. 6 Of Siva.

मन्त्रं P (मन्त्रे) To go, move.
मन् (gen. sing. of अस्मद् the first
personal pronoun). -Comp. -कारः,
-कुर्यं interesting oneself about
anything, self-interest.

ममता 1 The feeling of 'meum',
the sense of ownership, self-interest,
selfishness. 2 Pride, arrogance,
self-sufficiency. 3 Individuality.

ममत्वं 1 Regarding as 'mine' or
one's own, sense of ownership. 2
Affectionate regard, attachment to,
regard for; Ku. 1. 12. 3 Arrogance,
pride.

ममपतालः An object of sense
मन् 1 P. To go, move.

सम्पन्नः N. of the author of the
Kāvyaśraṅgāṇa.

मन् 1 A. (मन्ते) To go, move.

मन् a. (यो f.) An affix used to
indicate 'made of,' 'consisting of'
composed of,' 'full of,' कनकमयः,
काष्ठमयः, मेजोमयः जलमयः &c. -यः
1 N. of a demon, the architect of
the demons. (He is said to have built
a splendid hall for the Pāṇḍavas).
2 A horse. 3 A camel. 4 A mule.

मन्दः A hut of grass or leaves.
मन् (यु) हकः A kind of bean.

मन्धुः 1 A *kinara*, a celestial
musician. 2 A deer, an antelope.
-Comp. -राजः an epithet of Kubera.

मन्धुः 1 A ray of light, beam, ray,
lustre, brightness; विभुजनि हिममर्षि-
हिममर्षः S. 3. 2; R. 2. 46; Si. 4. 56;
Ki. 5. 5, 8. 2 Beauty. 3 A flame. 4
The pin of a sun-dial.

मन्धुरः 1 A peacock; स्मरति गिरिमन्धुर एव
रथाः U. 3. 20; कृष्ण मन्धुरस्य तले विपद्वाति
Rs. 1. 13. 2 A kind of flower. 3 N.
of a poet (author of the *मन्धुरावतार*);
यथाश्रीशङ्कराचार्यः कर्णपुरी मन्धुरः P. R. :
22. -री A pea-bean; Pr. 1. 1. -वर मन्धुर-
लोचनता निधिरि न पश्यन्ति साततिता मन्धुरा Vb. 1.
or वरमन्धुरोऽपि यो मन्धुरः 'a bird in the
sand is worth two in the bush.'
-Comp. -अरिः a lizard. -केशः an
epithet of Kārtikeya. -वीर्यः blue
vitriol. -चक्रः the domestic cock.
-पूषः a peacock's crest. -सुवः blue

vitriol. -पञ्चि a. feathered, with
peacock's feathers (as an arrow);
R. 3. 56. -रथः an epithet of
Kārtikeya. -श्वेतकः a cunning
peacock. -सिखा a peacock's crest.
मन्धुरकः A peacock. -कः -कः Blue
vitriol.

मरकः A plague, murrain, pesti-
lential disease, an epidemic.

मरकतं An emerald; वापी चास्मिन्मर-
कतशिलायद्रूपोपानामागं Me. 76; Si. 4. 56;
Rs. 3. 21; (sometimes written मरकत).
-Comp. -मणिः m., f. an emerald.
-शिला an emerald slab.

मरणं 1 Dying, death; मरणं प्रकृतिः
शरीराणां R. 8. 87; or समावितस्य वाकीर्ति-
रणादतिरिच्यते Bg. 2. 34. 2 A kind of
poison. -Comp. अन्तः, अन्तक a. ending
in death. -अभिमुखः, उन्मुख a. on the
point of death, near death, moribund.
-वर्त्मन् a. mortal. -निश्चय a. determin-
ed to die; Pt. 1.

मरुतः Death.

मरुदः-दुकः The juice of flowers;
Bv. 1. 5, 10, 15. -Comp. -ओकस् n. a
flower.

मरारः A granary.

मराल a. 1 Soft, greasy, unctuous.
2 Bland, tender. -लः (ली f.) 1 A
swan, flamingo, goose; मरालकुलनाकः
कवयरे कथं वर्तमानं Bv. 1. 3; विवेहि मराल-
विकारं Git. 11; N. 6. 72. 2 A kind of
duck (कारुव). 3 A horse. 4 A
cloud. 5 Collyrium. 6 A grove of
pomegranate trees. 7 A rogue, cheat.

मरि(री)शः The pepper-shrub. -चः
Black pepper.

मरीचिः m. f. 1 A ray of light; न
चन्द्रमरीचयः V. 3. 10; सवित्रमरीचिभिः R. 1.
16; R. 9. 13, 13. 4. 2 A particle of
light. 3 Mirage. -चिः 1 N. of a
Prajapati, one of the ten patriarchs
created by the first Manu, or one of
the ten mindborn sons of Brahman;
he was father of Kasyapa. 2 N. of a
law-giver. 3 N. of Krishna. 4 A
miser. -Comp. -तोयं a mirage.
-मालिन् a. encircled by rays, radiant,
shining. (-m.) the sun.

मरीचिका Mirage.

मरीचिन् m. The sun.

मरीचिमत् m. The sun.

मरीचूज a. Repeatedly rubbing.

मरुः 1 A desert, sandy desert,
a wilderness, any region destitute
of water. 2 A mountain or rock. -m.
pl. N. of a country or its inhabitants.

मरुजम् -उद्गः 1 the cotton sh. ub. 2
a cucumber. -कच्छः N. of a district.

-जः a kind of perfume. -देशः 1 N. of
a district. 2 any region destitute of
water. -क्षिपः-मिषः a camel. -धन्वः, धन्वन्
m. a wilderness, desert. -धन्वः, -धन्वः
a sandy desert, wilderness; R. 4. 31.

-धुः (pl.) the country called Mārwar.

-धूमिः f. a desert, sandy desert. -धूमवः

a kind of horse-radish. -स्थलः, स्थली a
wilderness, desert, waste; तस्यामोनि
मरुस्थलेषु वितरा मेरी नूनो नायिकं Bh. 2. 49.

मरुतः A peacock.

मरुत् m. 1 Wind, air, breeze; दिशः
प्रसेदुमरुतो वयः रुताः R. 3. 14. 2 The god
of wind; Ki. 2. 25. 3 A god, deity;
वेमानिकानां मरुतामपश्यदाकुलीलावर लोकपालान्
R. 6. 1; 12. 101. 4 A kind of plant
(मरुतक). -n. A kind of plant (ग्रथिपर्ण).

-Comp. -आदोलः a kind of fan (of a
deer's or buffalo's skin). -करः n. kind
of bean. -कर्मन् m. -क्रिया flatulency.

-कोणः the north-west quarter. -गणः
the host of the gods. -तनयः, -पुत्रः,
सुतः, -सुतः 1 epithets of Hanumat. 2

of Bhīma. -स्रजः the down of cotton
floating in the air. -पदः a sail. -पतिः,

-पालः an epithet of Indra. -पथः sky
atmosphere. -ह्रवः a lion. -फलं bail.

-वयः 1 an epithet of Vishnu. 2 a
kind of sacrificial vessel. -रथः a

car in which idols of gods are moved
about. -लोकः the world of the Maruts.

-वर्त्मन् n. sky, atmosphere. -माहः 1
smoke. 2 fire. -सखः 1 an epithet of
fire. 2 of Indra.

मरुतः 1 Wind. 2 A god.

मरुतः N. of a king of the solar
race, who is said to have performed
a sacrifice in which the Gods took
the part of waiters &c.; cf. तद्विषयः लोको-
ऽभि गीतो मरुतः परिवेष्टारो मरुतस्यापसन्धरे

आविशितस्य कामधेयिधिदेवाः समासद् इति.

मरुतकः Marubaka plant.

मरुत्त्वत् m. 1 A cloud. 2 N. of
Indra. 3 N. of Hanumat.

मरुतः A kind of duck.

मरुवः 1 N. of a plant. 2 An epi-
thet of Rāhu.

मरुव(व)कः 1 A kind of plant
(Marjoram). 2 a variety of lime. 3

A tiger. 4 Rāhu. 5 A crane.

मरुकः 1 A peacock. 2 A kind of
stag.

मरुतः 1 An ape, a monkey; हातं वदति
केनापि द्रव्यमने मरुतः । लेडि जिप्रति संक्षिप्त करो-

लुप्तमासनं Bv. 1. 99. 2 A spider. 3 A

kind of crane. 4 A kind of coitus
or mode of sexual enjoyment. 5 A

kind of poison. -Comp. -आदयः a
monkey-fac-d. (-रुव) copper. -धुः

ebony. -तिदुकः a kind of ebony. -वोतः
a young monkey. -वासः a cobweb.

-वर्णः vermillion.

मरुतकः 1 An ape. 2 A spider. 3 A

kind of fish. 4 A kind of grain.

मरुता 1 A pot, vessel. 2 A sub-
terranean hole, a cave, hollow

3 A barren woman.

मरु 10 U. (मरुवतिने) 1 To take.
2 To cleanse. 3 To sound.

मरुः 1 A washerman. 2 A catmite.
f. Cleansing, washing, purification.

मर्तः 1 A man, human being, mortal.
2 The earth, the world of mortals.

-अंशु *n.* 'black water', ink. -आरूप *a.* 1 having a dirty or black face. 2 low, vulgar. 3 savage, cruel. -प्रभ *a.* obscured, soiled, clouded. -सूख *a.* मलिनान्न *q. v.* (-खः) 1 fire. 2 a ghost, an evil spirit. 3 a kind of monkey (गोलागूल).

मलिनयति *Den. P.* 1 To make dirty, soil, stain, defile, sully, spoil; यदा-मेवादिनी शिष्योपदेशं मलिनयति तदाचार्यस्य दोषो ननु *M.* 1. 'stains or brings discredit on' &c. 2 To corrupt, deprave.

मलिनिसन् *m.* 1 Dirtiness, foulness, impurity. 2 Blackness, darkness; मलिनमलानि माधवयोषितिं *Si.* 6. 4. 3 Moral impurity, sin.

मलिमुखाः 1 A robber, thief; *Si.* 16. 52. 2 A demon. 3 A gnat, mosquito. 4 An intercalary month. 5 Air, wind. 6 Fire. 7 A Brāhmaṇa who neglects the five daily Yajnas or sacrifices.

मलीमस *a.* 1 Dirty, foul, impure, unclean, stained, soiled; मा ते मली-मसिकायना मलिभूतं *Māl.* 1. 32; *R.* 2. 53. 2 Dark, black, of a black colour; पणितान जनावैरवैदपि ह्यंनमलिं मलीमसं *N.* 2. 92; विचारितामज्ज्ञेन कोकिलाचक्षोमलीमसा जलदमन्त्रुराजयः *Si.* 17. 57, 1. 58. 3 Wicked, sinful, wrong; unrighteous; मलीमसायद्वदेन न पङ्क्तिं *R.* 3. 46. -सः 1 Iron. 2 Green vitriol.

मलु 1 A. (मलुते) To hold, possess.

मलु *a.* 1 Strong, athletic, robust; *Ki.* 18. 8. 2 Good; excellent. -हः 1 A strong man. 2 An athlete, a boxer, wrestler, यमुभेदे महाय *Mbh.* 3 A drinking-vessel, cup. 4 The remnants of an oblation. 5 The check of and temple. -Comp. अरिः 1 an epithet of Krishna. 2 of Siva. -क्रीडा boxing or wrestling match. -कः blackpepper. -द्वयं a kind of drum. -द्वयः, -द्वयिः *f.* 1 an arena, a wrestling ground. 2 N. of a country. -द्वयः a wrestling or boxing match, pugilistic encounter. -विद्या the art of wrestling. -शाला a gymnasium.

मलुकः 1 A lamp-stand. 2 An oil-vessel, a lamp-vessel. 3 A lamp. 4 A cup made out of a coco-nut shell. 5 A tooth. 6 A kind of jasmine.

मल्लिः ह्री *f.* A kind of Jasmine. -Comp. -नीचि *n.* a kind of agallochum. -नाथः N. of a celebrated commentator who probably lived in the fourteenth or fifteenth century; (he has written commentaries on रघुवंश, कुमारसंभव, मेघदूत, किराताजुनीय, नैषधचरित, and शिशुपालवध). -पत्रं a mushroom.

मल्लिकः 1 A kind of goose with brown legs and bill. 2 The month Māgha. 3 A shuttle. -Comp. -अक्षः, -अक्षयः a kind of goose with brown

legs and bill; पतस्मिन्मल्लिकमल्लिकाक्षयश्चया-धनस्कुरुदुर्दण्डरीकाः (भुवो विभागाः) *U.* 1. 31; *Māl.* 9. 14. -अर्जुनः N. of a Linga of Siva on the mountain Srtasaila. -आरूप्य a kind of jasmine.

मल्लिका 1 A kind of jasmine; वनेषु सायंतनमल्लिकानां विजृम्भणोद्गेषु कडुमलेषु *R.* 16. 47. 2 A flower of this, jasmine; विन्यस्तसायंतनमल्लिकेषु (केशेषु) *R.* 16. 50; *Kāv.* 2. 215. 3 A lamp-stand. 4 An earthen vessel of a particular form. -Comp. -नाथः a kind of agallochum.

मल्लिकरः A thief.

मल्लुः bear.

मल्लु 1 P. ((मल्लति)) To fasten, bind.

मल्लु 1 P. (मल्लति) To bind.

मल्लु 1 P. (मल्लति) 1 To buzz, hum, make a sound. 2 To be angry.

मल्लः 1 A mosquito. 2 Hum, humming. 3 Anger. -Comp. -हरी a mosquito-curtain.

मल्लकः 1 A mosquito, gnat; सर्वं खलस्य चरितं मल्लकः करोति *H.* 81; *Ms.* 1. 85. 2 A particular disease of the skin. 3 A leather water-bag. -Comp. -कुटिरीटी *f.*, -वरणं a whisk for scaring away mosquitos. -हरी a mosquito-curtain.

मल्लकिन् *m.* The *udumbara* tree.

मल्लुनः A dog.

मल्लु 1 P. (मल्लति) To hurt, injure, kill, destroy.

मल्लिः बी *f.* = मसी *q. v.*

मल्ल 4 P. (मल्लति) 1 To weigh, measure, mete. 2 To change form.

मल्लः A measure, weight.

मल्लने 1 Measuring, weighing. 2 A species of medicinal plant.

मल्लरा A kind of pulse

मल्लारः, मल्लारकः An emerald.

मल्लिः *m. f.* 1 Ink. 2 Lamp-black, soot. 3 A black powder used to paint the eyes. -Comp. -आधारः, -कूपी, -धानः, -धानी, -मणिः an ink-bottle, an ink-stand. -जले ink. -पट्टः a writer, scribe. -पत्रः a pen. -मल्लः *f.* 1 a pen. 2 an ink-bottle. -मर्धनं myrrh.

मल्लिकः A serpent's hole.

मसी See मल्लि above. -Comp. -जले ink. -धानी an ink-stand. -पट्टः a coating of soot; शिरसि मसीपट्टे दधाति दधिः *Bv.* 1. 74.

मल्लु(रु)रः 1 A kind of pulse. 2 A pillow. -रा 1 A lentil. 2 A harlot.

मल्लुरिका 1 A kind of small pox (erection of small pustules). 2 A mosquito-curtain. 3 A procuress bawd.

मल्लुरी A kind of small-pox.

मल्लुण *a.* 1 Unctuous, oily; मल्लुण-चन्दनचर्चितोमी *Ch.* P. 7; or सरसमल्लुणमणि मल्लुणचर्चकं *Git.* 4. 2 Soft, tender, smooth; *U.* 1. 38. 3 Bland, mild, sweet, मल्लुणवणि *Git.* 10. 4 lovely,

2; 4. 21. 5 Beaming, glistening; *Māl.* 1. 27; 4. 2. -णा Linseed.

मल्लु 1 P. (मल्लति) To go, move. मल्लुरः 1 A bamboo. 2 A hollow bamboo. 3 Going, motion. 4 Knowledge (ज्ञान).

मल्लुरिन् *m.* 1 An ascetic or religious mendicant, a Brāhmaṇa in the fourth order; धारयन् मल्लुरिन्तं *Bk.* 5. 63. 2 The moon.

मल्लु 6 P. (मल्लति, मल्ल; *caus.* मल्लज-यति; *desid.* मल्लिष्यति) 1 To bathe, plunge, dip or throw oneself into water; *R.* 15. 101; *Bv.* 2. 95. 2 To sink, sink into or down, sink under, plunge (with loc. or acc.); सिद्धये तमसि विपुरो मज्जतीयांतरात्मा *U.* 3. 38; *Māl.* 9. 30; सोऽसंवृत्तं नाम तमः सह तेनैव मज्जति *Ms.* 4. 81; *R.* 16. 52. 3 To be drowned, perish (in water). 4 To sink into misfortune. 5 To despond, be discouraged or disheartened. -WITH उद् to come out of water, emerge (into view), rise up; वन्यः सरितो मज्ज उन्मज्ज *R.* 5. 43. 16. 79; *Ki.* 9. 23; *Si.* 9. 30. -नि 1 to sink, sink down or under, sink, into (fig. also); यथा हृदयोपलेऽपि निमज्जत्यु-दके ततः; तस्या निमज्जतोऽवस्तमद्वजो दातृप्रती-च्छकी *Ms.* 4. 194; 5. 73; शोके मुहुश्चाभिरितं न्यभासीत् *Bk.* 3. 30, 15. 31; *Si.* 9. 74; *Git.* 1. 2 to be merged into, merge, disappear, escape observation; एको हि त्राणं गुणसन्निपाते निमज्जतीदोः किरणव्निपातः *Ku.* 1. 3.

मल्लः The head. -Comp. -वार *n.* the *devadāru* tree. -मूलकं the neck.

मल्लकाः कं 1 The head, skull; अति-लोभा (*v.* 1. लुब्धा) भिक्षुतस्य चकं भ्रमति मल्लके *Pt.* 5. 22. 2 The head or top of anything; न च पर्वतमल्लके *Ms.* 4. 47; वृक्षं वृद्धीं &c. -Comp. -आरुधः the top of a tree. -उदरः, -मूलः an acute headache. -पिंडकः कं a round protuberance on the temples of an elephant in rut. -मूलकं the neck. -स्नेहः the brain.

मल्लिकं The head.

मल्लिकं The brain. -Comp. -स्वर *f.* the membrane which surrounds the brain.

मल्लु *n.* 1 Sour cream. 2 Whey. -Comp. -लुणः, -नं, -लुणकाः कं the brain.

मल्लु 1 P.; 10 U. (महति, महयति-ने, महित) To honour, respect, hold in great esteem, worship, revere, value greatly; गोशर्त्तं न विधीना महयति महेश्वरं विष्णुः *Subhāsh.*; जयश्रीविन्यस्तैर्हित इव मंदारद्वयैः *Git.* 11; *Ku.* 5. 12; *Ki.* 5. 7, 24; *Bk.* 10. 2; *R.* 5. 25, 11. 49. -II. 1 A. (महते) To grow or increase.

मल्लः 1 A festival, festive occasion; मंथुतादृक्कैलसीमहः *Māl.* 9. 21; स मल्ल दूरगतीयतिवर्तते महमसाविति मंथुतावितिः *Si.* 10. 10. 2 An offering.

sacrifice. 3 A buffalo. 4 Light, lustre; cf. महस् also.

महकः 1 An eminent man. 2 A tortoise. 3 N. of Vishnu.

महत् *a.* (compar. महोष् ; superl. महिष; Nom. महात्, महातो; महाते; acc. pl. महतः) 1 Great, big, large, huge, vast; महान् सिंहः-व्याघ्रः &c. 2 Ample, copious, abundant, many numerous; महाननः, महान् द्रव्यतामः. 3 Long, extended, extensive; महती वाह् यस्य स महाबाहुः; 80 महती कथा, महानवा. 4 Strong, powerful, mighty; as महान् वीरः. 5 Violent, intense, excessive; महती शिरोवेदना, महती पिपासा. 6 Gross, thick, dense; महान्वहः. 7 Important, weighty, momentous; महत्कार्यमुपस्थितं, महती वार्ता. 8 High, lofty, eminent, distinguished, noble; महत्कुलं, महत्जनः. 9 Loud; महान् बोधः-ध्वनिः. 10 Early or late; महति प्रथमे 'early in the morning'; महत्यपराह्णे 'late in the afternoon.' 11 High; महर्षः.-*m.* 1 A camel. 2 An epithet of Siva. 3 (In Sān. phil.) The great principle, the intellect (distinguished from मनस्), the second of the twenty five elements or tattvas recognized by the Sānkhyas; Ms. 12. 14; Sān. K. 3, 8, 22 &c.-*n.* 1 Greatness, infiniteness, numerousness. 2 Kingdom, dominion. 3 Sacred knowledge.-*ind.* Greatly, excessively, very much, exceedingly. (Note. महत् as the first member of a Tatpuruṣa compound and a few other cases, remains unchanged, while in Karmadhāraya and Bahuvrīhi compounds it is changed to महा q. v.) -*Comp.* -आवासः a spacious or large building. -आशा a high hope. -आश्चर्य *a.* very wonderful. -आश्रयः dependence on, or seeking protection with, the great. -कथ *a.* talked of or mentioned by the great, in great men's mouths. -क्षेत्र *a.* occupying a wide territory. -तत्त्वं the second of the 25 principles of the Sānkhyas. -त्रिलं the atmosphere. -सेवा service of the great. -स्थानं a high place, lofty station.

महती 1 A kind of lute. 2 N. of the lute of Nārada; अवेक्षमाणं महतीं सुहृद्; Si. 1. 10. 3 The egg-plant. 4 Greatness, importance.

महत्तर *a.* Greater larger &c. -रः 1 The principal, chief, or oldest person, the most respectable person; U. 4. 2 A chamberlain. 3 A courtier. 4 The head or the oldest man of a village.

महत्तरकः A courtier, chamberlain. महर्षे 1 Greatness, largeness, magnitude, great extent. 2 Mightiness, majesty. 3 Importance. 4

Exalted position, height, elevation. 5 Intensity, violence, high degree.

महनीय *a.* Worthy of honour, respectable, worthy, illustrious, glorious, noble, exalted; महनीयज्ञासनः R. 3. 69; महनीयकीर्तिः 2. 25.

महंतः The superior of a monastery.

महर् (महस्) *ind.* The fourth of the seven worlds which rise one above the other from the earth (being between *sour* and *janas*); (महलोकं also in this sense).

महर्षः, महर्षिकः A eunuch in a king's harem (a word derived from Arabic).

महर्षक *a.* Weak, feeble, old. -कः 1 A eunuch in a king's harem. 2 A large house, halatī building; (cf. Mar. महल.)

महस् *n.* 1 A festival, a festive occasion. 2 An offering, oblation, a sacrifice. 3 Light, lustre; कल्याणानां त्वमसि महर्षां भाजनं विश्वयुते Māl. 1. 3; U. 4. 10. 4 The fourth of seven worlds; see महर्.

महस्वत्, महस्विन् *a.* Splendid, bright, brilliant, luminous, lustrous.

महा A cow.

महा The substitute of महत् at the beginning or Karmadhāraya and Bahuvrīhi compounds, and also at the beginning of some other irregular words. (Note. The number of compounds of which महा is the first member is very large and may be multiplied *ad infinitum* The more important of them, or such as have peculiar significations, are given below). -*Comp.* -अक्षः an epithet of Siva. -अंग *a.* huge, bulky. (-गः) 1 a camel. 2 a kind of rat. 3 N. of Siva. -अंजनः N. of a mountain. -अत्ययः a great danger of calamity. -अवधिक *a.* 'having gone a long way', dead. -अवहरः a great sacrifice. -अनसं a heavy carriage. (-सःसं) a kitchen. -अनुभाव *a.* 1 of great prowess, dignified, noble, glorious, magnanimous, exalted, illustrious; Si. 1. 17; S. 3. 2 virtuous, righteous, just. (-वः) a worthy or respectable person. -अंतकः 1 death. 2 an epithet of Siva. -अंधकारः 1 thick darkness. 2 gross (spiritual) ignorance. -अंध्रः (*pl.*) N. of a people and their country. -अन्ययः, अभिजन *a.* nobly born, of noble birth. (-वः, -वः) noble birth, high descent. -अभिषवः the great extraction of Soma. -अमात्यः the chief or prime minister (of a king). -अंशुकः an epithet of Siva. -अंशुर्जं a billion. -अम्ल *a.* very sour. (-म्लं) the fruit of the tamarind tree. -अरण्यं a great (dreary) forest, large forest. -अर्थ *a.* very costly, costing a high price. (-र्थः) a

kind of quail. -अर्थ *a.* valuable, precious. -अचिस *a.* flaming high. अर्षवः 1 the great ocean. 2 N. of Siva. -अर्द्धं one thousand millions. -अर्ह *a.* 1 very valuable, very costly; Ku. 5. 12 2 invaluable, inestimable; U. 6. 11. (-ई) white sandal-wood. अवरोहः the fig-tree. -अशनिध्वजः a great banner in the form of the thunderbolt; R. 3. 56. -अज्ञान *a.* voracious, gluttonous. -अश्मन् *m.* a precious stone, ruby. -अदनी the eighth day in the bright half of Āsvina sacred to Durgā. -असिः a large sword. -असुरी N. of Durgā. -अह्नः the afternoon. -आकार *a.* extensive, large, great. -आचार्यः 1 a great teacher. 2 an epithet of Siva. -आढ्य *a.* wealthy, very rich. (-ह्यः) the Kadamba tree. -आत्मन् *a.* 1 high-souled, high-minded, magnanimous, noble; अयं दुरात्मा अथवा महात्मन्, कोटिल्यः Mu. 7; द्विपति मेधाश्रितं महात्मन् Ku. 5. 75; U. 1. 49. 2 illustrious, distinguished, exalted, eminent. (-*m.*) the Supreme Spirit; Ms. 1. 54; (महात्मन् means the same as महात्मन्). -आनकः a kind of large drum. -आनन्दः, -नन्दः 1 a great joy or bliss. 2 especially, the great bliss of final beatitude. -आपगा a great river. -आयुधः an epithet of Siva. -आरंभ *a.* undertaking great works, enterprising. (-भः) any great enterprise. -आलयः 1 a temple in general. 2 a sanctuary, an asylum. 3 a great dwelling. 4 a place of pilgrimage. 5 the world of Brahman. 6 the Supreme spirit. (-यः) N. of a particular deity. -आशय *a.* high-souled, noble-minded, magnanimous, noble; see महात्मन्. (-यः) 1 a noble-minded or magnanimous person; महाशयचक्रवर्ती Bv. 1. 70. 2 the ocean. -आस्पद *a.* 1 occupying a great position. 2 mighty, powerful. -आहवः a great or tumultuous fight. -ईच्छ *a.* 1 magnanimous, noble-minded, high-souled, noble; R. 18. 33. 2 having lofty aims or aspirations, ambitious. -ईन्द्रः 1 'the great Indra,' N. of Indra Ku. 5. 53; R. 13. 5; Ms. 7. 7. 2 a chief or leader in general. 3 N. of a mountain range; चपः rain-bow. -नगरी N. of Amarāvati, the capital of Indra. -अभिन्वि *m.* an epithet of Brihaspati. -ह्रवातः a great archer, a great warrior; Bg. 1. 4. -ईशः, -ईशानः N. of Siva. -ईशानी N. of Pārvatī. -ईश्वरः 1 a great lord, sovereign. 2 N. of Siva. 3 of Vishnu. (-री) N. of Durgā. -उक्षः (for उक्ष्) a large bull, a full grown or strong bull; महोक्षता वसतः स्युःशिव R. 3. 32, 4. 22, 6. 72; Si. 5. 63. -उत्पलं a large blue lotus.

-उत्सवः 1 a great festival or occasion of joy. 2 the god of love. -उत्साह *a.* possessed of great energy, energetic persevering. (-हः) perseverance. -उद्धिः 1 the great ocean; R. 3. 17. 2 an epithet of Indra. -उज्जः a conch-shell, shell. -उद्यः *a.* very prosperous or lucky, very glorious or splendid; of great prosperity. (-यः) 1 great elevation or rise, greatness, prosperity; R. 8. 16. 2 final beatitude. 3 a lord, master. 4 N. of the district called Kānyakubja or Kanouja. 5 N. of the capital of Kanouja. 6 sour milk mixed with honey. -उद्वर *a.* big-bellied, corpulent. (-र) 1 a big belly. 2 dropsy. -उदार *a.* very generous or magnanimous. -उद्यम *a.* = महोत्साह *q. v.* -उद्योग *a.* very industrious or diligent, hard-working. -उन्नत *a.* exceedingly lofty. (-तः) the palmry tree. -उन्नतिः *f.* great rise or elevation (*fig.* also), high rank. -उपकारः a great obligation. -उपाध्यायः a great preceptor, a learned teacher. -उरगः a great serpent; R. 12. 98. -उरस्क *a.* broad-chested. (-स्कः) an epithet of Siva. -उल्का 1 a great meteor. 2 a great firebrand. -उल्लिखिः *f.* great prosperity or affluence. -ऊर्ध्वः 1 a great bull. -ऊर्ध्वः 1 a great sage or saint; (the term is applied in Ms. 1. 34 to the ten *Prajāpatis* or patriarchs of mankind, but it is also used in the general sense of 'a great sage'). 2 N. of Siva. -ओष्ठ (महोष्ठ) *a.* having large lips. (-ष्ठः) an epithet of Siva. -ओजस *a.* very mighty or powerful possessed of great splendour or glory; महोजसो मानयना वनाशिता: Ki. 1. 19. (-*m.*) a great hero or warrior, a champion. -ओजसं the discus of Vishnu. -औषधिः *f.* 1 a very efficacious medicinal plant, a sovereign drug. 2 the *Dūrvā* grass. -औषधं 1 a sovereign remedy, panacea. 2 ginger. 3 garlic. 4 a kind of poison (बलवानाम्). -कच्छः 1 the sea. 2 N. of Varuṇa. 3 a mountain. -कंदः garlic. -कपयः a kind of shell. -कपित्थः 1 the *Bilva* tree. 2 red garlic. -कंदु *a.* stark naked. (-डः) an epithet of Siva. -कर *a.* 1 large-handed. 2 having a large revenue. -कर्णः an epithet of Siva. -कर्मण *a.* doing great works. (*m.*) an epithet of Siva. -कला the night of the new moon. -कविः 1 a great poet, a classical poet such as कालिदास, मगधुति, नाग, मारुति &c. 2 an epithet of Sukra. -कालः an epithet of Siva. (-त्ता) the earth. -काय *a.* big-bodied, big, gigantic, bulky. (-यः) 1 an elephant. 2 an epithet of Siva. 3 of Vishnu.

4 of a being attending on Siva (= मंदि). -कार्तिकी the night of full-moon in the month of Kārtika. -कालः 1 a form of Siva in his character as the destroyer of the world. 2 N. of a celebrated shrine or temple of Siva (Mahākāla), established at Ujjayint (immortalized by Kālidāsa in his *Meghadūta*, which gives a very beautiful description of the god, his temple, worship &c., together with a graphic picture of the city; cf. *Me.* 30-38; also R. 6. 34). 3 an epithet of Vishnu. 4 N. of a kind of gourd. -पुर the city of Ujjayint. -काली an epithet of Durgā in her terrific form. -काव्य *a.* great or classical poem; (for a full description of its nature, contents &c. according to Rhetoricians see S. D. 559). (The number of Mahākāvya is usually said to be five:—रघुवंश, कुमारसंभव, किरातार्जुनीय, शिशुपालवध and मेघदूत, or six if मेघदूत—a very small poem or संहकाव्य—be added to the list. But this enumeration is apparently only traditional, as there are several other poems, such as the मद्रिकाव्य, विक्रमांकदेवचरित, हर्षचरित &c. which have an equal claim to be considered as Mahākāvya.) -कुमारः the eldest son of a reigning prince, heir-apparent. -कुल *a.* of noble birth or descent, sprung from a noble family nobly-born. (-लः) a noble birth or family, high descent. -कुच्छं a great penance. -कोशः an epithet of Siva. -कृतः a great sacrifice; *e. g.* a horse-sacrifice; R. 3. 46. -क्रमः an epithet of Vishnu. -क्रोधः an epithet of Siva. -क्षत्रपः a great satrap. -क्षीरः sugarcane. -खर्वः 1 a high number (ten billions?). -गजः a great elephant; see विकिरिन्. -गणपतिः a form of the god Gaṇeśa. -गंधः a kind of cane. (-धः) a kind of sandal-wood. -गवः *Bos gaurus*. -गुण *a.* very efficacious, sovereign (as a medicine). -गृहिः a cow with a large hump. -ग्रहः an epithet of Rāhu. -ग्रीवः 1 a camel. 2 an epithet of Siva. -ग्रीविल *m.* a camel. -गुणो spirituous liquor. -गोवं a market, fair. (-वः) a loud noise, clamour. -वक्रवर्ति *m.* a universal monarch. -वज्रः *f.* a large army. -वृक्षः the fig-tree. -वज्रः an epithet of Siva. -जडु *a.* having a great collar-bone. (-जुः) an epithet of Siva. -जगः 1 a multitude of men, a great many beings, the general populace or public; महाजगो जेन गतः स पथा: Mb. 2 the populace, mob; महाजगः स्मेरुस्तो भविष्यति Ku. 5. 70. 3 a great man, a distinguished or

eminent man; महाजनस्य संसर्गः कस्य नो-
कतिक्ताकः । पञ्चपञ्चसितं तोषं पथे मुक्ताफलधिम्
Subhāsh. 4 the chief of a trade. 5
a merchant, tradesman. -जातीय *a.* 1
rather large. 2 of an excellent kind.
-ज्योतिस् *m.* an epithet of Siva. -तपस्
m. 1 a great ascetic. 2 an epithet
of Vishnu. -तल N. of one of the
seven lower regions; see पाताल.
-तिक्तः the *Nimba* tree. -तीक्ष्ण *a.*
exceedingly sharp or pungent.
-तृण the marking-nut plant. -तेजस्
a. 1 possessed of great lustre or
splendour. 2 very vigorous or
powerful, heroic. (-*m.*) 1 a hero,
warrior. 2 fire. 3 an epithet of
Kārtikeya. (-*n.*) quick-silver.
-तूतः 1 an elephant with large tusks.
2 an epithet of Siva. -तुहः 1 a
long arm. 2 a severe punishment.
-द्वया the influence exercised (over
a man's destiny) by a predominant
planet. -द्वार *n.* the *Devadāru* tree.
-देवः N. of Siva. (-वी) N. of
Pārvatī. -द्रुमः the sacred fig-tree.
-धन *a.* 1 rich. 2 expensive, costly.
(-ने) 1 gold. 2 incense. 3 a costly
or rich dress. -धनुस् *m.* an epithet
of Siva. -धातुः 1 gold. 2 an epithet
of Siva. 3 of Meru. -नदः an epithet
of Siva. -नद्यः a great river. -नदी
1 a great river; such as Ganga,
Kriṣṇā; संप्रयोषोषिमन्योति महानद्या नगा-
प्या Si. 2. 100. 2 N. of a river fall-
ing into the bay of Bengal. -नंदा 1
spirituous liquor. 2 N. of a river.
-नरकः N. of one of the 21 hells.
-नलः a kind of reed. -नवमी the
ninth day in the bright half
of Āsvin, sacred to the worship of
Durgā. -नाटक 'the great drama',
N. of a drama, also called
Hanumannāṭaka, (being popularly
ascribed to Hanumat.). -नादः a loud
sound, uproar. 2 a great drum. 3 a
thunder-cloud. 4 a shell. 5 an elephant.
6 a lion. 7 the ear. 8 a camel.
9 an epithet of Siva. (-ई) a
musical instrument. -नासः an
epithet of Siva. -निद्रा 'the great
sleep', death. -निधनः an epithet of
Vishnu. -निर्वाण total extinction of
individuality (according to the
Buddhists). -निष्ठा 1 the dead of
night, the second and third watches
of the night; महाविज्ञा तु विज्ञेया मध्यमं प्रहर-
द्वयम्. -नीलः a washerman. -नील *a.*
dark-blue. (-लः) a kind of sapphire
or emerald; Si. 1. 16, 4. 44; R. 18.
42. -उपलः a sapphire. -दुत्तः
an epithet of Siva. -जैसिः a crow. -वक्षः
1 an epithet of Garuḍa. 2 a kind of
duck. (-क्षी) an owl. -पंचमूल the
five great roots:—विलोमिन्द्रः इन्द्रोवाकः
काश्यपी पाण्डुला तथा सर्वैः मिलितैरेतेः स्यान्महा-
पंचमूलकः । -पंचमूर्ति the five great or

deadly poisons:—कुंभी च कालकृतं
मुक्तो ब्रह्मणः । शंखकर्पाति योगीयं महा-
पंचविधमिदं ॥ न. —पथः 1 chief road,
principal street, high or main road;
Ku. 7. 3. 2 the passage into the
next world, i. e. death. 3 N. of
certain mountain-tops from which
devout persons used to throw
themselves down to secure entrance
into heaven. 4 an epithet of Śiva.
—पथः 1 a particular high number. 2
N. of Nārada. 3 N. of one of the
nine treasures of Kubera. (—पथः) 1
a white lotus. 2 N. of a city. पतिः
N. of Nārada. —पराहः a late hour
in the afternoon. —पातकं 1 a great
sin, a heinous crime; ब्रह्महत्या सूर्यापानं
स्तेयं गुरुपातकम् । महाति पातकाभ्यामुत्सर्गश्च
पंचमः ॥ Ms. 11. 54. 2 any great sin
or transgression. —पात्रः a prime
minister. —पादः an epithet of Śiva.
—पाप्मन् a. very sinful or wicked. —पुंसः
a great man. —पुरुषः 1 a great man,
an eminent or distinguished
personage; शब्दं महापुरुषं विहितं निश्चय
U. 6. 7. 2 the Supreme Spirit. 3 an
epithet of Viṣṇu. —पुष्पः a kind of
worm. —पूजा great worship; any
solemn worship performed on extra-
ordinary occasions. —पृष्ठः a camel.
—प्रपञ्चः the great universe. —प्रभः a. of
great lustre. (—प्रः) the light of a
lamp. —प्रभुः 1 a great lord. 2 a king,
sovereign. 3 a chief. 4 an epithet
of Indra. 5 of Śiva. 6 of Viṣṇu.
—प्रलयः 'the great dissolution,' the
total annihilation of the universe
at the end of the life of
Brahman, when all the lokas with
their inhabitants, the gods, saints
&c. including Brahman himself, are
annihilated. —प्रसादः 1 a great
favour. 2 a great present (of food
offered to an idol). —प्रस्थानं depart-
ing this life, death. —प्राणः 1 the
hard breathing or aspirate sound
made in the pronunciation of the
aspirates. 2 the aspirated letters
themselves (pl.); they are:—ख, घ,
ङ, झ, ञ, ट, थ, ड, ढ, ण, त, प, ब, फ, व, ह. 3 a
raven. —प्लवः a great flood, deluge.
—फल a. bearing much fruit. (—ला) 1
a bitter gourd. 2 a kind of spear.
(—ले) a great fruit or reward. —बल
a. very strong. (—सः) wind. (—लं)
lead. ईश्वरः N. of a Linga of Śiva
near the modern Mahābaleśwar.
—बाहु a. long-armed, powerful.
(—हुः) an epithet of Viṣṇu. —शि-
(शिखी) 1 the atmosphere. 2 the
heart. 3 a water-jar, pitcher. 4 a
hole, cave. —नी (नी) 1 an epithet
of Śiva. —नी (नी) 2 the perineum.
—भोक्तिः a Buddha. —ब्रह्म, ब्रह्मन् n.
the Supreme Spirit. —ब्राह्मणः 1 a
great or learned Brāhmaṇa. 2 a
low or contemptible Brāhmaṇa.

—भागः a. 1 very fortunate or blessed,
very lucky or prosperous. 2
illustrious, distinguished, glorious;
महाभागः कानं नृपतिरिन्द्रास्थितिरौ ॥ S. 5. 10;
Ms. 3. 192. 3 very pure or holy,
highly virtuous. —भगिन् a. very
fortunate or prosperous. —भारतं N.
of the celebrated epic which
describes the rivalries and contests
of the sons of Dhritarāshtra
and Pāṇḍu. (It consists of 18
parvas or books, and is said to be
the composition of Vyāsa; cf. the
word भारत also). —भारव्यं 1 a great
commentary. 2 particularly, the great
commentary of Patanjali on the
Sūtras of Pāṇini. —भीमः an epithet
of king Śantanu. —भीषः a sort of
beetle or fly. —भुज a. long-armed,
powerful. —भूतं a great or primary
element; see भूत; नं वेदा विद्वे नूनं महाभूत-
समाधिना R. 1. 26; Ms. 1. 6. (—भूतः)
a great creature. —भोगा an epithet
of Durgā. —भणिः a costly or precious
jewel. —भृति a. 1 high-minded. 2
clever. (—ति) N. of Brihaspati or
Jupiter. —भद्र a. greatly intoxicated.
(—द्वः) an elephant in rat. —मनस्,
मनस्क a. 1 high-minded, noble-mind-
ed, magnanimous. 2 liberal. 3 proud,
haughty. (—मः) a fabulous animal
called शरभ q. v. —मन्त्रिन् m.
the prime-minister, premier. —महे-
पात्रायः 1 a very great preceptor.
2 a title given to learned
men and reputed scholars; e. g.
महामहोपाध्यायमल्लिनाथस्वरि &c. —मांस 'costly
flesh', especially human flesh; Māl.
5. 12. —मात्रः 1 a great officer of state,
high state official, a chief minister;
मंत्रे कर्मणि भूयायं वित्ते माने परिच्छेदे । मात्रा च
महती वेद्या महामात्रस्तु तं स्मृताः ॥ Ms. 9.
259. 2 an elephant-driver or keeper;
Pt. 1. 161. 3 a superintendent of
elephants. (—त्री) 1 the wife of a
chief minister. 2 the wife of a
spiritual teacher. —मायः an epithet
of Viṣṇu. —माया worldly illusion,
which makes the material world
appear really existent. —मासि cholera,
an epidemic. —माहेश्वरः a great wor-
shipper of Maheshvara or Śiva. —मुखः
a crocodile. —मुनिः 1 a great sage. 2
N. of Vyāsa. (—नि n.) any medicinal
herb or drug. —मूर्धन् m. an epithet of
Śiva. —मूलं a large radish. (—लः) a
kind of onion. —मूल्य a. very costly.
(—रुपः) a ruby. —मूलः 1 any large animal.
2 an elephant. —मेघः the coral tree.
—मोहः great infatuation of mind.
(—हा) an epithet of Durgā. —यज्ञः
'a great sacrifice,' a term appl. to
the five daily sacrifices or acts of
poity to be performed by a house-
holder; अघापानं ब्रह्महत्या चित्तवृत्तं तर्पणम् ।
होमो देवो (or देवयज्ञः) बलिर्धर्मो (or यज्ञः)
यज्ञः ॥ नृपकोऽर्पित्युजन्म ॥ Ms. 3. 70, 71,

72. —यमकं 'a great Yamaka' i. e. a
stanza all the four lines of which
have exactly the same words, though
different in sense; e. g. see Ki. 15.
52 where विकारादीन्युज्ज्वलताश्चमर्णाः has four
different senses; cf. also Bk. 10. 19.
—यात्रा 'the great pilgrimage,' the pil-
grimage to Benares. —याम्यः an epithet
of Viṣṇu. —युगं 'a great Yuga,' con-
sisting of the four Yugas of mortals,
or comprising 4,320,000 years of
men. —योगिन् m. 1 an epithet of
Śiva. 2 of Viṣṇu. 3 a cook. —रजतं 1
gold. 2 the thorn-apple. —रजनं 1
safflower. 2 gold. —रत्नं a precious
jewel. —रथः 1 a great chariot. 2 a
great warrior or hero; कुतः प्रभायो धनं-
जयस्य महारथजयस्य विपत्तिमुत्पादयितुं Ve. 2;
R. 9. 1; Si. 3. 22; (a महारथ is thus
defined:—एको दशसहस्राणि योषवेयस्तु पत्न्याः ।
सहस्राक्षप्रवीणश्च विज्ञेयः स महारथः ॥). —रस
a. very savoury. (—सः) 1 a sugar-
cane. 2 quicksilver. 3 a precious
mineral. (—सं) sour rice-water.
—राजः 1 a great king, sovereign or
supreme ruler. 2 a respectful mode
of addressing kings or other great
personages (my lord, your majesty,
your highness). —रूतः a kind of
mango tree. —राजिकाः (m. pl.) an
epithet of a class of gods (said to
be 220 or 236 in number). —राज्ञी the
chief queen, principal wife of a
king. —राज्ञिः, नौ f. see महारथ. —राष्ट्रः
'the great kingdom', N. of a coun-
try in the west of India, the country
of the Marāṭhās. 2 the people of
Mahārāshtra; the Marāṭhās (pl.).
(—ष्ट्री) N. of the principal Prākṛita
dialect, the language of the people
of the Mahārāshtra; cf. Daṇḍin:—
महाराष्ट्राभ्यां भाषां षष्ठं प्राकृतं विदुः Kāv. 1.
34. —रस्य a. mighty in form. (—रः) 1
an epithet of Śiva. 2 resin. —रतम् m.
an epithet of Śiva. —रौद्र a. very
dreadful. (—द्वी) an epithet of Durgā.
—रौरवः N. of one of the 21 bells; Ms.
4. 88-90. —लक्ष्मी 1 the great Lakṣmī,
or Śakti of Nārāyaṇa. 2 a young
girl who represents the goddess
Durgā at the Durgā festival. —लिङ्गं
the great Linga or Phalus. (—नः)
an epithet of Śiva. —लोलः a. crow.
—लोहं a magnet. —वनं 1 a large forest.
2 N. of a large forest in Vṛndāvana.
—वराहः 'the great boar', an epithet of
Viṣṇu in his third or boar incar-
nation. —वसः the porpoise. —वचनं 1 a
long sentence. 2 any continuous com-
position or literary work. 3 a great
proposition. principal sentence such
as तत्त्वति, ब्रह्मैवं सर्वं &c. —वातः a stormy
wind, violent wind. —वार्तकं N. of the
Vārtikas of Kātyāyana on Pāṇini's
Sūtras. —विवेहा N. of a certain
sit or condition of the mind in the

Yoga system of philosophy. -विभाषा a rule, giving a general option or alternative. -विषुव the vernal equinox. -संक्रांति: f. the vernal equinox (the sun's entering the sign Aries). -वीर: 1 a great hero or warrior. 2 a lion. 3 the thunderbolt of Indra. 4 an epithet of Vishnu. 5 of Garuda. 6 of Hanumat. 7 a cuckoo. 8 a white horse. 9 a sacrificial fire. 10 a sacrificial vessel. 11 a kind of hawk. -वीर्या an epithet of संज्ञा, the wife of the sun. -वृष: a great bull. -वेग a. very swift or fleet. (-गः) 1 great speed, excessive velocity. 2 an ape. 3 the bird Garuda. -वेल a. billowy. -व्याधि: f. 1 a great disease. 2 a very bad kind of leprosy (black leprosy). -व्याहति: f. a great mystical word; i. e. सू, भुवत् and स्वत्. -व्रत a. very d-votional, rigidly observing vows. (-त्) 1 a great vow, a great religious observance. 2 any great or fundamental duty; प्रणवो हिता इति प्रोक्तो व्याजवर्जनः। आत्मनीव त्रियाधानमेतस्मिन्महावतं Mv. 5. 59. -व्रतिन् m. 1 a devotee, an ascetic. 2 an epithet of Siva. -शक्तिः 1 an epithet of Siva. 2 of Kārtikeya. -शंखः 1 a great conch-shell; Bg. 1. 15. 2 the temporal bone, forehead. 3 a human bone. 4 a particular high number. -शङ्कः a kind of thorn-apple. -शब्द a. making a loud sound, very noisy, boisterous. -शल्कः a kind of sea-crab or prawn; Ms. 3. 272. -शालः a great householder. -शिरस् m. a kind of serpent. -शुक्तिः f. a pearl-shell. -शुक्ला an epithet of Sarasvati. -शुभ्रं silver. -शुभ्रः (द्रो f.) 1 a Śūdra in a high position. 2 a cowherd. -स्मशानं an epithet of Benares. -अमनः an epithet of Buddha. -आसः a kind of asthma. -श्वेता 1 an epithet of Sarasvati. 2 of Durgā. 3 white sugar. -संक्रांति: f. the winter solstice. -सती a very chaste woman. -सत्ता absolute existence. -सत्यः an epithet of Yama. -सत्त्वः an epithet of Kubera. -संविधिग्रहः the office of the minister of peace and war. -सक्तः an epithet of Kubera. -सर्जः the bread-fruit of jacktree. -सांतपनः a kind of very rigid penance; see Ms. 11. 212. -सांविधिग्रहिकः a minister of peace and war. -सारः a kind of Khadira tree. -सारथिः an epithet of Aruṇa. -साहसं great violence or outrage, great audacity. -साहसिकः a dacoit, highwayman, a daring robber. -सिंहः the fabulous animal called Sarabha. -सिद्धिः f. a kind of magical power. -सुखं 1 great pleasure. 2 copulation. -सुहृन् sand. -सूतः a military drum. -सेनः 1 an epithet of Kārtikeya. 2 the Commander of a large army. (-ना)

a great army. -रुक्मः a camel. -स्थली the earth. -स्थानं a great position. -स्वनः a kind of drum. -हंसः an epithet of Vishnu. -हविस् n. clarified butter. -हिमवत् m. N. of a mountain. -महिका Frst. mist.

महित p p. Honoured, worshipped, esteemed, revered; see मह. -तं The trident of Siva.

महिम्न m. 1 Greatness (fig. also), अवि मलयज महिमाय कस्य गिरामस्तु विषयस्ते Bv. 1. 11. 2 Glory, majesty, might, power; Ku. 2. 6; U. 4. 21. 3 high rank, exalted rank, or position, dignity 4 One of the Siddhis, the power of increasing size at will; see सिद्धि.

महिरः The sun.

महिला 1 A woman. 2 An amorous or intoxicated woman; विरहेण विकलहृदया निर्जलमीनायते महिला Bv. 2. 68. 3 The creeper called Priyangu. 4 A kind of perfume or fragrant plant (रंयुका). -Comp. -आहवा the Priyangu creeper. -महिलारोप्यं N. of a city in the south.

महिषः 1 A, buffalo; (considered as the vehicle of Yama); गहंतां महिषा निपानसलिलं त्रुणैश्चुस्तुति S. 2. 6. 2 N. of a demon killed by Durgā. -Comp. -अर्धेनः an epithet of Kārtikeya. -अहुरः the demon Mahisha. -घातिनी, 'मथनी, 'मर्दनी, 'सूदनी epithets of Durgā. -रुनी an epithet of Durgā. -रवजः an epithet of Yama. -पालः, -पालकः a buffalo-keeper. -बहनः, -बाहन epithets of Yama; कृतान्तः किं साक्षान्महिषबहनोऽस्माविति पुनः K. P. 10.

महिषी 1 A she-buffalo, buffalo-cow; Ms. 9. 55; Y. 2. 159. 2 The principal queen, queen-consort; महिषसिखः K. 1. 48, 2. 25, 3. 9. 3 A queen in general. 4 The female of a bird. 5 A lady's maid, female servant (सैरिणी). 6 An immoral woman. 7 Money acquired by the prostitution of one's wife; cf. माहिषिक. -Comp. -पालः a keeper of she buffaloes. -स्तम्भः a pillar adorned with a buffalo's head.

महिष्यन्त् a. Possessing, rich or abounding in buffaloes.

मही 1 Earth; as in महिपाल, महिपुत्र &c.; मही रम्या लय्या Bh. 3. 79. 2 Ground, soil. 3 Landed property or estate, land. 4 A country, kingdom. 5 N. of a river, falling into the gulf of Cambay. 6 (In geom.) the base of any plane figure. -Comp. -इजः, ईश्वरः a king; न न मही नमहीनपराक्रमं R. 9. 5. -कंप an earthquake. -सित् m. a king, sovereign; R. 1. 11. 85; 19. 20. -जः 1 the planet Mars. 2 a tree. (-जं) wet ginger. -तलं surface of the earth. -तुर्गं an earth fort. -वरः 1 a mountain; R. 6. 52; Ku. 6. 89. 2 an epithet of

Vishnu. -प्रः 1 a mountain; Bb. 2. 10; Si. 15. 24, R. 3. 60, 13. 7. 2 an epithet of Vishnu. -सायः, -यः, -पतिः शुक्ल m., -मघवत् m., -महेंद्रः a king; Bg. 1. 20; R. 2. 34, 6. 12. -पुत्रः, -सुतः, -सुतः 1 the planet Mars. 2. epithets of the demon Naraka. -पुत्री, -सुता an epithet of Sitā. -प्रकंपः an earthquake. -प्ररोहः -रुद्र m., -रुहः a tree, Ki. 5. 10; Si. 20. 49. -प्राचीरः, -प्राचरः the sea. -भर्तृ m. a king. -भृत् m. 1 a mountain; Ku. 1. 27, Ki. 5. 1. 2 a king, sovereign. -लता an earthworm. -सुरः a Brāhmaṇa. -महीयत् a. Greater, larger, more powerful or weighty or important, mightier, stronger (compar. of महत् १. १. १). -म. A great or noble-minded man; प्रकृतिः खलु सा महीयतः सहते नान्यस-सुचर्ति यया Ki. 2. 21; Si. 2. 13.

महीला, महेल A woman, female.

मा ind. A particle of prohibition (rarely of negation) usually joined with the Imperative; मद्राणि मा कुरु विषादमेवादेण Bv. 4. 41; also (a) with the Aorist, when the augment अ is dropped; प्रापे रतिं मा कृष्याः Bh. 2. 77; मा सुसुहृत् खलु भवंतमनन्यजन्या मा ते महीमसधिकार-वना मतिश्चेत् Māl. 1. 32; (b) the Imperfect (the augment being dropped here also); मा चैनमभिभाषथाः Rām. (c) the Future, or Potential mood; in the sense of 'lest', 'that not'; लघु वनां परित्रायस्व मा कस्यापि तपस्विनो हस्ते पणिष्यति S. 2; मा कश्चिन्ममाप्यनयो भवेत् Pt. 5; मा नाम देव्याः किमप्यनिहृदयत्वं भवेत् K. 307; (d) the present participle when a curse is implied; मा जीवन्त्या परावत्तादुःखदोषोपि जीवति Si. 2. 45; or (e) with potential passive participles; नवं त्राय्यम्. मा is sometimes used without any verb; मा तावत् 'oh! do not (say or do) so; मा मेवं; मा नाम रक्षिणः Mk. 3 'may it not be the police'; see under नाम. Sometimes मा is followed by स्म and is used with the Aorist or Imperfect with the augment dropped and rarely with the potential mood; केच्यं मा स्म गमः पार्थ Bg. 2. 3; मा स्म प्रतीपं यमः S. 4. 17; मास्म सीमतिनी काचिज्जनयेत्युग्रमहिषाद्.

मा 1 The goddess of wealth, Lakshmi; तमास्तुपन् राजेंद्र भज माज्ञानदायकं Subhāsh. 2 A mother. 3 A measure. -Comp. -पतिः, -पतिः epithets of Vishnu.

मा 2 P., 3. 4. A (माति, मीमति or मीयते, मित) 1 To measure; न्यचित मितान इवाचने पदानि Si. 7. 13. 2 To measure or mark off, limit; see मित. 3 To compare with (in size), measure by any standard; Ku. 5. 15. 4 To be in, find room or space in, be contained or comprised in; तनी यद्युस्तत्र न केदमद्विषस्तोय-नाप्याममसंभवा सुदः Si. 1. 23; वृद्धिं गतेष्वान्त्वानि त्रैष मातीः 3. 73; 10. 50; माति यातुमश-स्वाप्ति यशोरतिर्यङ्ग K. P. 10. -Caus.

(मापयति-ते) To cause to be measured, measure or mete out ; एतेन मापयति मितिषु कर्मणाम् Mk. 3. 16. -*Desid.* (मित्सति-ते) To wish to measure &c. -*With* अद् 1 to infer, deduce (from some promises &c.); धूमादग्निमनुमाय T. S.; Ku. 2. 25; to guess, conjecture ; अन्वमीयत शुद्धेति शान्ते वयुषेव सा R. 15. 77 ; 17. 11. 2 to reconcile. -उप to compare, liken ; तेनोपमीयेन तमालनीलं Si. 3. 8 ; स्तनी मांसव्रयी कनककलशादित्युपमिती Bh. 3. 20. -*निम्* 1 to make, create, bring into existence ; निर्मातुं प्रभवेन्नोद्दिष्टं रूपं पुराणो मुनिः V. 1. 4 ; वसुधैव कुटुम्बकमात्रमाश्रित्य निर्मितो नृपः Ms. 7. 5, 1. 13. 2 (*a*) to build, form, construct ; स्वाशुनिर्मितः एते पाशाः H. 1. (*b*) to cause to be settled, colonize (as a town &c.); निर्ममे निमनोऽर्थे नृपुः मधुराङ्कितः R. 15. 28. 3 to cause, produce ; शलाकाजन्मनिमित्तं Ku. 1. 48 ; निर्मातुं ममेवमथां Gīt. 3. 4 to compose, write ; स्वनिर्मिता टीका समेतं काव्यं. 5 to prepare, manufacture (in general). -*परि* 1 to measure. 2 to measure off, limit. -*प्र* 1 to measure, 2 to prove, establish, demonstrate. -*सं* 1 to measure. 2 to make equal, equalize ; कांतासमिततयोपदेशदुजे K.P. 1 ; see संमित. 3 to liken, compare. 4 to be comprised or contained in ; सृणालसूत्रमपि ते न संमाति स्तनान्ते Subhāsh.

मांस *n.* 1 Flesh. (This word has no forms for the first five inflections, and is optionally substituted for मांस after acc. dual.).

मांसं Flesh, meat ; समानो मधुरकः U. 4. (The word is thus fancifully derived in Ms. 5. 55. —मांसं मधुरिता-सुप्तं यस्य मांसमिहाद्यहम् । एतन्मांसस्य मांसत्वं प्रवर्तते मनीषिणः ॥). 2 The flesh of fish. 2 The fleshy part of a fruit. -*सः* 1 A worm. 2 N. of a mixed tribe, selling meat. -*Comp.* -अद्, -अद्, -आदिन्, -भक्षक *a.* flesh-eating, carnivorous (as an animal); Bk. 16. 28, Ms. 5. 15. -*अर्गलः* लं a piece of flesh hanging down from the mouth. -*अज्ञानं* flesh-eating. *आहारः* animal food. -*उपजीवितुं* *m.* a dealer in flesh. -*ओदनः* 1 meal of flesh. 2 rice boiled with flesh. -*कारि* *n.* blood. -*ग्रंथिः* a gland. -*जं, तेजस्* *n.* fat. -*द्राविन्* *m.* a kind of sorrel. -*विश्यासः* the hair of the body. -*पिटकाः* कं 1 a basket of flesh 2 a large quantity of flesh. -*विस्* a bone. -*वेणी* 1 a muscle. 2 a piece of flesh. 3 an epithet of the foetus from the 8th to the 14th day. -*भेत्, भेदिन्* *a.* cutting the flesh. -*योनिः* a creature of flesh and blood. -*विक्रयः* sale of meat. -*सारः, स्नेहः* fat. -*हासा* skin.

मांसल *a.* 1 Fleishy. 2 Muscular, lusty, brawny ; U. 1. 3 Fat, strong, powerful ; शाखाः शतं मांसलाः Bv. 1. 34 4 Deep (as sound); U. 6. 25. 5

Increased i. bulk or quantity ; Māl. 9. 13. .

मांसिकः A utcher.

मांसकः The mango tree ; Bv. 1. 29. -*दी* 1 The myrobalan tree. 2 Yellow sandal. 3 N. of a city on the Ganges.

माकर *a.* (*री* *f.*) Belonging to the sea-monster Makara q. v.

माकरद्व *a.* (*दी* *f.*) Derived from, relating to, the juice of flowers ; full of or mixed with honey, Māl. 8. 1 ; 9. 12.

माकलिः 1 N. of Mātali, the charioteer or Indra. 2 The moon.

माक्षि(क्षी) *a.* (*की* *f.*) Coming or derived from a bee. -*कं* 1 Honey ; Bv. 4. 33. 2 A kind of honey-like mineral substance. -*Comp.* -*आम्रपं,* -*जं* bees'-wax. -*फलः* a kind of cocoa-nut. -*शर्करा* candied sugar.

मागध *a.* (*घी* *f.*) Relating to or living in the country of Magadha or the people of Magadha. -*घः* 1 A king of the Magadhas. 2 N. of a mixed tribe, said to have been the offspring of a Vaisya father and a Kshatriya Mother, (the duty of the members of this caste being that of professional bards); Ms. 10. 11, 17 ; Y. 1. 94. 3 A bard or panegyrist in general. -*घाः* (*पी*) N. of a people, the Magadhas. -*घी* 1 A prince of the Magadhas ; R. 1. 57. 2 The language of the Magadhas, one of the four principal kinds of Prakṛita. 3 Long pepper. 4 White cumin. 5 Refined sugar. 6 A kind of jasmine. 7 A variety of cardamoms.

मागधा, मागधिका Long pepper.

मागधिकाः A king of the Magadhas.

माघः 1 N. of a lunar month (corresponding to January-February). 2 N. of a poet, the author of the Sisupālavadhā or Māgha-kāvya ; (the poet describes his family in Si. 20. 80-84 and thus concludes :— श्रीसुन्दरस्यकृतसर्गसमाविष्टम् नन्दभाषितेभ्रितकितनचार माघः । नस्यात्मजः सुकविकीर्तिदुराक्षरदः काव्यं वाचसं शिशुपाल-वधभिधानम् ॥) ; उपमा कालिदासस्य भावेत्यर्थयौगर्वः दंडिनः पदलालित्यं माघे संति यशो गुणाः ॥ Udb. -*घी* The day of full moon in the month of Māgha.

माघमा A female crab.

माघवत *a.* (*ती* *f.*) Belonging to Indra. -*ती* The east. -*Comp.* -*चारं* the rainbow ; U. 5. 11.

माघवत *a.* (*नी* *f.*) Belonging to or ruled by Indra ; ककुम्भ समस्तुस्त माघनी Si. 9. 25 ; अन्वीलमेव साधु मन्वे न वनी माघनी विलासहेतुः Jog.

माघं The flower of the *lunda* creeper.

मांक्ष 1. P. (*मांक्षि*) To wish or desire, long for.

मांगलिक *a.* (*की* *f.*) 1 Auspicious, tending to good fortune, indicative of auspiciousness ; सुदमस्य मांगलिकतूष्णं धनयः प्रतेतुत्तुवनमणं Ki. 6. 4 ; Mv. 4. 35 ; Bv. 2. 57. 2 Fortunate.

मांगल्य *a.* Auspicious, indicative of good fortune ; S. 4. 5. -*हयं* 1 Auspiciousness, prosperity, welfare, good fortune. 2 A blessing or benediction. 3 A festivity, festival—any auspicious rite. -*Comp.* -*सुदं* a drum beaten on auspicious occasions ; U. 6. 25.

माचः A way, road.

माचलः 1 A thief, robber. 2 A crocodile.

माचिका A fly.

मांजिष्ठ *a.* (*ही* *f.*) Red as madder. -*हं* Red colour.

मांजिष्ठिक (*की* *f.*) Dyed or tinged with madder ; U. 4. 20 ; Mv. 1. 18.

माठरः 1 N. of Vyāsa. 2 A Brāhmaṇa. 3 A distiller (शौद्धिक Sk.). 4 One of the attendants on the sun.

माठी An armour, mail.

माढः 1 A species of tree. 2 Weight, measure.

माढिः *f.* 1 The young leaf before it opens. 2 Honouring. 3 Sadness, dejection. 4 Poverty. 5 Anger, passion. 6 The border or hem of a garment. 7 A double tooth.

माणवः 1 A lad, boy, youth, youngster. 2 A little man, mannikin (used contemptuously). 3 A pearl-necklace of sixteen (of twenty) strings.

माणवकः 1 A youth, boy, lad, youngster. (oft. used contemptuously). 2 A little man, dwarf-mannikin ; मायामाणवकं हरिं Bhāg. 3 A, silly fellow. 4 A scholar, religious student. 5 A pearl-necklace of sixteen (or twenty) strings.

माणवीन *a.* Boyish, childish.

माणव्यं A company of lads or boys.

माणिका A particular weight (equal to eight *palas*).

माणिक्यं A ruby.

माणिक्या A small house-lizard.

माणिक्यं माणिक्यं, Rock-salt.

मांजलिक *a.* (*की* *f.*) Relating to, or ruling, a province. -*कः* The ruler of a province.

मार्गः 1 An elephant, Si. 1. 64. 2 A man of lowest caste, a Chāṇḍāla.

3 A Kirāta, a mountaineer or barbarian. 4 (At the end of comp.) Any thing the best of its kind ; e. g.

बलाहकमातङ्गः. -*Comp.* -*दिवाकरः* N. of a poet. -*नक्रः* a crocodile as large as an elephant ; R. 13. 11.

मातरिपुरुषः ' One who can act like a man only against his mother ', a poltroon, cowardly boaster.

मातरिम्बन्ध *m.* Wind; पुनरुपति विविक्तै-
मतीतिशयवर्चसं ज्वलयति मदनान्नि मालतीनां
रजोनिः S. 11. 17, Ki. 5. 36.

मातलिः *N.* of the charioteer of
Indra. -*Comp.* -सारथिः an epithet of
Indra.

माता *A* mother.

मातामहः *A* maternal grand-father.
-द्वौ (*dual*) The maternal grand-
father and grandmother. -ही *The*
maternal grand-mother.

मतिः *f.* 1 Measure. 2 *A* thought,
idea, conception.

मातुलः 1 *A* maternal uncle; Bg. 1.
26; Ms. 2. 139, 5. 81. 2 *The*
Dhattūra plant. 3 *A* kind of snake.
-*Comp.* -पुत्रकः 1 the son of a mater-
nial uncle. 2 the fruit of the
Dhattūra plant.

मातुल्यः See मातुलिङ्ग.

मातुला, मातुलानी, मातुली 1 *The* wife
of a maternal uncle; Ms. 2. 131; Y.
3. 232. 2 Hemp.

मातुलिङ्गः, मातुल्यः *A* kind of
citron tree; (ध्रुवो) मायाः प्रक्षितमातुल्य-
वृक्षः प्रयो विवाह्यति वा Mā. 6. 19. -नं
The fruit of this tree, a citron.

मातुल्यः (वी *f.*) *The* son of a
maternal uncle.

मातु *f.* 1 *A* mother; मातृत्वपदोद्भू-
तः पश्यति स पश्यतिः सहस्रं तु पिबन् माता गौर-
वेषातिरिक्ते Subhāsh. 2 *Mother*, as a
term of respect or endearment;
मातृलक्ष्मि भजस कविद्वयं Bh. 3. 64, 87;
अपि मातृदेवजननमवे देवि सति U. 4. 3 *A*
cow. 4 *An* epithet of Lakshmi. 5
An epithet of Durga. 6 Ether, sky.
7 *The* earth. 8 *A* divine mother;
मातृभ्यो बलिमुपहर Mk. 1. -*pl.* *An*
epithet of the divine mothers, said
to attend on Siva, but usually on
Skanda. (They are usually said to
be 8; ब्राह्मी माहेश्वरी चंडी वाराही वैष्णवी तथा ।
कौमारी चैव चारुंडा चर्चिकेत्यह मातरः ॥ or,
according to some, only seven; ब्राह्मी
माहेश्वरी चैव कौमारी वैष्णवी तथा । माहेश्वरी चैव
वाराही चारुंडा सप्त मातरः ॥ Some increase
the number to sixteen). -*Comp.*
-केशवः a maternal uncle. -गणः the
collection of the divine mothers.
-गणिनी an unnatural mother. -गामिन्
m. one who has committed incest
with his mother. -गोत्रं a mother's
family. -घातः-घातकः-घातिव *m.* -*क्रः*
a matricide. -घातकः 1 a matricide.
2 an epithet of Indra. -वर्गः the
group of divine mothers. -देव *a.*
having a mother for one's god, ador-
ing mother like a god. -नन्दनः an
epithet of Kārtikeya. -पक्ष *a.* belong-
ing to the mother's side or line.
(-कः) maternal kinsmen. -पितृ
(*dual*) (forming मातरपितरौ or
मातरपितरौ) parents. -पुत्रो (मातापुत्रो)
a mother and son. -पूजनं worship
of the divine mothers. -चण्डः-चाण्डवः

a maternal kinsman; R. 12. 12.
(*-pl.*) a class of relatives on the
mother's side; they are thus specifi-
ed:-मातुः पितुः स्वसुः पुत्रा मातुर्गणः स्वसुः पुत्राः
मातुर्गणं गृह्णाति विधेया मातृवर्षिणाः ॥ -मंडलं
the collection of the divine mothers.

-मातृ *f.* an epithet of Pārvaṭī. -दुल्लः
a foolish fellow, simpleton. -यज्ञः a
sacrifice offered to the divine
mothers. -दत्तः an epithet of
Kārtikeya. दत्त *f.* (मातृदत्तः or मातुः
दत्तः) a mother's sister, a maternal
aunt. -स्वसेवः (मातृस्वसेवः) a mother's
sister's son. (रः) the daughter of
a maternal aunt; so मातृस्वसेविणः -वा-

मातृकः *a.* 1 Coming or inherited
from a mother; मातृकं च पदुल्लसितं दधत्
R. 11. 64, 90. 2 Maternal. -कः *A*
maternal uncle. -का 1 *A* mother.
2 *A* grandmother. 3 *A* nurse. 4 *A*
source, origin. 5 *A* divine mother.
6 *N.* of certain diagrams written
in character supposed to have a
magical power. 7 *The* character or
alphabet so used (*pl.*)

मात्र *a.* (चा, -त्री *f.*) *An* affix ad-
ded to nouns in the sense of 'measur-
ing as much as', 'as', high or long,
or broad as, 'reaching as far as'; as
in ऊहमात्री भित्तिः (in this sense, the
word may as well be considered to
be मात्रा at the end of comp. q. v. be-
low). -त्र 1 *A* measure, whether of
length, breadth, height, size, space,
distance or number; usually at the
end of comp.; e. g. अंगुलिमात्रं
a finger's breadth; किंचिन्मात्रं दूरात्
to some distance; कोशमात्रे at the dis-
tance of a Krośa; रेखात्रमात्रे even the
breadth of a line, as much as a line;
R. 1. 17; so गजमात्रं, निमिषमात्रं the space
of an instant; शतमात्रं a hundred in
number; so गजमात्रं as high or big as
an elephant; तालमात्र, यममात्र &c. 2 *The*
full measure of anything, the whole
or entire class of things, totality;
जीवमात्रं or प्राणिमात्रं the entire class of
living beings; मनुष्यमात्रं मर्त्यः every
man is mortal. 3 *The* simple measure
of anything, the one thing and no
more, often translatable by 'mere',
'only', 'even'; जातिमन्त्रेण H. 1. 58 by
mere caste; तिष्ठिमात्रेण सपुत्रो व्याकुलीकृतः
2. 149 by a mere wag-tail; वाचात्रात्रेण
जायते S. 2 'merely by words'; so अर्ध-
मात्रं, संमानमात्रं Pt. 1. 83; used with past
participles मात्रं may be translated by
'as soon as', 'no sooner than', 'just';
विद्वन्मात्रः B. 5. 51 'as soon as pierced',
'when just pierced'; युक्तमात्रे just after
eating; प्रविष्टमात्र एव तपसवति S. 3. &c.

मात्रा 1 *A* measure; see मात्रं above.
2 *A* standard of measure,
standard, rule. 3 *The* correct
measure. 4 *A* unit of measure, a foot.

5 *A* moment. 6 *A* particle, an
atom. 7 *A* part, portion; नरेन्द्र-
मात्राधितयैवत्वात् R. 3. 11. 8 *A* small
portion, a little quantity, a small
measure only, see मात्र (3). 9 *Ac-*
count, consideration; राजति कियति मात्रा
Pt. 1. 40 'of what account or con-
sideration is a king', i. e. I hold
him of no account; कावस्व इति लक्ष्मी
मात्रा Mn. 1. 16 Money, wealth. 11
(in prosody) a prosodial or syllabic
instant, the time required to pro-
nounce a short vowel. 12 *An* element.
13 *The* material world, matter. 14
The upper part of the Nāgari char-
acters. 15 *An* ear-ring. 16 *An* orna-
ment, jewel. -*Comp.* -अर्धः half of a
prosodial instant. -दण्डः-पुस्तं a metre
regulated by the number of prosodial
instants it contains, e. g. the Aryā.
-कणा a money-bag. -संयः attachment
to or regard for household posses-
sions or property; Ms. 6. 57. -सप्तकः
N. of a class of metres, see App. 1.
-स्पर्शः material contact, contact with
material elements; Bg. 2. 14.

मात्रिका *A* syllable or prosodial
instant (= मात्रा above.)

मात्सर *a.* (री *f.*); मात्सरिक *a.* (की
f.) Jealous, envious, malicious, spite-
ful.

मात्सर्य *Navy*, jealousy, spite, malice;
अहो वस्तुनि मात्सर्ये Ks. 21. 49; Ki. 3. 53.

मात्सिकः *A* fisherman.

माघः 1 Stirring, churning, shaking
about. 2 Killing, destruction. 3 *A*
way, road.

माथुर *a.* (री *f.*) 1 Coming from
Mathurā. 2 Produced in Mathurā. 3
Dwelling in Mathurā.

मादः Intoxication, drunkenness. 2
Joy, delight. 3 Pride, arrogance.

मादक *a.* (दिका *f.*) 1 Intoxicating,
maddening, stupefying. 2 Gladden-
ing. -नः *A* gallinule.

मादन *a.* (नी *f.*) Intoxicating &c.;
see मादक. -नः 1 *The* god of love. 2
The thorn-apple. -नं 1 Intoxication.
2 Delighting, exhilaration. 3 Cloves.

मादनीयं *An* intoxicating drink.

मादुक *a.* (की *f.*), मादुक *a.*, मादुक
a. (की *f.*) Like me, resembling me;
प्रवृत्तिसाराः खलु मादुकां विरः Ki. 1. 25; U.
2; उपचारो नैव कल्प्य इति तु मादुकाः R. G.

माद्रकः *A* Prince of the Madras.

माद्रवी *N.* of the second wife of
Pāṇḍu.

माद्री *N.* of the second wife of
Pāṇḍu. -*Comp.* -नन्दनः an epithet of
Nakula and Sahadeva. -पतिः an epi-
thet of Pāṇḍu.

माद्वेयः *An* epithet of Nakula and
Sahadeva.

माधव *a.* (वी *f.*) 1 Honey-like,
sweet. 2 Made of honey. 3 Vernal.
Relating to the descendants of Madhu.

-यः 1 N. of Krishna, राधापारमर्शजयति यमुनाद्वये सहःकेलवः Git. 1; माधवे मा कुरु मानिनि मानयेय 9. 2 The spring season, a friend of Cupid; स्मर पशुलुक एव माधवः Ku. 4. 28; स माधवेनादिनेतेन सखा (अनुप-पातः) 3. 23. 3 The month called Vaisākha; मासकस्य मनुमाधवपतिव R. 11. 7. 4 N. of Indra. 5 N. of Parasurāma. 6 N. of the Yādavas (pl.); Si. 16. 52. 7 N. of a celebrated author, son of Māyana and brother of Sāyana and Bhogañāth, and supposed to have lived in the fifteenth century. He was a very reputed scholar, numerous important works being ascribed to him; he and Sāyana are supposed to have jointly written the commentary on the Rīgveda; धृतिस्सति-सदाचारपालको माधवे वृषः। स्मार्त व्याख्याय सर्वार्थं द्विजार्थं श्रीत उच्यतः। J. N. V -Comp. -वल्ली = माधवी q. v. -श्री vernal beauty. माधवकः A kind of intoxicating liquor (produced from honey).

माधविका N. of a creeper; माधविका-परिमललङ्घिते Git. 1.

माधवी 1 Candied sugar. 2 A kind of drink made from honey. 3 The spring-creeper (वासन्ती), with white fragrant flowers; पञ्चानानिव शोभणेन मरुता सृष्टा लता माधवी S. 3. 10; Me. 78. 4 The sacred basil. 5 A procuress, hawd. -Comp. -लता the spring creeper. -वनं a grove of Mādhavī creepers.

माधवीय a. Relating to Mādhava.

माधुकर a. (सी. f.) Relating to or resembling a bee; as in माधुकी वृत्तिः. -सी 1 Collecting alms by begging from door to door, as a bee collects honey by moving from flower to flower. 2 Alms obtained from five different places.

माधुरं The flower of the Mallikā-creeper.

माधुरी 1 Sweetness, sweet or savoury taste; वदने तव व माधुरी सा Bv. 2. 161; कामाक्षसखीभिरमाधुरीममपन्नं वाचा विराजं मम 4. 42, 37, 43. 2 Spirituous liquor.

माधुर्य 1 Sweetness, pleasantness; माधुर्यमीदृ हर्षितं R. 18. 13. 2 Attractive beauty, exquisite beauty; स्तुते किमप्यनिर्धेयं तनोमीधुर्यमुच्यते. 3 (In Rhet.) Sweetness, one of the three (according to Mammata) chief Guṇas in poetic compositions; विरद्वकी-माधुर्यो हृद्वादी माधुर्यमुच्यते S. D. 606; see K. P. 8 also.

माध्य a. Central, middle.

माध्यन्दिनः N. of a branch of Vājasaneyina. -नं A branch of the शुक्ल or white Yajurveda (followed by the Mādhyandinas).

माध्यम a. (मी. f.) Belonging to the middle portion, central, middle, middle-most.

माध्यमक a. (निका. f.) माध्यमिक a. (की. f.) Middle, central.

माध्यमकः, माध्यमकः 1 Impartiality. 2 Indifference, unconcern; अन्वयवदन-मयेन साधुर्माध्यमकविद्वेषवर्तते Mu. 1. 32. 3 Intercession, mediation.

माध्यमिक a. (की. f.) Belonging to middle.

माध्व a. (उदी. f.) Strong. -नः A follower of Mādhva. -रसः A kind of liquor (made from honey).

माद्रीक 1 A kind of spirituous liquor, distilled from the flowers of the tree called Mādhraka. पञ्चाननं माद्रीकं Bk. 14. 94. 2 Wine distilled from grapes; साक्षी माद्रीकं मितं व अदति मवतः Git. 12 (मयो. Com.) 3 A grape. -Comp. -फलं a kind of cocca-nut.

माद्री 1. 1 A. (जीविते = acid. of मृ. q. v.) -II. 1 P., 10 U. = Goss. of मृ. q. v.

मानः 1 Respect, honour, regard, respectful consideration; मानद्विजा-ल्यता Pt. 2. 159; Bg. 6. 7; 30 मानवन &c. 2 Pride (in a good sense), self-reliance, self-respect; जन्मिनो मानहिनस्य वृषस्य च समा गतिः Pt. 1. 106; R. 16. 81. 3 Haughtiness, pride, conceit, self-confidence. 4 A wounded sense of honour. 5 Jealous anger, anger excited by jealousy (especially in women); anger in general मुच मणि मानमनिदानं Git. 10; माधवे मा कुरु मानिनि मानयेय 9; Si. 9. 84; Bv. 2. 56. -नं 1 Measuring. 2 A Measure, standard. 3 Dimension, computation. 4 A standard of measure, measuring rod, rule. 5 Proof, authority, means of proof or demonstration; येदमी माधुर्येण-वसादा रसमाधमयकोक्तोर्षा रसमते किं मानं R. G.; मानमावात् (frequently occurring in controversial language). 6 Likeness, resemblance. -Comp. आसक्त a. given to pride, haughty, proud. -वकतिः f. great respect or honour. -उन्मादः infatuation of pride. -जलहः, कलिः a quarrel caused by jealous anger. -हतिः f., भंगः, हानिः f. injury to reputation or honour, humiliation, insult, indignity. -संहिः injury to honour or pride. -द- a. 1 showing respect. 2 proud. -वृद्धः a measuring-rod; स्थितः पृथिव्या इव मानदः Ku. 1. 1. -रुचः a. rich in honour; महोजसी मानवर्षो वेगाभिताः Ki. 1. 19. -प्रानिका a cucumber. -परिहर्षनं mortification, humiliation. -भंग see मानहति. -महत् a. rich or great in pride, greatly proud; किं जलं तुलनीय मानमहाभयसः केसरी Bb. 2. 29. -योगः the correct mode of measuring or weighing; Ms. 9. 330. -यन्त्रा a sort of clepsydra, a perforated water-vessel, which, placed in water and gradually filling, serves to measure time. -चक्रं 1 a measuring-rod. 2 a chain (of gold &c.) worn round the body.

मानःशिल a. Consisting of red arsenic (मनाशिला).

माननं-ता 1 Honouring, respecting. 2 Killing; Si. 16. 2.

माननीय a. Fit to be honoured, worthy of honour, deserving to be honoured (with gen.); मेना तुलीनामपि माननीया Ku. 1. 18; R. 1. 11.

मानव a. (की. f.) 1 Relating to or descended from Manu; मानवस्य राजर्षि-वशात् प्रसवितारं सवितारं U. 3; Ms. 12. 107. 2 Human. -नः 1 A man, human being; मनोवैज्ञा मानवानां ततोयं पथितोऽभवत्। ब्रह्मवाद्यस्तस्मान्मनोजातारु मानवाः Mb.; Ms. 2. 9; 5. 35. 2 Mankind (pl.). -नं A particular fine. -Comp. -ईश्वरः, -देवः -पतिः a lord of men, king, sovereign; R. 14. 32. -धर्मशास्त्रं the institutes of Manu. -राक्षसः a demon or fiend in the form of a man; तेषामी मानवराक्षसाः परहितं स्वार्थाय विवर्ति ये Bb. 2. 74.

मानवत् a. Proud, arrogant, haughty, high-spirited. -सी A haughty or high-spirited woman (angry through jealous pride).

मानव्य a number of boys or youths (मानव्य).

मानस a. (सी. f.) 1 Pertaining to the mind, mental, spiritual (opp. शरीर). 2 Produced from the mind, sprung at will; किं मानसी सतिः S. 4; Ku. 1. 18; Bg. 10. 6. 3 Only to be conceived in the mind, conceivable. 4 Tacit, implied. 5 Dwelling on the lake Mānasa. -सः A form of Vis. -सः 1 The mind, the heart; सपदि मदनानलो दहति मम मानसं Git. 10; अपि च मानसमन्त्रिणिः Bv. 1. 113; मानसं विषये-विना (माति) 116. 2 N. of a sacred lake on the mountain Kailāsa;

केलासशिखरे राम मनसा निमित्तं सरः। ब्रजणा प्रागिदं वसमावदन्मानसं सरः॥ Rām.; (it is said to be the native place of swans, who are described as migrating to its shores every year at the commencement of the breeding season or the monsoons; मेघस्यामा दिशो दुग्धा मानसोत्सृज्येतर्षा। कृजितं राजहंसानां नेदं दूपुराजितं V. 4. 14. 15; वसन्तोपे कृत-वसन्तो मानसं संविहृष्टं नाप्यारयति व्यपगतशुच-स्वामिनि प्रेक्ष्य हंसाः Me. 76; see Me. 11; Ghat. 9 also); R. 6. 26; Me. 62; Bv. 1. 3. 3 A kind of salt. -Comp.

-आलयः a swan, goose. -उत्क a. eager to go to Mānasa; Me. 11. -ओकश्, -चारिन् m. a swan. -जन्मन् m. 1 the god of love. 2 a swan.

मानसिक a. (की. f.) Mental, spiritual. -कः An epithet of Vishnu.

मानिका 1 A kind of spirituous liquor. 2 A kind of weight.

मानित p. p. Honoured, respected, esteemed.

मानिन् a. 1 Fancying, considering, regarding, (at the end of comp.);

as in पंडितमानिन्. 2 Honouring, respecting; (at the end of comp.). 3 Haughty, proud, possessed of self-respect; पराभवोऽसुख एव मानिनां Ki. 1. 11; परवृद्धिस्तस्मिन् भवो हि मानिनां Si. 15. 1. 4 Entitled to respect, highly honoured; Bk. 19. 24. 5 Disdainful, angry, sulky. -m. A lion. -नी 1 A woman possessed of self-respect, strong-minded, resolute, proud (in a good sense); चतुर्विंशतिज्ञानवमत्यमानिनी Ku. 5. 53; R. 13. 38 2 An angry woman, or one offended with her husband (through jealous pride); मायवे मा कुरु मानिनि मानये Git. 9; Ki. 9. 36. 3 A kind of odoriferous plant.

मातृष्व a. (स्त्री f.) 1 Human; मातृषी तदुः, मातृषी वाक् &c.; R. 1. 60, 16. 22; Bg. 4. 12; 9. 11; Ms. 4. 124. 2 Human, kind. -कः 1 A man; human being. 2 An epithet of the three signs of the zodiac; Gemini, Virgo and Libra. -की A woman. -क 1 Humanity. 2 Human effort or action.

मातृष्वक a. (की f.) Human, mortal.

मातृष्वकं, मातृष्वकं 1 Human nature, humanity. 2 Mankind, the race of human beings. 3 A collection of men.

मानोज्ञक Beauty, loveliness.

मात्रिकः One who is conversant with charms or spells, a conjurer, sorcerer.

मांघर्यं 1 Slowness, dulness, tardiness. 2 Weakness.

मांदारः, मांदारवः A kind of tree.

मांघ 1 Dulness, laziness, slowness. 2 Stupidity. 3 Weakness, feeble state; अग्निमांघ. 4 Apathy. 5 Sickness, illness, indisposition.

मांघातृ m. N. of a king of the solar race, son of Yuvānśva (being born from his own belly). As soon as he came out of the belly, the sages said ' के एव यास्यति ', whereupon Indra came down and said ' मां यास्यति '; the boy was, therefore, called Māndhātṛi.

मान्य a. (स्त्री f.) Relating to or caused by love; आचार्यकं विजयि मान्यमाविरासीत् Māl. 1. 26; 2. 4.

मान्य pot. p. 1 To be revered or respected; अहमपि तव मान्या हेतुमिस्तेष्व तैश्च Māl. 6. 26. 2 Respectable, honourable, venerable; R. 2. 45; Y. 1. 111.

मापनं 1 Measuring. 2 Forming, making. -कः A balance.

मापत्यः The god of love.

माम a. (स्त्री f.) 1 My, mine. 2 Uncle (used in voc.).

मामक a. (मिका f.) 1 My, mine, belonging to my side; मामकाः पांडवश्चैव किमकुर्वत संजय Bg. 1. 1. 2 Selfish,

covetous, greedily. -कः 1 A miser. 2 A maternal uncle.

मामकीन a. My, mine; यो मामकीनस्य मनसो द्वितीयं निर्वचनं Māl. 2; Br. 2. 32; 3. 6.

मायः 1 A conjurer, juggler. 2 A demon, an evil spirit.

माया 1 Deceit, fraud, trick, trickery; a device, an artifice; Pt. 1. 359. 2 Jugglery, witchcraft, enchantment, an illusion of magic; स्वयो नु माया नु मणिप्रभो नु S. 6. 7. 3 (Hence) A unreal or illusory image, a phantom, illusion, unreal apparition; मायां भयोद्भास्य परीक्षितोऽसि R. 2. 62; oft. as the first member of comp. in the sense of ' false ', ' phantom ', ' illusory '; e. g. मायावचनं false words; मायायुग &c. 4 A political trick or artifice, diplomatic feat. 5 (In Vedānta phil.) Unreality, the illusion by virtue of which one considers the unreal universe as really existent and as distinct from the Supreme Spirit. 6 (In Sān. phil.) The Pradhāna or Prakṛiti. 7 Wickedness. 8 Pity, compassion. 9 N. of the mother of Buddha. -Comp.

आचार a. acting deceitfully. -आत्मक a. false, illusory. -उपजीविन् a. living by fraud; Pt. 1. 288. -कारः, -कृत्, -जीविन् m. a conjurer, juggler. -दः a crocodile. -देवी N. of the mother of Buddha. -सुतः Buddha. -धर a. deceitful, illusive. -पटु a. skilled in deception, fraudulent, deceitful. -प्रयोगः 1 deceitfulness, employment of tricks or fraud. 2 employment of magic. -यूग a. phantom deer, an illusory or false deer. -यंत्र an enchantment. -योगः employment of magic. -वचनं false or deceitful words. -वादः the doctrine of illusion; a term applied to Buddhism. -विद्व् a. skilled in deception or magical arts. -सुतः an epithet of Buddha.

मायावत् a. 1 Deceitful, fraudulent. 2 Illusory, unreal, deceptive.

3 Skilled in magical arts, employing magical powers. -m. An epithet of Kāma. -नी N. of the wife of Pradyumna.

मायाविन् a. 1 Using deceits or tricks, employing stratagems, deceitful, fraudulent; व्रजंते ते मृदायिः परामर्शं मवंति मायाविषु येन मायिनः Ki. 1. 30. 2 Skilled in magic. 3 Unreal, illusory. -m. A magician, conjurer. 2 A cat. -n. A gall-nut.

मायिक a. 1 Deceitful, fraudulent. 2 Illusory, unreal. -कः A juggler. -क A gall-nut.

मायिन् See मायाविन्. -m. 1 A conjurer. 2 A rogue, cheat. 3 N. of Brahmā or Kāma.

मायुः 1 The sun. 2 Bile, bilious humor; (n. also in this sense).

मायूर a. (स्त्री f.) 1 Belonging to or arising from a peacock. 2 Made of the feathers of a peacock. 3 Drawn by a peacock (as a car). 4 Dear to a peacock. -रः A flock of peacocks.

मायूरकः, मायूरिकः A peacock-catcher.

मारः 1 Killing, slaughter, slaying; अशेषप्राणिनामासीदमारो दश बत्सरात् Rāj. T. 5. 64. 2 An obstacle, hindrance, opposition. 3 The god of love; इयामात्मा कुटिलः करोतु कवरीमारोपि भार्यायम् Git. 3; (where मार primarily means ' killing '); Nāg. 1. 1. 4 Love, passion. 5 The thorn-apple (वधूर). 6 An evil one, destroyer; (according to Buddhists). -Comp. -अंक a. ' marked by love ', displaying signs of love; मारकं रतिकेलि-संकुलपारिषि Git. 12. -अभिधुः (धुः ?) an epithet of a Buddha. -अरिः, -रिदुः Siva. -आत्मक a. murderous; कथं मार-रमकं त्वयि विश्वासः कर्तव्यः H. 1. -जित् m. 1 an epithet of Siva. 2 of a Buddha.

मारकः 1 Any pestilential disease, plague epidemic. 2 The god of love. 3 A murderer, destroyer in general. 4 A hawk.

मारकत a. (स्त्री f.) Belonging to an emerald; काचः कांचनसंसर्गाद्धिचे मारकती इति H. Pr. 41.

मारणं 1 Killing, slaying, slaughter, destruction; पशुमारणकर्मदुःखः S. 6. 1. 2 A magical ceremony performed for the purpose of destroying an enemy. 3 Calcination. 4 A kind of poison.

मारिः f. 1 A pestilence, plague. 2 killing, ruin.

मारिक a. (स्त्री f.) Made of pepper.

मारिषः A respectable, worthy or venerable man, used in dramas in the voc. as a respectful mode of address by the Sūtradhāra to one of the principal actors; see U. 1; Māl. 1.

मारी 1 Plague, pestilence, an epidemic. 2 Pestilence personified (the goddess presiding over plagues and identified with Durgā).

मारीचः 1 N. of a demon, son of Sunda and Tāḍakā. He assumed the form of a golden deer, and thus enticed Rāma to a considerable distance from Sītā; so that Rāvaṇa found a good opportunity to carry her off. 2 A large or royal elephant. 3 A kind of plant. -क A collection of pepper-shrubs.

मार्दङ्गः 1 A serpent's egg. 2 Cowdung. 3 A way, road.

मारुत a. (स्त्री f.) 1 Relating to or arising from the Maruts. 2 Relating to wind, aerial, windy. -तः 1 Wind; R. 2. 12, 34; 4. 54; Ms. 4. 122. 2 The god of wind, the deity presiding

ing over wind. 3 Breathing. 4 Vital air, one of the three essential humours of the body. 5 The trunk of an elephant. -तं The lunar mansion called Svāti. -Comp. -अश्वः a snake. -आत्मजः सुतः, वृद्धः 1 epithets of Hanumat. 2 of Bhīma.

मालिः 1 An epithet of Hanumat; R. 12. 60. 2 Of Bhīma.

मालिकः, मालिकदेवः N. of an ancient sage. -Comp. -पुराणं N. of one of the eighteen Purāṇas (composed) by this sage.)

मार्ग 1. P. 10. U. (मार्गति, मार्गयति-ने) 1 To seek, seek for. 2 To hunt after, chase. 3 To strive to attain, strive after; आत्मोच्छेदं न मार्गं परेषां परिनिर्वाहः स्वयुषेण मार्गं विवर्कं पृथग्जनान् Subhāsh. 4 To solicit, beg, ask for; वरं वरेषु यो वृषते-रमार्गम् Bk. 1. 12; Y. 2. 66. 5 To ask in marriage. -11. 10 U. (मार्गयति-ने) 1 To go, move. 2 To decorate, adorn. -With परि to seek, look out for.

मार्गः 1 A way, road, path (fig. also); अग्निशरणमार्गमादेशय S. 5; so विचारमार्गमितेन चेतसा Ku. 5. 42; R. 2. 72. 2 A course, passage, the tract passed over; वायोरिति परिवहस्य वदति मार्ग S. 7. 7. 3 Reach, range; Ki. 18. 40. 4 A scar, mark (left by a wound &c.); R. 4. 48; 14. 4. 5 The path or course of a planet. 6 Search, inquiry, investigation. 7 A canal, channel, passage. 8 A means, way. 9 The right way or course, proper course; दुर्गमः, अमार्गः. 10 Mode, manner, method, course, usage, शक्ति R. 7. 71; so कुलं, शास्त्रं, धर्मः &c. 11 Style, diction; इति वैदग्ध्यमार्गस्य प्राणा दश गुणाः स्वताः Kāv. 1. 41; वाचो विचित्रमार्गिणा 1. 9. 12 The anus. 13 Musk. 14 The constellation called मृगशिरः. 15 The month called मार्गशीर्ष. -Comp. -सौर्यः a triumphal arch erected on a road; R. 11. 5. -वृक्षः a guide. -धेनुः, धेनुवत्, a measure of distance equal to 4 krosas. -बंधनं a barricade. -रक्षकः a road-keeper, guard. -सोधकः a pioneer. -स्थ a. travelling, way-faring. -हर्म्यं a palace on a high road.

मार्गकः The month called मार्गशीर्ष. मार्गज-णा 1 Begging, requesting, soliciting. 2 Seeking, looking out for, searching. 3 Investigating, inquiry, examination. -जः 1 A beggar, supplicant, mendicant. 2 An arrow; दुर्बलः स्वरमार्गजः K. P. 10; अनेदि तत्राह-नमार्गजैर्देव्यो दोषैरपि वैयक्यं N. 1. 46; Vikr. 1. 77, R. 9. 17, 65. 3 The number 'five.'

मार्गशिरः, मार्गशिरसः, मार्गशीर्षः N. of the ninth month of the Hindu year (corresponding to November-December) in which the full-moon is in the constellation मृगशिरः.

मार्गशीर्षी, मार्गशीर्षी The full-moon day in the month of मार्गशीर्ष.

मार्गिकः 1 A traveller. 2 A hunter. मार्गितः. p. 1 Sought, searched, inquired after. 2 Hunted after, desired, solicited.

मार्ज 10 U. (मार्जयति-ने) 1 To purify, cleanse, wipe; cf. ज्. 2 To sound.

मार्जः 1 Cleansing, purifying, scouring. 2 A washerman. 3 An epithet of Vishnu.

मार्जक a. (जिका f.) Cleansing, purifying, scouring.

मार्जन a. (नी f.) Cleansing, purifying. -नं 1 Cleansing, cleaning, purifying. 2 Wiping or rubbing off. 3 Effacing, wiping away. 4 Cleansing the person by rubbing it with unguents. 5 Sprinkling the person with water by means of the hand, a blade of Kusa grass &c. -नः The tree called Lodhra. -नः 1 Cleansing, purifying, cleaning. 2 The sound of a drum; मयसि मयसि मार्जनं मनांसि M. 1. 18. -नी A brown, brush.

मार्जारः (लः, A cat; कपाले मार्जारः पय इति करोहेति शशिनः K. P. 10. 2 A pole-cat. -Comp. -कंठः a peacock. -करणं a kind of coitus or mode of sexual enjoyment.

मार्जारकः 1 A cat. 2 A peacock. मार्जारी 1 A female cat. 2 A civet-cat. 3 Musk.

मार्जारीयः 1 A cat. 2 A Śūdra. मार्जितः p. p. 1 Cleansed, scoured, purified. 2 Swept, brushed. 3 Adorned.

मार्जिता Curds with sugar and spices.

मार्तंडः 1 The sun; अयं मार्तंडः किं स खलु तुर्यः समभिरितः K. P. 10; U. 6. 3. 2 The Arka tree. 3 A hog. 4 The number twelve. (Also मार्तंड).

मार्तिक a. (की f.) Made of clay, earthen. -कः 1 A kind of pitcher. 2 The lid of a pitcher -कः A clod or lump of earth; गुरुमध्ये हरिणाक्षी मार्तिकशकलैर्निर्दुक्तानां मां Bv. 2. 49.

मार्त्यः Mortality. मार्दगः A drummer. -नं A city, town.

मार्दगिकः A drummer. मार्दवं Softness (lit. and fig.), pliancy, weakness; अभितप्तमयोऽपि मार्दवं मज्जे R. 8. 43 'becomes soft'; स्वशरीर-मार्दवं Ku. 5. 18. 2 Mildness, indulgence, gentleness, leniency; Bg. 16. 2. माहृक a. (की f.) Made of grapes -कः Wine; Si. 8. 30.

मार्मिक a. Having a deep insight into, fully conversant with the essence, beauty, &c.; (अभिमज्ञं q. v.) मार्मिकः को ज्ञानाभिवर्धनं मनुवते Bv. 1. 117, 1. 8, 4. 40.

मार्म See मारिष. मार्मिः f. Cleansing, scouring, purifying.

मालः 1 N. of a district in the west or south-west of Bengal. 2 N. of a tribe of barbarians, a mountaineer. 3 N. of Vishnu. -लं 1 A field. 2 A high ground, rising or elevated ground; (मालवतमूलं); क्षेत्रमक्ष माल Me. 16 (क्षेत्रमायुक्तमूलं Malli.). 3 Deceit, fraud. -Comp. -चक्रं the hip-joint.

मालकः 1 The Nimba tree. 2 A wood near a village. 3 A pot made of a cocoa-nut shell. -कः A garland.

मालतिः ती f. 1 A kind of jasmine (with fragrant white flowers); तन्मये कविदेव धृग्वत्स्वनास्वादिता मालती G. M.; जालकेमालतीना Me. 98. 2 A flower of this jasmine; शिरसि बहुलमालां मालतीभिः समेत R. 2. 24. 3 A bud, blossom (in general). 4 A virgin, young woman. 5 Night. 6 Moon-light. -Comp. -क्षारकः borax. -पत्रिका the shell of a nutmeg. -कलं a nutmeg.

माला a garland of jasmine flowers.

मालय a. (यी f.) Coming from the Malaya mountain. -यः Sandal-wood.

मालवः 1 N. of a country, the modern Mālva in central India. 2 N. of a Rāga or musical mode. -नः (pl.) The people of Mālva. -Comp. -अधीशः, -इन्द्रः, -द्वपतिः a king of Mālva.

मालवकः 1 The country of the Mālavas. 2 An inhabitant of Mālva. मालसी N. of a plant.

माला 1 A garland, wreath, chaplet; अनाधेयतपरिमलापि हि हरति दशं मालवमाला Vaa. 2 A row, line, series, succession; गंडोक्तुः सुखमाला Māl. 1. 1; आबद्धमाला Me. 9. 3 A group, cluster, collection. 4 A string, necklace; as in रत्नमाला. 5 A rosary, chain; as in अक्षमाला. 6 A streak; as in तद्विष्माला, विदुष्माला. 7 A series of epithets. 8 (In drama) The offering of several things to obtain a wish. -Comp. -उपमा a variety of Upamā or simile, in which one Upamāya is compared to several Upamānas; e. g. अर्जुनेव राज्यश्रीर्दिव्येव मनस्विता। मल्लौ साय विषादिन पद्मिनीव हिमाम्बा K. P. 10. -करः, कारः 1 a garland-maker, florist, gardener; कुटी माक्षकरो बहुलमपि कुमपि निदधे Bv. 1. 54; Pt. 1. 220. 2 the tribe of gardeners. -वृजं a kind of fragrant grass. -दीपकः a variety of दीपक; Mammata thus defines it; -मालादी-पकमायं वैद्यथोत्तरद्वयवद् Bv. K. P. 10; see the example given ad loc.

मालिकः 1 A florist, gardener. 2 A dyer, painter.

मालिका 1 A garland. 2 A row, line, series. 3 A string, necklace. 4 A variety of jasmine. 5 Lin-seed. 6 A daughter. 7 A palace. 8 A kind of bird. 9 An intoxicating drink.

मालिन *a.* 1 Wearing a garland. 2 (At the end of comp.) crowned or wreathed with, encircled by; सद्यः-मालिनी पृथ्वी; अंशुमालिन्, मरीचिमालिन्, ऊर्ध्वमालिन् &c. -*m.* A florist, garland-maker. -*नी* 1 A female florist, the wife of a garland-maker. 2 N. of the city of Champā. 3 A girl seven years old representing Durgā at the Durgā festival. 4 N. of Durgā. 5 The celestial Ganges. 6 N. of a metre; see App I.

मालिन्यं 1 Dirtiness, foulness, impurity. 2 Pollution, defilement. 3 Sinfulness. 4 Blackness. 5 Trouble, affliction.

मालुः *f.* 1 A kind of creeper. 2 A woman. -*Comp.* -*धानः* a kind of snake.

मालूरः 1 The *Bilva* tree. 2 The *Kapitha* tree.

मालया Large cardamoms.

माल्य *a.* Proper for or relating to a garland. -*ह्व* 1 A garland, wreath; माल्येन तौ निर्वचनं जपयत् Ku. 7. 19; Ki. 1. 21. 2 A flower; Bg. 11. 11; Ms. 4. 72. 3 A chaplet or garland worn on the head. -*Comp.* -*आपणः* a flower-market. -*जीवकः* a florist, garland-maker. -*पुण्यः* a king of hemp. -*वृणिः* a florist.

मालयवत् *a.* Wreathed, crowned. -*m.* 1 N. of a mountain or mountain range; U. 1. 33; R. 13. 26. 2 N. of a demon, son of Suketu. [He was the maternal uncle and minister of Ravana and aided him in many of his schemes. In early times he propitiated the god Brahma by his austere penance, as a reward of which the splendid island of Lanka was caused to be built for him. He lived there with his brothers for some years, but afterwards left it, which was then occupied by Kubera. Afterwards when Ravana ousted Kubera from the island, Malyavat returned with his relatives and lived with him for a long time.]

माल्यः N. of a particular mixed tribe.

माल्यवी A wrestling or boxing match.

मासः 1 A bean; (the sing. being used for the plant and the Pl. for the fruit or seed); तिलेभ्यः प्रति यच्छति मासः Sk. 2 A particular weight of gold; मासो विशाखिणो भागः पणस्य परिकीर्तितः or गुजाभिर्दशभिर्मासः; 3 A fool, blockhead. -*Comp.* -*अद्* -*आद्* a tortoise. -*आज्यं* a dish of beans cooked with ghee. -*आसः* a horse. -*ऊन* *a.* less by a Māsha. -*वर्धकः* a goldsmith.

मासिक *a.* (की *f.*) Worth a Māsha.

मासिकं, **मास्यं** A field of kidney-beans.

मास *m.* = मास q. v (This word has no forms for the first five inflections, and is optionally substituted for मास after acc. dual.)

मासः, सं 1 A month; (it may be चांद्र, सौर, सावन, माघ or बार्हस्पत्य); न मासं प्रतिपद्यसे मां चेन्मतांति मेयलि Bk. 8. 95. 2 The number 'twelve'. -*Comp.*

-*अनुमासिक* *a.* monthly. -*अंतः* the day of new moon. -*आहार* *a.* eating-only once a month. -*उपवासिनी* 1 a woman who fasts for a whole month. 2 a procuress, a lascivious or lewd woman (ironically). -*कालिक* *a.* monthly. -*जात* *a.* a month old, born a month ago. -*जः* a kind of gallinule. -*देय* *a.* to be paid in a month. -*प्रसितः* the new-moon. -*प्रवेशः* the beginning of a month. -*मानः* a year.

मासकः A month.

मासरः The scum of boiled rice, rice-gruel.

मासलः A year.

मासिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Relating to a month. 2 Happening every month, monthly. 3 Lasting for a month. 4 Payable in a month. 5 Engaged for a month. -*कं* A funeral rite or Śrāddha performed every new-moon (during the first year of a man's death); विदुषां मासिकं श्राद्धमन्वाहार्यं विदुषां.

मासीन *a.* 1 One month old. 2 Monthly.

मासुरी A beard.

माह 1. U. (माहति-ने) To measure.

माहाकुल *a.* (ली *f.*), **माहाकुलीन** *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Nobly born, of noble family, of illustrious descent.

माहाजनिक *a.* (की *f.*) **माहाजनीन** *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Fit for merchants. 2 Fit for great persons.

माहात्मिक *a.* (की *f.*) High-minded, magnanimous, noble, dignified, glorious.

महात्म्यं 1 Magnanimity, noble-mindedness. 2 Majesty, dignity, exalted position. 3 The peculiar virtue of any divinity or sacred shrine; or a work giving an account of the merits of such divinities or shrines; as देवीमहात्म्य, शनिमहात्म्य &c.

माहाराजिक *a.* (की *f.*) Fit for a great king, imperial, royal.

माहाराज्यं Sovereignty.

माहाराष्ट्री See महाष्ट्री.

माहिरः An epithet of Indra.

माहिष *a.* (की *f.*) Coming or derived from a buffalo or a buffalo cow; १४ माहिषं दाधि.

माहिषकः A buffalo-keeper.

माहिषिकः 1 A buffalo-keeper, a herdsman. 2 The paramour of an unchaste woman; माहिषीयुच्यते नारी यः स्वस्य व्यभिचारिणी। तां ह्यं कामयति यः स

वे माहिषिकः स्मृतः ॥ Kālikā Purāṇa. 3 One who lives by the prostitution of his wife; माहिषीयुच्यते नारी अनेनैव विजितं धनं । उपजीवति यस्तस्याः स वै माहिषिकः स्मृतः ॥ Śrīdhara on V. P.

माहिषवती N. of a city, the hereditary capital of the Haihaya kings, R. 6. 43.

माहिष्यः A mixed caste sprung from a Kshatriya father and a Vaisya mother.

माह्व *a.* (द्री *f.*) Relating to Indra; Ku. 7. 84; R. 12. ४६. -*द्री* 1 The east. 2 A cow. 3 N. of Indrāṇi.

माह्व *a.* (पी *f.*) Terrestrial. -*चः* 1 The planet Mars. 2 Coral.

माह्वी A cow.

माह्वेश्वरः A worshipper of Siva.

मि 5 U. (मिनोति, मिदुते; rarely used in classical literature). 1 To throw, cast, scatter. 2 To build, erect. 3 To measure. 4 To establish. 5 To observe, perceive.

मिच्छ 6 P. (मिच्छति) 1 To hinder, obstruct. 2 To annoy.

मित *p. p.* 1 Measured, meted or measured out. 2 Measured off, bounded, defined. 3 Limited, measured, moderate, little, scanty, sparing, brief (words &c.). पृथः सत्यं मितं व्रते स मुच्यते महीभुज Pt. 1. 87; R. 9. 34. 4 Measuring, of the measure of; (at the end of comp.) as in ग्रहयुक्तिरिन्द्र-मिते वर्षे i. e. in 1889. 5 Investigated, examined; (see मा). -*Comp.* -*अक्षर* *a.* 1 brief measured short, concise; Ku. 5. 63. 2 composed in verse, metrical. -*अर्थ* *a.* of measured meaning. -*आहार* *a.* sparing in diet. (-रः) moderation in eating. -*भाषिन्*, -*वाक्* *a.* speaking little or measured words; महीपांसः प्रकृष्य मितभाषिणः Si. 2. 13.

मितमम *a.* Going slowly. -*मः* An elephant.

मितपच *a.* 1 Cooking a measured portion, cooking little. 2 Sparing, niggardly, stingy.

मितिः *f.* 1 Measuring, a measure, weight. 2 Accurate knowledge. 3 Proof, evidence.

मित्रः 1 The sun. 2 N. of an Aditya and usually associated with Varuṇa. -*कं* 1 A friend; तन्मित्रमापदि हस्ते च सम-क्रियं यत् Bh. 2. 68; Me. 17. 2 An ally, the next neighbour of a king; cf. मंडल. -*Comp.* -*आचारः* conduct towards a friend. -*उदयः* 1 sun-rise. 2 the welfare or prosperity of a friend. -*कर्मन्* *n.*, -*कार्यं*, कुल्यं the business of a friend, a friendly act or service; R. 19. 31. -*रुज* *a.* treacherous. -*द्वेषः* -*द्राहिन्* *a.* hating a friend, treacherous; to a friend, a false or treacherous friend. -*प्रायः* friendless. -*प्रायः* friendless.

breach of friendship. -दस्मल a. kind to friends, of winning manners. -हत्या the murder of a friend.

मिश्र a. 1 Friendly-minded. 2 Winning friends.

मिश्र 1 U. (मेश्रतिने) 1 To associate with 2 To unite, pair, copulate. 3 To hurt, injure, strike, kill. 4 To understand, perceive, know. 5 To wrangle.

मिश्र ind. 1 Mutually, reciproally, to each other; Ms. 3.147; oft. in comp.; मिश्रःपश्चान् S. 2; मिश्रःसमयात् S. 5. 2 In secret or private, secretly, privately; मयुः प्रसादं प्रत्येयं सुखं नक्तं मिश्रः प्राकृतनैवेद्ये Ku. 3. 2; 6.1; R. 13.1.

मिश्रिः N. of a king. -ह्राः (pl.) N. of a people. -ह्रा N. of a city, capital of the country called Videha, q. v.

मिश्र 1 A pair, couple; मिश्रं परि- कल्पितं त्वया सहस्रद्वयः कश्चिन् च न मिश्रं R. 8. 61; Me. 18; U. 2. 6. 2 Twins. 3 Union, junction. 4 Sexual union, copulation, cohabitation. 5 The third sign of the zodiac. Gemini. 6 (In gram.) A root compounded with a preposition. -Comp. -भावः 1 forming a couple, state of being a pair. 2 copulation. -प्रतिश्रु a. practising cohabitation.

मिश्रुनेचरः The ruddy goose (चक्रवाक) cf. द्वेचर.

मिश्र ind. 1 False, deceitfully, wrongly, incorrectly; oft. with the force of an adjective; मयौ महानल इति प्रभावादल्पप्रमाणेऽपि यथा न मिश्रः R. 18. 42; यदुवाच न तन्मिथ्या 17. 42; मिथैव व्यसनं कर्तुं युगयामीदमिन्दः कुतः S. 2. 5. 2 Invertedly, contrarily. 3 To no purpose, in vain, fruitlessly; मिश्रः कार्यते चरितोऽपि राक्षसाधिपः Bk. 8. 44; Bg. 18. 59. (मिथ्या वदन् वच् to tell a falsehood, lie; मिथ्या कृ to falsify; मिथ्या भू to turn out false, be false; मिथ्या ब्रू to misunderstand, mistake. At the beginning of comp. मिश्र may be translated by 'false, untrue, unreal, sham, pretended, feigned' (&c.) -Comp. -अपवसितिः f. a figure of speech, an expression of the impossibility of a thing by making it depend upon an impossible contingency; किञ्चिमिथ्यात्वादित्यर्थं मिथ्या- र्थितकल्पनम् । मिथ्याव्यवसितिर्वैयर्थ्या बोधयेत् सखजं वदन् Kuval. -अपवादः a false charge. -आभवात् a false assertion. -अभियोगः a false or groundless charge. -अभिज्ञानं calumny, false accusation. -अभिज्ञापः 1 a false prediction. 2 a false or unjust claim. -आचारः wrong or improper conduct. -आहारः wrong diet. -उत्तरं false or prevaricating reply. -उपचारः pretended kindness or service. -उपदेशः a false act. -लोपः -लोचः

feigned anger. -कपः a false price. -ग्रहः -ग्रहणं misconception, misunderstanding. -चर्यं hypocrisy. -ज्ञानं a mistake, error, misapprehension. -द्वयं heresy. -दुष्टिः f. heresy, holding heretic or atheistic doctrines. -दुष्टः a man only in appearance. -मलिन a. false to one's promise, perfidious. -कलं an imaginary advantage. -मलितः delusion, mistake, error. -वचनं, वाक्यं a falsehood, lie. -चाला a false report. -ह्रास्विक m. a false witness.

मिश्र 1 A. 4. 10. U. (भेदे, हेतु- तिने, भेदयति ते) 1 To be unclean or greasy. 2 To melt. 3 To be fat. 4 To love, feel affection. -II. 1 U. (भेदयति ते) see मिश्र.

मिश्र 1 Sloth, indolence, 2 Torpor, sleepiness, dullness (of spirits also.). मिश्र 1. 10. P. (मिश्रति, मिश्रयति) See मिश्र II.

मिश्र 1 P. (मिश्रति) 1 To sprinkle, moisten. 2 To honour, worship. मिश्र 6 U. (मिलति ते, generally मिलति; मिलित) 1 To join, be united with, accompany; हमपवतो मिलितः Bala. 4. 2 To come or meet together, meet, gather, assemble; ये चान्ये सहः सहाद्वयमेव द्रव्याभिलाषाकुलस्ते सर्वे मिलति H. 1. 210; यतीः किं न मिलति Amar. 10; मिलितमिदं गुरु &c. Git. 1; स पात्रे- मिताऽप्यत्र भोजनान्मिलितो न यः Trik. 3 To be mixed or united with, come in contact with; मिलति तव तोषैश्चमदः G. L. 7. 4 To meet or encounter (as in fighting); close, close with. 5 To come to pass, happen. 6 To find, fall in with. -Caus. (मेलयति ते) To bring together, assemble, convene.

मिलनं 1 Joining, meeting, assembling together. 2 Encountering. 3 Contact, being mixed with, coming in contact with; व्यालमिव मिलनेन गलमिव कलत्राति मलयसमीरं Git. 4. मिलित p. p. 1 Come together, assembled, encountered, combined. 2 Met, encountered. 3 Mixed. 4 Put together, taken in all.

मिलिदः A bee; परिणतमकरंदमार्मिकास्ते जगति भवंतु चिरातुरे मिलिदः Bv. 1. 8, 15. मिलिदकः A kind of snake. मिश्र 1 P. (मेश्रति) 1 To make a sound or noise. 2 To be angry.

मिश्र 10 U. (मिश्रयति ते; strictly a denom. from मिश्र) To mix, mingle, unite, blend, combine, add; वाचं न मिश्रयति वचपि ते वचोमिः S. 8. 31; न मिश्रयति ते वचं Bv. 2. 140.

मिश्र a. 1 Mixed, blended, mingled, combined; यसं पयं च मिश्रं च तदु, मिश्रं व्यवस्थितं Kār. 1. 11, 31, 32; R. 16. 32. 2 Associated, connected. 3 Manifold, diverse. 4 Tangled, intertwined. 5 (At the end of comp.) Having a mixture of, consisting of

the most part of. -अः 1 A respectable or worthy person; usually affixed to the names of great men and scholars; आर्यमिश्रः प्रभाषं M. 1; बलिप्रमिश्रः, मंडनमिश्रः &c. 2 A kind of elephant. -अः 1 A mixture. 3 A kind of radish. -Comp. -अः a mule. -अः of a mixed colour. (-अः) a kind of black alsewood. -अः a mule.

मिश्र a. 1 Mixed, mingled. 2 Miscellaneous. -अः 1 A compounder. 2 An adulterator of mercantile goods. -अः Salt produced from salt soil.

मिश्रं Mixing, blending, combining.

मिश्रित p. p. 1 mixed, blended, combined. 2 Added. 3 Respectable.

मिश्र 1. 6 P. (मिश्रति) 1 To open the eyes, wink. 2 To look at, look helplessly; जातवेदोऽप्युक्तामयी मिश्रतामिच्छन्ति न वि न Ku. 2. 46. 3 To rival, contend, emulate. WITH वच् 1 to open the eyes; उन्मिदमिमिव वच् Bg. 5. 9. 2 to open (as the eyes); Ku. 4. 2. 3 to open, bloom, be expanded. 4 to rise, 5 to shine, glitter. -नि to shut the eyes; Bg. 5. 9. -II. 1 P. (मेलति) To wet, moisten, sprinkle.

मिश्रः Emulation, rivalry. -अः Pretext, disguise, deceit, trick, fraud, false or outward appearance; वालमेवमेकं मिश्रणीयं Dk. (often used like छल q. v., to indicate an ulterior); स रोमकुशोऽपि मिश्रजगत्कुता कुताश्च किं वृषणश्च- बिद्वः N. 1. 21. वदने विविधेतितां युजेगी पिबुनानां रसनामेषणं भावा Bv. 1. 111.

मिश्र a. 1 Sweet. 2 Dainty, savoury; किं मिश्रं सखसकराणां ' who cast pearls before swine. ' 3 Moistened, wetted. -अः A sweet-meat.

मिश्र 1 P. (मेलति; मीढ) 1 To make water. 2 To wet, moisten, sprinkle. 3 To emit semen.

मिश्रिका Mist, snow.

मिश्रिः 1 The sun; मयि तापमिहिरादिपि निर्देवोऽश्वत् Bv. 2. 34; यति मय्यभिराशिदाच- मिश्रिज्वालाहतेः छुष्कता 1. 16; N. 2. 36; 13. 54. 2 A cloud. 3 The moon. 4 Wind, air. 5 An old man.

मिश्रिराजः An epithet of Siva.

मी 19 U. (नीनाति, मीमति; seldom used in classical literature) 1 To kill, destroy, hurt, injure. 2 To lessen, diminish. 3 To change, alter. 4 To transgress, violate. -II. 1 P., 10 U. (मयति, माययति-ते) 1 To go, move. 2 To know, understand (गतिमययोः). -III. 4 A. (मीयते) To die, perish.

मीढ p. p. 1 Urined, watered. 2 Passed (as urine).

मीढुष्टमः, मीढुष्ट m. An epithet of Siva.

मीनः 1 A fish; युवमीन इव हृदः B. 1 73; मीनो हृदं कतमं गतिमय्युष्टे Bv. 1

17. 2 the twelfth sign of the zodiac (Pisces). 3 The first incarnation of Vishnu; see मत्स्यवतार. -Comp. -अंडं roe, fish-sprawn. -आवातिन्, वातिन् *m.* 1 a fisherman; 2 a crane. -आलयः the sea. -केतवः the god of love. -यथा an epithet of Satyavati. -यथिका a pond, pool of water. -रंका; -रंगः a king-fisher.

मीनरः The sea-monster called *Maṅgala* q. v.

मीन् 1 P. (मीति) 1 To go move. 2 To sound.

मीमांसकः 1 One who investigates or inquires into, an investigator, examiner. 2 A follower of the system of philosophy called मीमांसा q. v. below.

मीमांसनं Investigation, examination, inquiry.

मीमांसा 1 Deep reflection, inquiry, examination, investigation; रत्नगोपनामी करोति कुतूहेन काव्यमीमांसा R. G.; so अचक्रं, अलंकारं &c. 2 N. of one of the six chief *Darsanas* or systems of Indian philosophy. It was originally divided into two systems:—the पूर्वमीमांसा or कर्ममीमांसा founded by Jaimini; and the उत्तरमीमांसा or ब्रह्ममीमांसा ascribed to Bādarāyana, but the two systems have very little in common between them, the first concerning itself chiefly with the correct interpretation of the ritual of the Ved and the settlement of dubious points in regard to Vedic texts; and the latter dealing chiefly with the nature of Brahman or the Supreme Spirit. The पूर्वमीमांसा is, therefore, usually styled only मीमांसा or the *Mīmāṃsā*, and the उत्तरमीमांसा, वेदांत which, being hardly a sequel of Jaimini's system, is now considered and ranked separately; मीमांसाकृतमन्त्रमाद्य सहस्रा हस्ती मुनि जैमिनि Pt. 2. 33.

मीरः 1 The ocean. 2 A limit, boundary.

मील 1 P. (मीलति, मीलति) 1 To close (as the eyes), close or contract the eye-lids, wink, twinkle; एषे निष्यति मीलति क्षणमपि क्षिप्रं तदालोकनात् Gt. 10. 2 To close, be closed or shut (as eyes or flowers); नयनयुग्मममीलत् Si. 11. 2; तस्यां निमीलितुंने Bk. 14. 54. 3 To fade, disappear, vanish. 4 To meet or be collected (for मिल). -Caus. (मीलयति) To cause to shut, close, shut (eyes, flowers &c.); शेषाभ्यासात्तन्मय चतुरो लोचने मीलयित्वा Mo. 110. -WIRE. -आ Caus. to shut; नेत्रे मामीलक्य Kāv. 2. 11. -उद् 1 to open (as the eyes); उद्भी लीज लोचने Bk. 15. 102. 16. 8. 2 To be awakened or roused, Si. 10. 72. 3 to expand; blow; Ki. 4. 3; Mall. 1. 38. 4 to be dif-

fused or spread, cluster round: उन्मीलन्मधुर्गंध &c Gt. 1; U. 1. 20. 5 to appear, spring up, rise, become manifest; खं वायुर्वल्लो जलं क्षितिरिति त्रैलोक्यमुन्मीलति Prab. 1. 2; Bv. 2. 72 (Caus.) to open; तद्वदुन्मीलय चक्षुरायत् V. 1. 5; Mk. 1. 33. -नि 1 to shut the eyes; R. 12. 65; Ms. 1. 52. 2 to close the eyes in death, die; निमील नरोत्तमिया हतचंद्रा तमसेव कोमुदी R. 8. 38. 3 to obscure (fig.); ब्रजालोपनिमीलितः R. 1. 68. 4 to be closed or shut (as eyes, flowers &c.); निमीलितानामिव पंकजानां R. 7. 64. 5 to disappear, vanish, set (fig. also); नरो जिवलोकोऽयं निमीलति निमीलति R. 3. 145; यौनिमीलितनक्षत्रा Hariv. (-Caus.) to shut, close; उन्मीलतापि दृष्टिनिमीलितेवाधकारेण Mk. 1. 33; न्यमिनीलद्वज्जनयनं नलिनी Si. 9. 11; ललापयं न्यमीलयत् Kāv. 2. 261; Ku. 3. 36; 5. 57; R. 19. 28. -स to be shut or closed. (-Caus.) 1 to shut or close; उपलसमीलितलोचने नृपः R. 3. 26; 13. 10. 2 to obscure, darken, make dim; विकारश्चेतन्यं भ्रमयति च समीलयति च U. 1. 36.

मलिनं 1 Closing of the eyes, winking, twinkling. 2 Closing the eyes. 3 The closing of a flower.

मीलित *p. p.* 1 Snut, closed. 2 Twinkled. 3 Half-opened, unblown. 4 Vanished, disappeared. -तं (In Rhet.) A figure of speech in which the difference or distinction between two objects is shown to be completely obscured on account of their similarity—whether natural or artificial—in some respects; it is thus defined by Mammata:—समेन लक्षणा वस्तु वस्तुना यन्निगृह्यते । निजिनामुपेक्षा बाधित्वमिति स्थितं । K. P. 10.

मीव् 1 P. (मीति) 1 To go, move. 2 To grow fat.

मीवरः The leader of an army, a general.

मीवा 1 The tapeworm. 2 Wind. 3 An epithet of Siva. 2 Bondage, confinement. 3 Final emancipation. 4 A funeral pile.

मुकुटकः An onion.

मुकुः Dislocation, deliverance; especially, final emancipation.

मुकुटं 1 A crown, tiara, diadem; मुकुटलम्बरीचिमिसूत्रात् R. 9. 13. 2 A crest. 3 A peak, point.

मुकुटी Cracking or snapping the fingers.

मुकुटः 1 N. of Vishnu or Krishna. 2 Quicksilver. 3 A kind of precious stone. 4 N. of one of the nine treasures of Kubera. 5 A kind of drum.

मुकुरः 1 A mirror, looking-glass; गुणिनामपि विजल्पयतिपतिः एत एव संभवति । स्वनाहिमदर्शनमश्वोऽमुकुरते जायते वसन्त Vās. Si. 9. 73; N. 22. 43. 2 A bud; see मुकुट. 3 The handle of a potter's wheel. 4 The Bakula tree.

मुकुलः-लं 1 A bud; आविर्भूतप्रथममुकुलः कंदर्पोपानकच्छ Me. 21; R. 9. 31; 15. 99. 2 Anything like a bud; आलम्ब्यतमुकुलम् (तनयात्) S. 7. 17. 3 The body. 4 The soul or spirit. (मुकुलीक means 'to close in the form of a bud,' Ku. 5. 63).

मुकुलित *a.* 1 Having buds, budded, blossoms. 2 Half-closed, half-shut; दसमुकुलितवनसरोजं Gt. 2; Ku. 3. 76.

मुकुडः, मुकुडकः A kind of bean.

मुक्त *p. p.* 1 Loosened, relaxed, slackened. 2 Set free, liberated, relaxed. 3 Abandoned, left, given up, set aside, taken off. 4 Thrown, cast, discharged, hurled. 5 Fallen down, dropped down from. 6 Drooping, unnerved; मुक्तैरवधेस्तापि Dk. 7 Given, bestowed. 8 Sent forth, emitted. 9 Finally saved or emancipated, (see मुच्). -क्तः One who is finally emancipated from the bonds of worldly existence, one who has renounced all worldly attachments and secured final beatitude, an absolved saint; सुभाषितेन गतिन युवतीनां च लीलाया मनो न भिद्यते यस्य स वै मुक्तोऽथवा पशुः ॥ Subhā'sh. -Comp. -अंबरः a Jaina mendicant of the *digambara* class. -आत्मन् *a.* finally saved or emancipated. (-*m.*) 1 the soul absolved from sins or from worldly matter. 2 a person whose soul is absolved. -आसन *a.* rising from a seat. -कच्छः ॥ Buddhist. -कच्छकः a snake that has cast off its slough. -कंठ *a.* raising a cry. (-*ठ*) ind. bitterly, loudly, aloud; R. 14. 68. -कर, हस्त *a.* open-handed, liberal, bountiful. -चक्षुस् *m.* a lion. -वसन see मुक्तवर.

मुक्तकं 1 A missile, a missile weapon. 2 Simple prose. 3 A detached stanza, the meaning of which is complete in itself; see Kāv. 1. 13; मुक्तकं श्लोक एवैकश्रमकारश्चमः सताम्.

मुक्ता 1 A pearl; हारोय हरिणाक्षिणां दुवति स्तनमंडले । मुक्तानामप्यवस्थंय के वयं समरक्षिकाः Amaru. 100 (where मुक्ता means also 'of absolved saints'). Pearls are said to be produced from various sources, but particularly from oyster-shells: -करीन्द्रजीवतुवरदशैखमस्यादिमुक्ताद्रव-वेणुजाणि । मुक्ताफलानि प्रथितानि लोके तेषां तु मुक्तायुद्धवेषे वृत्तिः ॥ Malli.). 2 A harlot, courtesan. -Comp. -अमारः, आमारः the pearl-oyster. -आक्षिः ली -कलापः a pearl-necklace. -मुक्ताः a pearl-necklace, string of pearls, Me. 46; R. 16. 18. -जालं a string or zone of pearls. -दास्य *n.* a string of pearls. -दुग्धः a kind of jasmine. -दुग्धः the pearl-oyster -मालं, a string of pearls. -कले 1 a pearl; Ku. 1. 6; R. 5. 28; 16. 62. 2 a kind of flower 3 the custard-apple. 4 camphor. -मणिः a pearl. -मयः the pearl-oyster. -मयः

-मक्ष *f.*, शरः a pearl-necklace. -शुक्तिः, -स्तोदः the pearl-oyster.

शुक्तिः *f.* 1 Release, liberation, deliverance. 2 Freedom, emancipation. 3 Final beatitude or emancipation, absolution of the soul from metempsychosis. 4 Leaving, giving up, abandoning, avoiding; संसर्गमुक्तिः खल्लु Bh. 2. 62. 5 Throwing, hurling, letting off, discharging. 6 Unloosing, opening. 7 Discharge, paying off (as a debt). -Comp. -क्षेत्रं an epithet of Benares. -मार्गः the way to final beatitude. -सुक्तः frankincense.

मक्ष्वा *ind.* 1 Having left, abandoned &c. 2 Excepting, except (with the force of a preposition.)

मुखं 1 The mouth (fig. also) ब्राह्मणोऽस्य मुखमासीत् Rv. 10. 90. 12; सुधु-भं मुखनिव Me. 24; त्वं मम मुखं भव V. 1 'be my mouth or spokesman'. 2 The face, countenance; परिचुच्यमुखी मयाय दृष्टा V. 1. 17; निवमसाममुखी धृतिर्केचिः S. 7. 21; 80 चंद्रमुखी, मुखचंद्रः &c. 3 The snout or muzzle (of any animal). 4 The front, van, forefront. 5 The tip, point, barb (of an arrow), head; पुरारिमप्राममुखः झिलीमुखः Ku. 5. 54; R. 3. 57. 59. 6 The edge or sharp point (of any instrument). 7 A test, nipple; Ku. 1. 40; R. 3. 8. 8 The beak or bill of a bird. 9 A direction, quarter; as in दिक्षुमुखं, अंतर्मुखं. 10 Opening, entrance, mouth; दीपताः शुकगर्भकोटमुल्लसद्भ्रातृत्वात् S. 1. 14; नदीमुखेन सप्तद्वारविशत् R. 3. 28; Ku. 1. 8. 11 An entrance to a house, a door, passage. 12 Beginning, commencement; सलीजनेद्वीक्षणकोमुदीमुखं R. 3. 1; दिनमुत्तानिषिद्धिमनिषेधिमलयन् मलवं समस्यजत् 9. 25; 5. 76; Ghat 2. 13 Introduction. 14 The chief, the principal or prominent; (at the end of comp. in this sense) बंधोऽस्य सखु मखमुत्तापकुर्वते कर्मपाशान् Bv. 4. 21; 80 इन्द्रमुखा देवाः &c. 15 The surface or upper side. 16 A means. 17 A source, cause, occasion. 18 Utterance; as in मुखहस्य. 19 The Vedas, scripture. 20 (In Rhet.) The original cause or source of the action in a drama. -Comp. -अग्निः 1 a forest-conflagration. 2 a sort of goblin with a face of fire. 3 the consecrated or sacrificial fire. 4 fire put into the mouth of a corpse at the time of lighting the funeral pile. -अनिलः, उद्युतः breath. -अक्षः a crab. -आकारः look, mien, appearance. -आसवः nectar of the lips. -आसावः, -सावः spittle, saliva. -चंद्रः a moon-like face, i. e. a round lovely face. -उल्का a forest-conflagration. -कमलं a lotus-like face. -सुरः a tooth. -बैश्वः an onion. -चपल *a.* talkative, garrulous. -वपेरिका a slap

on the face. -वीरिः *f.* the tongue. -जः a Brāhmana. -जाहं the root of the mouth. -दूषणः an onion. -दूषिका an eruption disfiguring the face. -निरीक्षकः a lazy fellow, an idler. -निवासिनी an epithet of Sarasvatī. -पटः a veil कुर्वन् कामं क्षणमुत्पट्यतीति पटवत्त्व Me. 62. -विहः a mouthful of food. -पूरणं 1 filling the mouth. 2 a mouthful of water, a mouthful in general. -मसादः a peased countenance, graciousness of aspect. -प्रियः an orange. -पंधः a preface, an introduction. -पंधनं 1 a preface. 2 a lid, cover. -भूषणं a preparation of betel; see तांबूल. -भेदः distortion of the face. -मधु *a.* honey-mouthed, sweet-lipped. -मार्जनं washing the face. -यंत्रणं the bit of a bridle. -रामः the colour or complexion of the face; R. 12. 8; 17. 31. -लंगलः a hog. -लेपः 1 anointing the face or upper side (of a drum). 2 a disease of the phlegmatic humour. -वल्लभः the pomegranate tree. -वाद्यं 1 an instrument of music sounded with the mouth, any wind-instrument. 2 a sound made with the mouth. -वासः, -वासनः a perfume used to scent the breath. -विलुडिका ashe-goat. -व्यादानं gaping, yawning. -व्यक्त *a.* abusive, foul-mouthed, scurrilous. -शुद्धिः *f.* washing or purifying the mouth. -शेषः an epithet of Rāhu. -शोधन *a.* 1 cleansing the mouth. 2 pungent, sharp. (-नः) the sharp flavour, pungency. (-नं) cleansing the mouth. -श्रीः *f.* 'beauty of countenance', a lovely face. -मुखं facility of pronunciation, phonetic ease. -सुरं the moisture of the lips. मुखपंचः A beggar, mendicant. मुखर *a.* 1 Talkative, garrulous, loquacious; मुखरा खल्लेषा गर्भदासी Ratn. 2; मुखस्तावस्थे दि विराजेत Ki. 5. 16. 2 Noisy, making a continuous sound, tinkling, jingling (as an anklet), संवेरमा मुखरमुखलकर्षिणस्ते R. 5. 72; अंतःकृज्जमुखरशकुनी यत्र रम्यो बन्नातः U. 2. 25. 20; Māl. 9. 5; मुखरमधोरं त्यज संजरीं रिदु-मिव केलिडु डोलं Git. 5: Ms. 1. 35. 3 Sounding, resonant or resounding with (usually at the end of comp.); स्थाने स्थाने मुखरककुभो हाकुर्लेनिर्झराणां U. 2. 14; मंडलीमुखरशिखरे (लताकुंजे) Git. 2; R. 13. 46. 4 Expressive or indicative of. 5 Foul-mouthed, abusive, scurrilous. 6 Mocking, ridiculing (मुखरिक्क 'to cause to sound or talk, make resonant with'). -रः 1 A crow. 2 A leader, the chief or principal person; यदि कार्यविपत्तिः स्यान्मुखरस्तत्र हस्यते H. 1. 29. 3 A conch-shell.

मुखरवति Den. P. 1 To make resonant or noisy, cause to sound or

echo. 2 To make (one) talk or speak; अत एव शुश्रूषा मां मुखरयति Mu. 3. 3 To notify, declare, announce.

मुखरिका, मुखरी The bit of a bridle.

मुखरित *a.* Made noisy or resonant with, ringing or noisy with, मंदोद्गुना-लिमाला मुखरितककुम्भस्तडिबे शुलपाणेः Māl. 1. 1.

मुख्य *a.* 1 Relating to the mouth or the face. 2 Chief, principal, foremost, first, pre-eminent, prominent; द्विजातिमुख्यः, वारमुख्या, वेष-मुख्या &c. -रथः A leader, guide. -रथः 1 A principal rite or ordinance. 2 Reading or teaching the Vedas. -Comp. -अर्थः the primary or original (as opp. गेय) meaning of a word. -चांद्रः the chief lunar month. -हृषः, -हृषतिः a sovereign monarch, paramount sovereign. -मंजिन् *m.* the prime minister.

मुखः A kind of gallinule.

मुखं *a.* 1 Stupefied, fainted. 2 Perplexed, infatuated. 3 Foolish, ignorant, silly, stupid; शशांक केन मुखेन धृष्ट-भुरिति भावितः Bv. 2. 29. 4 Simple, artless, innocent; U. 1. 46. 5 Erring, mistaken. 6 Attractive by youthful simplicity (not yet acquainted with love), childlike; (कः) अयमावस्थामिनयं मुखसु तपस्विकन्यासु S. 1. 25; R. 9. 34. (Hence) Beautiful, lovely, charming, pretty; हरिहि मुखवर्धनिके विलासिनि विलासति केलिरे Git. 1; U. 3. 5. -यया A young girl attractive by her youthful simplicity, a pretty young maiden; (regarded as a variety of Nāyikā in poetic compositions). -Comp. अक्षी a lovely eyed woman; वियोगे मुग्धाक्ष्याः स खलु रिपुपातावधिरभूत् U. 3. 44. -आनन having a lovely face. -छी, -छुद्धिः, -मति *a.* silly, foolish, stupid, simple. -भावः simplicity, silliness.

मुक् I. 1 A. (मोचते) To deceive, cheat; see मुच. -II. 6 U. -मुचति-ने, मुक्तं 1 To loose, set free, release, let go, let loose, liberate, deliver (from captivity &c.); वनाय ... यशोधनो धेनुद्वयेऽमीच R. 2. 1. 3. 20; Ms. 8. 202; मोक्ष्यते मुचंद्वा ना वेणीर्वीरिषिचुतिभिः Ku. 2. 61; R. 10. 47; मा भवामिगानि मुचतु V. 2 'let not thy limbs droop', 'do not despond'. 2 To set free, loosen (as the voice); कंठे मुचति बर्हिणः समदः Mk. 5. 14, loosens his throat or voice, i. e. raises a cry. 3 To live, abandon, quit, give up, lay aside, relinquish; रात्रिर्गता मतिमतां वर मुचं शय्यां R. 5. 66; मुनिवृत्ताप्रणयस्यातिरेकिना मम च मुक्तामिदं तमसा मनः S. 6. 7; मोक्षं मुचति किं च केरवकुले Bv. 1. 4; आविर्भूते शक्तिनि तमसा मुच्यमानेव राज्ञिः V. 1. 8; Ms. 96. 41; R. 3. 11. 4 To set apart, take away, except, see मुच्यते. 5 To dismiss, send away. 6 To cast, throw, hurl, fling, discharge; वृषेयु क्षारामुमुक्षोः R. 9. 58; Bk. 15. 53. 7 To emit, drop, pour

forth or down, shed, let fall (tears &c.); अपतनपादुपना मुच्यन्तेऽर्थः लताः S. 4. 11; चिरविह्वलं मुच्यते बाणमुक्ते Me. 12; Bk. 7. 2. 8 To utter, give forth; Māl. 9. 5; Bk. 7. 57. 9 To give away, grant, bestow. 10 To put on (A). 11 To void (as excrement). -Pass. (मुच्यते) To be loosed or released, be freed or absolved from ; मुच्यते सर्वपापैः &c. -Caus. (मोचयति-ते) 1 To cause to be freed or liberated. 2 To cause to shed. 3 To loose, set at liberty, liberate. 4 To extricate, disentangle. 5 To unyoke, unharness. 6 To give away, bestow. 7 To gladden, delight. -Desid. 1 (मुच्यते) To wish to free or liberate. 2 (मुच्यते, मोचयते) To long for final emancipation. -WITH अव to take off or down, put away. -आ 1 to wear, put on, tie round or fasten ; आमुच्यन्तेऽर्थः द्वितीयं R. 13. 21; 12. 86; 16. 74; Ki. 11. 15; आमुच्यन्ते रत्नाश्च Bk. 17. 6. 2 to cast, throw, discharge ; आमुच्यन्ते रत्नं कदाचान् Me. 35. -उच् 1 to unfasten ; R. 6. 28. 2 to loosen, liberate; free from. 3 to take or pull off, keep or put aside, give up, abandon Bk. 3. 22. निस् 1 to free, liberate; release ; हिनमिमुक्तयोयं चित्राचन्दनसोरिव R. 1. 46; Bg. 7. 28. 2 to leave, quit, abandon. -परि 1 to free, release, liberate ; मेधोरोपरिमुक्तमन्त्राङ्क-वद्वा R. 3. 7; Ch. P. 9. 2 to leave, quit, abandon. -प्र 1 to free, liberate, release. 2 to throw, cast, hurl. 3 to shed, emit, send forth. -प्रति 1 to free, liberate, release, set free; मुहीनप्रतिमुक्तस्य R. 4. 43; अमुं तुल्यं प्रतिमुक्त-महेति 3. 46. 2 to put on, wear. 3 to quit, leave, abandon. 4 to throw, cast or discharge at. -वि 1 to free, liberate. 2 to give up, lay aside, abandon, quit; विमुच्य वासांसि गुरुणि संपतं R. 1. 7. 3 to let go, let loose, Bk. 7. 50. 4 to except, leave apart ; Ku. 4. 81. 5 to shed, pour down (tears); विरस्यन्ति विमुच्य रात्रः R. 8. 25. 6 to throw, cast. -सं to shed, discharge.

सुचकः Lac.

सुच (सु) कुंवः 1 N. of a tree. 2 N. of an ancient king, son of Mādhātī. [For having assisted the gods in their wars with the demons he got, as a reward, the boon of long and unbroken sleep. The gods also decreed that whosoever dared to interrupt his sleep should be burnt to ashes. When Krishna wanted to kill the mighty Kalyāṇama he cunningly decoyed him to the cave of Muchukuṇḍa and on his entering it he was burnt down by the fire which emanated from the king's eye]. -Comp. -मसदकः an epithet of Krishna.

सुचिः 1 A deity. 2 Virtue. 3 Wind.

सुचिलिङ्गः A kind of flower.

सुचुटी 1 Snapping the fingers. 2 A fist.

सुक्, सुक् 1 P. 10 U. (मोजति, मुजति, मोजयति-ते, मुजयति-ते) 1 To cleanse, purify. 2 To sound.

सुङ्गः 1 A sort of rush or grass (of which the girdle of a Brāhmaṇa should be made); Ms. 2. 43. 2 N. of a king of Dhārā (said to be the uncle of the celebrated Bhoja). -Comp. -केशः 1 an epithet of Siva. 2 of Viṣṇu. -केशिन् m. an epithet of Viṣṇu. -वपनं investiture with the sacred thread (or girdle). -वासस् m. an epithet of Siva.

सुङ्गरं The fibrous root of the lotus.

सुद् I. 1 P. 10 U. (मोदति, मोदयति-ते) 1 To crush, break, grind, powder. 2 To blame, rebuke (in this sense 6 P. also.)

सुद् 6 P. (मुजति) To promise.

सुद् 1 P. (मुदति) To crush, grind.

सुद् 1 P. (मुदति) 1 To shave, shear. 2 To crush, grind. -II. 1 A. (मुदति) To sink.

सुद् अ. 1 Shaved. 2 Lopped. 3 Blunt. 4 Low, mean. -हः 1 A man with a shaved or bald head. 2 A bald or shaven head. 3 The forehead. 4 A barber. 5 The trunk of a tree stripped of its top branches. -वा A female mendicant of a particular order. -हं 1 The head. 2 Iron. -Comp. -अयसं iron. -फलः a coconut tree. -मंडली a number of shaven heads. -लोहं iron. -शालिः a kind of rice.

सुद्धकः 1 A barber. 2 The trunk of a tree stripped of its top branches, a pollard. -कं The head. -Comp. -उपनिषद् f. N. of an Upanishad of the Atharvaveda.

सुद्धने Shaving the head, tonsure.

सुद्धित p. p. 1 Shaved. 2 Lopped. -ते Iron.

सुद्धिन् m. 1 A barber. 2 An epithet of Siva.

सुद्धयं A pearl.

सुद् I. 10 U. (मोदयति-ते) 1 To mix, blend. 2 To cleanse, purify. -II.

1 A. (मोदते, मुदितः caus. मोदयति-ते desid. मुदयिते or मुदयिते) To rejoice, be glad or happy, be joyful or delighted ; यत्ने दास्यामि मोदित्य इत्यज्ञानविमोहिताः Bg. 16. 15; Ms. 2. 232. 3. 191; Bk. 15. 97. -WITH अनु to approve of, allow, permit, sanction; R. 14. 43. -आ 1 to be glad or joyous, rejoice. 2 to be fragrant. (-Caus.) to scent, perfume; परिन्देतामोदयती दिसा Bv. 1. 56. -यं to be extremely glad, to be very much delighted, R. 6. 86, Māl. 5. 23.

सुद्, सुद् f. Joy, delight, pleasure, gladness, satisfaction; चित्तसुद् तेन ततः सोमं B. 3. 25; अल्पं पुनः हितं सुदमा-

धानः Si. 5. 58; 1. 23; विषादि कृत्ये विदधति जडाः प्रत्युत सुद् Bh. 3. 25; द्विपरणमुदा Gīt. 11; Ki. 5. 25; R. 7. 30.

सुदित p. p. Pleased, rejoiced; delighted, glad, joyous. -तं 1 Pleasure, delight, joy, happiness. 2 A kind of sexual embrace. -ता Joy, delight.

सुदिरः 1 A cloud; प्रज्जगुरदधसुदुरजिनेदुर-सुदिरसुवेष Gīt. 2; or सुवसि नायापि कर्षं भामिनि सुदिरालिङ्गिषुय Bv. 2. 88. 2 A lover, libertine. 3 A frog.

सुदीर् Moonlight.

सुद्गः 1 A kind of kidney-bean. 2 A lid, cover. 3 A kind of sea-bird. -Comp. -सुच्, -मोजिन् m. a horse.

सुद्गरः 1 A hammer, mallet ; ' as in मोहसुद्गरः (a small poem by Sankarāchārya) R. 12. 73. 2 A club, mace. 3 A staff for breaking clods of earth. 4 A kind of dumb-bell. 5 A bad. 6 A kind of jasmine (said to be n. also in this sense.)

सुद्गलः A kind of grass.

सुद्गुः A kind of bean.

सुद्गुणं 1 Sealing, stamping, printing, marking. 2 Closing, shutting.

सुद्गुपति Den. P. 1 To seal; अन्त्या सुद्गुप-सुद्गुपे Mu. 1. 2 To stamp, mark, impress. 3 To cover, close up (fig.); विद्वान्नि सुद्गुपे द्रामणादुपि सज्जने जयति Bv. 1. 90.

सुद्गु 1 A seal, an instrument for sealing or stamping; especially a seal-ring, signet ring; अन्त्या सुद्गुप-सुद्गुपे Mu. 1; नामसुद्गुपसुद्गुपसुद्गुपसुद्गुपसुद्गुप-वतः S. 1. 2 A stamp, print, mark, impression ; चतुःसुद्गुपः K. 191; सिद्ध-सुद्गुपितः (वाहुः) Gīt. 4. 3 A pass, pass-port (as given by a seal-ring); अमुद्गुपसुद्गुपः कः कश्चिन्नामसि Mu. 5. 4 A stamped coin, piece of money. 5 A medal. 6 An image, sign, badge, token. 7 Shutting, closing, sealing ; सेवासुद्गुप स च कर्णपादः U. 6. 27 ; सिपनि-द्रामणा मदनकलहच्छेदसुद्गुपः Māl. 2. 12. 8 A mystery. 9 N. of certain positions of the fingers practised in devotion or religious worship. -Comp. -अक्षरं 1 a letter of the seal. 2 a type (modern use). -कारः a maker of seals. -नार्यः an opening believed to exist in the crown of the head through which the soul is said to escape at death ; cf. जलप्र-

सुद्विका A sonl-ring; see सुद्गु.

सुद्वित अ. 1 Sealed, marked, impressed stamped; यत्नः सप्तसुद्वितसुद्वितसुद्वित-नित्याजिज्ञासापि Mv. 2. 36; काश्मीरसुद्वितसुद्वित-पुच्छनस्य Gīt. 1 ; स्वयं सिद्धीन द्विपरणमुदा सुद्वित इव 11. 2 Closed, sealed up. Unblown.

सुद्वा ind. 1 In vain, to no purpose, uselessly, unprofitably ; अर्थ-विद्वि संवीक्ष्य सुद्वित इति सुद्वा S. D. 2 wrongly, falsely, रामि सेव सुद्वा स एव विद्वि सत्ता मया जेतवः Bk. 3. 78. v. l.

सुनिः 1 A sage, a holy man, saint, devote, an ascetic; सुनीनाम्यहं व्यासः Bg. 10. 37; गुण्यः शब्दे सुनिरिति सुतः केवलं राजर्षेः S. 2. 14; R. 1. 8; 3. 49; Bg. 2. 56. 2 N. of the sage Agastya. 3 Of Vyāsa. 4 Of Buddha. 5 The mango-tree. 6 The number 'seven'. -*pl.* The seven sages. -**Comp.** -अन्नं (pl.), the food of ascetics -ईशः, ईश्वरः a great sage. -त्रयं 'the triad of sages', i. e. Pāṇini, Kātyāyana, and Patanjali (who are considered to be inspired saints); सुनित्रयं नमस्कृत्य, or त्रिमुनि व्याकरणं Sk. -चित्तं copper. -सुंगवः a great or eminent sage. -पुत्रकः 1 a wag-tail. 2 the *Dumanaka* tree. -भेषजं 1 the fruit of the yellow myrobalan. 2 fasting. -व्रतं an ascetic vow; Ku. 5. 48.

सुय 1 P. (सुयति) To go, move. **सुयक्षा** Desire of liberation or of final emancipation.

सुयुक्त a. 1 Desirous of releasing or liberating. 2 Wishing to discharge. 3 About to shoot (arrows &c.); R. 9. 58. 4 Wishing to be free from worldly existence, striving after final emancipation. -सुः A sage striving after final emancipation or beatitude; Ku. 2. 51; Bg. 4. 15; V. 1. 1.

सुधवानः A cloud.

सुमर्षः Desire of death; Bk. 5. 57.

सुमुत्तु a. Being on the point of death, about to die.

सु 6 P. (सुरति) To encircle, surround, encompass, entwine.

सुरः N. of a demon slain by Kṛṣṇa. -रं Encompassing, surrounding. -**Comp.** -अरिः 1 an epithet of Kṛṣṇa; सुरारिमारादुपदर्शयत्यसौ Gīt. 1. 2 N. of the author of Anargharāghava. -जित्, -द्विष, -भिद्, -मर्दनः, -रिपुः, -वैरिचः, -हृत् *m.* epithets of Kṛṣṇa or Viṣṇu; प्रकीर्णसुभिदुर्जयति भुजदंशो सुरजितः Gīt. 1; सुरवैरिणो राधिकामासि वचनजातं 10.

सुरजः 1 A kind of drum or tabour; सानेदं नैदिहसाहतसुरजः &c. Māl. 1. 1; संगीताय प्रहतसुरजः Me. 64, 56; M. 1. 22; Ku. 6. 41. 2 A stanza artificially arranged in the form of a drum; also called सुरजवचः, see K. P. 9. *ad loc.* -**Comp.** -फलः the jack-fruit tree.

सुरजा 1 A large drum. 2 N. of Kubera's wife.

सुरदला N. of a river (supposed to be the same as Narmadā).

सुरला N. of a river rising in the country of the Keralas; (mentioned in U. 3 along with तमसा); सुरलामासुतो-क्षतमगमकैतदं रजः R. 4. 56.

सुरली A flute, pipe. -**Comp.** -परः an epithet of Kṛṣṇa.

सुह 1 P. (सुहति. सुहति or सुतः the word is written as सुह् or सुह्य) 1 To settle into a solid form, coagulate, coagual. 2 To faint, swoon, flint away; loose consciousness, become senseless, पतत्युयाति सुह्यत्यपि Gīt. 4; क्रीडानिजितविष सुह्यतजनावातेन किं पारुषं Gīt. 3; Bk. 15. 55. 3 To grow, increase, become strong or powerful; सुह्यच्छं सज्जं तेजो हविषेव हविर्भुजः R. 10. 79; सुह्यच्छं सख्ये रामस्य 12. 57; सुह्य-ल्लोमो विकाराः प्रायेणैश्वर्यमवयुः S. 5. 18; 4 To gather strength, thicken, become dense; तमसां मिश्रं सुह्यतां V. 3. 7. 5 (a) To take effect on; छाया न सुह्यति मलेपहतसदि सुह्ये तु दर्पणतले सुह्यभावकाया S. 7. 32. (b) To prevail against, have power against; न पादपुष्पलनशक्ति रंहः शिलोच्चये सुह्यति मासुतः R. 2. 34. 6 To fill, pervade, penetrate, spread over; Ku. 6. 59; R. 6. 9. 7 To be a match for. 8 To be frequent. 9 To cause to sound loudly. -**Caus.** (सुह्यति-ते) To stupefy, cause to faint; स्लेच्छान्मुह्य-यते Gīt. 1. -**With** चि to faint, swoon. -सं 1 to faint, swoon. 2 to grow strong or powerful, gather strength, become intense; Ki. 5. 41.

सुहुरः 1 A fire made of chaff, chaff-fire; स्मरुहताशनसुहुरवर्णतां दधुरिवाश्रयणस्य रजःकणाः Śi. 6. 6. 2 The god of love. 3 N. of one of the horses of the sun.

सुह् 1 P. (सुवति) To bind, tie.

सुहदी A kind of grain.

सु (स)ली A small house-lizard.

सु 1-9 P. (सुणाति, सुवति; *desid.*

सुसुषिषति 1 To steal, filch, rob, plunder, carry off (said to govern two acc.; देवदत्तं शतं सुणाति, but very rarely used in classical literature); सुषाण रत्नानि Śi. 1. 51; 3. 38; श्वस्य सुण्यं सु जैत्रभोजः Ki. 3. 41. 2 To eclipse, cover, envelop, conceal; सैन्यरेणुसुषितार्कदीपितः R. 11. 51. 3 To captivate, enrapture, ravish. 4 To surpass, exceed; सुण्यञ्च श्रियमशोकानां रक्तेः परिजानांरिः । गतिर्वीरगानां च कोकिलप्रमरञ्चलि Ks. 55. 113; Ratn. 1. 24; Bk. 9. 32; Me. 47. -**With** परि to rob, deprive of; परिषुषितरलं विषुवनं Māl. 5. 30. -**न** to take away, obscure; Bk. 17. 60. -**II.** 1 P. (सुषति) To hurt, injure, kill. -**III.** 4 P. (सुषति) 1 To steal 2 To break, destroy; Bk. 15. 16.

सुषकः A mouse.

सुषल See सुषल.

सुषा-की A crucible.

सुषित *p. p.* 1 Robbed, stolen, plundered. 2 Taken away, carried off, ravished. 3 Deprived of, free from. 4 Cheated, deceived; देवेन सुषितोऽस्मि K.

सुषितकं Stolen property.

सुषकः 1 A testicle. 2 The scrotum. 3 A muscular or robust man. 4 A

mass, heap, quantity, multitude. 5 A thief. -**Comp.** -देशः the region of the scrotum. -सूत्रः a caunuch, a castrated person. -शोफः swelling of the testicles.

सुह *p. p.* Stolen; S. 5. 20. -**Comp.** Stolen property.

सुहिः *m. f.* 1 The clenched hand. first; कर्णतमेव विभिदे दिविडोपि सुहिः R. 9. 58; 15. 21; Śi. 10. 59. 2 A handful; fistful, इयामाकृष्टिपरिवर्तितकः S. 4. 14; R. 19. 57; Ku. 7. 69; Me. 68. 3 A handle or hilt. 4 A particular measure (= *apala*). 5 the penis. -**Comp.** -देशः the middle of a bow, that part of it which is grasped in the hand. -यूयं a kind of game. -पातः boxing. -बंधः 1 clenching the fist. 2 a handful. -सुद्धे a pugilistic encounter boxing.

सुहिका 1 A goldsmith. 2 A particular position of the hands. 3 N. of a demon. -कं A pugilistic encounter, fisticuffs. -**Comp.** -अंतकः an epithet of Balarāma.

सुहिका The fist.

सुहिषयः A child, baby, infant.

सुही *ind.* Fist-to fist, hand-to-hand fighting.

सुह्यकः Black mustard.

सुह् 4 P. (सुषति) To cleave, divide, break into pieces.

सुसलः -लं 1 A mace, club. 2 A pestle (used for cleaning rice); सुसलमिश्रियं च पातकोऽनुसुयति क्लेव इह तेन Mu. 1. 4; Ms. 6. 56. -**Comp.** -आयुधः an epithet of Balarāma. -उत्सूलं a pestle and mortar.

सुसलासुसलि *ind.* Club against club.

सुसलिव *m.* 1 An epithet of Balarāma. 2 Of Śiva.

सुसल्य a. To be pounded or put to death with a club.

सुस्त 10 U. (सुस्तयति-ते) To heap up, gather, collect, accumulate.

सुस्तः -स्ता-स्तं A kind of grass; विसर्गं कियतां वराहतमिर्मस्तासुतिः पल्ले S. 2. 6; R. 9. 59; 15. 19. -**Comp.** -अद्दः, -आद्दः hog.

सुसं 1 A pestle. 2 A tear.

सुह् 4 P. (सुषति, सुष or सुह) 1 To faint, swoon, lose consciousness, become senseless; इहति दृष्टमाहं तो स्मर-वेचं सुहोह सः Bk. 6. 21. 1. 20; 15. 15. 2 To be perplexed or bewildered, to be disturbed in mind. 3 To be foolish, stupid or infatuated. 4 To err, mistake. -**Caus.** (सुहयति-ते) 1 To stupefy, infatuate; मा सुहयत्वलु अने-तमनयजन्मा Māl. 1. 32. 2 To confound, bewilder, perplex; Bg. 3. 2, 4. 16. -**With** परि to be bewildered or perplexed. (-**Caus.** *Atm.*) to entice, beguile, allure; Bk. 8. 63. -**न** to be stupefied or infatuated. -**ते** 1 to be confused, bewildered, or perplexed, be embarrassed; Bg. 2. 72; 3. 6.

27. 2 to be foolish or infatuated. -सं 1 to be perplexed. 2 to be foolish or ignorant. (-Caus.) to be infatuated, stupefy; अथरमुस्यदेन संमोहिता Git. 12.

सुहिर *a.* Silly, foolish, stupid. -रः 1 The god of love. 2 A fool, block-head.

सुहृद् *ind.* 1 Often, constantly, repeatedly, frequently; श्रीवामंगिरामं सुहृदुपगतिं संदेन दत्तवः S. 1. 7, 2. 6; generally repeated in this sense; सुहृद्ः over and over again, often and often; सुहृद्गं सविधानेऽपि कः कुरुति सुहृद्गः. 2 For a time or moment, awhile; Me. 115; generally used with successive clauses in the sense of 'now now', 'at one time-at another time'; सुहृदपतते बाला सुहृः पतति विद्वत्ता। सुहृदलापते भीता सुहृः कौशलि रोदिती। Subhāsh.; Mu. 5. 3. -**Comp.** -भाषा, -वचन *n.* repetition, tautology. -सुख *m.* a horse.

सुहृत् -र्त्त 1 A moment, any short portion of time, an instant; नवाब्दानी-कसुहृत्कालेन R. 3. 53; संयात्रेनेव सुहृत्-रामः Pt. 1. 194; Me. 19; Ku. 7. 50. 2 A period, time (auspicious or otherwise). 3 A period of 48 minutes. -र्त्तः An astrologer.

सुहृत्कः 1 An instant, a moment. 2 A period of 48 minutes.

सु 1 P. (भक्ते) To bind, fasten, tie.

मूक *a.* 1 Dumb, silent, mute, speechless; मूकं करोति वाचलः; मूकाब्जं (काननं) Ku. 3. 42; सखीमित्रं वीर्य विनाद-मूकं Git. 7. 2 Poor, miserable, wretched. -कः 1 A mute; मोनमूकः H. 2. 26, v. 1.; Ms. 7. 149. 2 A poor or miserable man. 3 A fish. -**Comp.** -शब्दा *a.* form of Durgā. -भावः silence, muteness, dumbness.

मूकमन् *m.* Muteness; dumbness, silence.

मूढ *p. p.* 1 Stupefied, infatuated. 2 Perplexed, bewildered; confounded, at a loss; किंकर्तव्यतामूढः 'being at a loss what to do'; so हीमूढ Me. 68. 3 Foolish, silly, dull, stupid, ignorant; अल्पस्य हेतोर्बहु हातुमिच्छान्निवारयुतः प्रतिमासि भ सं B. 2. 47. 4 Mistaken, erring, deceived, gone astray. 5 Abortive. 6 Confoundng. -हः A fool, blockhead, dolt, an ignorant person; मूढः परमव्येनदुष्टिः M. 1. 2. -**Comp.** -आत्मन् *a.* 1 stupefied in mind. 2 Foolish, stupid, silly -वर्गः a dead foetus. -ग्राहः a wrong notion, misconception, misapprehension. -क्षेतन, क्षेतन् *a.* foolish, silly, ignorant; अवगच्छति मूढक्षेतनः विवशाशं इति शब्दमापि R. 8. 88. -वी, -बुद्धि, -मति *a.* foolish, stupid, silly, simple; Ki. 1. 30. -सख *a.* infatuated, insane.

सूत *a.* 1 Bound, tied. 2 Confined.

मूत्रं *Urine*; नाम्नु मूत्रं समुत्सृजेत् Ms. 4. 56; मूत्र चकार made water. -**Comp.** -आवातः a urinary disease. -आस्रवः the lower belly. -उत्सर्ग see मूत्रसर्ग. -कुच्छं painful discharge of urine, stranguary. -कोशः the scrotum. -क्षयः insufficient secretion of urine. -जठरः -रं the swelling of the belly caused by retention of urine. -क्षोषः a urinary disease. -निरोधः retention of urine. -पतनः a civet-oat. -पथः the urinary passage. -परिक्षा uroscopy or examination of urine. -पुं the lower belly. -मार्गः the urethra. -वर्धक *a.* diuretic. -शूलः -लं urinary colic. -संघः urinary obstruction, a painful and bloody discharge of urine.

मूत्रवर्ति *Den. P.* To make water; तिङ्मूत्रवर्ति Mbh.

मूत्रल *a.* Promoting the secretion of urine, diuretic.

मूत्रित *a.* Discharged or voided as urine.

मूर्ख *a.* Stupid, dull-headed, foolish, silly. -र्खः 1 A fool, blockhead; न तु प्रतिगितिष्टमूर्खजनविचमाराधयेत् Bh. 2. 6, 8; मूर्ख बलादपराधिनं मा प्रतिपादयिष्यासि V. 2. 2 A kind of bean. -**Comp.** -मूर्खं folly, stupidity, ignorance.

मूर्च्छन *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Stupefying, producing insensibility or stupor (an epithet applied to one of the five arrows of Cupid). 2 Increasing, augmenting, strengthening. -र्न् 1 Fainting, swooning. 2 (In music) The rising of sounds, an intonation, a duly regulated rise and fall of sounds, conducting the air and the harmony through the keys in a pleasing manner, changing the key or passing from one key to another; modulation, melody; स्कन्दीभद्रवामाविशेष-मूर्च्छना Si. 1. 10; मूर्च्छो मूर्च्छः स्वमपि कुतः मूर्च्छनां विस्मरती Me. 86; वर्णानामपि मूर्च्छनांतर-मर्त्तं तारं विरामे मूढ Mk. 3. 5; सप्त स्वरास्त्रयो यामा मूर्च्छनाश्चैकविंशतिः Pt. 5. 54; (a मूर्च्छा or मूर्च्छना is thus defined:— क्रमात्स्वराणां समानामारोहभावरोहणम् । सा मूर्च्छा लुच्यते धाम-स्था यताः सप्त सप्त च ॥ see Malli. on Si. 1. 10 for further information).

मूर्च्छा 1 Fainting, swooning; R. 7. 44. 2 Spiritual ignorance or delusion. 3 A process in calcining metals; मूर्च्छा यतो यतो वा निर्वर्त्तते पारदोऽथ रसः Bv. 1. 82.

मूर्च्छाल *a.* Fainted, insensible, senseless.

मूर्च्छित *p. p.* 1 Fainted, swooning, insensible. 2 Foolish, stupid, silly 3 Increased, augmented. 4 Made violent, intensified. 5 Perplexed, bewildered. 6 Filled. 7 Calcined.

मूर्त *a.* 1 Fainted, insensible. 2 Stupid, foolish. 3 Embodied, incarnate; मूर्तो विहस्यत इव नो मिश्रसांस्व-यः S. 1. 33; पशोऽहं मूर्ततो लक्ष्मीः लोहार्थ-

हीतल U. 3. 14; R. 2. 69; 7. 70; Ku. 7. 42; Pt. 2. 99. 4 Material, corporeal. 5 Solid, hard.

मूर्तिः *f.* 1 Anything which has definite shape and limits, material element, matter, substance. 2 A form, visible shape, body, figure; Mu. 2. 2; R. 3. 27; 14. 54. 3 An embodiment, incarnation, personification, manifestation; कल्पस्य मूर्तिः V. 3. 4; Pt. 2. 159. 4 An image, idol, a statue. 5 Beauty. 6 Solidity, hardness. -**Comp.** -धर, -लेश्वर *a.* embodied, incarnate; U. 6. -यः a worshipper of an image, one who is in charge of an idol.

मूर्तिमत् *a.* 1 Material, corporeal. 2 Embodied, incarnate, personified; शङ्कुं नला मूर्तिमती च सत्क्रिया S. 5. 15; तत्र मूर्तिमानिब महोत्सवः करा U. 1. 18; R. 12. 64. 3 Hard, solid.

मूर्ध *m.* 1 The forehead, brow. 2 The head in general; नेतेन सुभ्रां हरि-यहीयः Si. 1. 18; R. 16. 81; Ku. 3. 12. 3 The highest or most prominent part, top, summit, peak, head; अतिङ्मनुजेंद्राणां मूर्धं देवपतिर्यथा Mb. 'stood at the head of all kings' &c.; मूर्ध्ना पर्वतमूर्धनि; S. 5. 7; Me. 17. 4 (Hence) A leader, head, chief, foremost, prominent. 5 Front, van, forefront; स किल संयुगमूर्धं सहायतां मयवतः प्रतिपद्य महारथः R. 9. 19. -**Comp.** -अंतः the crown of the head. -अभिषिक्त *a.* consecrated, crowned, inaugurated; R. 16. 81. (-क्तः) 1 a consecrated king, 2 a man of the Kshatriya caste. 3 a minister. 4 -मूर्धोपसिक्त (1) q. v. -अभिषेकः consecration, inauguration. -अवसिक्तः 1 N. of a particular mixed tribe sprung from a Brāhmana father and a Kshatriya mother. 2 a consecrated king. -कर्णी, -कर्णी *f.* an umbrella. -जः 1 the hair (of the head); पद्माकुला मूर्ध-जाः S. 1. 30; विललाप विकीर्णमूर्धजा Ku. 4. 4 'she tore her hair for grief'. 2 The mane. -ज्योतिष् *n.* see ज्योतिष् or मुद्रामार्ग. -मुष्पः the Sirtsha tae. -रसः the soup of boiled rice. -वेष्टनं a turban, diadem.

मूर्धन्य *a.* 1 Being in or on the head. 2 Cerebral or lingual, a term applied to the letters क, ख, द, ड, ण, त, न, र, and ष; मूर्धन्याणां मूर्धः. 3 Chief, pre-eminent, most excellent.

मूर्धन्य See मूर्धन्य.

मूर्धो-र्षी, मूर्धिका A kind of creeper from the fibres of which bow-strings and the girdle of Kshatriyas are made.

मूल I 1 U. (मूलनि-ते) To take or strike root, be firm, stand fast. -II. 10 U. (मूलवति-ते, मूलित) To plant, cause to grow, rear. -With उद् to root out, extirpate, eradicate; Ki. 1. 41;

to destroy, annihilate. -निष् to root out, eradicate.

मूल 1 A root (fig. also); तरुमूलानि मूलीमन्ति तेषां S. 7. 20; or शास्त्रिणो धैतमूलाः 1. 20; मूलं वेष्टुं to take or strike root; चन्द्रमूलस्य मूलं हि महदेवततोः खियः Si. 2. 38. **2** The root, lowest edge or extremity of anything; कस्याश्चिदासीद्गुणना तदानी-मंडमूलपरित्यक्तशेषा R. 7. 10; so प्राचमूले Me. 89. **3** The lower part or end, base, the end of anything by which it is joined to something else; बाह्यमूलं Si. 7. 32; so पादमूल, कर्णमूल, ऊरुमूल &c. **4** Beginning, commencement; आशुलाच्छेदमिच्छामि S. 1. **5** Basis, foundation, source, origin, cause; संधं गार्हस्पत्यमूलकाः Mb.; रक्षोगृहे स्थितिमूलं U. 1. 6; इति केनायुक्तं तत्र मूलं सूर्यं 'the source or authority should be found out.' **6** The foot or bottom of anything; पर्वतमूलं, गिरिमूलं &c. **7** The text, or original passage (as distinguished from the commentary or gloss). **8** Vicinity, neighbourhood. **9** Capital, principal stock. **10** A hereditary servant. **11** A square root. **12** A king's own territory; स गुरुमूलप्रत्येत R. 4. 26; Ms. 7. 184. **13** A vendor who is not the true owner; Ms. 7. 202 (अस्वामिविक्रेता Kull.). **14** The nineteenth lunar mansion containing. **15** Stars. **16** A thicket, copse. **17** The root of long pepper. **18** A particular position of the fingers. -Comp. आधारं 1 the navel. **2** a mystical circle above the organs of generation. -आयं a radish. -आयतनं original abode. -आश्रितः a. living upon roots. -आह्वं a radish. -उच्छेदः utter destruction, total eradication. -कर्मन् n. magic. -कारणं the original or prime cause; Ku. 6. 13. -कारिका a furnace, an oven. -कच्छुः कच्छं a kind of penance, living only upon roots. -केसरः a citron. -सुगः the co-efficient of a root. -जः a plant growing from a root. (-जं) green ginger. -देवः an epithet of Kamsa. -प्रत्यं, प्रत्यं principal, stock, capital. -धातुः lymph. -निर्मुक्तन a. destroying root and branch. -पुरुषः 'the stockman', the male representative of a family. -प्रकृतिः f. the Prakṛti or Pradhāna of the Sāṅkhyas (q. v.). -फलवृक्षः the bread-fruit tree. -मरुः an epithet of Kamsa. -भृत्यः an old or hereditary servant. -वचनं an original text. -वित्तं capital, stock. विभुजः a chariot. -साकडः, साकडि a field planted with edible roots. -स्थानं 1 base, foundation. **2** the Supreme Spirit. **3** wind. air. नोत्तमं n. the principal-current or fountain-head of a river.

मूलकाः -क 1 A radish. **2** An occult root. -कः a kind of poison. -Comp. -पोषिका a radish.

मूला 1 N. of a plant. **2** The asterism Mūla.

मूलिक a. Radical, original. -कः A devotee, an ascetic.

मूलिक m. A tree.

मूलान a. Growing from a root.

मूली A small house-lizard.

मूलैः 1 A king. **2** The Indian spikenard.

मूल्य a. **1** To be eradicated. **2** Purchasable. -त्वं 1 Price, worth, cost; क्रीणति स्व प्राणमूल्यशोषे Si. 18. 15, Sānti. 1. 12. **2** Wages, hire, salary. **3** Gain. **4** Capital, principal.

मूष 1 P. (मृषति, मृषित) To steal, rob, plunder.

मूषः 1 A rat, mouse. **2** A round window, an air-hole.

मूषकः 1 A rat, mouse. **2** A thief. -Comp. -अरातिः a cat. -बाहनः an epithet of Ganesa.

मूषणं Stealing, pilfering.

मूषा, मूषिका 1 A female rat. **2** A crucible.

मूषिकः 1 A rat. **2** A thief. **3** The Sīrisha tree. **4** N. of a country.

-Comp. -अंकः, -अंचनः -रथः epithets of Ganesa. -अवः a cat. -अरातिः a cat. -उत्करः, -स्थलं a molehill.

मूषिकारः A male rat.

मूषी, मूषीकः मूषीकः A rat, mouse.

मु 6 A. (but P. in the Perfect, the two Futures and the Conditional) (मृते, मृत) To die, perish, decess, depart from life. -Caus. (मारयति) To Kill, slay. -Desid. (मृष्यति) **1** To wish to die. **2** To be about to die, be on the point of death. -WITH अह् to die after, follow in death; R. 3. 85.

मुक् See मुक्.

मुक् 4 P., 10 A. (मृषति, मृषते, मृषित) **1** To seek, search for, seek after; न रत्नमन्विष्यति मृषते हि तत् Ku. 5. 45; यत्ता दृष्टा दूरं मृषति परितः मृषति G. L. 25. **2** To hunt, chase, pursue. **3** To aim at, strive for. **4** To examine, investigate; अविचलितमनोभिः सापेक्षं मृष्यमाणः Māl. 5. 1; अंतर्विश्रुतमुपनिबन्धितप्रामादमिदं मृषते V. 1. 1 'inwardly sought or investigated'. **5** To ask for, beg of one; रतावेव मृषते प्रतिपृष्टतोः M. 5. 20.

मुषः 1 A quadruped, an animal in general; नामिदं च न संस्कारो सिंहस्य क्रियते स्त्रीः । विक्रमाजितराजस्य स्वयमेव मुषदंतः । see मृषति below. **2** A deer, an antelope; विद्यासोपममादिभिरनृत्यः शम्भुं सहते मुषाः S. 1. 14; R. 1. 40, 50; आश्रमसंयोगे न हंत्यः S. 1. 3. **3** Game in general. **4** The spots on the moon represented as an antelope. **5** Musk. **6** Seeking, search. **7** Pursuit, chase, hunting. **8** Inquiry, investigation. **9** Asking, soliciting. **10** A kind of elephant. **11** N. of a particular class of men; स्त्री तुहा च विभिन्नी; वृषाते मयुरवाणी दीर्घनेत्रोऽप्रतीर्षीरक्षुप्रतिहृदेहः श्रीवेगो ह्योद्गमः Sabdak. **12** The lunar mansion

called मृषाशिरः. **13** The lunar month called मार्गशीर्ष. **14** The sign Capricornus of the zodiac. -Comp. -अक्षी a fawn-eyed or deer-eyed woman. -अंकः 1 the moon. **2** camphor. **3** the wind. -अंगवा a doe. -अजिनं a deer's skin. -अंजना musk. -अर्, -अचनः, अंजका a small tiger or hunting leopard, hyena. -अधिपः, अधिराजः a lion; केसरी विदुरक्षितसमृद्धौ मृषाधिपः Si. 2. 53; मृषाधिराजस्य वचो निशम्य R. 2. 41. -अरातिः 1 a lion. **2** a dog. -अरिः 1 a lion. **2** a dog. **3** a tiger. **4** N. of a tree. -असानः a lion. -आधिप m. a hunter. -आस्यः the sign Capricornus of the zodiac. -हृदः 1 a lion; ततो मृषदंतस्य मृषदं गामी R. 2. 30. **2** a tiger. **3** the sign Leo of the zodiac. -आसनं a throne. -आस्यः an epithet of Siva. -चटकः a hawk. -हृदः a variety of jasmine. -हृषणा a fawn-eyed woman. -हृषरः 1 a lion. **2** the sign Leo of the zodiac. -उत्तमं -उत्तमानं the constellation मृषाशिरः-काननं a park. -गामिनी a kind of medicinal substance. -जलं mirage. -स्नानं bathing in the waters of the mirage; i. e. an impossibility. -जीवनः a hunter, Fowler. -गृध्र, -गृध्रा, गृध्रा, गृध्रिका f. mirage; मृगगृध्रमिति स्नातः; see सगृध्र. -वृषः वृषका a dog. -हृष f. a fawn-eyed woman; तदीयद्विस्तारि रत्नमुगलमासीद्गृध्रवृषः U. 6. 35. -गृध्रः a hunter. -हृष m. a lion. -धरः the moon. -धूर्तः, धूर्तकः a jackal. -नयना a fawn-eyed woman. -नाभिः 1 musk; Ku. 1. 54; R. 6. 12; Ch. P. 8; R. 17. 24. **2** the musk-deer; R. 4. 74. **3** जा musk. -पतिः 1 a lion. **2** a roe-buck. **3** a tiger. -पालिका the musk-deer. पितुः the moon. -मधुः the lion. -च (व) धाजीवः a hunter. -मंथिनी a net for catching deer. -मद्ः musk; कुचतद्विगतौ याचन्मातमिलति तत्र तोषैर्यमदः G. L. 7; मृगमद्विलकं लिखति सपुलकं मृगमिव राजनीकरं Git. 7. वासा a musk-bag. -मृदः N. of a class of elephants. -मातुका a doe. -मुषः the sign Capricornus of the zodiac. -मृषः a herd of deer. -राज m. 1 a lion; Si. 9. 18. **2** a tiger. **3** the sign Leo of the zodiac. -राजः 1 a lion; R. 6. 3. **2** the sign Leo of the zodiac. **3** a tiger. **4** the moon. -चारिव, -लक्ष्मन् m. the moon. -रिपुः a lion. -रोमं wool. -जं woollen cloth. -लाहनः the moon; अंकाधिराजस्य मृषाशिरस्य मृषाशिरस्य Si. 2. 53. -जः the planet Mercury. -लेखा the deer like streak on the moon; मृगलेखाधिराजस्य चंद्रमाः R. 8. 42. -लोचनः the moon. (-वा, नो) a fawn-eyed woman. -बाहनः Wind. -व्याधः 1 a hunter. **2** Sirius or the dog-star. **3** an epithet of Siva. -वायः a fawn; मृषाशिरः समवेधितो जनः S. 2. 18. -विरः शिरः m., -शिरा N. of the fifth lunar mansion consisting of three stars. -वृषी the constellation मृषाशिरस्य (-वृषः) the lunar month Mārgasīrsha.

(-मं.) tin. (-मं) a delicate woman.

-उत्पल the soft i. e. blue lotus.
-काष्णयित lead. -कोष्ठ a. having
bowels which are relaxed or easily
affected by medicines. -गमन a.
having a gentle or luzzing gait.
(-न) a goose, female swan. -चमिन्,
-छदः, -रत्न, -रत्न m. a kind of birch
tree. -पत्रः a rush or reed. -पर्वकः,
-पर्वन् n. a reed, cane. -पुष्पः the
Siri sha tree. -पूर्व a. gentle at first,
bland, coaxing. -भायिन् a. sweet
speaking. -रोमन् m., -रोमकः a hare.
-स्पर्श a. soft to the touch.

सुदुलक Gold.

सुदुल a. 1 Soft, tender, delicate. 2
Mild, gentle. -लं 1 Water. 2 A
variety of alowood.

सुद्री, सुद्रीका A vine or bunch of
grapes; वाचं तदीयां परीषीय सुद्री सुद्रीकया
तुल्यवत् स हसः N. 3. 60; Bv. 4. 13, 37.

सुध 1 U. (मर्षति-ने) To be moist or
to moisten.

सुध War, battle, fight; सचचिहितमल्लं
सुधोर्ध्वलमस्य पश्यत सुधेऽधिकृतः Ki. 12.
39; R. 13, 65; Mv. 5. 13.

सुन्मय A. Earthen; R. 5. 2.

सुख 6 P. (सुशति, सुख) 1 To touch,
handle. 2 To rub, stroke. 3 To
consider, reflect, deliberate. -WITH
अभि to touch, handle, -आ 1 to
touch, handle, lay hands on (fig.
also); नवातपादसरोजचक्रभिः Ki. 4. 14;
शरासवज्जं सुहृदममरं Ku. 3. 64; Si. 9.
34. 2 to seize upon, eat up; R. 5. 9.
3 to attack, assail; आशुध नः पदे पदे
Ku. 2. 31. -पर 1 to touch, rub or
stroke gently; पराशुध हर्षजडेन पाणिना
तदीममं कुलिशवर्णाकितं R. 3. 68; Si. 17.
11; Mk. 5. 28. 2 to lay hands on,
attack, assail, seize; Mk. 1. 39. 3 to
defile, pollute, outrage. 4 to reflect-
think, consider; किं भवितेति सङ्कं पञ्ज-
नवना पराशुधति Bv. 2. 53. 5 to think
of mentally, praise (स्तु); श्रयारंजे विज-
विधाताय सञ्चितेष्टदेवतां ग्रन्थकृत्पराशुधति K. P.
1. -परि 1 to touch, graze; शिशुशक्तिः
परिशुधनेलोकं Bk. 10. 45. 2 to find. -वि
1 to touch. 2 to think, consider,
reflect, ponder (over); वृणते हि विशुध-
कारिणं गुणलब्ध्याः स्वयमेव संयदः Ki. 2. 30;
रामप्रवासे मधुशान् दोषं जनापवादं सन्नेद्वरं
Bk. 3. 7, 12, 24; Ku. 6. 27; Bg. 18.
63. 3 to perceive, observe. 4 to
examine, test; तद्वन्नमवप्रतिमं स च श्लाघे
प्रयोगे च विशुधतु M. 1.

सुख I. 1 P. (मर्षति) To sprinkle.
-II. 1 U. (मर्षति-ने) To bear, endure
&c. (usually 1 U.). -III. 4. 10. U.
(सुधति-ने, मर्षति-ने, मर्षति) 1 To suffer,
bear, endure, put up with; ताकमिदम-
कार्यमनुष्ठितं देवेन-लोकं न कथ्यतेति U. 3; 1.
9. 62. 2 To allow, permit. 3 To
pardon, forgive, excuse, forbear;
शुभं लक्ष्म्यं प्रालिखतां तातपादाः U. 6; प्रय-
सिद्धिः प्रशस्तं शुभं तुज्जगत्स्योऽपराधो भगवता मर्षि-
तव्यः S. 4; इत्यर्थं मर्षय मर्षय Ve. 1; महाशाल्व
मर्षय Mk. 1.

सुषा 1 Falsely, wrongly, untruly,
lyingly; यद्वचं सुधुरीक्षते न धनिनां वचं न
चादौ वषा Bh. 3. 147; स्वामागार्सिको Bv. 2.
21. 2 In vain, to no purpose, use-
lessly. -Comp. -अवययिन् m. a kind
of crane. -अर्थक a. 1 untrue. 2
absurd. (-कं) an absurdity, an
impossibility. -उच्छेद falsehood, lying,
a false statement; तर्हि मन्वसे राजपुत्रि
स्वोयं तदिति U. 4. -ज्ञानं ignorance,
error. -भायिन्, -वादिन् m. a liar. -वाच्
f. an untrue or satirical speech,
satire, irony. -वाद्ः 1 an untrue
speech; a lie, falsehood. 2 insincere
speech, flattery. 3 irony, satire.

सुषालकः The mango tree

सुष्ट p. p. 1 Cleansed, purified. 2
Besmeared. 3 Dressed, cooked. 4
Touched. 5 Considered, deliberated.
6 Savoury, agreeable. -Comp. -गंधः
a savoury or agreeable smell.

सुष्टिः f. 1 Cleansing, cleaning,
purifying. 2 Cooking, dressing,
preparation. 3 Touch, contact.

मे 1 A. (मयते, मित; desid. भिस्तते) To
exchange or barter. -WITH नि or
विनि to exchange or barter.

मेकः A goat.

मेकलः 1 N. of a mountain; (also
मेखल). 2 A goat. -Comp. -अद्रिजा,
-कन्यका, -कन्या epithets of the river
Narmadā.

मेखल 1 A belt, girdle, waistband,
zone in general (fig. also); any-
thing which girds or surrounds; मही-
सगरमेखला 'the sea-girt earth'; रत्ना-
विद्वान्मेखलाया दिशः सपत्नी मय दक्षिणस्याः R.
6. 63; Rs. 6. 2. 2 Particularly, the
girdle or zone of a woman; नितंबविदेः
सद्वलमेखलेः Rs. 14, 6; R. 8. 64; मेखला-
लुपेत गोत्रसंलितं दंपत्यं Ku. 4. 8. 3 The
triple girdle worn by the first three
castes; cf. Ms. 2. 42. 4 The slope
of a mountain (नितंब); अमेखलं संचरतां
चमलां Ku. 1. 5; Me. 12. 5 The hips.
6 A sword-belt. 7 A sword-knot or
string fastened to the hilt. 8 The
girth of a horse. 9 N. of the river
Narmadā. -Comp. -पदं the hips.
-वेषः investiture with the girdle.

मेखलालः An epithet of Siva.

मेखलिन् m. 1 An epithet of Siva.
2 A religious student, a Brah-
machārin, q. v.

मेघः 1 A cloud; कुर्वन्नजमेघका इव
दिशो मेघः सञ्चिच्छते Mk. 5. 23, 2, 3 &c.
2 A mass, multitude. 3 A fragrant
grass. -च Talc. -Comp. -अवन् m.,
-पथः, -मार्गः 'the path of clouds',
atmosphere. -अंतः the autumn. -अरिः
the wind. -अरिन् n. hail. -आख्यं talc.
-आगमः the approach of rains, the
rainy season. -आदोपः a dense or
thick cloud. -आदोपः thunder.
-आनंदा a kind of crane. -आनंदिन्
m. a peacock. -आलोकः the
appearance or sight of clouds; मेघा

लोके भवति मुखिनोऽन्यथावृत्ति चेतः Me. 3.
-आस्पदं the sky, atmosphere. -उदकं
rain. -उदयः the rising of clouds.
-कफः hail. -कालः the rains, rainy
season. -गर्जनं, गर्जना thunder.
-चिंतकः the Chātaka bird. -जः a
large pearl. -जालं 1 a dense mass of
clouds. 2 talc. -जीवकः, -जीवनः the
Chātaka bird. -ज्योतिस् m. n. lightn-
ing. -डंबरः thunder. -दीपः lightning.
-द्वारं the sky, atmosphere. -नादः 1
the roar of clouds, thunder. 2 an
epithet of Varuṇa. 3 of Indrajit, son
of Rāvaṇa. -अहुलासिन्, -अहुलासकः
a peacock. -जित् m. an epithet of
Lakshmaṇa. -निर्घोषः thunder. -पंक्तिः,
-माला a line of clouds. -पुण्ड्रं 1
water. 2 hail. 3 river-water. -मसवः
water. -भूति a thunderbolt. -महलं
the firmament, sky. -माल, -मालिन् a.
cloud-capt. -घोनिः fog, smoke. -रत्नः
thunder. -वर्णा the indigo plant.
-वर्त्मन् n. the atmosphere. -वह्निः
lightning. -वाहनः 1 an epithet of
Indra; अपति स्म मेवमेव मेववाहनः Si. 13.
18. 2 an epithet of Siva. -विस्फूर्जितं
1 thunder, rumbling of clouds. 2 N.
of a metre; see App. I. -वेदमन् n.
the atmosphere. -सारः a kind of
camphor. -सुहृद् m. a peacock.
-स्तनितं thunder.

मेघकर a. Producing clouds.

मेघक a. Black, dark-blue, dark-
coloured; कुर्वन्नजमेघका इव दिशो मेघः
सञ्चिच्छते Mk. 5. 23; U. 6. 25; Me. 59.
-कः 1 Blackness, the dark blue
colour. 2 An eye of a peacock's tail.
3 A cloud. 4 Smoke. 5 A nipple. 6
A kind of gem. -कं Darkness.
-Comp. -आपगा an epithet of the
Yamunā.

मेद्, मेद् 1 F. (मेदति, मेदति) To be
mad.

मेदुला The myrobalan tree
(आमलकी).

मेठः 1 A ram. 2 An elephant driver
or keeper.

मेठिः, मेथिः 1 A pillar, post. 2 A
pillar in the midst of a threshing-
floor to which oxen are bound. 3 A
post to which cattle are bound. 4 A
prop for supporting the shafts of a
carriage.

मेढः A ram. -ह् The male organ of
generation, penis; (यस्य) मेढं चोन्माद्यु-
काभ्यां हीनं क्लीबं स उच्यते. -Comp. -वर्त्मन्
n. the prepuce. -जः an epithet of
Siva. -रोगः a venereal disease.

मेढकः 1 A arm. 2 The penis.

मेढः, मेढ. An elephant-keeper.

मेढः, मेढकः A ram.

मेढः See मेढ.

मेय 1 U. (मेयति-ने) 1 To meet. 2
To meet one another (Atm.). 3 To
revile. 4 To know, understand. 5
To hurt, injure, kill.

मेथिका, मेथिनी A kind of grass.
मेधः 1 Fat. 2 A particular mixed tribe. 3 N. of a serpent-demon. -Comp. -जं a species of bdellium. -भिदः N. of a degraded tribe.

मेदकः Liquor used for distillation.
मेदस् n. 1 Fat, marrow (one of the seven dhatus of the body and supposed to lie in the abdomen); Ms. 3. 182; Y. 1. 44. 2 Corpulence, fat of the body; मेदश्चेद्वक्रोदां लघु पवस्वस्थानयोगं वयुः S. 2. 5. -Comp. -अर्बुदं a fatty tumour. -कृत् m. n. flesh. -प्रथिः a fatty tumour. -जं, -तेजस् n. a bone. -विदः a lump of fat. -हादिः f. 1 increase of fat, corpulence. 2 enlargement of the scrotum.

मेदस्विन् a. 1 Fat, corpulent. 2 Strong, robust; Si. 5. 64.

मेदिनी 1 The earth; न मानयति सदीपा रत्नसुरि मेदिनी R. 1. 65; चंचलं बहु नितांत-मुच्यता मेदिनीमपि हस्वराजः Ki. 13. 53. 2 Ground, land, soil. 3 Spot, place. 4 N. of a lexicon (मेदिनीकोश). -Comp. -ईशः, -पतिः a king. -द्वयः dust.

मेदुर a. 1 Fat. 2 Smooth, unctuous, soft. 3 Thick, dense; Mā. 8. 11; thick with, full of, covered with, (usually with instr. or at the end of comp.); मेधैर्मेदुरसंवरं Git. 1; मकरंदसंदर्भमलमंदाकिनीमेदुरं (पदारविंदं) 7.

मेदुरित a. Thickened, made dense; U. 1.

मेघ a. 1 Fat. 2 Dense, thick.

मेघ 1 U. See मेध्.

मेघः 1 A sacrifice, as in नरमेघ, अश्व-मेघ. 2 A sacrificial animal or victim. -Comp. -जः an epithet of Vishnu.

मेघा (changed to मेघ in Bah. comp. when preceded by सु, दुष् and the negative particle अ) 1 Retentive faculty, retentiveness (of memory); धीर्धरायति मेघा Ak. 2 Intellect; intelligence in general; Bg. 10. 84; Ms. 3. 263; Y. 3. 174. 3 A form of Sarasvatī. 4 A sacrifice. -Comp. -अविधिः N. of a learned commentator on Manusmṛiti. -वद् an epithet of Kālidāsa.

मेघावत् a. Wise, intelligent.

मेघाविध् a. 1 Very intelligent, having a good memory. 2 Intelligent, wise, endowed with intellect. -m. 1 A learned man, sage, scholar. 2 A parrot. 3 An intoxicating drink.

मेधि See मेधि.

मेधय a. 1 Fit for a sacrifice; Y. 1. 194; Ms. 5. 54. 2 Relating to a sacrifice, sacrificial; मेधेयस्तेजः R. 13. 3. 3 Pure, sacred, holy; R. 1. 84; 3. 81, 14. 81. -वयः 1 A goat. 2 A Khadira tree. 3 Barley (according to Medint). -वा N. of several plants.

मेनका 1 N. of an *Apsaras* (mother of Sakuntalā). 2 N. of the wife of Himālaya. -Comp. -आत्मजा N. of Pārvatī.

मेना 1 N. of the wife of Himālaya; मेनां मुनीनामपि माननीयां (उपनेते) Ku. 1. 18, 5. 5. 2 N. of a river.

मेनावः 1 A peacock. 2 A cat. 3 A goat.

मेथिका, मेथी N. of a plant (Mar. मेथी, from the leaves of which reddish dye is extracted, wherewith to colour the tips and nails of fingers, the soles of the feet and the palms of the hand).

मेप् 1 A. (मेप्ते) To go, move.

मेय a. 1 Measurable, to be measured. 2 Capable of being estimated. 3 Discernible, capable of being known (जेय).

मेरुः 1 N. of a fabulous mountain (round which all the planets are said to revolve; it is also said to consist of gold and gems); विमज्ज मेरुं यद्वर्षिषात् कुतः N. 1. 16; स्वात्मन्येव समाह्वयेमहिमा मेरुं मे रोचते Bh. 3. 151. 2 The central bead in a rosary. 3 The central gem of a necklace. -Comp. -वामन् m. an epithet of Siva. -चक्रं a figure shaped like a spindle.

मेरुकः Incense.

मेलः Meeting, union, intercourse, a company, an assembly. (Also मेलक.)

मेलनं 1 Union, junction, 2 Association. 3 Mixture.

मेल 1 Union, intercourse. 2 A company, an assembly, a society. 3 Antimony. 4 The indigo plant. 5 Ink. 6 A musical scale. -Comp. -अं-धुकाः, -अं-धुः, -अं-धुः, -अं-धुः an ink-stand, ink-bottle.

मेम् 1 A. (मेवते) To worship, serve, attend upon.

मेघः 1 A ram, sheep. 2 The sign Aries of the zodiac. -Comp. -अं-धः an epithet of Indra. -कंबलः a woollen blanket or rug. -पालः, -पालकः a shepherd. -मांसं mutton. -यूयं a flock of sheep.

मेघा Small cardamoms.

मेथिका, मेथी A ewe.

मेहः 1 Making water, passing urine. 2 Urine. 3 A urinary disease. 4 A ram. 5 Goat. -Comp. -शी turmeric.

मेहनं 1 Passing urine. 2 Urine. 3 The penis.

मेत्र a. (मी f.) 1 Belonging to a friend. 2 Given by a friend. 3 Friendly, well-disposed, amicable, kind; Ms. 2. 87; Bg. 12. 13. 4 Belating to the god Mitra (as a Muhūrta); Ku. 7. 6. -वा 1 A high or perfect Brāhmaṇa. 2 N. of a particular mixed tribe; Ms. 10. 23. 3

The anus. -त्री 1 Friendship, good will. 2 Intimate connection or association, union, contact; त्रय्येषु स्फुटितकमलानामेवैकीकषायः Me. 31. 3 The lunar mansion called अनुषावा. -त्रं 1 Friendship. 2 Voiding or evacuation of excrement; Ms. 4. 152. 3 The lunar mansion अनुषावा (मेकमे in the same sense.)

मेत्रकं Friendship.

मेत्रावरुणः 1 An epithet of Vālmiki. 2 Of Agastya. 3 N. of one of the officiating priests at a sacrifice.

मेत्रावरुणिः 1 An epithet of Agastya. 2 Of Vasishṭha. 3 Of Vālmiki.

मेत्रय a. (मी f.) Relating to a friend, friendly. -यः N. of a mixed tribe.

मेत्रयकः N. of a mixed tribe; Ms. 10. 33.

मेत्रयिका A contest between friends or allies (मित्रयुद्धं).

मेत्र्य Friendship, alliance.

मेथिलः A king of Mithilā; R. 11. 32, 48. -ली N. of Sitā; R. 12. 29.

मेथुन a. (मी f.) 1 Paired, coupled. 2 United by marriage. 3 Relating to copulation. -नं 1 Copulation, sexual union; यत् मेथुनमयजं Pt. 2. 94. 2 Marriage 3 Union, connection.

-Comp. -ज्वरः the excitement of sexual passion. धमिन् a. copulating. -वैराग्यं abstinence from sexual intercourse.

मेथुनिका Union by marriage, matrimonial alliance.

मेधावकं Wisdom, intelligence.

मेनाकः N. of a mountain, son of Himālaya and Menā, who alone retained his wings (when Indra clipped those of other mountains) on account of his friendship with the ocean; cf. Ku. 1. 20. -Comp. -स्वयं f. an epithet of Pārvatī.

मेनालः A fisherman.

मेदः N. of a demon killed by Kṛishṇa. -Comp. -ह्व m. an epithet of Kṛishṇa.

मेरेयः -य, मेरेयकः -कं A kind of intoxicating drink; अशिरजनि वधूनिः पतिमेरेयकिं Si. 11. 51; G. L. 34.

मेलिवः A bee.

मोक्ष The cast-off skin of an animal.

मोक्ष 1 P., 10 U. (मोक्षति, मोक्षयति-ते) 1 To release, set free, liberate, emancipate. 2 To loose, untie, undo. 3 To wrest away. 4 To cast, hurl, fling. 5 To shed.

मोक्षः 1 Liberation, release, escape, freedom; साऽयुता तव वंशे मोक्षे च त्रययति K. Me. 61; लघ्वमोक्षाः युकादवः B. 17. 20; युवाणे च पुरो मोक्षं 17. 19. 2 Rescue, deliverance, delivery. 3 Final emancipation, deliverance of the

aeui: from recurring births: or transmiration, the last of the four ends of human existence; see अर्थ; Bg. 5. 28, 18. 30; R. 10. 84; Ms. 6. 35. 4 Death. 5 Falling down, dropping down, falling off; वनस्पलीमर्षव-भोक्षा: Ku. 3. 81. 6 Loosening, untying, unbinding; वेणिमोक्षोत्सुकादि Me. 99. 7 Shedding, causing to fall down or flow; बाणमोक्ष, अश्वमोक्ष. 8 Shooting, casting, discharging, बाणमोक्ष: S. 3. 5. Scattering, strewing. 10 Acquittance or discharge of an obligation (debt &c.). 11 (In astr.) The liberation of an eclipsed planet, the end of an eclipse. -Comp. -उपायः a means of obtaining final emancipation. -देवः an epithet applied to Hsuen Thsang, the celebrated Chinese traveller. -वृत्तः the sun. -पुरी an epithet of the town called कान्ची.

मोक्षणं 1 Releasing, liberating, emancipating, setting at liberty. 2 Rescuing, deliverance. 3 Loosening, untying. 4 Giving up, abandoning, resigning. 5 Shedding. 6 Squandering.

मोक्षः a. 1 Vain, useless, fruitless, unprofitable, unsuccessful; राज्ञा मोक्षं वरमाप्नुते नाथने लब्धकामा Me. 6; मोक्षवृत्ति कलमस्य चेदित R. 11. 39; 14. 65; Bg. 9. 12. 2 Aimless, purposeless, indefinite. 3 Left, abandoned. 4 Idle. -चः A fence, an enclosure, a hedge. -चं ind. In vain, to no purpose, uselessly. -Comp. -कर्मन् a. engaging in useless rites. -पुण्या a barren woman.

मोक्षोत्सुका A hedge, fence.

मोक्षः 1 The plantain tree. 2 The tree called शोभाजन. -चा 1 The plantain tree. 2 The cotton shrub. 3 The indigo plant. -चं A plantain fruit.

मोक्षकः 1 A devotee, an ascetic. 2 Emancipation, deliverance. 3 A plantain tree.

मोक्षन a. (नी f.) Releasing, freeing from. -ने 1 Releasing, liberating, setting free, emancipating. 2 Unyoking. 3 Discharging, emitting. 4 Acquittance of a debt or obligation. -Comp. -पट्टकः a filter.

मोक्षविवृता Releasing, setting free.

मोक्षार्द्रः 1 The pith or fruit of the banana. 2 Sandal wood.

मोक्षकः -कं A pill. -कं A couple of broken blades of Kusa grass given at a Srāddha (युक्तश्राद्धद्वयं).

मोक्षनं, मोक्षनकं Crushing, pressing, grinding, breaking.

मोक्षयिते Silent involuntary expression of affection towards an absent lover, as when a woman, her mind being taken up by her lover, scratches the ear &c. when he is remembered or talked of; it is thus defined by दण्डवत्प्रणामादि

हृदि तद्भावभावतः । प्राकट्यमभिलाषस्य मोक्षयित-मुदीयते see S. D. 141 also.

मोक्षः 1 Delight, pleasure, joy, gladness; यमानंदश्च मोक्षश्च U. 2. 12; R. 5. 15. 2 Perfume, fragrance. -Comp. -आम्रः the mango tree.

मोक्षक a. (का, की f.) Pleasing, delighting, gladdening. -कः, -कं A sweetmeat in general; Y. 1. 239. -कः N. of a mixed tribe (sprung from a Kshatriya father and a Śūdra mother).

मोक्षनं 1 Joy, pleasure. 2 The act of pleasing. 3 Wax.

मोक्षयंतिका, मोक्षयंती A kind of jasmine (Arabian).

मोक्षिन् a. 1 Glad, pleased, cheerful. 2 Gladdening, delighting. -नी 1 N. of various plants (अश्वमोक्ष, महिष्का, सुषिका). 2 Musk. 3 An intoxicating or spirituous liquor.

मोक्षः 1 A kind of plant with sweet juice. 2 The milk of a cow recently calved. -रं The root of the sugarcane.

मोक्षः 1 A thief, robber. 2 Theft, robbery. 3 Plundering, stealing, taking away, removing (fig. also); न पुण्यमेषमहंलुचयानलता Mk. 1, दृष्टिमेषे प्रदोषे Gt. 11. 4 Stolen property. -Comp. -कृत् m. a thief.

मोक्षकः A robber, thief.

मोक्षणं 1 Robbing, plundering, stealing, defrauding. 2 Cutting. 3 Destroying.

मोक्षः Theft, robbery.

मोक्षः 1 Loss of consciousness, fainting, a swoon, insensibility; मोहेनातर्पितमुरिषं लक्ष्मणे सुच्यमाना V. 1. 8; Ku. 3. 73. 2 Perplexity, delusion, embarrassment, confusion; यज्ञात्वा न पुनर्मोहेन वसत्यसि पांडव Bg. 4. 35. 3 Folly, ignorance, infatuation; तितिक्षुर्दुस्तरं मोहादु-द्वेनास्मि सागरं R. 1. 2; S. 7. 25. 4 Error, mistake. 5 Wonder, astonishment. 6 Affliction, pain. 7 A magical art employed to confound an enemy 8 (In phil.) Delusion of mind which prevents one from discerning the truth (makes one believe in the reality of worldly objects and to be addicted to the gratification of sensual pleasures). -Comp. -कलिल the thick net or snare of delusion. -निद्रा overweening confidence. -मन्त्रः a deluding spell. -रात्रिः f. the night when the whole universe will be destroyed. -शास्त्रं a false doctrine or precept.

मोक्षन a. (नी f.) 1 Stupefying. 2 Bewildering, perplexing, puzzling. 3 Deluding, infatuating. 4 Fascinating. -नः 1 An epithet of Śiva. 2 N. of one of the five arrows of Cupid. 3 The thorn-apple (वृक्ष). -नं 1 Stupefying. 2 idle per-

plexing, puzzling. 3 Stupor; loss of sensation. 4 Infatuation, delusion, mistake. 5 A seduction, temptation. 6 Sexual intercourse; Māl. 4. 7 A magical charm employed to bewilder an enemy. -Comp. -अस्त्रं a missile which fascinates or bewitches the person against whom it is used.

मोक्षनकः The month of Chaitra.

मोहित p. p. 1 Stupefied. 2 Perplexed, bewildered. 3 Deluded, fascinated, infatuated, beguiled.

मोहिनी 1 N. of an Āpsaras. 2 A fascinating woman (the form assumed by Viṣṇu at the time of cheating the demons of nectar.) 3 The flower of a kind of jasmine.

मोक्ष (कु)लिः A crow; U. 2. 29.

मोक्षिकः A pearl; मोक्षिकं न गजे गजे Subhāsh. -Comp. -आवली a string of pearls. -श्रुतिः a female who prepares pearl-necklaces. -श्रमन् n. a string of pearls. -प्रसूता a pearl-muscle. -श्रुतिः f. a pearl oyster -सरः a necklace or string of pearls.

मोक्ष्यं Dumbness, muteness, speechlessness.

मोक्ष्यं Precedence, superiority.

मोक्षरिः N. of a family; पदे पदे मोक्षरिभिः कृतार्थं K.

मोक्षर्य 1 Talkativeness, garrulity.

2 Abuse, defamation, calumny.

मोक्ष्यं 1 Silliness, foolishness. 2 Artlessness, simplicity, innocence. 3 Charm, beauty.

मोक्षः The fruit of the plantain tree. मोक्ष a. (जी f.) Made of Munja grass. -जः A blade of Munja grass.

माजी The girdle of a Brāhmaṇa made of a triple string of Munja grass; Ku. 5. 10; Ms. 2. 42. -Comp. -निर्वचनं, -बन्धनं binding on the Munja grass girdle, investiture with the sacred thread; Ms. 2. 27, 163.

मोक्ष्यं 1 Ignorance, stupidity, folly. 2 Childishness.

मोक्षः A quantity of urine.

मोक्षिकः A confectioner.

मोक्षलिः A crow.

मोक्षन a. Fit for being sown with beans, or sown with beans (as a field).

मोक्षं Silence, taciturnity; मोक्षं सर्वादि-साधनं; मोक्षं त्वज 'open your lips'; मोक्षं समाचर 'hold your tongue.' -Comp. -सुप्ता the attitude of silence. -व्रतं a vow of silence.

मोक्षिन् a. (नी f.) Observing a vow of silence, silent, taciturn; Bg. 12. 19. -म. A holy sage, an ascetic, a hermit.

मोक्षिकः A drummer.

मोक्ष्यं Folly, stupidity.

मोक्षः N. of a dynasty of kings beginning with Chandragupta; मोक्ष्यं नवे राजनि M. 1. 4. 15; मोक्ष्यं विष्णुधर्मिभिरचा-

प्रकल्पिताः Mbh.; (there is a difference of opinion among scholars as to the meaning of the word नौर्वी in this passage).

नौर्वी 1 A bow-string; नौर्वीकिणाको वृजः S. 1. 13; नौर्वी वनुषि चातना R. 1. 19; 18. 48; Ku. 3. 55. 2 A girdle made of Mūrvā grass (to be worn by a Kshatriya); Ms. 2. 42.

नौर्वी a. (ला, -ली f.) 1 Radical, original. 2 Ancient, old, of long standing (as a custom). 3 Nobly born, of a good family. 4 Brought up in the service of a king for generations, holding office from ancient times, hereditary; Ms. 7. 5; R. 19. 57. -लः An old or hereditary minister; R. 12. 12, 14. 10; 18. 38.

नौर्वी a. Head, foremost, best; अखिल-परिमलानां नौर्वीनां सौरभेण Bv. 1. 121. -लिः 1 The head, the crown of the head; नौर्वी वा रचयजलिं Ve. 3. 40; R. 13. 59; Ku. 5. 79. 2 The head or top of anything, top-most point; U. 2. 30. 3 The Asoka tree. -लिः (m. or f.) 1 A crown, diadem, tiara; Bv. 1. 73. 2 Hair on the crown of the head, tuft or lock of hair; जटामौलि Ku. 2. 16 (जटामुल्लि Malli.). 3 Braided hair, hair-braided and ornamented; Ve. 6. 34. -लिः, -ली f. The earth. -Comp. -मणिः, -रत्नं a crest-jewel, a jewel worn in the crown. -मंडनं a head-ornament. -मुकुटं a crown, tiara.

नौर्वीक a. (की f.) 1 Radical. 2 Chief, principal. 3 Inferior.

नौर्वी Price.

नौर्वी Playing at fisticuffs, a boxing or pugilistic encounter.

नौर्वीकः A rogue, cheat, sharper.

नौर्वी a. (ली f.) 1 Formed like a club, club-shaped. 2 Fought with clubs (as a battle). 3 Relating to the battle with clubs (as a paragon).

नौर्वी, नौर्वीकः An astrologer.

नौर्वी 1 P. (मनति, श्रुति) 1 To repeat (in the mind). 2 To learn diligently. 3 To remember. -With अ 1 to think of, meditate upon; पार्श्वजद्वयमनरतनामनंतं Bv. 4. 32. 2 to hand down

traditionally, lay down, mention, consider, speak of; त्वामामनन्ति प्रकृतिं पुरुषार्थप्रवर्तिनी Ku. 2. 13, 5. 81, 5. 31. 3 To study, learn, commit to memory; यद् ब्रह्म सम्प्राप्नात Ku. 6. 16; Bk. 17. 20. -सना 1 to repeat. 2 to lay down, prescribe; तं हि परमं वक्ताः समामनन्ति U. 4. श्रुति p. p. 1 Repeated. 2 Learnt, studied.

नौर्वी I. 1 P. (व्रक्षति) 1 To rub. 2 To heap, collect, accumulate. II. 10 U. (व्रक्षति-ने) 1 To heap, accumulate. 2 To smear, rub, anoint. 3 To mix, combine.

नौर्वी Hypocrisy, dissimulation.

नौर्वी 1 Smearing the body with unguents. 2 Anointing, smearing in general. 3 Accumulating, heaping up. 4 Oil, ointment.

नौर्वी 1 A. (व्रते, caus. व्रयति-ने) To pound, grind, crush, trample upon.

नौर्वी m. 1 Tenderness, softness. 2 Mildness, weakness; (स्वमौदः) हिमालयमात्रे यस्मै तन्मादिभिः स्फुटं फले Si. 2. 49.

नौर्वी 1 P. (गोचरी) To go, move.

नौर्वी 1 P. (गुचति) To go, move.

नौर्वी 10 U. (वृक्षयति-ने) To cut or divide.

नौर्वी p. p. Faded, thered.

नौर्वी p. p. 1 Faded, withered. 2 Wearied, weary, laud. 3 Enfeebled, weak, feeble, faint. 4 Sad, dejected, melancholy. 5 Foul, dirty. -Comp. -अश्व a. weak-bodied. (-गी) a woman during her menses. -मनस a. depressed in mind, dispirited, disheartened.

नौर्वी f. 1 Fading, withering, decay. 2 Languor, lassitude, weariness. 3 Sadness, dejection. 4 Foulness.

नौर्वी a. Withering, growing thin or emaciated.

नौर्वी a. 1 Becoming faded or withered. 2 Growing thin or emaciated. 3 Growing languid or weary.

नौर्वी a. 1 Spoken indistinctly (as by barbarians), indistinct. 2 Barbarous. 3 Withered, faded. -हं An indistinct or barbarous speech.

नौर्वी, नौर्वी See वृक्ष, वृक्ष.

नौर्वी, or नौर्वी 1 P., 10 U. (नौर्वीति नौर्वीति, नौर्वी, नौर्वी) To speak confusedly, indistinctly, or barbarously.

नौर्वी 1 A barbarian, a non-Aryan (one not speaking the Sanskrit language or not conforming to Hindu or Aryan institutions), a foreigner in general; गार्ह्य नौर्वीप्रसिद्धिस्तु विरोधादर्शने सति J. N. V.; नौर्वीवृक्षयते, or नौर्वीनिवहनिषेधे कलशसि करवालं Git. 1. 2 An outcast, a very low man, Baudhāyana thus defines the word: -गोमांसखादको यस्तु विरुद्धं बहु भावते। सर्वचारविहीनश्च नौर्वी इत्यभिधीयते। 3 A sinner, wicked person. -कः Copper. -कम्प. -आकृष्य copper. -आशः wheat. -आश्वं, -सुखं copper. -कंदः garlic. -जातिः f. a savage or barbarian race, a mountaineer, barbarian. -देशः, -मंडलं a country inhabited by Non-Aryans or barbarians, a foreign or barbarous country; Ms. 2. 23. -भाषा a foreign language. -भोजनः wheat. (-नं) barely. -वाच a. speaking a barbarous or foreign language; Ms. 10. 45.

नौर्वी p. p. Spoken indistinctly or barbarously. -त 1 A foreign tongue. 2 An ungrammatical word or speech.

नौर्वी, नौर्वी (नौर्वी-इति) To be mod.

नौर्वी 1 A (नौर्वीते) To worship-serve.

नौर्वी 1 P. (नौर्वीति, नौर्वी) 1 To fade, wither; नौर्वीत, नौर्वीत Bv. 1. 36; Si. 5. 43. 2 To grow weary or languid to be fatigued or exhausted; पश्चि... मल्लुर्न मणिकुट्टिमोचिती R. 11. 9; Bk. 14. 6. 3 To be sad or dejected; to downcast or dispirited; मल्लो नाथ विषादेन K. P. 10; नौर्वीते मे मनो हीदे Mb. 4 To become thin or emaciated. 5 To disappear, vanish. -With परि 1 to fade, wither; परिनौर्वीतुश्चक्रियो Ku. 2. 2; R. 14. 50. 2 to be dejected or dispirited. -न 1 to fade, wither. 2 to be sad or dejected. 3 to be languid. 4 to be dirty or foul, to be soiled.

य.

यः 1 One who goes or moves, a goer, mover. 2 A carriage. 3 Wind, air. 4 Union. 5 Fame. 6 Barley.

यकृन् *n.* The liver. (This word has no forms for the first five inflections and is optionally substituted for यकृन् after acc. dual).

यकृत *n.* The liver or any affection of it. -*Comp.* -आत्मिका: a kind of cockroach. -उद्वर: enlargement of the liver. -कोषः the membrane enveloping the liver.

यक्षः 1 *N.* of a class of demi-gods who are described as attendants of Kubera, the god of riches and employed in guarding his gardens and treasures; यक्षोत्तमा यक्षपतिं यक्षे रक्षति वे प्राप्तगदादिहस्ताः Hariv., Mo. 1, 66; Bg. 10. 23, 11. 22. 2 *A* kind of ghost or spirit. 3 *N.* of the palace of Indra. 4 *N.* Of Kubera. -क्षी *A* female Yaksha. -*Comp.* -अधिपतिः, -अधिपतिः, -इन्द्रः Kubera, the lord of Yakshas. -आवासः the fig-tree. -कर्दमः an ointment consisting of camphor, agallochum, musk and Kakkola (according to others, also sandal and saffron) mixed in equal proportions; (कर्पूरागुरुकस्तुरीककोलेयैश्च कर्दमः Ak.; कुङ्कुमागुरुकस्तुरी कर्पूरैश्चन्दनं तथा । महाभयवामाद्युक्तं नामनो यक्षकर्दमः ।). -ग्रहः the being possessed by Yakshas or evil spirits. -तक्षः the fig-tree. -धूपः resin, incense. -रक्षः a kind of intoxicating drink. -राज *m.*, -राजः *N.* of Kubera. -रात्रिः *f.* the festival called Dīpālī, q. v. -वित्तः one who is like a Yaksha, i. e. the guardian of wealth, but who never uses it.

यक्षिणी 1 *A* female Yaksha. 2 *N.* of the wife of Kubera. 3 *A* certain female fiend in the service of Durgā. 4 *A* sylph or fairy (holding intercourse with mortals).

यक्ष्मः, यक्ष्मन् *m.* 1 Pulmonary disease, consumption. 2 *A* disease in general. -*Comp.* -ग्रहः an attack of consumption. -ग्रस्त *a.* consumptive. -क्षी grapes.

यक्ष्मन् *a.* One who is affected by or suffers from consumption; Ms. 3. 154.

यज् 1 *U.* (यजति, इट्; *pass.* इज्यते; *desid.* यिष्यति) 1 To sacrifice, worship with sacrifices (often with instr. of words meaning ' a sacrifice '); येन राजा क्रतुभिः Ms. 7. 79; 5. 53, 6. 36, 11. 40; Bk. 14. 90; so अश्वमेधेनेजे, पाकयज्ञेनेजे &c. 2 To make an oblation to (with acc. of the deity and instr. of the means of sacrifice or oblation); पशुना रुद्रं यजते

श्वः; यस्मिन्नेव जते पितृन् Mb. Ms. 8. 105, 11. 118. 3 To worship, adore, honour, revere. -*Caus.* (यजयति-ते) 1 To cause to sacrifice. 2 To assist at a sacrifice. -*WITH* आ, परि, प्र to offer sacrifices, bring oblations to. -स्त्वं to adore, worship; सत्ययज्ञमन्त्रं Bk. 15. 96.

यजतिः *A* technical name for those sacrificial ceremonies to which the verb यजति is applied; see जुहोति for further information.

यजन्तः *A* Brāhmana who maintains consecrated fire (अग्निहोविन्). -न्तः Maintenance of consecrated fire.

यजनं 1 The act of sacrificing. 2 *A* sacrifice; देवयजनसंभवे देवि सीति U. 4. 3 *A* place of sacrifice.

यजमानः 1 *A* person who performs a regular sacrifice and pays its expenses. 2 *A* person who employs a priest or priests to sacrifice for him. 3 (Hence) *A* host, patron, rich man. 4 The head of a family. -*Comp.* -शिष्यः the pupil of a sacrificing Brāhmana (of one who himself performs a sacrifice); S. 4.

यजिः 1 *A* sacrificer. 2 The act of sacrificing. 3 *A* sacrifice; दानमध्ययनं यजिः Ms. 10. 79.

यजुस् *n.* 1 *A* sacrificial prayer or formula. 2 *A* text of the Yajurveda, or the body of sacred Mantras in prose muttered at sacrifices; cf. मन्त्र. 3 *N.* of the Yajurveda. -*Comp.* -विद् *a.* knowing the sacrificial formula. -वेदः the second of the three (or four, including the Atharvaveda) principal Vedas, which is a collection of sacred texts in prose relating to sacrifices; it has two chief branches or recensions;— the वैदिकीय or दृष्ट्यायजुर्वेद and वाजसनेयि or शुक्लयजुर्वेद.

यज्ञः 1 *A* sacrifice, sacrificial rite; येन यज्ञमयजत देवाः; तस्माद्यज्ञात्सर्वदुःखः &c. 2 *An* act of worship, any pious or devotional act. (Every householder, but particularly a Brāhmana, has to perform five such devotional acts every day; their names are:—भूतयज्ञ, मनुष्ययज्ञ, पितृयज्ञ, देवयज्ञ, and ब्रह्मयज्ञ, which are collectively called the five ' great sacrifices ', see महायज्ञ, and the five words separately). 3 *N.* of Agni. 4 of Vishnu. -*Comp.* -अंशः a share of sacrifice. -युक् *m.* a deity, god; Ku. 3. 14. -अ(आ) मारः-रं *a* sacrificial hall. -अंगं 1 *a* part of a sacrifice. 2 any sacrificial requisite, a means of a sacrifice; यज्ञांगयोहितवृत्तयेव यस्य Ku. 1. 17. (-मः) 1 the

glomerous fig-tree (उद्वर), 2 *N.* of Vishnu. -अग्निः an epithet of Siva. -अयज्ञः a god. -आत्मन् *m.*, -ईश्वरः *N.* of Vishnu. -उपकरणं any utensil or implement necessary for a sacrifice. -उपवीतं the sacred thread worn by members of the first three classes (and now even of other lower castes) over the left shoulder and under the right arm; see Ms. 2. 63: (originally यज्ञोपवीत was the ceremony of investiture with the sacred thread). -कर्मन् *a.* engaged in a sacrifice. (-मः) *a* sacrificial rite. -कल्प *a.* of the nature of a sacrifice or sacrificial offering. -कालकः the post to which the sacrificial victim is fastened. -कुण्डं a hole in the ground made for receiving the sacrificial fire. -कृत् *a.* performing a sacrifice. (-मः) 1 *N.* of Vishnu. 2 a priest conducting a sacrifice. -कृतः 1 *a* sacrificial rite. 2 *a* complete rite or chief ceremony. 3 an epithet of Vishnu. -भ्रः a demon who interrupts sacrifices. -दक्षिणा a sacrificial gift, the fee given to the priests who perform a sacrifice. -दीक्षा 1 admission or initiation to a sacrificial rite. 2 performance of a sacrifice; Ms. 5. 169. -द्रव्यं anything (e. g. a vessel) used for a sacrifice. -पतिः 1 one who institutes a sacrifice, see यजमान. 2 *N.* of Vishnu. -पशुः 1 an animal for sacrifice, a sacrificial victim. 2 a horse. -पुरुषः, -फलदः epithets of Vishnu. -भागः 1 a portion of a sacrifice, a share in the sacrificial offerings. 2 *a* god, deity. -युक् *m.* a god, deity. -यमिः *f.* a place for sacrifice, a sacrificial ground. -युक् *m.* an epithet of Vishnu. -भोज्य *m.* an epithet of Vishnu. or Krishna -रक्षः रेतस् *m.* Soma. -वराहः Vishnu in his boar-incarnation. -वह्निः-क्षी *f.* the Soma plant. -वाढः a place prepared and enclosed for a sacrifice. -वाहनः an epithet of Vishnu. -वृक्षः the fig-tree. -वेदिः, वी *f.* a sacrificial altar. -सरणं a sacrificial shed or hall, a temporary structure under which a sacrifice is performed. -शाला a sacrificial hall. -शेषः the remains of a sacrifice; यज्ञशेषं तयावत् Ms. 3. 285. -श्रेष्ठः the Soma plant. -सदस *n.* a number of people at a sacrifice. -संसारः materials necessary for a sacrifice. -मारः an epithet of Vishnu. -सिद्धिः *f.* the completion of a sacrifice. -सूत्रं see यज्ञोपवीत. -सेनः an epithet of king Drupada. -स्थाणुः a

यथा *ind.* 1 Used by itself यथा has the following senses:— (a) as, in the manner mentioned; यथाज्ञापयति महाराजः ‘as your Majesty orders’; (b) namely, as follows; तयथाबुध्यते; Pt. 1. U. 2. 4; (c) as, like (showing comparison and used to express the point of similarity); आसीदिव दशरथस्य गृहे यथा श्रीः U. 4. 8; Ku. 4. 34; प्रभावप्रभवं कदा स्वाधीनगतिरया यथा (न कुचति K. P. 10); (d) as, for example, for instance; यत्र यत्र भूयस्तत्र तत्र वक्ष्यिष्यामहेति T. S.; Pt. 1. 288; 3. 68; (e) that (used to introduce direct assertions with or without इति at the end); अकथितोऽपि ज्ञात एव यथायमाभोगस्तपोवनसेति S. 1; विदितं हल्लुक्तेन यथा स्मरः श्रुतमप्युपदेष्टे न वां विना Ku. 4. 36; (f) so that, in order that; दृश्ये तं चारुतिं यथा व्यापादयामि Pt. 1. 2 Used correlatively with तथा, यथा has the following senses:— (a) as, so (in which case एवं and तदू often take the place of तथा); यथा वृक्षस्तथा फलं or यथा बीजं तथावृक्षः; Bg. 11. 29; in this case एवं is frequently added to either यथा or तथा or to both to make the equality of relation more marked or striking; वयूचतुर्लोकेषु यथेव शान्ता मिया तदु जायते तथैव सीता U. 4. 16; न तथा बाणं स्कंधो (or शक्ति) यथा नावति नापते; (a much-as, as-as,); Ku. 6. 70; U. 2. 4. V. 4. 33. In this sense तथा is often omitted, in which case यथा has sense (c) in 1 above; (b) so-that (तथैव standing for ‘so’ and यथा for ‘that’); यथा बहुजनशोच्या न भवति तथा निर्वाह्य S. 3 तथा प्रत्येथा यथा नोपहस्यते जनैः K. 109 तस्मान्मुनेषु यथा तात संविधातुं तथाहर्षिभ्यः R. 72; 3. 66, 14. 66, 15. 68. (c) since, therefore, as (because); so; यथा ह्येतान् मुञ्चामि तेऽपि कलकलः श्रुतस्तथा तर्कयामि Māl. 8; sometimes तथा is omitted एवं एवं नृदति एवमन्त्रात्तूला यथा वा...तेष्विष्ये प्रवर्ते बलाकाः Me. 9; (d) if-then, surely as-so surely (a strong form of assertion or adjuration); बाह्वन्तःकर्मिभिः पत्नी व्यभिचारो यथा न मे तथा विचरेमं कर्मन्तःप्राप्तुमर्हति R. 15. 81; यथायथा-तथा the more-the more, the less-the less; यथायथा जीवनमतिपक्वम् तथा तथापेया ततोऽयः K. 59; Me. 8. 286; 12. 7 यथा-तथा in any manner, in whatever way; यथा कथञ्चित् any how some how or other. N. B.—the first member of Avyayibhāṣa comp. यथा is usually translated ‘according to, according as, in accordance with, in conformity to, proportion to, not exceeding, at

compounds below. -अंश, अंशतः *ind.* in due proportions, proportionately. -अधिकारं *ind.* according to authority. -अधीत *a.* as read or studied, conformable to the text. -अनुपूर्व, -अनुपूर्व, -अनुपूर्व *ind.* in regular order or succession, successively. -अनुपूर्व *ind.* 1 according to experience. 2 by previous experience. -अनुपूर्व *ind.* in exact conformity, properly. -अभिप्रेत, -अभिमत, -अभिलाषित, -अभीष्ट *a.* as wished, intended or desired, agreeably to desire. -अर्थ *a.* 1 conformable to truth, true, real, correct; सौम्येति च मास्य यथार्थमात्रे R. 14. 44; so यथार्थानुभवः correct or right perception; यथार्थवक्ता. 2 conformable to the true meaning, true to the sense, right, appropriate, significant; कविष्यन्ति नामास्य (i. e. शत्रुघ्न) यथार्थनिरतिशयात् R. 15. 6; युधि सद्यः शत्रुपाल तं यथार्थं Śi. 16. 85; Ki. 8. 49 Ku. 2. 16. 3 fit, suitable. (-ई, अधतः) truly, rightly, properly. -अमर *a.* significant or true to the syllable; V. 1. 1. नामन् *a.* one whose name is true to its meaning, or fully significant. (Whose deeds are according to his name); प्रवासिद्वेष्टेपि यथार्थनाम्नः सिद्धिं न मन्यते M. 4; परंतपो नामयथार्थनामा R. 6. 21. 'वर्णः a spy (for यथार्थवर्ण). -अर्ह *a.* 1 according to merit, as deserving. 2 appropriate, suitable, just. 'वर्णः a spy, an emissary. -अर्ह, -अर्हतः *ind.* according to merit or worth; R. 16. 40. -अर्हणं *ind.* 1 according to propriety. 2 according to worth or merit. -अवकाशं *ind.* 1 according to room or space. 2 as occasion may occur, according to occasion, leisure or propriety. 3 in the proper place; शत्रुघ्नस्य यथावकाशं निनाय R. 6. 14. -अवस्थं *ind.* according to the condition or circumstances. -आख्यात *a.* as mentioned before, before-mentioned. -आख्यातं *ind.* as beforestated. -आगत *a.* foolish, stupid. (-तं) *ind.* as one came, by the same way as one came; यथागतं मातलिसारथिर्गो R. 3. 67. -आचारं *ind.* as customary or usual. -आम्नातं, -आम्नारं *ind.* as laid down in the Vedas. -आरंभं *ind.* according to the beginning, in regular order or succession. -आवासं *ind.* according to one's dwelling, each to his own dwelling. -आशयं *ind.* 1 according to wish or intention. 2 according to the agreement. -आश्रमं *ind.* according to the Ashrama or period in one's religious life. -इच्छा, -इष्ट, -ईप्सित *a.* according to wish or desire, agreeably to one's desire, as much as desired, as desired or wished for. (-च्छ, -ष्ट, -त्तं) *ind.* 1 according to wish or desire, at will or pleasure; R. 4. 51. 2 as much as may be wanted, to the heart's content; एवम् वृत्ते मांसं; Ch. P.

3. -ईप्सितं *ind.* as personally see, as actually perceived. -उक्त, -उदित *a.* as said or told above, aforesaid, above-mentioned; यथोक्ताः संवृताः Pt. 1; यथोक्त्यापारा S. 1, R. 2. 70. -उचित *a.* suitable, proper, due, fit. (-तं) *ind.* duly, suitably, properly. -उत्तरं *ind.* in regular order or succession, one after another; संवृतेषु यथोत्तरं S. D. 729. -उत्साहं *ind.* 1 according to one's power or might. 2 with all one's might. -उद्दिष्ट *a.* as indicated or described. (-ष्टं) or उद्देशं *ind.* in the manner indicated. -उपजोषं *ind.* according to pleasure or desire. -उपदेशं *ind.* as advised or instructed. -उपयोगं *ind.* according to use or requirements, according to circumstances. -कामं *a.* conformable to desire. (-मं) *ind.* agreeably to desire, at will or pleasure, to the heart's content; यथाकामार्चितार्थिना R. 1. 6; 4. 51. -कामिनः *a.* free, unrestrained. -कारः the right or due time, proper time; R. 1. 6. (-लं) *ind.* at the right time, opportunely, seasonably; सोपसर्पैर्जजागर यथाकालं स्वपन्ति R. 17. 51. -कृत *a.* as agreed upon, done according to rule or custom, customary; Ms. 8. 183. -क्रमं, -क्रमेण *ind.* in due order or succession, regularly, in due form, properly; R. 3. 10, 9. 26. -क्षमं *ind.* according to one's power, as much as possible. -ज्ञात *a.* foolish, senseless, stupid. -ज्ञानं *ind.* to the best of one's knowledge or judgment. -ज्येष्ठं *ind.* according to rank, by seniority. -तथ *a.* 1 true, right. 2 accurate, exact. (-थं) a narrative of the particulars or details of anything, a detailed or minute account. (-थं) *ind.* 1 exactly, precisely. 2 fitly, properly, as the case really may be. -दिक्, -दिशं *ind.* in all directions. -निर्दिष्ट *a.* as mentioned before, as specified above; यथानिर्दिष्ट्यापारा सखी &c. -न्यायं *ind.* justly, rightly, properly; Ms. 1. 1. -पुरं *ind.* as before, as on previous occasions. -पूर्वं *a.* -पूर्वक *a.* being as before, former; R. 12. 48. (-वं), -पूर्वकं *ind.* 1 as before; Ms. 11. 187. 2 in due order or succession, one after another; एते माया यथापूर्व Y. 1. 35. -प्रदेशं *ind.* 1 in the proper or suitable place; यथाप्रदेशं विनिवेशितेन Ku. 1. 49. संजयामास यथाप्रदेशं कंठेष्टुणं R. 6. 83, 7. 34. 2 according to direction or precept. -प्रधानं, -प्रधानतः *ind.* according to rank or position, according to precedence; आलोकमानेन सूरानशेवान् संभाषयामास यथाप्रधानं Ku. 7. 46. -प्राणं *ind.* according to strength, with all one's might. -प्राप्तं *a.* suitable to circumstances. -प्रार्थितं *ind.* as requested. -चलं *ind.* to the

best of one's power, with all one's might. -भागं, भागशः *ind.* 1 according to the share of each, proportionately. 2 each in his respective place; यथाभागमवस्थिताः Bg. 1. 11. 3 in the proper place; यथाभागमवस्थितेति R. 6. 19. -युतं *ind.* according to what has taken place, according to truth, truly, exactly. -मुखीन *a.* looking straight at (with gen.); (स्यः) यथासुखीनः सीतायाः पुरुषे बहु लोभश्च Bk. 5. 48. -यथं *ind.* 1 as is fit, fitly, properly; Ki. 8. 2. 2 in regular order, severally, by degrees. राजवंतो मुखार्थं विप्रकीर्णं यथायथं S. D. 337. -युक्तं, -योगं *ind.* according to circumstances, fitly, suitably. -यौतव *a.* suitable, fit, proper, right. -रुचं, -रुचि *ind.* according to one's liking or taste. -रूपं *ind.* 1 according to form or appearance. 2 duly, properly, fitly. -वस्तु *ind.* as the fact stands, exactly, accurately, truly. -विधिं *ind.* according to rule or precept, duly, properly; यथाविधि हुताग्नीनां R. 1. 6; संवत्सारोभयरीत्या मेधिलयो यथाविधि 15. 31, 3. 70. -विभवं *ind.* in proportion to one's income, according to means. -वृत्त *a.* as happened, done or acted. (-त्तं) the actual facts, the circumstances or details of an event. -शक्ति, -शक्त्या *ind.* to the best of one's power, as far as possible. -शास्त्रं *ind.* according to the scriptures, as the law ordains; Ms. 6. 88. -श्रुतं *ind.* 1 as heard or reported. 2 (यथाश्रुति) according to Vedic precepts. -संख्यं a figure of speech in Rhetoric; यथासंख्यं क्रमेणैव क्रमिकाणां समन्वयः K. P. 10; e. g. शत्रुं निवे विपत्तिं च जय रंजय भंजय Chandr. 5. 107. (-ख्यं), -संख्येन *ind.* according to number, respectively, number for number; Y. 1. 21. -समयं *ind.* 1 at the proper time. 2 according to agreement or established usage. -संभव *a.* possible. -सुखं *ind.* 1 at will or pleasure. 2 at ease, comfortably, pleasantly, so as to give pleasure; अंके निधाय क्रमोक्तं यथासुखं ते संभाषामि चरणान्न पदतञ्जो S. 3. 22; R. 8. 48, 4. 43. -स्थानं the right or proper place. (-नं) *ind.* in the proper place, duly. -स्थित *a.* according to circumstances or actual facts, as it stands; Bk. 8. 8. 2 truly, properly. -स्वं *ind.* 1 each his own, respectively; अथास्ते चिरवृत्तो यथास्वं R. 13. 22; Ki. 14. 43. 2 Individually; R. 17. 65. 3 duly, properly, rightly.

यथावत् *ind.* 1 Duly, fitly, properly, rightly; oft. with the force of an adjective; अथापिप्राहविप्रतो यथावत् Bk. 2. 21; लिपेर्यथावद्ग्रहणेन R. 3. 28. 2 According to rule or precept, as enjoined by rules; ततो यथावद्विहितान्वयात् R. 19; Ms. 6. 1; 8. 214.

यदा ind. 1 When, at the time
 when; यदा यदा whenever; यदेतदेव at
 the very time, as soon as; यदाभूति
 -तदाभूति from what time-from that

यम् १ P. (यच्छति, यतः *desid.* दिव्यति),
 १ To check, curb, restrain, control
 subdue, stop, suppress; यच्छेद्वाङ्मनसा
 व्रजः Kath.; यतचित्तायाम् Bg. 4. 21; see
 यत- २ To offer, give, bestow. -*Caus.*
 (ययति-ते) १ To restrain, check &c.
 -WITH अ- १ to extend, lengthen,
 stretch out; वङ्ग-पार्श्व-आयच्छते Sk.; स्वाग-
 नायच्छन्तः S. 4 v. 1. २ to draw up or
 back; आयच्छति कृपाद्रज्जुं Sk.; प्राप्नुयतमा-
 र्जयति Bk. 6. 119. ३ to restrain, hold
 in, suppress, suspend (as breath).
 Ms. 3. 217, 11. 100, Y. 1. 24. 4 to
 stretch oneself, grow long (Atm.).
 5 to grasp, possess, have; श्रिवामाच्छ-
 मानामिहवामामिहयुवसां Bk. 8. 46. 6 to
 bring or lead towards. -उ- (usually
 Atm.) १ to raise, lift up, elevate;
 नीह उच्यते S. 1; परस्परं चोच्यते Ms. 4.
 104 B. 11. 17. 15. 23. Bk. 4. 21. २

यमः 1 Restraining, controlling, curbing. 2 Control, restraint. 3 Self-control. 4 Any great moral or religious duty or observance (opp. नियम); तव्यं येन नियमेन तपोभ्युदेव N. 13. 16. यम and नियम are thus distinguished:—शरीरसाधनार्थेनैवं नियं यत्कर्म तयमः । नियमस्तु स यत्कर्म नियमाभ्यामुत्साधनं ॥ Ak.; see Malli. on Ki. 10. 10 also. The *yamas* are usually said to be ten, but their names are given differently by different writers; e. g. ब्रह्मचर्यं दया क्षांतित्वं सत्यमकल्मषं । अहिंसास्तेयमाधुर्यं दमश्चेति यमाः स्मृताः ॥ Y. 3. 313; or आनुवंश्यं दया सत्यमहिंसा क्षांतित्वाजबम् । प्रीतिः प्रसादो माधुर्यं मार्वं च यमा दशः; sometimes only five *yamas* are mentioned:—अहिंसा सत्यवचनं ब्रह्मचर्यमकल्मषा । अस्तेयमिति पंचमेव यमास्त्यागि ब्रह्माणि च ॥). 5 The first of the eight *angas* or means of attaining Yoga; the eight *angas* are:—यमनियमासनप्राणायामसंन्याहारधारणाध्यानासमाधयोऽष्टांगानि. 6 The god of death, death personified, regarded as a son of the sun; दत्तामये त्वयि यमदपि दंडवति U. 2. 11. 7 A twin; वरामित्रं व्रति यमो ह (d. i. 3) अकल्मषसर्वलो कथेव नास्ति U. 2. 25. यमयोश्चैव यमोश्च जन्मयोः ज्येष्ठयोः सता Mā.

यवनिका, यवनी 1 A Yavana female,
 a Greek or Mahomedan woman;
 यवनी नवनीकोमलानी Jag. यवनीमुखपद्मानां सेह
 मयुमदं न तः R. 4. 61; (from dramas it
 appears that Yavana girls were
 formerly employed as attendants on
 kings, particularly to be in charge
 of their bows and quivers; cf. एवं
 बाणासनहस्तापर्येवनीभिः परितुत इव पद्माञ्जलि
 प्रियवयस्यः S. 2; प्रविश्य शाक्यहस्ता यवनी S. 6;
 प्रविश्य चापहस्ता यवनी V. 5. &c.) 2 A
 curtain.

यवसं Grass, fodder, meadow grass; यवसेयनं Ft. 1; Y. 3. 30; Ms. 7. 75.

यवाग्रु f. Rice-gruel, sour-gruel made from rice or from any other kind of grain, such as barley; यवाग्रुविलद्वया Susr.; सूत्राय कल्पते यवाग्रुः Mbh.

यवानिका, यवानी A kind of bad barley; (दुष्टो यवो यवानी).

यविष्ठ a. Youngest, very young; (superl. of युवन् q. v.). -हः The youngest brother.

यवीयस् a. Younger, very young (compar. of युवन् q. v.). -म्. 1 A younger brother. 2 A Sūdra.

यशस् n Fame, reputation, glory, renown; विस्तीर्णते यशो लोकं तैलविदुरिवाग्निं Ms. 7. 34; यशस्तु रक्ष्यं परतो यशोयुधैः R. 3. 48, 2. 40. -Comp. -कर a. (यशस्कर) conferring glory, glorious; Ms. 8. 387. -काम a. (यशस्काम) 1 desirous of getting fame. 2 aspiring, ambitious. -कार्य, -शरीर body in the form of fame; यशःशरीरं भव मे दयालुः R. 2. 57; Bh. 2. 24. -द्व a. (यशोद्व) conferring fame. (-द्वः) quicksilver. (-द्वा) N. of the wife of Nanda and foster-mother of Krishna. -घन a. or s. one whose wealth or valued treasure is fame, rich in fame, very renowned; अयं स्वदेहात् किमर्तेदियायौत यशोयवानां हि यशो मरीचः R. 14. 35, 2. 1. -पटहः a double-drum. -शेष a. remaining only in fame, having nothing left behind except glory; i. e. dead; cf. कीर्तिशेष. (-यः) death.

यशस्य a. 1 Leading to glory or distinction; Ms. 2. 52. 2 Renowned, famous, glorious.

यशस्विन् a. Famous, glorious, renowned.

यष्टि-ही f. 1 A stick, staff. 2 A cudgel, mace, club. 3 A column, pillar, pole. 4 A perch, as in वनयष्टि. 5 A stem, support. 6 A flag-staff; as in ध्वजयष्टि. 7 A stalk, stem. 8 A branch, twig; कदंबयष्टिः सुटकोरुखि U. 3. 42; so वृक्षयष्टिः Ku. 6. 2; सहकारयष्टिः &c. 9 A string, thread (as of pearls), a necklace; विद्युच्च साहायमहर्षिनिश्रया विलोह-यष्टिप्रविद्धवचनं Ku. 5. 8; R. 13. 54. 10 Any creeping plant. 11 Anything thin, slim or slender (at the end of comp.; after words meaning 'the body'); तं वीक्ष्य वैष्णवमती सरासिं यष्टिः Ku. 5. 85 'with her slender or delicate frame perspiring'. -Comp. -ग्रहः a club-bearer, staff-bearer. -निवासः 1 a stick or rod serving as a perch for peacocks &c.; वृक्षस्य यष्टिनिवासममात् R. 16. 14. 2 a pigeon-house resting on upright poles. -शाय a. 1 feeble or powerless. 2 out of breath.

यष्टिका A lapwing.

यष्टिका 1 A staff, stick, pole, club. 2 A pearl-necklace (of one string). यष्टी see यष्टि.

यष्टु m. A worshipper, sacrificer.

यत् 1. 4. P. (यसति, यस्यति, यस्त) To strive, endeavour, labour. -Caus. (यास्यति-ते) To put to trouble. -WITH आ 1 to strive, endeavour, exert oneself, Mu. 3. 14. 2 to weary oneself, be fatigued or exhausted; नायस्यसि तपस्यती Bk. 6. 69, 15. 54. (-Caus.) to trouble, torment, afflict. -य to strive, endeavour.

या 2 P. (याति, यात) 1 To go, move, walk, proceed; ययो तदीयमवलम्ब्य चांगुलिं R. 3. 25; अन्वययौ मध्यमलोकपालः 2. 16. 2 To march against, invade; Ms. 7. 183. 3 To go to, march towards, set out for (with acc., dat. or with प्रति). 4 To pass away, withdraw, depart. 5 To vanish, disappear; यातस्तवापि च विवेकः Bv. 1. 68; मायकमेण हि यवानि भवति याति Mk. 1. 13. 6 To pass away or by, elapse (as time); यौवनमतिवर्ति याते तु K. P. 10. 7 To last. 8 To happen, come to pass. 9 To go or be reduced to any state, be or become (usually with the acc. of abstract noun). 10 To undertake; न त्वस्य सिद्धो यास्यामि सग्ययासमात्मना Ku. 2. 54. 11 To have carnal intercourse with. 12 To request, implore. 13 To find out, discover. (The meanings of या, like those of ग, are variously modified according to the noun with which it is connected; e. g. नाशं या to be destroyed; याच्यतां या to incur blame or censure; लघुतां या to be slighted; प्रकृतिं या to regain one's natural state; निद्रां या to fall asleep; वशं या to submit, go into one's possession; उदयं या to rise; अस्तं या to set, decline; परं या to reach the other side of, to master, surmount, get over; पदं या to attain to the position of; अग्रे या to go before, take the lead, lead; अघो या to sink; विपरीतं या to undergo a change, to be changed in appearance; शिरसा महीं या to bend the head down to the ground &c.). -Caus. (यापयति-ते) 1 To cause to go or proceed. 2 To remove, drive away; R. 9. 31. 3 To spend, pass (time); यावत्कालं विरसन् यापय दिवसान् Bv. 1. 7; Me. 89. 4 To support, nourish. -Desid. (यियासति) To wish to go, to be about to go &c. -WITH अति 1 to go beyond, transgress, violate. 2 to surpass. -अधि to go away or forth; escape; कुतोऽपि यास्यसि कुर विहतेस्तेन पश्चिमे Bk. 8. 90. -अनु 1 to follow, go after (fig. also); अनुयास्यन्मुनितनयां S. 1. 29; Ku. 4. 21; Bk. 2. 77. 2 to imitate, equal; न किलायुयुत्सस्य राजनो रक्षितुम्यः R. 1. 27; 9. 6; Sk. 12. 3. 3 to accompany. -अनुसं to go to in succession. -अप

to go away, depart, retreat. -अभि 1 to approach, go or repair to; अभिययो स हिमाचलमुच्छित्तिं Xi. 5. 1; R. 9. 27. 2 to march against, attack; R. 5. 30. 3 to devote oneself to. -आ 1 to come to, arrive, approach. 2 to reach or attain to, undergo, be in any particular state; क्षयं, तुलां, नाशं &c. -उप 1 to approach, go towards; Ki. 6. 16. 2 to attain (to a particular state); हृद्यं, तनुतां, रजं &c. -निस् 1 to go out, go out of; R. 12. 83. 2 to pass, elapse (as time). -परि to walk round, go round, circumambulate. -प्र 1 to walk, go; वस्ताञ्जितं नगरदैवतवल्गयासि Mk. 1. 27. 2 to walk on, set out. -प्रति to go back, return; R. 1. 75; 15. 18, 8. 90. -प्रत्युद् to go forth to meet (as a mark of respect), to greet, welcome; तानन्योन्यमदाय दूतात्प्रत्युद्यौ गिरिः Ku. 6. 50; Me. 22; R. 1. 49. -विनिद् to go out, go away, pass out of; प्राणास्तस्य विनिर्गुः. -सं 1 to go away, depart, walk away; Bg. 15. 8. 2 to go to, go or enter into; तथा शरीराणि विहाय जीर्णा-न्यन्यानि संयाति नवानि देही Bg. 2. 22. 3 to reach to.

यागः 1 An offering, a sacrifice, an oblation. 2 Any ceremony in which oblations are presented; R. 8. 30.

याच 1 A. (याचते; rarely याचति, याचति) To beg, ask, solicit, request, entreat; implore (with two acc.); नलिं याचते वधुयां Sk.; पितरं प्रणिपत्य पदयोर-परित्यागमयाचतात्मनः R. 8. 12; Bk. 14. 105. (With prepositions the meanings of this root are not materially changed.)

याचकः (की f.) A mendicant, beggar, petitioner; तुणादपि लघुत्सूलस्त्रा-दपि च याचकः Subhāsh.

याचनं-ना 1 Asking; begging, entreating, soliciting. 2 A request, an entreaty, a petition; याचना मानना-ज्ञावः नयनामययाचनांजलिः R. 11. 78.

याचनकः A beggar, suitor, petitioner.

याचिष्यु a. Disposed to beg, habitually begging or soliciting.

याचित p. p. Asked, solicited, begged, entreated, requested.

याचितकं A thing got by begging, anything borrowed for use.

याचञ्चा 1 Begging, asking. 2 Mendicancy. 3 Request, solicitation, entreaty; याचञ्चा माया वरमविशुद्धे तथ्ये लब्धकामा Me. 6.

याजकः 1 A sacrificer, a sacrificing priest. 2 A royal elephant. 3 An elephant in rut.

याजनं The act of performing or conducting a sacrifice; Ms. 3. 65; 1. 28.

याजतेनी A patronymic of Dran-padi.

याज्ञिक *a* (की. f.) Belonging to a sacrifice. -कः A sacrificer or a Sacrificing priest

याज्य *a*. 1 To be sacrificed. 2 Sacrificial. 3 One for whom a sacrifice is performed. 4 One who is allowed by Śāstras to sacrifice. -ज्यः A sacrificer, the institutor of a sacrifice. -ज्यं The presents or fee received for officiating at a sacrifice.

यात *p. p.* 1 Gone, marched, walked. 2 Passed, departed, gone away. (see या). -तं 1 Going, motion. 2 A march. 3 The past time. -Comp. -याम्, -याम् *a*. 1 stale, used, spoiled, rejected, become useless; अयातयामं वयः Bk. 2 raw, halfcooked (as food); यातयामं यतरसं पूति पशुभिर्न च यत् Bg. 17. 10. 3 aged, exhausted, worn out.

यातनं 1 Return, requital, recompense, retaliation; as in वैरयातनं. 2 Vengeance, revenge. -ना 1 Requital, recompense, return. 2 Torment, acute pain, anguish. 3 The torments inflicted by Yama upon sinners, the tortures of hell (pl.)

यातुः 1 A traveller, a way-farer. 2 Wind. 3 Time. -म, -न. An evil spirit, a demon, Rākshasa. -Comp. -यानः an evil spirit, a demon; Bk. 2. 21; R. 12. 45.

यातु *f*. A husband's brother's wife. यात्रा 1 Going, motion, journey; Mv. 6. 1; R. 18. 16 2 The march of an army, expedition, invasion; यात्रा-शीर्षे शुभे मासि यायायात्रां महोपतिः Ms. 7. 182; Pt. 3. 37, R. 17. 56. 3 Going on a pilgrimage; as in तीर्थयात्रा. 4 A company of pilgrims. 5 A festival, fair, festive or solemn occasion; कालत्रिमासस्य यात्रासंगेन Māl. 1; U. 1. 6 A procession, festive train; पशुता खलु यात्राभिमुखं मालती Māl. 6; 6. 2. 7 A road. 8 Support of life, livelihood, maintenance; यात्रायाप्रसिद्धयर्थं Ms. 4. 3; शरीरस्यपि च ते न प्रसिद्धे-दुर्जनः Bg. 3. 8. 9 Passing away (time). 10 Intercourse; यात्रा वैष हि छान्दिकी Ms. 11. 184; लोकयात्रा Ve. 3; Ms. 3. 27. 11 Way, means, expedient. 12 A custom, usage, practice, way; एवेदिता लोकयात्रा निष्पद्यते वा Ms. 9. 25. (लोकयात्राः Kull.). 13 A vehicle in general.

यात्रिक *a*. (की. f.) 1 Marching. 2 Relating to a journey or campaign. 3 Requisite for the support of life. 4 Usual, customary. -कः A traveller. -कं 1 A march, an expedition or campaign. 2 Provisions, supplies (for a march).

यात्रातत्त्वं 1 Reality, truth. 2 Rec-titude, propriety.

यात्रातृ 1 Real or correct nature, truth, true character; न सति यात्रातृवेद

पिनाकिन Ku. 5. 77; R. 10. 24. 2 Justness, suitableness. 3 Accomplishment or attainment of an object.

यादवः A descendant of Yadu.

यादव्य *n*. Any (large) aquatic animal, a sea-monster; यादवसि जलजन्तवः Ak.; वरुणो यादवामहं Bg. 10. 29; Ki. 5. 29; R. 1. 16. -Comp. -पतिः, -नाथः (also यादवसंपतिः and यादवसंनाथः) 1 the ocean. 2 N. of Varuṇa; R. 17. 81.

यादव्य *a*. (की. f.), यादव्यः, यादव्य *a*. (की. f.) What like, of which sort or nature; Ms. 1. 42; Bg. 13. 3.

यादव्यिक *a*. (की. f.) 1 Voluntary, spontaneous, independent. 2 Accidental, unexpected.

यानं 1 Going, moving, walking, riding; as यजयानं, उद्, रश् &c. 2 A voyage journey; सयुद्धानकुक्ष्याः Ms. 8. 157; Y. 1. 14. 3 Marching against, attacking (one of the six Gupās or expedients in politics); अहिनाम्ययभी-तस्य खे यानं Ak.; Ms. 7. 160. 4 A procession, train. 5 A conveyance, vehicle, carriage, chariot; यानं मस्मर कोरं R. 15. 45, 13. 69; Ku. 6. 76; Ms. 4. 120. -Comp. -यानं a ship, boat. -यमः shipwreck. -मुखं the forepart of a carriage, the part where the yoke is fixed.

यापनं-ना 1 Causing to go away; driving out, expulsion, removal. 2 Cure or alleviation (of a disease). 3 Spending or passing time, as in कालयापनं. 4 Delay, procrastination. 5 Support, maintenance. 6 Practice, exercise.

याप्य *a*. 1 To be removed, expelled or rejected. 2 Low, contemptible, trifling, unimportant. -Comp. -यानं a litter or palanquin.

यामः 1 Restraint, forbearance, control. 2 A watch, one-eighth part of a day, a period of three hours; पश्चिमाद्यामिषामास्त्यादिव चेतना R. 17. 1; 60 यामपती, त्रियामा &c. -Comp. -दोषः 1 a cook. 2 a gong or metal-plate on which nightwatches are struck; मद्र-धनित्याजितयामतृषः R. 6. 56. -यमः a stated occupation for every hour. -वाहिः *f*. being on watch or guard.

यामलं *A* pair, couple.

यामवती Night, Ki. 8. 56.

यामिनी *f*. 1 A sister (see जामि); Si. 15. 53. 2 Night.

यामिकः A watchman, one on duty or guard at night; N. 5. 110.

यामिका, यामिनी Night, सविता विषवति विष्टुपि सवितरति दिनेति यामिकाः । यामिनयति दिनानि च मुखदुःखविक्रीडते यमनि ॥ K. P. 10. -Comp. -पतिः 1 the moon. 2 camphor.

यामुन्य *a* (की. f.) Belonging to or coming from, or growing in, the Yamunā. -यं A kind of collyrium.

यामुनेयकं Lead.

याम्य *a*. 1 Southern; दूरं रश्मयाम्यं Bk. 14. 15. 2 Belonging to or re-

sembling Yama. -Comp. -अयनं the winter solstice. -उत्तर *a*. going from south to north.

याम्य 1 The south. 2 Night.

यायजूकः A performer of frequent sacrifices, one who constantly performs sacrifices (इज्याशीलः); तं यायजूकः सह भिक्षुमुख्येः Bk. 2. 20.

यायाजः A Vagrant mendicant, saint; यायावराः पुण्यकलेन चान्ये प्राप्नुवन्त्यां जगद्-र्चनार्थं Bk. 2. 20; महामागस्तस्मिन्मयमजनि यायावर-कुले B. R. 1. 13 (where यायावर is the name of a family)

यावः, यावकः-कं 1 Food prepared from barley. 2 Lac, red dye; लम्पने स्म परिरक्तयात्मा यावकेन विद्यतापि बुद्ध्याः Si. 10. 9, 15. 13; Ki. 5. 40.

यावत् *a*. (ती. f.) (As a correlative of तावत्) 1 As much as, as many as, (यावत् standing for 'as' and तावत् for 'as much or as many'); दुरे तावन्तेवारस्य तनेति रैविरातं । ईर्ष्याकाकमलोमेषो यावन्मणि-सायते Ku. 2. 33; ते तु शैवेन पञ्चज्ञे तावाञ्च दृष्टे स तेः R. 12. 45, 17. 17. 2 As great, as large, how great or large, यावानाथं उद्यमे सवतः संप्रतीकं । तावान्मवेदु वेदेषु ब्राह्मणस्य विज्ञातः Bg. 2. 46, 18. 55.

3 All, whole (where the two together have the sense of totality or साकल्य); यावद् दत्तं तावद्दत्तं G. M. -ind. 1

Used by itself यावत् has the following senses; (a) as far as, for, upto, till; (with acc.); स्तन्यव्यायं यावत्पुत्रोरेवैवः B U. 7; किञ्चतमवधिं यावद्भ्रमचरितं चित्रकरणालिखित U. 1; संप्रकोटं यावत् Pt. 1. (b) just, then, in the meantime (denoting an action intended to be done immediately); तयावत् गुणिणीमाह्वय संगीतकमनुविद्यामि S. 1; यावदिमां छायायाश्चित्यं प्रतिपालयामि S. 3. 2 Used correlatively यावत् and तावत् have these senses:— (a) as long as—long long as; यावद्विषोपार्जनसकस्तावन्निज-परिवारो रक्तः Moha M. 8. (b) as soon as, scarcely—when, no sooner—than, एतस्य दुःखस्य न यावदन्तं गच्छामि ... तावद्विदित्यं समुप-स्थितं मे H. 1. 204; Ms. 105; Ku. 3. 72.

(c) while, by the time; आश्रमवासिनो यावद्वेदस्याहमुपवर्तं तावद्विपृष्टाः क्रियतां वाजिनः S. 1; often with न when यावत् is translated by 'before'; यावदेते सरसो नैत्यन्तं तावदेत्येवः वृत्तिरव्ययवित्या V. 4. (d) when, as (= यदा); यावदुत्थाय निरीक्षते तावद्भूतोऽवलोकितः H. 3. -Comp. -अन्तं, -अन्ताय *ind.* upto the end, to the least. -अर्थ *a* corresponding to requirement, as many as may be required to convey the meaning (said of words); यावद्-हेतुदां यावन्नेवमादाय माधवः विराम Si. 2. 13. (-र्थ) *ind.* 1 as much as useful. 2 in all senses; वयमपि च गिरामीमहे यावदर्थं Bh. 3. 30. v. l. -इष्टं, -इष्टितं *ind.* as much as is desired. -अर्थ *ind.* as much as is necessary. -जीव, -जीवेन *ind.* for life, throughout life for the rest of one's life. -अर्थ *ind.* to the best of one's power. -अर्थित

or उक्त *a.* as much as said. -मात्र *a.* 1 as large, extending as far, of which size or extent. Ku. 2. 33. 2 insignificant, trifling. little. -शक्त्यं, -शक्ति *ind.* as far as possible, to the best of one's power; so यावत्तरयं.

यावन *a.* (नी *f.*) Belonging to the Yavanas; न वदेयावनी माया प्रायः कंडवैतरापि Subhāsh. -नः Incense.

यावनाः 1 A heap of grass. 2 Fodder, provisions.

याहीक *a.* (की *f.*) Armed with a club. -कः A warrior armed with a club.

यास्काः *N.* of the author of the Nirukta.

यु I. 2 P. (यौति, युत; *caus.* शययति; *desid* यियविषति or ययति) 1 To join, unite. 2 To mix, combine. -II. 3 P. (युयति) To separate. -III. 9 U. (युनाति, युयति) To bind, fasten, join, unite. -WITH य to hold up, perform. -ययति to mix; अन्यस्य स्म ययियुतः शब्दाश्च शब्देभ्यो भिषणान् Bk. 8. 6.

युक्त *p. p.* 1 Joined, united. 2 Fastened, yoked, harnessed. 3 Fitted out, arranged. 4 Accompanied. 5 Furnished or endowed with, filled with, having, possessing (with instr. or in comp.). 6 Fixed or intent on, absorbed or engaged in (with loc.). 7 Active, diligent. 8 Skilful, experienced, clever. 9 Fit, proper, right, suitable (with gen. or loc.). 10 Primitive, not derived (from another word). -कः 1 A saint who has become one with the Supreme Spirit. -क्तं A team, yoke. -Comp. -अर्थ *a.* sensible, rational, significant. -कर्मन् *a.* entrusted with some duty. -ईद *a.* punishing justly; R. 4. 8. -ममस् *a.* attentive. -रूप *a.* fit, proper, worthy, suitable (with gen. or loc.); जम् यय प्रवेष्टेयुक्तलपमिदं तव S. 1. 7; अनुकारिणं पूर्वेषां युक्तलपमिदं त्वयि 2. 16.

युक्तिः *f.* 1 Union, junction, combination. 2 Application, use, employment. 3 Yoking. 4 A practice, usage. 5 A means, an expedient, a plan, scheme. 6 A contrivance, device, trick. 7 Propriety, fitness, adjustment, aptness, suitability. 8 Skill, art. 9 Reasoning, arguing, an argument. 10 Inference, deduction. 11 Reason, ground. 12 Arrangement (रचना); यत्र कश्चिन् यवाचोयुक्तिः Māl. 1. 13 (in law) Probability, enumeration or specification of circumstances, such as time, place &c. युक्तिप्रतिष्ठापिनिष्ठसंवाभाभोगेदुभिः Y. 2. 92. 212. 14 (in dramas) The regular chain or connection of events; cf. S. D. 343. 15 (in rhet.) Emblematic or covert expression of one's purpose or design. 16 Sum, total. 17 Alloying of metal. -Comp. -कथनं statement of

reasons. -कर *a.* 1 suitable, fit. 2 proved. -ज्ञ *a.* skilled in expedients, invective. -युक्त *a.* 1 suitable, fit. 2 expert, skilful. 3 established, proved. 4 argumentative.

युगं 1 A yoke (*m.* also in this sense); युगव्यायतबाहूः R. 3. 34, 10. 57; Si. 3. 68. 2 A pair, couple, brace; कुचयोयुगेन तरसा कलिता Si. 9. 72; स्तनयुग S. 1. 19. 3 A couple of stanzas forming one sentence; see युग. 4 An age of the world; (the Yugas are four—कृत or सत्य, त्रेता, द्वापर and कलि; the duration of each is said to be respectively 1,728,000, 1,296,000; 864,000; and 432,000 years of men, the four together comprising 4,320,000 years of men which is equal to one Mahāyuga *q. v.*; it is also supposed that the regularly descending length of the Yugas represents a corresponding physical and moral deterioration in the people who live during each age, *Krita* being called the 'golden' and *Kali* or the present age the 'iron' age; यमसंस्थापनार्थाय संभवामि युगे युगे Bg. 4. 8; युगाक्षतपरिवर्तनं S. 7. 34. 5 A generation, life; आसप्तमायुगात् Ms. 10. 64; जात्युत्कर्षो युगे ज्ञेयः पंचमे सवमेऽपि वा Y. 1. 96 (युगे = जन्मनि Mit.). 6 An expression for the number 'four', rarely for 'twelve'. -Comp. -अंतः 1 the end of the yoke. 2 the end of an age, end or destruction of the world; युगांतकालप्रतिसंहृतात्मनो जयंति यसां सविकाशमसत Si. 1. 23; R. 13. 6. 3 meridian, midday. -अवधिः end or destruction of the world; Si. 17. 40. -कीलकः the pin of a yoke. -पार्श्व *a.* going to the side of the yoke, said of an ox while being broken in to the yoke. -बाहु *a.* long-armed; Ku. 2. 18.

युगधरः -रः The pole of a carriage to which the yoke is fixed.

युगपद् *ind.* Simultaneously, all at once, all together, at the same time; Ku. 3. 1; oft. in comp.; S. 4. 2.

युगलं A pair, couple, बाहु, हस्त, चरण &c.

युगलकं 1 A pair. 2 A couple of verses forming one sentence; see युग.

युग्म *a.* Even; युग्मासु युगा जायते त्रिविधोऽयमसु रात्रिषु । तस्माद्युग्मासु युगाश्चैव त्रिविधोऽयमसु त्रिविधः Ms. 3. 48; Y. 1. 79. -यम् 1 A pair couple; see अयुग्म. 2 Junction, union. 3 Confluence (of rivers). 4 Twins. 5 A couple of stanzas forming one grammatical sentence; त्रय्यां युग्ममिति शीकं. 6 The sign Gemini of the zodiac.

युग्य *a.* 1 Fit to be yoked. 2 Yoked, harnessed. 3 Drawn by; as in अययुग्यो रथः. -रथः Any yoked or draught animal, especially a chariot-horse; रियुग्यं रथं तस्मै प्रजिज्ञाय प्रहिरः R. 12. 84.

युक् I. 7 U. (युनाकि, युंके, युक्त) 1 To join, unite, attach, connect, add; तमर्थमिव नारत्या हुनया योक्तुमर्हसि Ku. 6. 79; see *pass.* below. 2 To yoke, harness, put to; मानुः सुदुयुक्ततुल्य एव S. 5. 4; Bg. 1. 14. 3 To furnish or endow with; as in गुणयुक्त. 4 To use, employ, apply; वरासौ कर्मयित्वा सच्छब्दः पार्थ युगले Bg. 17. 26; Ms. 7. 204. 5 To appoint, set (with loc.). 6 To direct, turn or fix upon (as the mind &c.). 7 To concentrate one's attention upon; मनः संयस्य नवितो युक्त आसीत मत्परः Bg. 6. 14; युंजेवे सदात्मानं 15. 8 To put, place or fix on (with loc.). 9 To prepare, arrange, make ready, fit. 10 To give, bestow, confer; आशिषं युयुजे. -*Pass.* (युज्यते) 1 To be joined or united with; रवि-पतिजला तपाव्यये पुनरीवेनहि युज्यते नदी Ku. 4. 44; ll. 8. 17. 2 To get, be possessed of; इहेन युज्यस्व S. 5; Mv. 7; R. 2. 65. 3 To be fit or right, be proper to, suit (with loc. or gen.); या वस्य युज्यते सुमिका तां खलु भवेन तथैव सर्वे धर्म्याः पाठिताः Māl. 1; वैलोक्तव्यापि प्रशुभं त्वयि युज्यते H. 1. 4 To be ready for; ततो युद्धाय युज्यस्व Bg. 2. 38, 50. 5 To be intent on, be absorbed in, be directed towards; Ms. 3. 75, 14. 35; Ki. 7. 13. -*Caus.* (योजयति-ते) 1 To join, unite, bring together; R. 7. 14. 2 To present, give, bestow; R. 10. 56. 3 To appoint, employ, use; शत्रुभिर्गोत्रयेच्छत्रुं Pt. 4. 17. 4 To turn or direct towards; पापाक्षिवायति योजयते हिताय Bh. 2. 72. 5 To excite, urge, instigate. 6 To perform, achieve. 7 To prepare, arrange, equip. -*Desid.* (युज्यसि-ते) To wish to join, yoke, give &c. -WITH अनु (Atm.) 1 to ask, question; अन्ययुक्तं गुह्यनीधरः क्षितः R. 11. 62, 5. 18, Si. 13, 68. 2 to examine, put on trial; Ms. 8. 79. -आभि (Atm.) 1 to exert oneself, set about. 2 to attack, assail; मयंतमभियोक्तुमुंके Dk. 3 to accuse, charge; Ms. 8. 183. 4 to claim, demand (as in a law-suit); विभावितैकदेशेन देयं यदभियुज्यते V. 4. 17; Y. 2. 9. 5 say, speak. -उद् 1 to excite stimulate to exertion. 2 to endeavour, exert oneself, strive, मयंतमभियोक्तुमुंके Dk. 3 to prepare. -उप (Atm.) 1 to use, employ; बाहुयुग्यवपुज्जीत Si. 2. 93; पणवपुस्तुलानुपणवः वपुषायुक्तं समीपं तत्फलं R. 8. 21; M. 5. 12. 2 to taste, enjoy, experience (fig. also); R. 18. 46; Bk. 8. 39. 4 to consume, eat; Ms. 8. 40. -नि (Atm.) 1 to appoint, depute, order (with loc.); यन्मा विधेयविषये सम-वाचियुंके Māl. 1. 9; असाधुदर्शी तनमवाद् काश्यपः य इमामाश्रमधर्मं नियुक्ते S. 1; Ku. 3. 13; R. 5. 29. 2 to join, unite. 3 to prescribe, ordain. (-*Caus.*) 1 to join, unite, provide or endow with, give to; Ku. 4. 42. 2 to yoke, harness. 3 to incite, urge, Bg. 3. 1. -य (Atm.) 1 to use, employ; अयमपि

च गिरं नस्त्ववयवयुक्तं R. 5. 75; सद्भावे सद्भावे च सद्व्येत्यवयवयुक्तं Bg. 17. 26. 2 to appoint, employ, direct, order; मा मां प्रयुक्त्याः कुलकीर्तिलोपे Bk. 3. 54; प्रायुक्तं राज्यं नत दुष्प्रेतं लां 3. 51; Ku. 7. 85. 3 to give, bestow, confer; आशिषं प्रयुक्ते न बाहिनी R. 11. 6, 2. 70, 5. 35; 15. 8. 4 to move, set in motion; गरुडयुक्तः (बाललताः) R. 2. 10. 5 to excite, urge, pr npt, drive on; Ku. 1. 21; Bg. 3. 36. 6 to perform, do; R. 7. 86, 17. 12. 7 to represent on the stage, act, perform; उत्तरं रामचरितं तत्त्व-परित्यज्यते U. 1. 2; परिषदि प्रयुज्यान्वस मम Ku. 1. 8. to lend for use, put to interest (as money); Ms. 8. 146; -वि (Atm.) 1 to leave, abandon, Ki. 2. 49; R. R. 13. 63. 2 to separate; प्रो विद्युते मिथुने कृपावति Ku. 5. 26. 3 to relax, slacken. -विनि 1 use, expend. 2 to appoint, employ. 3 to divide, apportion, distribute; प्रत्येकं विनियुक्तात्मा कथं न ज्ञास्यति प्रो Ku. 2. 31. 4 to disconnect, separate. -सं te be united with (in pass.); संयोगस्य स्वेन वपुर्महिम्ना R. 5. 55. (-Caus.) to unite, join. -II. 1. 10 P. (योजति योजयति) To unite, join, yoke &c.; see युज् above. -III. 4 A. (युज्यते) to concentrate the mind (identical with the pass. of युज् I)

युज् a. (At the end or comp.) 1 Joined or united with, yoked, drawn by &c. 2 Even, not odd. -m. 1 A joiner, one who unites or joins. 2 A sage, one who devotes himself to abstract meditation. 3 A pair, couple (n. also in this sense).

युञ्जानः 1 A driver, charioteer. 2 A Brāhmana who is engaged in the practice of Yoga to obtain union with the Supreme Spirit.

युत p. p. 1 United, joined or united with. 2 Provided or endowed with; as in युगयुतो नरः.

युतकं 1 A pair. 2 Union, friendship, alliance. 3 A nuptial gift. 4 A sort of dress worn by women. 5 The edge of a woman's garment.

युतिः f. 1 Union, junction. 2 Being endowed with. 3 Gaining possession of. 4 Sum, addition. 5 (In astr.) Conjunction.

युद्धं 1 War, battle, fight, engagement, contest, struggle, combat; वरं केयं वार्ता युद्धं युद्धमिति U. 6. 2 (In astr.) The opposition or conflict of planets; -Comp. -अवसानं cessation of hostilities, a truce. -आचार्यः a military preceptor -उन्मत्त a. frantic in battle. -कारि a. fighting, contending. -ध्वः युतिः f. a battle-field. -मार्गः military stratagems or tactics, manoeuvres. -रत्नः battle-field, a battle-arena. -वीरः 1 a warrior, hero, champion. 2 (in Rhet.) the sentiment of

heroism arising out of military prowess, the sentiment of chivalrous heroism; see S. D. 234 and R. G. under युद्धवीरः -सारः a horse.

युद्धं 4 A. (युध्यते, युद्ध) To fight, struggle, contend with, wage war; Bg. 1. 23; Bk. 5. 101. -Caus. (योययति-ने) 1 To cause to fight. 2 To oppose or encounter in fight with; R. 12. 50. -Desid. (युद्धस्ते) To wish to fight. -With नि to wrestle, box. -प्रति to encounter in fight, oppose.

युद्धं f. War, battle, fight, contest; निघातविषय्यादि शत्रुयुद्धान् Bk. 2. 21; सद्यः बाह्यपदता युधि विक्रमः Bh. 2. 63.

युधानः A warrior, a man of the warrior caste.

युष् 4 P. (युष्यति) 1 To efface, blot out. 2 To trouble.

युधुः A horse.

युधुत्सा Desire, of fighting, hostile intention.

युधुत्सु a. Wishing to fight, hostile, bellicose, धर्मक्षेत्रे कुरुक्षेत्रे समवेता युयुत्सवः Bg. 1. 1.

युवतिः स्त्री f. 1 A young woman, any young female (whether of men or animals); सुयुवतिसमवेतं किल सुनेपत्यं S. 2. 8; so इयुवतिः.

युवत् a. (युवतिः-स्त्री or यूनी f.; compar युवीयत् or कवीयत्; superl. युविष्ठ or कविष्ठ) 1 Young, youthful, adult, arrived at puberty. 2 Strong, healthy. 3 Excellent, good. -m. (nom. युवा, युवानौ, युवः acc. pl. यून्, instr. pl. युवभिः &c.) 1 A young man, a youth; सा युनि तस्मिन्मिलोषचं वं शशाक शालीनतया न वरं R. 6. 81. 2 A younger descendant (the elder being still alive); जीवति तु वयस्य युवा P. IV. 1. 113. (see Sk. thereon). -Comp. -खलति a. (तिः -स्त्री f.) bald in youth. -जरत् (-स्त्री f.) appearing old in youth, prematurely old. -राज m., -राजः an heir-apparent, a prince-royal, crown-prince; (अर्धो) नृपेण चक्रे युवराजशब्दमाह R. 3. 35.

युष्मद् The base of the second personal pronoun; (Nom. त्वं, युवां, यूयं) Thou, you; (at the beginning of several compounds).

युष्मादृशः -ज्ञ a. Like you.

युक्तः -का A louse; Ms. 1. 45.

युतिः f. Mixing, union, junction, connection; कतोमि वो वहिर्द्वीपं विषयं पाणि निर्द्वयः Bk. 7. 69.

युधं A herd, flock, multitude, a large number or troop (as of beasts); क्षीरलेखे मोषार्थं प्रियतमा युधे तथैवं वज्रा V. 4. 25; S. 7. 5. -Comp. -नाथः, -पः, -पतिः 1 the leader of a troop or band. 2 the head of a flock or herd (usually of elephants), a lordly elephant; मज्जदुग्धं युधिकाश्वलकेशी V. 4. 24.

युधिका, -युधी A kind of jasmine or its flower; युधिकाश्वलकेशी V. 4. 24; Ms. 26.

यूपः 1 A sacrificial post (usually made of bamboo or Khadira wood) to which the victim is fastened at the time of immolation; अग्रेष्ठते साधुजेन वैदिकी इमं शान्तिशूलं यूपसंक्रिया Ku. 5. 73. 2 A trophy.

यूपः, -यः यूपन् m., n. Soup, broth, pease-soup. (यूपन् has no forms for the first five inflections and is optionally substituted for यूप after acc. dual).

येन ind. (Strictly instr. sing. of यद् used adverbially) 1 Whereby, by which, wherefore, on which account, by means of which; किं नयेन मनो हर्तुमर्हं स्वातां न शृण्वतां R. 15. 64, 14. 74. 2 so that; दस्यं तं चौरादिह येन व्यापादयति Pt. 4. 3 Since, because.

योक्त्रं 1 A cord, rope, thong, halter. 2 The tie of the yoke of a plough. 3 The rope by which an animal is tied to the pole of a carriage.

योगः 1 Joining, uniting. 2 Union, junction, combination; उपरगतिं शक्तिः सङ्गमता रोहिणी योगे S. 7. 22; युगमहतां यते गुणाय योगः Ki. 10. 25; (वा) योगस्तद्धिचोयं योरिवास्तु R. 3. 25. 3 Contact, touch, connection; तमकमरोच्य शरीरयोगजैः हस्तैर्निषेचन्तमिवायुतं त्वचि R. 3. 26. 4 Employment, application, use; पतेरुपाययोगैस्तु शन्यास्ताः परिरक्षितुं Ms. 9. 10; R. 10. 86. 5 Mode, manner, course, means; कथायोगेन युज्यते H. 1 'in the course of conversation'. 6 Consequence, result; (mostly at the end of comp. or in abl.); रक्षायोगाद्यमपि तपः प्रत्यहं संचिन्तोति S. 2. 14; Ku. 7. 55. 7 A yoke. 8 A conveyance, vehicle, carriage. 9 An armour. 10 Fitness, propriety, suitability. 11 An occupation, a work, business. 12 A trick, fraud, device. 13 An expedient, a plan, means in general. 14 Endeavour, zeal, diligence, assiduity; Ms. 7. 44. 15 Remedy, cure. 16 A charm, spell, incantation, magic, magical art. 17 Gaining, acquiring, acquisition. 18 Wealth, substance. 19 A rule, precept. 20 Dependence, relation, regular order or connection, dependence of one word upon another. 21 Etymology or derivation of the meaning of a word. 22 The etymological meaning of a word (opp. रूढिः). 23 Deep and abstract meditation, concentration of the mind, contemplation of the Supreme Spirit, which in Yoga phil. is defined as चित्तवृत्तिनिरोधः; सती सती योगविमुक्तद्वेष्टा Ku. 1. 21; योगेनति तदु-त्पत्तां R. 1. 8. 24 The system of philosophy established by Patanjali, which is considered to be the second division of the Sāṅkhya philosophy, but is practically reckoned as a separate system. (The chief aim of the Yoga philosophy is to teach the

means by which the human soul may be completely united with the Supreme Spirit and thus secure absolution; and deep abstract meditation is laid down as the chief means of securing this end, elaborate rules being given for the proper practice of such *Yoga* or concentration of mind). **25** (In arith.) Addition. **26** (In astr.) Conjunction, lucky conjunction. **27** A combination of stars. **28** N. of a particular astronomical division of time (27 such *Yogas* are usually enumerated). **29** The principal star in a lunar mansion. **30** Devotion, pious seeking after god. **31** A spy, secret agent. **32** A traitor, a violator of truth of confidence. -**Comp.** -अयं means or-attaining *Yoga*; (these are eight; for their names see यम 5). -आचारः 1 the practice or observance of *Yoga*. 2 a follower of that Buddhist school which maintains the eternal existence of intelligence or विज्ञान alone. -आचार्यः 1 a teacher of magic. 2 a teacher of the *Yoga* philosophy. -आधमनं = fraudulent pledge; Ms. 8. 165. -आसक्त *a.* engaged in profound and abstract meditation. -आसनं = posture suited to profound and abstract meditation. -ईशः, ईश्वरः 1 an adept in or a master of *Yoga*. 2 One who has obtained superhuman faculties. 3 a magician. 4 a deity. 5 an epithet of Siva. 6 of Yājñavalkya. -क्षेमः 1 security of possession, keeping safe of property. 2 the charge for securing property from accidents, insurance. 3 welfare, well-being, security, prosperity; तेषां निष्ठायां युक्तानां योगक्षेमं ब्रह्मणो Bg. 9. 22; ह्युपाये मे त्रयस्या योगक्षेमं ब्रह्म M. 4. 4 property, profit, gain. (-मौ, -मे or -मं *i. e. m.* or *n.* dual or *n.* sing.) acquisition and preservation (of property), gain and security, preserving the old and acquiring the new (not previously obtained); अलम्बलाभो योगः स्वप्नं क्षेमो लम्बस्य पालनम्; see Y. 1. 100 and Mit. thereon. -चूर्णं a magical powder, a powder having magical virtues: कल्पितमनेन योगचूर्णमिन्द्रि-तमेष्वयं चद्रमुपाय Mu. 2. -सारका, -सार the chief star in a *Nakṣatra* or constellation. -दानं 1 communicating the *Yoga* doctrine 2 a fraudulent gift. -धारणः perseverance or steady continuance in devotion. -नयः an epithet of Siva. -निद्राः 1 a state of half contemplation and half sleep, a state between sleep and wakefulness; *i. e.* light sleep; योगनिद्रां गतस्य यम Pt. 1; H. 3. 75; Bh. 3. 41. 2 particularly, the sleep of Vishnu at the end

of a *Yuga*; R. 10. 14, 13. 6. -गट्टं a cloth thrown over the back and knees of an ascetic during abstract meditation. -पतिः an epithet of Vishnu. -बलं 1 the power of devotion or abstract meditation, any supernatural power. 2 power of magic. -माया 1 the magical power of the *Yoga*. 2 the power of God in the creation of the world personified as a deity; (अगहनः सज्जनार्थं शक्तिः). 3 N. of Durgā. -रंगः the orange. -रुद्ध *a.* having an etymological as well as a special or conventional meaning (said of a word); *e. g.* the word पक्कज etymologically means 'anything produced in mud', but in usage or popular convention it is restricted to some things only produced in mud, such as the lotus; cf. the word आपवत्र or 'parasol'. -रोचना a kind of magical ointment said to have the power of making one invisible or invulnerable; तेन च अचिन्त्येन योगरोचना मे दत्ता Mk. 3. -वर्तिका magical lamp or wick. -वाहिन्य *m. n.* a medium for mixing medicines; *e. g.* honey; नानाद्रव्यात्मकत्वाच्च योगवाहिं परं भुषु Susr. -वाही 1 an alkali. 2 honey. 3 quicksilver. -विकरः a fraudulent trader. -विद् *a.* conversant with *Yoga*. (-म.) 1 an epithet of Siva. 2 a practitioner of *Yoga*. 3 a follower of the *Yoga* doctrines. 4 a magician. 5 a compounder of medicines. -विभागः separation of that which is usually combined together into one; especially, the separation of the words of a *Sātra*, the splitting of one rule into two or more (frequently used by Patanjali in his *Mahābhāṣya*; *e. g.* on अर्थो मातृ P. I. 1. 12). -शास्त्रं the *Yoga* philosophy. -समाधिः the absorption of the soul in profound and abstract contemplation; तमसः परमाप्त्यर्थं पुरुषं योगसमाधिना रभुः R. 8. 24; योगविधि 8. 22. -सारः a universal remedy; a panacea. -सेवा the practice of abstract meditation.

योगिन् *a.* 1 Connected or endowed with. 2 Possessed of magical powers. -*m.* 1 A contemplative saint, a devotee, an ascetic; तेषां यमः परमगहनो योगिनामप्यगम्य Pt. 1. 285; चक्षु योगी किल कार्यवीर्यः R. 6. 38. 2 A magician, sorcerer. 3 A follower of the *Yoga* system of philosophy. -नी 1 A female magician, witch, sorceress, fairy. 2 A female devotee. 3 N. of a class of female attendants on Siva, or Durgā; (they are usually said to be eight).

योगेष्ट Lead.

योग्य *a.* 1 Fit, proper, suitable, appropriate, qualified; योग्यो ह्यतो नः. 2 Fit or suitable for, qualified for

capable of, able to (with loc. dat. or even gen. or in comp.). 3 Useful, serviceable. 4 Fit for *Yoga* or abstract meditation. -रयः A calculator of expedients. -र्या 1 Exercise or practice in general; अयः प्रविधानयोग्याय भरतः पञ्चशरिणो चरान् R. 8. 19; 80 मानयोग्या Kāv. 2. 243; धनुर्वीर्या अभ्ययोग्या &c. 2 Martial exercise, drill. -र्यं 1 A conveyance, carriage, vehicle. 2 Sandal-wood. 3 A cake. 4 Milk.

योग्यता 1 Ability, capability; न युद्धयोग्यतामयं तदस्मि सह राक्षसैः Rām. 2 Fitness, propriety. 3 Appropriateness. 4 (In Nyāya phil.) Fitness or compatibility of sense, the absence of absurdity in the mutual connection of the things signified by the words; *e. g.* in अग्निना सिञ्चति there is no योग्यता; it is thus defined: एकपदार्थोऽप्यपदार्थसंसर्गो योग्यता Tarka. K.

योजनं 1 Joining, uniting, yoking. 2 Applying, fixing. 3 Preparation, arrangement. 4 Grammatical construction, constraining the sense of a passage. 5 A measure of distance equal to four *Krosas* or eight or nine miles; न योजनशतं दूरं वायव्यतस्तु नृणां H. 1. 146. 6 Exciting, instigation. 7 Concentration of the mind, abstraction. (= योग q. v.). -ना 1 Junction, union, connection. 2 Grammatical construction. -**Comp.** -नंथा 1 musk. 2 N. of Satyawati, mother of Vyāsa.

योत्रं See योत्र.

योधः 1 A warrior, soldier, combatant; महासदीयेषु योधयैः Mb. 2 War, battle. -**Comp.** -अगारः -रं a soldier's dwelling, a barrack. -धर्मः the law of soldiers, a military law. -संरक्षः mutual defence of combatants, a challenge.

योधनं War, battle, contest.

योधिन् *m.* A warrior, soldier, combatant.

योनिः *m. f.* 1 Womb, uterus, vulva, the female organ of generation. 2 Any place of birth or origin, source, origin, generating cause, spring, fountain; सा योनिः सर्ववैराग्या सा हि लोकस्य निवसिती U. 5. 30; Ku. 2. 9, 4. 43; oft. at the end of comp. in the sense of 'sprung or produced from'; Bg. 5. 22. 3 A mine. 4 An abode, a place, repository, seat, receptacle. 5 Home, lair. 6 A family, stock, race, birth, form of existence; as मनुष्ययोनि, पक्षि, वृत्, &c. 7 Water. -**Comp.** -गुणः the quality of the womb or place of origin. -ज *a.* born of the womb, viviparous. -देवता the asterisk *prolapsus uteri*. -रजः the menstrual discharge. -लिङ्ग the clitoris. -संरक्षः

mixture of caste by unlawful inter-marriage; Ms. 10. 60.

यौनी See योनि.

योषः 1 Effacing, blotting out. 2 Anything used for effacing. 3 Confusing, perplexing. 4 Molesting, oppressing, destroying.

योषा, योषित् f., योषिता A woman, a girl, a young woman in general; योषिनीनां रमणवसतिं योषितां तत्र नक्तं Ms. 37; Si. 4. 42, 8. 25.

यौक्तिक a. (की f.) 1 Suitable, fit, proper. 2 Logical, based on argument or reasoning. 3 Deducible. 4 Usual, customary. -कः A king's boon companion, cf. नर्मसचिव.

योगः A follower of the Yoga system of philosophy.

योगपक्ष Simultaneity.

यौगिक a. (की f.) 1 Useful, serviceable, proper. 2 Usual. 3 Derivative, etymological, agreeing with the derivation of the word (-app. रूढ or 'conventional'). 4

Remedial. 5 Relating to or derived from Yoga.

यौतक a. (की f.) Forming the rightful or exclusive property of any one, rightfully belonging to any one; विभागमायना जेया गृहक्षेत्रे यौतकः Y. 2. 149. -कं 1 Private property in general. 2 A woman's dowry, a woman's private property (given to her at marriage); मातुस्तु यौतकं यत्सु-कुमारीभाग एव सः Ms. 9. 131

यौतव A measure in general.

यौध a. (की f.) Warlike.

यौन a. (की f.) 1 Uterine. 2 Resulting from marriage, matrimonial; Ms. 2. 10. -नं Marriage, matrimonial alliance; Ms. 11. 180

यौवते 1 An assemblage of young women; अवयुल विवोपि यौवतेन सहायीतवती मिमामहं N. 2. 41. 2 The quality of a young woman (beauty &c.), the state of being a young woman; अहो विवधयौवतेन यदस्ति तन्मि पश्ययिना Gtt. 10 मरुन्दरीक्षं 1

यौवनं 1 Youth (fig. also), youthfulness, prime or bloom of, youth, puberty; सुगन्धस्य च यौवनस्य च सखे मये मधुभीः स्थिता V. 2. 7; यौवनेभ्यस्तद्विद्यानां R. 1. 8; 6. 50; दिनमयवनीत्याम् 13. 20. 2 A number of young persons, especially women. -Comp. -अंत a. ending in youth, being a prolonged youth; Ku. 6. 44. -आरंभः prime of youth, budding youth. -द्वर्षः 1 youthful pride. 2 indiscretion natural to youth. -लक्षणं 1 a sign of youth. 2 charm loveliness. 3 the female breast

यौवननर्क Youth

यौवनाम्बः N. of Mādhātī, son of Yuvanāśva

यौवराज्यं The rank or rights of an heir-apparent यौवराज्यप्रतिष्ठाः crowned heir-apoare

यौवनाक a. (की f.); यौवनाकाण a. Your yours.

र.

रः 1 Fire. 2 Heat. 3 Love, desire. 4 Speed.

रह् 1 P. (रहति) To move or go with speed, hasten; न रहासकुंजरं Bk. 14. 98. -Caus. (रहयति according to some 10 U.) 1 To cause to move rapidly, urge on. 2 To cause to flow. 3 To go. 4 To speak.

रहति f. Speed, velocity.

रहस् m. 1 Speed, velocity, R. 2. 34; Si. 12. 7. Ki. 2. 40. 2 Eagerness, violence, vehemence, impetuosity.

रक्त p. p. 1 Coloured, dyed, tinged, painted; आभति बालानपरक्तस्तुः R. 6. 60. 2 Red, crimson, blood-red; साधं तेजः प्रतिवज्जवापुषरक्तं दधानः Mb. 36; so रक्ताशोक, रक्तचक्र &c. 3 Enamoured, impassioned, attached, affected with love; अयमिदं मुखं पश्य रक्तश्चरति चन्द्रमाः

Chandr. 5. 58 (where it has sense 2 also). 4 Dear, beloved. 5 Lovely, charming, sweet, pleasant, श्रेष्ठं संवृद्धं रक्तमासां गीतायुगं वारिद्वयं वा R. 16. 64. 6 Fond of play, sporting, playful.

-कः 1 Red colour. 2 Safflower. -का 1 Lac. 2 The plant गुंजा. -कं 1 Blood. 2 Copper. 3 Saffron. 4 Vermilion. -Comp. -अक्ष a. 1 red eyed. 2 fearful. (-क्षः) 1 a buffalo. 2 a pigeon. -अंकः a coral. -अंगः 1 a bug. 2 the planet Mars. 3 the disc of the sun or moon. -अधिमेयः inflammation of the eyes. -अचरं a red garment. (-रः) a vagrant devotee wearing red garments. -अर्धः a

bloody tumour. -अशकः the red-flowered Asoka; M. 3. 5. -आधारः the skin. -आभ a. red-looking.

-आशयः a viscous containing or secreting blood (as the heart, spleen, or liver). -उदरलं the red lotus. -उपलं red chalk, red earth.

-कंठः, कंठिन् a. sweet-voiced. (-म्.) the cuckoo. -कंदः, कंदलः coral.

-कमलं the red lotus. -कुंदनं 1 red-sandal. 2 saffron. -चूर्णं vermilion.

-छर्दिः f., vomiting blood. -छर्दिः F. vomiting blood. -जिह्वः a lion.

-कुंडः a parrot. -कुंज m. a pigeon.

-धातुः 1 red chalk or orpiment. 2 copper. -पः a demon, an evil spirit.

-पल्लवः the Asoka tree. -पा a leech. -पातः blood-shed. -पाद a. red-footed.

(-दः) 1 a bird with red feet, a parrot. 2 a war-chariot. 3 an elephant. -पापिन् m. a bug. -पापिनी a leech. -पिंडं 1 a red pimple. 2 a spontaneous discharge of blood from the nose and mouth. -प्रमेहः the passing of blood in the urine.

-भव flesh. -मोक्षः, मोक्षणं bleeding. -वटी, वरटी small pex. -वर्णः 1 lac. 2 the pomegranate tree. 3 safflower.

-वर्ण a. red-coloured (-र्णः) 1 red-colour. 2 cochineal insect. (-र्णं) gold. -वसन, वासन a. clothed in red.

-वासनं vermilion. -शीर्षकः a species of heron. -संध्यकं the red lotus. -सारं red sandal.

रक्तक a. 1 Red. Impassioned, enamoured, fond of. 3 Pleasing,

amusing. 4 Bloody. -कः 1 A red garment. 2 An impassioned man, amorous person. 3 A sporter.

रक्तिः f. 1 Pleasingness, loveliness, charmingness. 2 Attachment, affection, loyalty, devotion.

रक्तिका The Gunjā plant or its seed used as a weight.

रक्तिमन् m. Redness.

रक्ष् 1 P. (रक्षति, रक्षित) 1 To protect, guard, take care of, watch, tend (as cattle); rule, govern (as earth); भवतिमां प्रतिरुतिं रक्षतु S. 6; सायासि कियदुजे मे रक्षति मोक्षिणिणं इति S. 1. 13. 2 To keep, not to divulge; रहस्यं रक्षति. 3 To preserve, save, spare (often with abl.); अलभ्यं चैव लिप्सितं लभ्यं रक्षेद्वसवात् H. 2. 8; आपदं वनं रक्षेत् H. 1. 42; R. 2. 50, 11. 87. 4 To avoid; Mu. 1. 2.

(Prepositions like अभि, परि, सं are prefixed to this root without any material change in meaning).

रक्षक a. (शिका f.) Guarding, protecting. -कः A protector, guardian, guard, watchman.

रक्षणं Protecting, protection, preservation, watching, guarding &c. (Also रक्षणं). -जो A rein, bridle.

रक्षमन् An evil spirit, a demon an imp, a goblin; चतुर्दशसहस्रानि रक्षसां भीमकर्माणाम् । त्रयश्च दूषणस्वरजिह्वपानो रणे हताः U. 2. 15. -Comp. -हृशः, -भायः an epithet of Rāvaṇa. -जननी might. -समं an assembly of demons.

रक्षा 1 Protection, preservation, guarding; यदि रक्षिहि लेखमां रक्षा युष्माक-

वर्षिता Ku. 2. 26; Si. 18. 31; S. 1. 14; R. 2. 4, 8; Me. 43. 2 Care, security. 3 A guard, watch. 4 An amulet or mystical object used as a charm, any preservative; as in रक्ष-कं q. v. below. 4 A tutelary deity. 5 Ashes. 6 A piece of silk or thread fastened round the wrist on particular occasions, especially on the full-moon day of Śrāvāṇa, as an amulet or preservative; (रक्षी also in this sense). -Comp. -अधिकृतः 1 one who is entrusted with protection or superintendence, a superintendent or governor. 2 a magistrate. 3 the chief police-officer. -अपेक्षकः 1 a porter, door-keeper. 2 a guard of the women's apartments. 3 a catamite. 4 an actor. -करंडः, -करंडकः a preservative casket, an amulet, a magical or charmed casket; अहो रक्ष-करंडकमस्य मणिर्निषे न हृदये S. 7. -गृह्ये a lying-in-chamber; रक्षगृह्यतादीपः प्रत्या-दिता इत्यमवर R. 10. 59. -पद्मः a species of birch tree. -पालः, -पुरुषः a watchman, guard, police. -प्रदीपः a lamp kept burning, as a sort of protection against evil-spirits. -शूर्पः, -मणिः, -रत्नं an ornament or jewel worn as an amulet or preservative against evil spirits.

रक्षितु, रक्षित् *a.* Protecting, guarding, ruling &c.; N. 1. 1. -*m.* 1 A protector, guardian, saviour. 2 A guard, watchman, sentinel, policeman; अये पदस्य इव मा नाम रक्षितः Mk. 3.

रघुः N. of a celebrated king of the solar race, son of Dilipa and father of Aja. [He appears to have been called *Raghu* from *raga* or *raghā* 'to go', because his father foresaw that the boy would 'go' to the end of the holy learning as well as to his enemies in battle; cf. R. 3. 21. True to his name, he commenced the conquest of the directions, went over the whole of the then known world, overcame kings in battle, and returned, covered with glory and laden with spoils. He then performed the *Visvajit* sacrifice in which he gave away everything to Brahmanas and made his son Aja successor to the throne]. -Comp. -नन्दनः, -नरः, -पुत्रः, -भेदः, -सिंहः &c. epithets of Rāma.

रक्ष *a.* 1 Mean, poor, beggarly, wretched, miserable. 2 Slow. -*कः* A beggar, wretch, any hungry or half-starved being; तैत्तकः Mā. 5. 16 'the famished or half-starved spirit'; Pt. 1. 254.

रक्षुः A Aear, an antelope; N. 2. 83.

रङ्गः 1 Colour, hue, dye, paint. 2 A stage, theatre, play-house, an arena, any place of public amusement, as

in रङ्गविज्ञापशातये S. D. 281. 3 A place of assembly. 4 The members of an assembly, the audience; अहो रङ्गवद्वाचि-चुचिरालेखित इव सर्वतो रङ्गः S. 1; रङ्गस्य दर्श-यित्वा निवर्तते नर्तकी यथा नृत्यात् । पुरुषस्य तथा-स्मान् प्रकाश्य विनिवर्तते प्रकृतिः ॥ Sarva. S. 5 A field of battle. 6 Dancing, singing, acting. 7 Mirth, diversion. 8 Borax. 9 The nasal modification of a vowel; सरङ्गे कंयेकं रक्षीयेति निदर्शनं Sik. 30; so, 26, 27, 28. -*गः*, -*गं* Tin. -Comp. -अंगणं an arena, an amphitheatre. -अवतारणं 1 entrance on the stage. 2 an actor's profession. -अवतारकः, -अवतारिन् *m.* an actor. -आजीवः 1 an actor. 2 a painter; so उपजीवीन् *m.* -कारः, -जीवकः a painter. -चरः 1 an actor, a player. 2 a gladiator. -जं red lead. -देवता the goddess supposed to preside over sports and public diversions generally. -द्वारे 1 a stage-door. 2 the prologue of a play. -दृष्टिः *f.* the night of full moon in the month of Āśvina. -दृष्टिः *f.* 1 a stage, theatre. 2 an arena, battle-field. -नट्यः a theatre. -सायु *f.* 1 lac, red dye; or the insect which produces it. 2 a bawd, procuress. -वस्तु *n.* a paint. -राटः an arena, a place enclosed for plays, dancing &c. -शाला a dancing-hall, a theatre, play-house.

रङ्ग 1. U. (रङ्गतिने) 1 To go. 2 To go quickly, hasten; द्वारं रङ्गयाम्य Bk. 14. 15.

रञ्ज 10 U. (रञ्जयतिने, रञ्जित्) 1 To arrange, prepare, make ready, contrive, plan; पुष्पाणां प्रकरः स्मितेन रञ्जितो नो कुङ्कुमादिभिः Amaru. 40; रञ्जयति शयनं संकितनयनं Gīt. 5. 2 To make, form, effect, create, produce; मायाविकल्परचितः स्यद्विः R. 13. 75; माधुर्यं मधुविदुना रञ्जितुं क्षारानुवे-रीहवे Bh. 2. 6; मौली वा रञ्जयजलि Ve. 3. 40. 3 To write, compose, put together (as a work); अथर्वार्थं जगन्नाथो विष्णुश्चा-मरीरञ्जत् Asvad. 26; S. 3. 15. 4 To place in or upon, fix on; रञ्जयति चित्रे कुरङ्ककुसुमं Gīt. 7; Ku. 4. 18, 34; S. 6. 17. 5 To adorn, decorate; Me. 66. 6 To direct (the mind &c.) towards. -WITH आ to arrange. -वि 1 to arrange. 2 to compose. 3 to effect, produce, make; Me. 95; Bv. 1. 30.

रञ्जनेना 1 Arrangement, preparation, disposition; अभिवेकः, संगीतः &c. 2 Formation, creation, production; अथैव कवि रञ्जना वचनापकृतं Bv. 1. 69; सोयुक्त-रञ्जना Me. 50 3 Performance, completion, accomplishment, effecting; कुरु मम वचनं सत्यरञ्जने Gīt. 5; R. 10. 77. 4 A literary work or production, work, composition; संहिता वस्तु-रञ्जना S. D. 422. 5 Dressing the hair. 6 An array or arrangement of troops. 7 A creation of the mind, an artificial fancy.

-See रजस्.

रजकः A washerman.

रजका-स्त्री A washerwoman.

रजत *a.* 1 Silvery, made of silver. 2 Whitish. -*तं* 1 Silver; शुक्ली रजतामिदमिति ज्ञानं ब्रह्मः Ki. 5. 41; N. 22. 52. 2 Gold. 3 A pearl-ornament or necklace. 4 Blood. 5 Ivory. 6 An asterism, a constellation.

रजनिः -*नी f.* Night; हरिश्चित्रा नी रजनि-दिनीमियमपि याति विरामं Gīt. 5. -Comp. -करः the moon. -चरः a night-stalker, demon, goblin. -जले night-dew, hoarfrost. -पतिः, -रमणः the moon. -सुखं nightfall, evening.

रजनिर्नश्य *a.* Passing for or looking like night (as a day); Bk. 7. 13.

रजस् *m.* 1 Dust, power, dirt; पञ्चास्त-द्वैपरजसा मलिनीमवेति S. 7. 17; आलोद्धतेरपि रजोमिलेवनीयाः 1. 8; R. 1. 42; 6 32. 2 The dust or pollen of flowers; सूयत्कु-शेशयजोवृक्षेयुरसः (पंथाः) S. 4. 10; Me. 33, 65. 3 A mote in a sun-beam, any small particle (of matter); cf. Ms. 8. 132 and Y. 1. 362. 4 A ploughed or cultivated land, arable field. 5 Gloom, darkness. 6 Foulness, passion, emotion, moral or mental darkness; अप्ये पदमप्येति हि श्रुतं ततोऽपिरजोमिलिता R. 9. 74. 7 The second of the three Gunas or constituent qualities of all material substances (the other two being सत्त्व and तमस्, रजस् is supposed to be the cause of the great activity seen in creatures; it predominates in men, as *Sattva* and *Tamas* predominate in gods and demons); अतर्गतमपास्तं मे रजसोपि परं तमः Ku. 6. 69; Bg. 6. 27; Mā. 1. 20. 8 Menstrual discharge, menses; Ms. 4. 41, 5. 66. -Comp. -गुणः see (7) above. -तमस्कं *n.* being under the influence of both *rajās* and *tamas*. -तोकः, -कं, -भुनः 1 greediness, avarice. 2 'the child of passion', a term applied to a person to show that he is quite insignificant. -दर्शनं the first appearance of the menstrual excretion, first menstrual flow. -बंधः suppressive of menstruation. -रसः darkness. श्रद्धिः pure condition of the menses. -हरः 'dirt-remover', = washerman.

रजसाक्षुः 1 A could. 2 Soul, heart.

रजस्वल *a.* Dusty, covered with dust; R. 11. 60; Si. 17. 61; (where it also means 'being in menses'). 2 Full of passion (रजस्) or emotion; Ms. 6. 77. -*लः* A buffalo. -*ला* 1 A woman during the menses; रजस्वलाः परिमलिनामरश्रियः Si. 17. 61; Y. 3. 229; R. 11. 60. 2 A marriageable girl.

रज्जुः *f.* 1 A rope, cord, string. 2 N. of a ganev proceeding from the vertebral column. 3 A lock of braided hair. -Comp. -दालकं a kind of wild fowl; so रज्जुदालः -वेहा a rope-basket.

रञ्ज 1. 4. U. (रञ्जतिने, रञ्जयतिने, रञ्जयते, रञ्जयिष्यति) 1 To be

dyed or coloured, to redden, become red, glow; कोपरज्यन्मुखश्रीः U. 5. 2; नेत्रे स्वयं रज्यतः 5. 26; N. 3. 120; 7. 60, 22. 52. 2 To dye, tinge, colour, paint. 2 To be attached or devoted to (with loc.); देवानि विषयाजयन्त्यस्त्यजेती स्त्रादर-ज्यत नले न विदमंभुः N. 13. 38; S. D. 111. 4 To be enamoured of, fall in love with, feel passion or affection for. 5 To be pleased, satisfied or delighted. -Caus. (रंजयति-ते) 1 To dye, tinge, colour, redden, paint; सा रंजयिष्या चण्णो कृताशीः Ku. 7. 19, 6. 81; Ki. 1. 40, 4. 14. 2 To please, gratify, propitiate, satisfy; ज्ञानलवचुर्विदग्धं ब्रह्मापि नरे न रंजयति Bh. 2. 3. (रंजयति also in this sense; see Ki. 6. 25); स्फुरत कुच-कुम्भयोरपरि मणिमंजरी रंजयतु तव हृदयशं Git. 10. 3 To conciliate, win over, keep contented; Ms. 7. 19. 4 To hunt deer (रंजयति only in this sense). -WITH अञ्जु 1 to be red; Si. 9. 7. 2 to be fond of, be devoted or attached to, love, like (with loc., also acc.); Pt. 1. 301; Ms. 3. 173. 3 to be delighted; Eg. 11. 36. -अप 1 to be dissatisfied or discontented (with abl.); नयहीना-दपरज्यते जनः Ki. 2. 49. 2 to become pale or colourless; स्वासापरकावरः S. 6. 5. -उप 1 to be eclipsed; उपरज्यते मगवा-श्रद्धः Mu. 1. 2 to be tinged or coloured; Si. 2. 10. 3 to be afflicted or distressed. -वि 1 to grow discoloured or soiled, be coarse or rough; केना अपि विरज्यते निःस्नेहाः किं न सेवकाः Pt. 1. 82 (where it has sense 2 also). 2 to be discontented or disaffected, to dislike, hate; विरादुरक्तोऽपि विरज्यते जनः Mk. 1. 53; यां चिंतयामि सततं मयि सा विरक्ता Bh. 2. 2; Bk. 18. 22. 3 to become disgusted with the world and hence to renounce all worldly attachments.

रंजकः 1 A painter, dyer. 2 An exciter, a stimulus. -कं 1 Red sandal. 2 Vermilion

रंजनं 1 Colouring, dyeing, painting. 2 Colour, dye. 3 Pleasing, delighting; keeping, contented, gratifying, giving pleasure; राजा प्रजारंजनलक्ष्मणः R. 6. 21; तथैव सोऽद्भुतार्थो राजा प्रकृतिरंजनात् 4. 12. 4 Red sandal-wood.

रंजनी The Indigo plant.

रंज 1 P. (रजति, रजित) 1 To shout, scream, yell, cry, roar, howl; कोरात्रा-रटिगु शिवाः Bk. 15. 27; पपात राक्षसो दूरी रजत च मरुतं 14. 81. 2 To call out, proclaim loudly. 3 To shout with joy, applaud. -WITH अत् to call to, shout at; शिवसहचरमस्यैवातुरा चक्रवाक्यारजति S. 4.

रंजनं 1 The act of crying, screaming or shouting. 2 A shout of applause, approbation.

रणं 1 P. (रणति, रणित) To sound, ring, tinkle, jingle (as anklets &c.); रणप्रियावद्धं नमस्ततः प्रयत्नमिन्द्रियमिन्द्रोः स्त्रीः Si. 1. 10; चरणरणितमणिपुत्रका परिचित-हस्तवितानं Git. 2.

रणः -जं 1 War, combat, battle, fight; रणः प्रवृत्ते तव भीमः प्रवारासुतां R. 12. 72; वचोजीवितयोरसिद्धिर्हिंसरेण रणः Subhāsh. 2 A battle-field. -जः 1 Sound, noise. 2 The quill or bow of a lute. 3 Motion, going. -Comp. -अग्रं the front or van of a battle. -अग्रं any weapon of war, a weapon, sword; संसृष्टे शोणितं व्योम रणंगामं प्रज्ज्वलुः Bk. 14. 98. -अग्रं -नं a battle-field. -अग्रेत a. flying away from battle, a fugitive; स भमार रणपतां चर्दुपश्चादवस्थितां Ki. 15. 33. -आतोचं, -तुर्यं, -दुर्दुभिः a military drum. -उत्साहः prowess in battle. -क्षितिः f. क्षेत्रं, -भूः f. -भूमिः f., -स्थानं a battle-field. -धुरा the front or van of battle, the brunt of battle; तातेऽप्यद्वितीयं बहति रणधुरां को भयस्यावकाशः Ve. 3. 5. -मित्र a. fond of war, war-like. -मत्तः an elephant. -मुखं, -मुख्यं m., -शिखरं n. 1 the front of battle, the head or van of fight; S. 6. 30. 7. 26. 2 the van of an army. -रेकः the space between the tusks of an elephant. -रंगः a battle-field. -रणः a gnāt, mosquito. (-जं) 1 longing, anxious desire 2 regret for a lost object. -रणकः -कं 1 anxiety, uneasiness, regret (for a beloved object), affliction or torment (as caused by love); रण-कविर्द्धिं विप्रदावर्तमानं Māl. 1. 41; U. 1. 2 love, desire. (-कः) the god of love. -बाद्यं a military instrument of music. -शिक्षा military science, the art or science of war. -संकुलं the confusion of battle, a tumultuous fight, mêlée. -सज्जा military accoutrement. -सहायः an ally. -स्तंभः a monument of war, trophy.

रणत्कारः 1 A rattling, clanking, or jingling sound. 2 A sound in general. 3 Humming (as of bees).

रणितं Rattling, ringing, a rattling or jingling sound.

रंजः 1 A man who dies without male issue. 2 A barren tree. -हार 1 A slut, whore; a term of abuse used in addressing women; रंजे भंडितमानिनि Pt. 1. 392. v. l.; शक्तिपूजामकुलजां पापां पापाद्-वर्तिनीम् । केशेष्वाकृष्य तां रंजां पार्षदेभ्यु विजोय ॥ Prab. 2. 2 A widow; रंजाः पीनयोवराः कति मया नोद्गढमालिनिताः Prab. 3.

रत्नं p. p. 1 Pleased, delighted, gratified. 2 Pleased or delighted with, fond of, enamoured of, fondly attached to. 3 Intent on, engaged in, devoted to; (see रत्न). -तं 1 Pleasure. 2 Sexual union, coition; R. 19. 23, 25; Me. 89. 3 The private parts. -Comp. -अपनी a prostitute, harlot. -अशुचि a. lustful, lascivious. -उडुडः the (Indian) cuckoo. -कदिकं 1 a day. 2 bathing for pleasure. -कीलः a dog. -कूजितं lustful or lascivious murmur. -ऊवरः a crow. -सालिच m. a libertine, sensualist.

-साली a procuress, bawd. -नारीचः 1 a voluptuary. 2 the god of love, Cupid. 3 a dog. 4 lascivious murmur. -बंधः sexual union, coition. -हिंदकः 1 a ravisher or seducer of women. 2 a voluptuary.

रतिः f. 1 Pleasure, delight, satisfaction, joy; S. 2. 1. 2 Fondness for, devotion or attachment to, pleasure in (with loc.); पति रतिं मा कृथाः Bh. 2. 77; स्वर्गोपति रतिः 2. 62; R. 1. 23; Ku. 5. 65. 3 Love, affection; S. D. thus defines it:— रतिर्मेनोदुःखेऽर्थे मनसः प्रवणयितुं 207; cf. 206 also. 4 Sexual pleasure; दाक्षिण्योदकवाहिनी विग-लिता याता स्वदेशे रतिः Mk. 8. 38; so रति-सर्वस्य q. v. below. 5 Sexual union, coition, copulation. 6 The goddess of love, the wife of Kāma or Cupid; साक्षात्कामं नवनिव रतिमोल्लस्य मायवं यत् Māl. 1. 16; Ku. 3. 23; 4. 45; R. 6. 2. 7 The pudenda. -Comp. -अग्रं, -कुहरं pudendum muliebre. -ग्रहं, -भवनं, -मंदिरं 1 a pleasure-house. 2 a brothel. 3 pudendum muliebre. -तस्करः a seducer, ravisher. -द्विति-ती f. a love-messenger; Ku. 4. 16. -पति., -मियः, -रमणः the god of love; अगि नाम मनायवतीर्णोऽसि रतिरमणायमोचरम् Māl. 1. 23 पति स्तुत रतिपतिरपिः शिखरं सदुपललाज-हः Si. 9. 66. -रसः sexual pleasure. -लुप्त a. lustful, libidinous, lascivious. -सर्वस्य the all-in-all or highest es- sence of sexual pleasure; करं व्याधुनत्याः विवसि रतिसर्वस्वमयुः S. 1. 24.

रत्नं 1 A gem, jewel, a precious stone; किं रत्नमञ्जा मतिः Bv. 1. 86; न रत्नमन्विष्यति श्रुयते हि तत् Ku. 5. 45. (The *ratnas* are said to be either five, nine, or fourteen, see the words चंचल, नवरत्न and चतुर्दशरत्न respective- ly). 2 Anything valuable or pre- cious, any dear treasure. 3 Any- thing best or excellent of its kind; (mostly at the end of comp.); जाती जाती यदुक्तं तद्रत्नमभिधीयते Māl.; कन्या-रत्नमयोविजयं भवतामास्ते वयं चार्थिनः Mv. 1. 30; so पुत्रं, स्त्रीं, अपत्यं, &c. 4 A magnet. -Comp. -अनुविज्ज a. set or studded with jewels. -आकरः 1 a mine of jewels. 2 the ocean; रत्नेषु हेहे-षु बहुध्वमस्तैर्यथापि रत्नाकर एव सिद्धिः Vikr. 1. 12; रत्नाकरं वीक्ष्य R. 13. 1. -आलोकः the lustre of a gem. -आवली, -माला a necklace of jewels. -मंदलः a coral. -मन्वित a. set or studded with gems. -मर्गः the sea. (-मर्ग) the earth. -दीपः, -प्रदीपः 1 a jewel-lamp. 2 a gem serving as a lamp; अविस्मृतागमि-भुवनमपि प्राप्य रत्नदीपार् Me. 68. -मुक्तं a diamond. -राज m. a ruby. -राशिः 1 a heap of gems. 2 the ocean. -साक्षः N. of the mountain Meru. -द्रु. a. produc- ing jewels; R. 1. 65. -र, -रतिः f. the earth.

रत्निः m. f. 1 The elbow. 2 The distance from the elbow to the end

of the closed fist, a cubit. —*m.* The closed fist. (This word appears to be a corruption of अरति q. v.).

रथः 1 A carriage, chariot, car, vehicle; especially, a war-chariot. 2 A hero (for रथिन्). 3 A foot. 4 A limb, part, member. 5 The body; cf. आरामं रथिनं विद्धि शरीरं रथमेव तु ॥ Kath. 6 A reed. —*Comp.* —**अक्षः** a carriage-axle. **अंशः** 1 any part of a carriage. 2 particularly, the wheels of a carriage; रथो रथंगमनिना विजज्ञे B. 7. 41; S. 7. 10. 3 A discus, especially of Vishnu; चक्रवर रति रथंगमदः सततं विमर्दि हृन्नेव स्रष्टे Si. 15. 26. 4 a potter's wheel. **आह्वयः**, **नामकः**; **नामकः** *m.* the ruddy goose (चक्राक्षः); रथंगनामन् विद्युनो रथंगशोणिविद्या । अयं त्वां रुच्छति रथी-मनोरथज्ञातेर्नृपः ॥ V. 4. 18; Ku. 3. 37; R. 3. 24; (the male bird is said by poets to be separated from the female at night and to be united at sun rise). **पाणिः** N. of Vishnu. **ईशः** a warrior fighting from a chariot. **ईषा-वा** the pole of a carriage. **उद्ग्रहः**, **उपस्थः** the seat of a chariot the driving-box. **कट्याः** **कट्या** an assemblage of chariots. **कल्पकः** an officer who is in charge of a king's chariots. **कारः** a coach-builder, carpenter, wheel-wright; रथकारः सदा भार्यं सज्जतां शिरसावहन् Pt. 4. 54. **कुटुम्बिकः**, **कुटुम्बिकः** *m.* a charioteer, coachman. **कूपरः** — the pole or shaft of a carriage. **केतुः** the flag of a chariot. **क्षोभः** the jolting of a chariot; R. 1. 58. **नर्मकः** a litter, palanquin. **गुप्तिः** *f.* a fence of wood or iron with which a chariot is provided as a protection from collision. **चरणः**, **पादः** 1 a chariot-wheel. 2 the ruddy goose. **चर्या** chariot-exercise, the use of chariot, travelling by carriage; अमरसत्तयचर्या U. 5. **युग्** *f.* the shaft or pole of a chariot. **नाभिः** *f.* the nave of the wheel of chariot. **नीढः** the inner part or seat of a chariot. **नयः** the fastenings or harness of a chariot. **महोत्सवः** **यात्रा** the solemn procession of an idol placed in a car (usually drawn by men). **मुखः** the forepart of a carriage. **युद्धं** 'a chariot-fight,' a fight between combatants mounted on chariots. **वर्मन्** *n.*, **वीथिः** high way, main road. **बाहः** 1 a carriage-horse. 2 a charioteer. **शक्तिः** *f.* the staff which supports the banner of a war-chariot. **शाला** a coach-house, carriage-shed. **सप्तमी** the seventh day in the bright half of Māgha.

रथिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Riding in a carriage. 2 The owner of a carriage. **रथिन्** *a.* 1 Riding or driving in a carriage. 2 Possessing or owning a carriage. —*m.* 1 An owner of a

carriage. 2 A warrior who fights from a chariot; R. 7. 37.

रथिनः, **रथिर** *a.* See रथिन् above.

रथवः 1 A chariot-horse; वातेवर्मो सृजजवाप्तमवेव रथवः S. 1. 8. 2 A part of chariot.

रथ्या 1 A road for carriages; (hence) a high way, main road; भूयो भूयोः सविषमरतिरथ्या पर्यटे Māl. 1. 15. 2 A place where many roads meet. 3 A number of carriages or chariots; Si. 18. 3.

रथ् 1. P. (रथि) 1 To split, rend. 2 To scratch.

रथ् 1 Splitting, scratching. 2 A tooth; tusk (of an elephant); सतामेव परांति दिग्दानां रथा इव Bv. 1. 65. —*Comp.* —**खड्गं** tooth-bite; जनय रथखड्गे Git. 10. **उदः** a lip.

रथुनः A tooth. —*Comp.* —**उदः** A lip.

रथ् 4 P. (रथति, रथ् : *caus.* रथयति ; *desid.* रथिष्यति or रथिष्यति) 1 To hurt, injure, torment, kill, destroy; अहं रथितुमास्मि Bk. 9. 29. 2 To dress, cook or prepare (as food).

रथिदेवः N. of a king of the lunar race, sixth in descent from Bharata. [He was very pious and benzyolent. He possessed enormous riches, but he spent them in performing grand sacrifices. So great was the number of animals slaughtered during his reign both in sacrifices as well as for use in his kitchen that a river of blood is supposed to have issued from their hides which was afterwards appropriately called चर्मपाते ; cf. Me. 45. and Malli. thereon].

रथुः 1 A way, road. 2 A river.

रथनं, **रथिः** *f.* 1 Injuring, tormenting, destroying. 2 Cooking.

रथे 1 A hole, an aperture, a cavity, an opening, a chasm, fissure ; रथिष्यालक्ष्यमभवेत् B. 13. 56, 15. 2. ; नासाग्रं Māl. 1. 1 ; कौचं Me. 57. 2 (*a*) A weak or vulnerable point, available point ; रथिष्यतिनामयोः S. 11 ; रथिष्यतिनामयोः R. 12. 11 ; R. 15. 17, 17. 61. (*b*) A defect, fault, an imperfection. —*Comp.* —**अन्वेष्टिन्**, **अनुसर्तिन्** *a.* searching or watching for weak points ; Mk. 8. 27. **चक्रः** a rat. **हन्तः** a hollow bamboo.

रथ् 1. A. (रथते, रथ्, *caus.* रथयति ; *desid.* रथिष्यते) To begin. —*With* आ or या 1 to begin, commence, set about, undertake; शरयोः न सल्लु विप्रमेव नीचेः Bh. 2. 27 ; आरभतेऽप्येवाज्ञाः Subhāsh. ; Bk. 5. 38 ; R. 8. 45. 2 to be busy or energetic; Si. 9. 91. **परि** to clasp, embrace ; इत्युक्तं परिस्पर्श दोषां Ki. 11. 80 ; Bv. 1. 95 ; Ku. 5. 3 ; Si. 9. 72. **सं** 1 to be agitated, be overwhelmed or affected. 2 to be exasperated or

furious, be enraged or irritated (mostly in *p. p.*); R. 16. 16.

रथः *n.* 1 Violence, zeal. 2 Force strength.

रथः *a.* 1 Violent, impetuous, fierce, wild. 2 Strong, intense, vehement, powerful, ardent eager (as desire &c.); रथया तु दिग्गतादिभ्यः Ki. 5. ; R. 9. 61, Mu. 5. 24. **सः** 1 Violence, force, impetuosity, haste, speed, hurry, vehemence; आलीङ्ग केलीरभसेन बाला सुदुर्ममालापमपालपती Bv. 2. 12 ; लक्ष्मिहर रथमेव वलती Git. 6 ; Si. 6. 13, 11. 23 Ki. 9. 47. 2 Rashness, precipitateness, headlong haste ; अतिरमसकृतानां कर्मणाम् विपत्तेर्वति हृदयदाही शल्यदुल्लो विपादः Bh. 2. 99. 3 Anger, passion, rage, fury. Regret, sorrow. 5 Joy, pleasure delight, मनसि रमसविभजे हरिरुदय हृदये Git. 5.

रथ् 1 A. (रथते, but Paras. wh. preceded by वि, आ, परि and उप ; रथ) To be pleased or delighted, rejoice be gratified; रथति रथते Māl. 3. 2, Māl. 2. 223. 2 To rejoice at, be pleased with, take delight in, be fond of (with instr. or loc.); लोलापमिर्गदि न रमसे लोचनेर्वचितोऽसि Me. 27 ; अजह वदुर्गमं रंस्त नीती Bk. 1. 2. 3 To play, sport, dally, amuse oneself with ; राजाश्रयाः कैरविष्णो रमते मधुपैः सह Bv. 1. 126 (where the next meaning is also hinted); Bk. 6. 15, 67. 4 To have sexual intercourse with ; सा तत्प्रेषेण सह रमते H. 3. 5 To remain, stay, pause. —*Caus.* (रथयति-ते) To 'please, delight, satisfy. —*Desid.* (रथिष्यते) To wish to sport &c. ; Si. 15. 88. —*With* अभि to rejoice, be pleased or delighted, be fond of ; Bk. 1. 7 ; Bg. 18. 45. —*आ* (Paras.) 1 to take pleasure in, delight in; Bk. 8. 52, 3. 38. 2 to cease, stop, leave off (speaking &c.), end ; Ms. 2. 73. **उप** (P. and A.) 1 to cease, end, terminate ; संगतादुपराम च लज्जा Ki. 9. 44, 13. 69. 2 to cease or desist from ; मयाग्राणुपरते मस्यते त्वा महारथाः Bg. 2. 35 ; Bk. 8. 54, 55 ; Ki. 4. 17. 3 to be quiet or calm ; Bg. 6. 20. 4 to die; see उपरत. **परि** (Paras.) to be pleased or delighted; Bk. 8. 53. **वि** (Paras.) 1 to end, terminate, come to an end; अविदितगतयामा तनिव व्यरंति U. 1. 27. 2 to cease, desist, stop, leave off; (speaking &c.); एतादुदुष्या विते हृदये R. 2. 51 ; Si. 2. 13 ; oft. with abl. ; हाहंत किमिति चितं विरयति नापति विचयेभः Bv. 4. 25 ; U. 1. 33. **सं** (Atm.) to be pleased, to rejoice ; Bk. 19. 30.

रथ *a.* Pleasing, delightful, gratifying &c. **सः** 1 Joy, delight. 2 A lover, husband. 3 The god of love.

रथः *Ass* Foetida (रथि) —*Comp.* —**रथिः** *Ass* Foetida.

रमण *a.* (पी. *f.*) Pleasing, gratifying, delightful, charming Bk. 6. 72. -*म.* 1 A lover, husband; एषच्छ रामो रमणीमिलाव R. 14. 27; Me. 37, 87; Ku. 4. 21; Si. 9. 60. 2 The god of love. 3 An ass. 4 A testicle. -*जं* 1 Sporting, 2 Dalliance, pastime, amorous sport. 3 Love, sexual union. 4 Joy or pleasure in general. 5 The hip and the loins.

रमणा, रमणी 1 A lovely young woman; लता रम्या श्रेयः अमरकुलरम्या न रमणी Bv. 2. 90. 2 A wife, mistress; योगः को रमणीं विना Subhāsh.

रमणीय *a.* Pleasant, delightful, lovely, charming, handsome; सितं नैतर्केतु प्रकृतिरमणीयं वैकसितं Bv. 2. 90.

रमा 1 A wife, mistress. 2 N. of Lakshmi, the wife of Vishnu and Goddess of wealth. 3 Riches. -*Comp.* -*कांतः*, -*नाथः*, -*पति* epithets of Vishnu. -*वेष्टः* turpentine.

रमा 1 A plantain tree; विजितरं-मरुद्वयं Gt. 10; विनोक्तमातृवीर्योक्त N. 22. 42, 237. 2 N. of Gauri. 3 N. of an *apsara*, wife of Nalākūbara and considered as the most beautiful woman in the paradise of Indra; तल्लक्ष्मणेन हृदी किञ्च रमा परिणाहिना परम् । तर्णामपि जिष्णुंश्च तां धनदापत्यपःफलस्तनी ॥ N. 2. 37. -*Comp.* -*ऊरु a.* (रू or रू. *f.*) having thighs like the interior of a plantain tree, i. e. full, round and hence lovely; Si. 8. 19; R. 6. 35.

रम्य *a.* 1 Pleasing, pleasant, delightful, agreeable रम्यास्तपोवनानां किशोः समबलोक्य S. 1. 13. 2 Beautiful, lovely, handsome; सरसिजमनुविद्धं शैवेले-नापि रम्यं S. 1. 20; 5. 2. -*रम्यः* The tree called चपक. -*रम्यं* Semen virile.

रम् 1. A. (रस्ते, रसिते) To go, move.

रम्यः 1 The stream of a river, current; जलकंजप्रतिहतस्य तोयमादाय गच्छेः Me. 20. 2 Force, speed, velocity; U. 3. 36. 3 Zeal; ardour, vehemence, impetuosity.

रलकः 1 A woollen cloth, blanket. 2 An eye-lash; युवातिरलमलसमाहतो भवति को न युवा गतचेतनः. 3 A kind of deer.

रवः 1 A cry, shriek, scream, yell, roar (of animals &c.). 2 Singing; humming sound (of birds); B. 9. 29. 3 Clamour. 4 Noise or sound in general; धंटा, धुधण, धाप &c.

रवण *a.* 1 Crying, roaring, screaming. 2 Sonorous, sounding उर्कं रावणेनैः छत्रं रवणेनैर्दत्तं Bk. 7. 14. 3 Sharp, hot. 4 Fickle, unsteady. -*म.* 1 A camel; Si. 12. 2. 2 The cuckoo. -*जं* Brass, bell-metal.

रविः The sun; सहस्रगुणसुलभमादत्ते हि रसे रविः R. 1. 18. -*Comp.* -*कांतः* the sun-stone (चूडकांत). -*जः*, -*तनयः*, -*पुत्रः*, -*सुहृद्* 1 the planet Saturn. 2 epithets of Karna. 3 of Vali 4 of Manu

Vaivasvata. 5 of Yama. 6. of Sugriva. -*दिनः*, -*वारः*, -*वासरः* -*रं* Sunday. -*संक्रांतिः f.* the sun's entrance into any zodiacal sign.

रसना, रसना 1 A rope, cord. 2 A rein, bridle. 3 A zone, girdle, woman's girdle; रसतु रसनापि तव वनजवन-मंडले बोधयतु मन्मथनिदेशं Gt. 10; R. 7. 10, 8. 57; Me. 35. 4 The tongue; Bv. 1. 111. -*Comp.* -*उपमा* a variety of the figure उपमा; it is 'a string or series of comparisons, which consists in making the *Upameya* in the first comparison the *Upamana* in the second and so forth; see S. D. 664.

रसिमः 1 A string, cord, rope. 2 A bridle, rein; शुकेशु रसिमेषु विराजतपूर्वकायाः S. 1. 8; रसिमसंयमनात् S. 1. 3 A goad, whip. 4 A beam, ray of light; S. 7 6; N. 22. 56; so हिमरसिम &c. -*Comp.* -*कलापः* a pearl-necklace of 54 threads.

रसिमत् *m.* The sun.

रस् 1. P. (रसति, रसिते) 1 To roar, yell, cry out, scream; कतिव वन्यः रस्ते रसत R. 16. 78; Si. 3. 48. 2 To sound, make a noise, tinkle, jingle &c.; गजान्योपनिषंणाय रसति स्तोत्रं यशोवृद्धिः Ve. 1 25; रसतु रसनापि तव वनजवनमंडले Gt. 10. 3 To resound, reverberate. -*II.* 10 U. (रसयति-ते, रसिते) To taste, relish; यद्वा रसिता Bv. 4. 13; Si. 10. 27.

रसः 1 Sap, juice (of trees); इक्षुसः, कुसुमरसः &c. 2 A liquid, fluid; Ku. 1. 7. 3 Water; तदस्यगुणसुलभमादत्ते हि रसे रविः R. 1. 19; B. 2. 144. 4 Liquor, drink; Ma. 2. 177. 5 A draught, potion. 6 Taste, flavour, relish (fig. also.) (considered in Vais. phil. as one of the 24 *gunas*; the *rasas* are six; कटु, अम्ल, मधुर, लवण, तिक्त and कषाय; पर्यायः प्रीतिः कथमिव रसे वेतु पुरुषः Mu. 3. 4; U. 2. 2. 7 A sauce, condiment. 8 An object of taste; R. 3. 4. 9 Taste or inclination for a thing, liking, desire; हरे बलमुद्यमचित्ताः प्रेमाश्रीमवन्ति Me 112. 10 Love, affection; जराया यस्मिन्महाराजो रसः U. 1. 39; प्रसयति रसो निर्वृतिवन् 6. 11. 'a feeling, of love'; Ku. 3. 37. 11 Pleasure, delight, happiness; R. 3. 26. 12 Charm, interest, elegance, beauty. 13 Pathos, emotion feeling. 14 (In poetic compositions) A sentiment; नवरसस्वरिणो निर्मितिमादधती मारुती कपेर्जयति K. P. 1. (The *rasas* are usually eight:— शृंगारहास्यकरुणोद्वेग-भयानकः । वीरसाहस्यदंशो वैद्युतो नाट्ये रसाः स्थाः; but sometimes शक्तिरस is added thus making the total number 9; निर्देश्याभिव्यक्ति शक्तिपि नवनो रसः K. P. 4; sometimes a tenth, वात्सल्यरस, is also added. *Rasas* are more or less a necessary factor of every poetic composition, but, according to Visvanktha, they constitute the very essence of poetry; वाच्यं रसात्मकं

वाच्यं S. D. 3.) 15 Essence, pith, best part. 16 A constituent fluid of the body. 17 Semen virile. 18 Mercury. 19 A poison, poisonous drink; as in तीक्ष्णरसदायन. 20 Any mineral or metallic salt. -*Comp.* -*अंजनं* vitriol of copper a sort of collyrium. -*अम्लः* sour sauce. -*अमृतं* 1 an elixir of life (elixir vitae), any medicine supposed to prolong life and prevent old age; निखिलरसायनमहिनी गंधेनोमेण लघुन इव R. 3. 2 (fig.) serving as an elixir vitae; i. e. that which gratifies or regales; आनन्दानि हृदयकरसारानि Māl. 6. 8.; मनसश्च रसायनानि U. 1. 36; शैव, कर्ण &c. 3 alchemy or chemistry. -*अमृतः* mercury. -*आलम्बक a.* 1 consisting of juice or sentiment. 2 fluid, liquid. -*आभासः* 1 the semblance or mere appearance of a sentiment. 2 an improper manifestation of a sentiment. -*आस्वादः* 1 tasting juices or flavours. 2 perception or appreciation of poetic sentiments, a perception of poetical charm; as in काव्यासुतरसास्वादः. -*हृद्* 1 mercury. 2 the philosopher's stone (the touch of which is said to turn iron into gold). -*उद्धवः*, -*उपलं* a pearl. -*कर्नत्* *n.* preparation of quicksilver. -*केशरं* camphor. -*गंधः* gum-myrrh. -*ग्रह a.* 1 perceiving flavours. 2 appreciating or enjoying pleasures. -*वः* sugar molasses. -*जः* blood. -*ज्ञा a.* 1 one who appreciates the taste of, or excellence of, one who knows the taste of; सांसारिकेषु च हृदयेषु वयं रसज्ञाः U. 2. 27. 2 capable of discerning the beauty of things. (-*ज्ञः*) 1 a man of taste or feeling, a critic, an appreciative person, a poet. 2 an alchemist. 3 a physician, or one who prepares mercurial or other chemical compounds. (-*ज्ञा*) the tongue; Bv. 2. 59. -*तेजस् n.* blood. -*वः* a physician. -*धातु n.* quicksilver. -*प्रबंधः* any poetical composition, particularly a drama. -*फलः* the cacao-nut tree. -*भंगः* the interruption or cessation of a sentiment. -*भयं* blood. -*राजः* quicksilver. -*चिक्रयः* sale of liquors. -*ज्ञाज्ञं* the science of alchemy. -*सिद्धि a.* 1 accomplished in poetry, conversant with sentiments; जयति ते सुकृतिनः रससिद्धाः कवीश्वराः Bh. 2. 24. 2 skilled in alchemy. -*सिद्धिः f.* skill in alchemy

रसं 1 Crying, screaming, roaring, sounding, tinkling, noise or sound in general. 2 Thunder, rumbling or muttering of clouds. 3 Taste, flavour. 4 The organ of taste, the tongue; इन्द्रियं रसमाहकं रसेन जिह्वाभवति T. S.; Bg. 15. 9. 5 Perception, appreciation, sense; सर्वज्ञे रसमादराः S. D. 244. रसना See रसना. -*Comp.* -*वः* a bird. -*लिङ्ग m.* a dog.

रसवत् *a.* 1 Juicy, succulent. 2 Tasteful, savoury, sapid, well-flavoured; ससारसुखदुःखस्य द्वे एव रसवत्फले । कात्यायनसंज्ञाः संपर्कः सज्जनैः सह ॥ 3 Moist, well-watered. 4 Charming, graceful, elegant. 5 Full of feeling or sentiment, impassioned. 6 Full of affection, possessed of love. 7 Spirited; witty. -स्त्री A kitchen.

रसा 1 The lower of infernal regions, hell. 2 The earth, ground, soil; Bv. 1. 59; स्मरस्य युद्धरतां रसरसा-सग्रा Nalod. 2. 10. 3 The tongue. -Comp. -तलं 1 N. of one of the seven regions below the earth; see पाताल. 2 the lower world or hell in general; रास्यं रातु रसातलं पुनरिदं न प्राणिनुं कान्ये Bv. 2. 63; or जातिर्वतु रसातलं Bh. 2. 39.

रसालः 1 The mango tree; इमा रसाल-कुसुमानि समाश्रयते Bv. 1. 17. 2 The sugar-cane. -ला 1 The tongue. 2 Curds mixed with sugar and spices. 3 Dūrvā grass. 4 A vine or grape. -लं Gum-myrrh, frankincense.

रसिक *a.* 1 Savoury, sapid, tasteful. 2 Graceful, elegant, beautiful. 3 Impassioned. 4 Apprehending flavour or excellence, possessed of taste, appreciative, discriminating; तद् वृत्ते प्रवर्तते काव्यरसिकाः शादूलविप्रीक्षितं Srut. 40. 5 Finding pleasure in, taking delight in, delighting in, devoted to (usually in comp.); यद् मालती भगवता सहस्रसंयोगरसिकेन वेषसा मन्मथेन मया च तुल्यं दीयते Mal. 6; so काव्यरसिकः Bh. 3. 112; प्रोपकाररसिकस्य Mk. 6. 19. -कः 1 A man of taste or feeling, an appreciator of excellence or beauty; cf. अरसिक. 2 A libertine. 3 An elephant. 4 A horse. -का 1 The juice of sugarcane, molasses. 2 The tongue. 3 A woman's girdle; see रसाला also.

रसित *p. p.* 1 Tasted. 2 Having flavour or sentiment. 3 Gilded. -तं 1 Wine or liquor. 2 A cry, roar, thunder, roaring noise, sound or noise in general; हेरं कंठरसितप्रतिनामनेति Māl. 9. 3.

रसोनः A kind of garlic; cf. लसोन.
रस्य *a.* Juicy, savoury, sapid, palatable; रसाः सिग्धाः स्थिरा हृया आहाराः सात्त्विकक्रियाः Bg. 17. 8.

रह्नु 1 P., 10 U. (रहति, रहयति, रहित) To quit, leave, abandon, forsake, desert; रहस्यपश्युतेनायतिः Ki. 2. 14.
रहणं Desertion, quitting, separation; सहकारयुते समये सह कारणस्य केन समार पदं Nalod. 2. 14.

रहस्य *n.* 1 Solitude, privacy, loneliness, retirement, secrecy; R. 3. 3, 15. 92; Pt. 1. 138. 2 A deserted or lonely place, hiding-place. 3 A secret, mystery. 4 Copulation coition. 5 A drivily. -इन्द्. Secretly,

clandestinely, privately, in private or secret; अतः परीक्ष्य कर्तव्यं निक्षेपात्मकं रहः S. 5. 24; oft. incomp.; वृत्तं रहःप्रणयमन-लिप्ययाने 5. 22.

रहस्य *a.* 1 Secret, private, clandestine. 2 Mysterious. -स्व 1 A secret (fig. also); स्वयं रहस्यभेदः कृतः V. 2. 2 A mystic spell or incantation, the mystery (of a missile); सरहस्यानि जैमिकाश्रामि U. 1. 3 The mystery or secret of conduct, mystery; रहस्यं साधनामनुपवि विशुद्धं विजयते U. 2. 2. 4 A secret or esoteric teaching, a mystic doctrine; भक्तोक्तिं य सखा चेति रहस्यं हेतुद्वयं Bg. 4. 3; Ms. 2. 150. -स्व इन्द्. Secretly, privately; Y. 3. 301; (where it may be taken as an adj. also). -Comp. -आख्यायिन् *a.* telling a secret; रहस्यास्याधीव स्वन्सि शुद्धं कर्णीतिकरः S. 1. 24. -भेदः, -विभेदः disclosure of a secret or mystery. -व्रतं 1 a secret vow or penance. 2 the mystic science of obtaining command over magical weapons.

रहित *p. p.* 1 Quitted, left, abandoned, deserted. 2 Separated from, free from, deprived or destitute of, without (with instr. or at the end of comp.); रहिते भिक्षुभिर्भिक्षे Y. 3. 59; उष्णरहितः, सत्वरहितः &c. 3 Lonely, solitary. -तं Secrecy, privacy.

र 2 P. (राति, रात) To give, grant, bestow; स रातु मे दुःखमयवने भावुकानां परंपरं K. P. 7.

राका 1 The full-moon day, particularly the night; दारिद्र्यं यजते कला-निधिरसं राकायुता म्हायति Bv. 2. 72, 54, 94, 150, 165, 175; 3. 11. 2 The goddess presiding over the full moon day. 3 A girl in whom menstruation has just commenced. 4 Itch, scab.

राक्स *a.* (री. f.) Belonging to or like an evil spirit, demoniacal, partaking of a demon's nature; U. 5. 30; Bg. 9. 12. -सः 1 A demon, an evil spirit, a goblin, fiend, imp. 2 One of the eight forms of marriage in Hindu Law, in which a girl is forcibly seized and carried away after the defeat or destruction of her relatives in battle; राक्षसे दुःखरणात् Y. 1. 61; cf. Ms. 3. 33 also. (Krishna carried away Rukmiṇi in this manner). 3 One of the astronomical Yogas. 4 N. of a minister of Nanda, an important character in the Mudrārākṣhasa. -स्त्री A female demon.

राक्षा See राक्षः (perhaps an incorrect form).

रागः 1 Colour, hue, dye; Pt. 1. 33. 2 Red colour, redness; अवरः किसलरागः S. 1. 21. 3 Red dye, red lac; रोगेण मालाशयकेभ्येन वृत्तवालोद्ग-मलेचकार Ku. 3. 30, 5 11. 4 Love, passion, affection, amorous or

sexual feeling; महिर्नरः रागयुजो Bv. 1. 100 (where it means 'redness' also); अथ भवतमंतरेण कीदृशोऽस्या दृष्टिरागः S. 2; see चक्षुराग also. 5 Feeling, emotion, sympathy, interest. 6 Joy, pleasure. 7 Anger, wrath. 8 Loveliness, beauty. 9 A musical mode or order of sound; (there are six primary Ra'gas; भरतः कौशिकश्च हिंदोलो दीपकस्तथा । श्रीपदे भेषरागश्च रागाः षडिति कीर्तिताः Bharata; other writers give different names. Each ra'ga has six ra'ginis regarded as its consorts, and their union gives rise to several musical modes). 10 Musical harmony, melody; तवासि गीतरागेण हारिणा प्रथमं हृतः S. 1. 5; अहो रागपरिवाहिणी गीतिः S. 5. 11 Regret, sorrow. 12 Greediness, envy. -Comp. -आत्मक *a.* impassioned. -चूर्णः 1 Acacia Catechu or Khadira tree. 2 red lead. 3 lac. 4 red powder thrown by people over one another at the festival called holi. 5 the god of love. -वर्ण *n.* colouring substance, a paint, dye. -वचः manifestation of feeling, interest created by a proper representation (of various emotions); भावो भावं युदति विषयाभावंचः स एव M. 2. 9. -युज्ज *m.* a ruby. -युज्जं 1 any coloured thread. 2 a silk-thread. 3 the string of a balance.

रागिन् *a.* 1 Coloured, dyed. 2 Colouring, painting. 3 Red. 4 Full of passion or feeling, impassioned. 5 Full of love, subject to love. 6 Passionately fond of, devotedly attached to, desirous of, yearning after (at the end of comp.). -म. 1 A painter. 2 A lover. 3 A libertine, sensualist. -णी 1 A modification of a musical mode (राग), of which 30 or 36 kinds are enumerated. 2 A wanton and intriguing woman, a lustful woman.

राघवः 1 A descendant of Raghu, especially Rāma. 2 A kind of large fish; Bv. 1. 55.

राक्ष *a.* (री. f.) Belonging to the species of deer called राक्षि, or made from its hair; woollen; Vikr. 18. 31. -व 1 A woollen cloth made of deer's hair, a woollen garment. 2 A blanket.

राज्ज 1 U. (राजति-ने, राजित) 1 (*a.*) To shine, glitter, appear splendid or beautiful, be eminent; रेजे ब्रह्मर्षेण सा Bh. 1. 17; राजत् राजति श्रीरिविनिता वैषम्यदस्ते भुजः K. P. 10; R. 3. 7; Ki. 4. 24, 11. 6. (*b.*) To appear or look (like), shine (like); तोयांतमीकरालीय रेजे सुनिर्गमरा Ku. 6. 49. 2 To rule, govern. -Caus. (राजयति-ने) To cause to shine, illuminate, brighten. -With सिद्ध (Caus.) 1 to cause to

shine, illuminate, make brilliant, adorn, irradiate; दिवाङ्गस्फुरदुद्यमिनि-
शिक्षन्ति राजिनम् धनुः U. 6. 18. नीरा-
जयेति धृगदाः पादपीठान्भूयते Prah. 2.
2 to perform the ceremony called
नीराजन (q. v.) over a person or
thing (wave lights before one as a
mark of respect or by way of
worship); नानावेषसमाकीर्णं नीराजितहयद्विषः
Kām. 4. 66. -ति 1 to shine; Bv. 1.
88. 2 to appear or look like; R. 2. 20.

राज् m. A king, chief, prince.

राजकः A little king, a petty
prince. -कं A number of kings or
princes, a collection of sovereigns;
महेन न जनोऽप्ययःक्रियां किञ्च लोकाधिकयाम
राजकं Ki. 2. 47; Si. 14. 43.

राजत a. (सी. f.) Silvery, made of
silver: Si. 4. 13. -न् Silver.

राजन् m. 1 A king, ruler, prince,
chief (changed to राजः at the end
of Tat. comp.); वैश्राजः, महाराजः &c.;
मध्व सोऽद्वयार्थं राजा प्रकृतिरजनात् R. 4. 12.
2 A man of the military caste, a
Kshatriya; Si. 14. 14. 3 N. of Yu-
dhishthira. 4 N. of Indra. 5 The
moon; Bv. 1. 126. 6 A Yaksha. -Comp.

-अंगं a royal court, the court-yard
of a palace. -अधिकारिन्, अधिकृतः 1
a government officer or official. 2
a judge. -अधिराजः, ईद्वः a king of
kings, a supreme king, paramount
sovereign, an emperor. -अनकः 1 an
inferior king, a petty prince. 2 a
title of respect formerly given to
distinguished scholars and
poets. -अपसदः an unworthy
or degraded king. -अभिषेकः

coronation of a king. -अहं aloe-wood,
a species of sandal. -अहो a royal
gift of honour. -आज्ञा a king's edict,
an ordinance, a royal decree. -आभरणं
a king's ornament. -आवलिः स्त्री
a royal dynasty or genealogy. -उपकरणं
(pl.) the paraphernalia of a king,
the insignia of royalty. -स्रापिः (राज-
स्रापिः or राजपिः) a royal sage, a
saint-like prince, a man of the Ksha-
triya caste who, by his pious life
and austere devotion, comes to be
regarded as a sage or *rishi*; i. e.

पुण्यवन्, जनक, विद्यामित्र. -करः a tax or
tribute paid to the king. -कार्यं state-
affairs. -कुमारः a prince. -कुलं 1 a
royal family, a king's family. 2 the
court of a king. 3 a court of justice;
(राजकुलं कथं or निविद् *caus* means 'to
sue one in a court of law, lodge a
complaint against'). 4 a royal palace.
5 a king, master (as a respectful
mode of speaking). -गामिन् a. eachat-
ing to the sovereign (as the property
of a person having no heir). -गृहं 1
a royal dwelling, royal palace. 2 N.
of a chief city in Magadha (about
75 or 80 miles from Pataliputra).
-विहं insignia of royalty, regalia

-तालः, -ताली a belet-nut tree. -वंदः 1
a king's sceptre. 2 royal authority. 3
punishment inflicted by a king. -दंतः
(for दंतानां राजा) the front tooth; N.
7. 46. -दूतः a king's ambassador, an
envoy. -द्रोहः high treason, seditious,
rebellion. -द्वारिः, -द्वारं the gate of a
royal palace. -द्वारिकः a royal porter.

-धर्मः 1 a king's duty. 2 a law or
rule relating to kings (oft. in pl.)

-धानं, -धानिका, -धानी the king's
residence, the capital, metropolis,
the seat of government, R. 2. 10.

-धुरः, -धुरा the burden or responsi-
bility of government. -वयः, नीतिः f.

administration of a state, administra-
tion of government, politics, states-
manship. -नीलं an emerald. -पद्मः a

diamond of inferior quality. -पथः,
-पद्धतिः f. = राजमार्गं q. v. -पुत्रः 1 a

prince. 2 a Kshatriya, a man of the
military tribe. 3 the planet Mercury.

-पुत्री a princess. -पुरुषः 1 a king's
servant. 2 a minister. -सेव्यः a king's

servant. (-सेव्यं) royal service (more
correctly राजसेव्यं). -बीजिन्, -वंश्य a

cession of royalty, of royal descent.

-भृतः a king's soldier. -भृत्यः 1 a royal
servant or minister. 2 any public or

government officer. -भोगः a king's
meal, royal repast. -भोतः a king's

fool or jester. -मात्रधरः, -मंत्रिन् m. a

king's counsellor. -मार्गः 1 a high way,
high road, a royal or main road,

principal street. 2 the way, method
or procedure of kings. -मुद्रा the

royal seal. -चक्षुस् m. 'consumption
of the moon', pulmonary consump-

tion, consumption in general; राजचक्षु-
परिहानिरास्यो कामयागमस्य वा तुला R. 19.

50; राजचक्षुः रोगाणां द्रष्टुः स महीयता Si. 2.
96; (for explanation of the word see

Malli. thereon, as well as on Si. 13.
29.) -पानं a royal vehicle, a palan-

quin. -पौरी 1 a configuration of
planets, asterisms &c. at the birth

of a man which indicates that he is
destined to be a king. 2 an easy

mode of religious meditation (fit for
kings to practise) as distinguished

from the more rigorous one called
हठयोग. q. v. -रंजं silver. -राजः 1 a

supreme king, sovereign lord, an em-
peror. 2 N. of Kubera; अंतर्गोष्ठाक्षिरमुचरो

राजाजस्य दक्षो Me. 3. 3 the moon.

-शक्तिः f. bell-metal. -लक्षणं 1 any
mark on a man's body indicating

future royalty. 2 royal insignia, re-
galia. -लक्ष्मीः, श्रीः f. the fortune or

prosperity of a king (personified as
a goddess), the glory or majesty of

a king R. 2. 7. -वंशः a dynasty of
kings. -वंशावली genealogy of kings,

royal pedigree. -विधा 'royal policy',
king-craft, state-policy, statesman-

ship; (cf. राजनय); so राजशासनं. -विहारः
a royal convect. -शासनं a royal edict.

-छिंगं a royal umbrella with a golden
handle. -ससद् f. a court of justice.

-सदनं a palace. -सर्षपः black mustard.

-समुज्यं sovereignty. -सारसः a pea-
cock. -स्रयः -स्रयः a great sacrifice per-

formed by a universal monarch (in
which the tributary princes also took

part) at the time of his coronation
as a mark of his undisputed sover-

eignty; राजा ये राजस्यं नेष्टु भवति Sat. Br.;
cf. स्रजद् also. -स्वः a horse. -स्वं 1

royal property. 2 tribute, revenue.

-हंसः a flamingo (a sort of white
goose with red legs and bill); संपत्स्यते

नयामि भवतो राजहंसाः सहायाः Me. 11.
-हस्तिन् m. a royal elephant, i. e. a

lordly and handsome elephant.

राजन्व a. Royal, kingly. -नयः 1 A
man of the Kshatriya caste, royal

personage; राजन्यान् स्वपुरनिवृत्तयेऽनुमे R.
4. 87; 3. 48; Me. 48. 2 A noble or

distinguished personage.

राजन्वकः A collection of warriors
or Kshatriyas.

राजन्वत् a. Governed by a just or
good king (as a country, as dis-

tinguished from राजवत् which simply
means 'having a ruler'); सगतिं देहे

राजन्वान् स्वातन्त्र्यं तेजयान् Ak. 1; राज-
न्वतीमाहरेण धूमि R. 6. 22; Kāv. 3. 6.

राजत् a. (सी. f.) Relating to or
influenced by the quality *rajas*,
endowed with the quality *rajas* or

passion; ऊर्ध्वं गच्छति सत्त्वस्था मध्ये तिष्ठति
राजसाः Bg. 14. 18; 7. 12; 17. 2.

राजसात् ind. To the state or in the
possession of a king.

राजिः स्त्री f. A streak, line, row,
range; सर्वं पठितराजराजितिलकेनाकारि लोकोत्तरं

Bv. 4. 44; दानराजिः R. 2. 7; Ki. 5. 4.

राजिका 1 A line, row, range. 2 A
field. 3 Black mustard. 4 Mustard

(used as a weight).

राजिलः A species of innocent and
poisonless snakes; किं महोगविषसिर्विक्रमो

राजिलेषु गच्छः प्रवर्तते R. 11. 27; cf. इडुय.

राजीवः 1 A kind of deer. 2 A
crane. 3 An elephant. -रं A blue

lotus; Ku. 3. 46. -Comp. -अक्ष a.
lotus-eyed.

राज्ञी A queen, the wife of a king.

राज्यं 1 Royalty, sovereignty, royal
authority; राज्येन किं तद्विरचितवृत्ते R. 2. 53;

4. 1. 2 A kingdom, country, an em-
pire; R. 1. 58. 3 Rule, reign, govern-

ment, administration of a kingdom.

-Comp. -अंगं a constituent member
of the state, a requisite of regal ad-

ministration; these are usually said
to be seven:— स्वायत्तमायुधहोकाराहुकुं-

बलानि च Ak. -अधिकारः 1 authority
over a kingdom. 2 a right to sover-

eignty. -अपहरणं usurpation. -अभिषेकः
inauguration or coronation of a king.

-करः the tribute paid by a tributary
prince. -क्षुत् a. deposed, or dethron-

ed. -तंत्र the science of government, system of administration, the government or administration of a kingdom; Mu. 1. युरा, भार: the yoke or burden of government, the responsibility or administration of government. -भंग: subversion of sovereignty. -लेश: greed of dominion, desire of territorial aggrandisement. -व्यवहार: administration, government business. -सुख the sweets of royalty.

राधा 1 Lustre. 2 N. of a district in Bengal, as also of its capital; गङ्गा राधामुक्तं निरुद्धा तत्रापि राधापुरी Prab. 2.

रात्रि: -त्री f. Night; रात्रिर्गता मतिमतां च रुच शय्यां R. 5. 66; दिवा काकरवाद्धिता रात्रौ तंरति नर्मदा. -Comp. -अट: 1 a goblin, demon, ghost. 2 a thief. -अंध a. night-blind. -कर: the moon. -चर: (also -रात्रिचर) (री. f.) 1 'a night-rover', robber, thief. 2 a watchman, patrol, guard. 3 a demon, ghost, evil-spirit; (त) यातं वने रात्रिचरो बुद्धे Bk. 2. 23. -चर्या 1 night-roving. 2 a nightly act or ceremony. -जं n. star, constellation. -जलं dew. -जगर: 1 night-watching, wakefulness or sitting up at night; R. 19. 34. 2 a dog. -तरा the dead of night. -पुष्पं a lotus-flower opening at night. -योग: night-fall. -रक्ष: -रक्षक: a watchman, guard. -राग: darkness, obscurity. -वासस n. 1 night-dress. 2 darkness. -विम: 'end of night', break of day, dawn, day-light. -वेद: -वेदिन् m. a cock.

रात्रिर्दिवं, रात्रिर्दिवा ind. By night and day, constantly, ceaselessly; रात्रिर्दिवं गन्धर्व: प्रयाति S. 5. 4.

रात्रिमन्य a. Looking like night (as a cloudy or dark-day); cf. रज्जिमन्य.

राट् p. p. 1 Propitiated, pleased, conciliated. 2 Effected, accomplished, achieved, performed. 3 Dressed, cooked: (as food). 4 Prepared. 5 Obtained, got. 6 Successful, fortunate, happy. 7 Perfect in magical power; (see राट्). -Comp. -अंत: a proved or established fact, a demonstrated conclusion or truth, an ultimate conclusion, doctrine, dogma; सर्ववैनाशिक-राट्ति नितरामनेपेक्षित्य इतीदानीमुपपादयाम: S. B. -असित a. demonstrated, established by proof, logically proved.

राष्ट्र I. 5 P. (राष्ट्रति, राष्ट्र: desid. रिश्रस्ति, but रिश्रति 'to wish to kill') 1 To propitiate, conciliate, please. 2 To accomplish, effect, complete, perform, achieve. 3 To prepare, make ready. 4 To injure, destroy, kill, exterminate; वानरा युष्मद् देव: Bk. 14. 19. -II. 4. P. (राष्ट्रति, राष्ट्र) 1 To be favourable or merciful. 2 To be accomplished or finished. 3 To be successful, to succeed, prosper. 4 To be ready. 5 To kill, destroy. -Caus. (राष्ट्रयति) 1 To propitiate. 2

accomplish, complete. -WYTH अट् to propitiate, worship, conciliate. -अप 1 to offend, wrong, sin against (with gen. loc. or by itself); यास्मिन्कस्मिन्कपि पूजाईश्वराद्धा शङ्कुल S. 4; अपराद्धोऽस्मि तत्र भवत: कृष्यस्य S. 7. 2 to miss, not to hit the mark; Si. 2. 27. 3 to annoy, hurt, injure; न तु योष्मस्वेवं मुभगमपराद्धं युवातिषु S. 3. 9. -अट् to propitiate. (-Caus.) 1 to propitiate, conciliate, please; परेषां वेनांसि प्रतिदिवसमारुह्य ब्रह्मा Bk. 3. 34. 2. 4. 5. 2 to worship, serve; Me. 45. -वि to hurt, injure, offend, wrong; क्रियासमभिहारेण विराध्यन् क्षेपत क: Si. 2. 43; विराट् एवं भवता विराट् ब्रह्मा च न: 2. 41.

राथ: The month called Vaisākha.

राधा 1 Prosperity, success. 2 N. of a celebrated Gopt or cowherdess loved by Krishna (whose amours have been immortalized by Jayadeva in his Gitagovind); तदिमं राधे गृहं प्राप्य Git. 1. 3 N. of the wife of Adhiratha and foster-mother of Karna. 4 The lunar mansion called विशाखा. 5 Lightning.

राधिका See राधा.

राधेय: An epithet of Karna.

राम a. 1 Pleasing, delighting, rejoicing. 2 Beautiful, lovely, charming. 3 Obscure, dark-coloured, black. 4 White. -न: i. N. of three celebrated personages; (a) Parasurāma, son of Jamadagni; (b) Balarāma, son of Vasudeva and brother of Krishna, q. q. v. v.; (c) Rāmachandra or Sītārāma, son of Dasaratha and Kausalyā and the hero of the Rāmāyana. [When quite a boy, he with his brother was taken by Visvamitra, with the permission of Dasaratha, to his hermitage to protect his sacrifices from the demons that obstructed them. Rama killed them all with perfect ease, and received from the sage several miraculous missiles as a reward. He then accompanied Visvamitra to the capital of Janaka where he married Sita by having performed the wonderful feat of bending Siva's bow, and then returned to Ayodhya. Dasaratha, seeing that Rama was growing fitter and fitter to rule the kingdom, resolved to install him as heir-apparent. But, on the eve of the day of coronation, his favourite wife Kaikeyi, at the instigation of her wicked nurse Manthara, asked him to fulfil the two boons he had formerly promised to her, by one of which she demanded the exile of Rama for fourteen years and by the other the installation of her own son Bharata as Yuvaraja. The king was terribly shocked, and tried his best to dissuade her from her wicked demands, but was at last obliged to yield. The dutiful son immediately prepared to go into exile accompanied by his beautiful

young wife Sita and his devoted brother Lakshmana. The period of his exile was very eventful, and the two brothers killed several powerful demons and at last roused the jealousy of Ravana himself. The wicked demon resolved to try Rama by carrying off his beautiful wife for whom he had conceived an ardent passion, and accomplished his purpose being assisted by Maricha. After several fruitless inquiries as to her whereabouts, Hanumat ascertained that she was in Lanka and persuaded Rama to invade the island and kill the ravisher. The monkeys built a bridge across the ocean over which Rama with his numerous troops passed, conquered Lanka and killed Ravana along with his whole host of demons. Rama, attended by his wife and friends in battle, triumphantly returned to Ayodhya where he was crowned king by Vasishtha. He reigned long and righteously and was succeeded by his son Kusa. Rama is said to be the seventh incarnation of Vishnu; cf. Jayadeva:— वितरसि दिक्षु रणे दिक्षुपति-कमन्यै दशसुखमेलिषलिं रमणीयं कैशव भूत-पतिरूपं जय जगदीश हरे Git. 1.] 2 A kind of deer. -Comp. -अनुज: N. of a celebrated reformer, founder of a Vedāntic sect and author of several works. He was a Vaishnava. -अयनं (जं) 1 the adventures of Rama. 2 N. of a celebrated epic by Valmiki which contains about 24000 verses in seven Kāndas or books. -गिरि: N. of a mountain; (चक्रे) लिखन्त्यायतनं वसतिं रामगिर्याम्भेयु Me. 1. -चंद्र: -भद्र: N. of Rama, son of Dasaratha. -दूत: N. of Hanumat. -नवमी the ninth day in the bright half of Chaitra, the anniversary of the birth of Rama. -सेतु: 'the bridge of Rama', a ridge of sand between the Indian peninsula and Ceylon now called Adam's bridge.

रामट: टं Asa Foetida (हिं).

रामणीयक a. (की f.) Lovely, beautiful, pleasing. -कं Loveliness, beauty; तं रामणीयकनिधिरादिदेवता मा Māl. 1. 21; 9. 47; तन्मूर्तिस्तं एव गोपयते मणिहार-बलिरामणीयकं N. 2. 44.; Ki. 1. 33: 4. 4.

रामा 1 A beautiful woman, a charming young woman, अयं रामा विकसन्मुखी बभूव Bv. 2. 16; 3. 6. 2 A beloved, wife, mistress; B. 12. 23, 14. 27. 3 A woman in general; रामा हन्ति हृदयं प्रसन्नं नराणां Rs. 6. 25. 4 A woman of low origin. 5 Vermilion. 6 Asa Foetida.

राम: A bamboo-staff carried by a religious student or ascetic.

राव: 1 A cry, scream, shriek, roar, the cry of any animal. 2 sound in general; सुरजवाद्यराव: M. 1. 21; मनु-द्विपराव Git. 11.

रावण a. Crying, screaming, roaring, bewailing. -न: N. of a celebrat-

ed demon, king of Lankā and the chief of the Rākshasas. [He was the son of Viravas by Kerini or Kaikasi and so half-brother of Kubera. He is called *Paulastya* as being a grandson of the sage Pulastya. Lanka was originally occupied by Kubera, but Ravana ousted him from it and made it his own capital. He had ten heads (and hence his names *Dasagriva*, *Dasavadana* &c.) and twenty arms, and according to some, four legs (cf. R. 12. 88 and Malli). He is represented to have practised the most austere penance for ten thousand years in order to propitiate the god Brahman and to have offered one head at the end of each one thousand years. Thus he offered nine of his heads and was going to offer the tenth when the God was pleased and granted him immunity from death by either god or man. On the strength of this boon he grew very tyrannical and oppressed all beings. His power became so great that even the gods are said to have acted as his domestic servants. He conquered almost all the kings of the day, but is said to have been imprisoned by Kartavirya for some time when he went to attack his territory. On one occasion he tried to uplift the Kailasa mountain, but Siva pressed it down so as to crush his fingers under it. He, therefore, hymned Siva for one thousand years so loudly that the God gave him the name *Ravana*, and freed him from his painful position. But though he was so powerful and invincible, the day of retribution drew near. While Rama—who was Vishnu descended on earth for the destruction of this very demon—was passing his years of exile in the forest, *Ravana* carried off his wife *Sita* and urged her to become his wife; but she persistently refused and remained loyal to her husband. At last Rama assisted by his monkey-troops invaded Lanka, annihilated *Ravana's* troops and killed the demon himself. He was a worthy opponent of Rama, and hence the expression *रामरावणयोर्द्वन्द्वं रामरावणयोरिव*]

रावणिः 1 N. of *Indrajit*; *रावणिश्चाश्वयो योद्धुमारब्धं च महीं गतः* Bk. 15. 78, 89. 2 Any son of *Ravana*; Bk. 15. 79, 80.

राशिः 1 A heap, mass, collection, quantity, multitude; *वनराशिः*, *तौराशिः*, *यज्ञोराशिः* &c. 2 The numbers or figures put down for any arithmetical operation (such as adding, multiplying &c.) 3 A sign of the zodiac. —**Comp.** —*अधिपः* the regent of an astrological house. —*चक्रं* the zodiac. —*त्रय* the rule of three. —*भागः* a fraction. —*अनुबन्धः* the addition of fractions. —*ओषः* the passage of the sun, moon or any planet through a sign of the zodiac.

राष्ट्रं 1 A kingdom, realm, empire; *सप्तद्वीपलानि च* Ak., Ms. 7. 109, 10. 61. 2 A district, territory, country, region; as in *महागुप्तः*; Ms. 7. 32. 3 The people, nation, subjects; Ms. 9. 254. —**द्वः**. —**द्वं** Any national or public calamity.

राष्ट्रिकः 1 A inhabitant of a kingdom or country, a subject; Ms. 10. 61. 2 The ruler of a kingdom, governor.

राष्ट्रिय a. Belonging to a kingdom. —**वः** 1 The ruler of a kingdom, king; as in *राष्ट्रियराजः* Mk. 9. 2 The brother-in-law of a king (queen's brother); *भूयं राष्ट्रियमुखायाददगुनीकदर्शनम्* S. 6. (Also *राष्ट्रीयः*.)

रास् 1 A. (*रासन्*) To cry, scream, yell, sound, howl.

रासः 1 An uproar, a din, confused noise. 2 A sound in general. 3 A kind of dance practised by Krishna and the cowherds, but particularly the *gopi's* or cowherdesses of Vrindāvana, उत्सृज्य रासे स्तं गच्छन्ती Ve. 1. 2; रासे हरिमिह विदिनविद्यां स्मरन्ति मनो मम कृतपरिहसं Git. 2; also Git. 1. —**Comp.** —*कीडाः*, *मंडलं* a sportive dance, the circular dance of Krishna and the cowherdesses of Vrindāvana.

रासकं A kind of minor drama, See S. D. 548.

राससः An ass, a donkey.

राहित्यं Being without anything, destitution; destituteness.

राहुः 1 N. of a demon, son of *Viprachitti* and *Simbikā* and hence often called *Saimhikēya* [When the nectar, that was churned out of the ocean, was being served to the gods, Rahu disguised himself and attempted to drink it along with them. But he was detected by the sun and the moon who informed Vishnu of the fraud. Vishnu, thereupon, severed his head from the body, but as he had tasted a little quantity of nectar the head became immortal, and is supposed to wreak its vengeance on the sun and moon at the time of conjunction and opposition; cf. Bh. 2. 34. In astronomy Rahu is regarded, like Ketu, as one of the nine planets or only as the ascending node of the moon.] 2 An eclipse, or rather the moment of occultation. —**Comp.** —*असनं*, *भासः* —*दर्शनं*, *संस्पर्शः* an eclipse (of the sun or moon). —*सूतकं* 'the birth of Rahu,' i. e. an eclipse (of the sun or moon); Y. 1. 146; cf. Ms. 4. 110.

रि 1. 6. P. (*रिजि*, *रिण*) To go move. —II 9 U. see *रि*.

रिक्त *p. p.* 1 Emptied, cleared, evacuated. 2 Empty, void. 3 Devoid or deprived of, without. 4 Hollowed (as hands) 5 Indigent. 6 Divided,

separated; (see *रि*). —**क्तं** 1 An empty space, vacuum. 2 A forest, desert, wilderness. —**Comp.** —*वाणि*, *हस्त* a. empty-handed, bringing no present (of flowers &c.). *अहमपि देवं त्रैलोक्यमरिक-पाणिभ्यामि* M. 4.

रिक्तक a. See *रिक्त*.

रिक्ता N. of the fourth, ninth, and fourteenth days of a lunar fortnight.

रिक्त्ये 1 Inheritance, bequest, property left at death; *विभक्त्यन्तं सुतां रिक्त्यर्थं विन्यस्ये* Ms. Y. 2. 117; Ms. 9. 104; ननु गर्भं रिक्त्यं रिक्त्यन्तर्हति S. 6. 2 Property in general, wealth, possessions; Ms. 8. 27. 3 Gold. —**Comp.** —*आदाः*, *ग्राहः*, *आगिच m.*, *हरः*, *हर्गिन m.*, an heir.

रिक्त्वा, रिण (*रिंक्षति*, *रिणति*) 1 To crawl, creep. 2 To go slowly.

रिक्त्वा, रिणयं 1 Crawling, creeping (of children who creep on all fours). 2 Deviating (from rectitude) swerving.

रिच 1. 7. U. (*रिचकि*, *रिचि*, *रिच*) 1 To empty, evacuate, clear, purge; *रिचिचि जलपेस्तोयं* Bk. 6. 36; *आविष्टे शशिनि तमसा रिच्यमानेव रात्रिः* V. 1. 8. 2 To deprive of, make destitute of; usually in *p. p.*, see *रिक्त*. —**WITH** *अति* to excel, exceed, surpass (in *pass.* and with *abl.*); *यह तु गृहिर्गर्हीन कांताराद-तिरिच्यते* Pt. 4. 81, H. 4. 131; Bg. 2. 36; वाचः कर्मणिरिच्यते *example* is better than precept. —**उद्** 1 to excel, surpass, exceed. 2 to increase, expand. —*अति* to exceed, surpass; *सुविमो व्यतिरिच्यते दूराणि चरितानि* ते R. 10. 30. —II. 1. 10 P. (*रिचति*, *रिचयति*, *रिचति*) 1 To divide, separate, disjoin. 2 To abandon, leave. 3 To join, mix. —**WITH** *आ* to contract, move playfully or sportively; *अनेचिततृचतुरिः कडाक्षः* Ku. 3. 5.

रिचिः 1 A musical instrument. 2 N. of an attendant of Siva; cf. *भृगु- (ने) रिचि*.

रिपुः An enemy, a foe, an opponent.

रिक् 6 P. (*रिफाति*, *रिफित*) 1 To utter a rough grating sound. 2 To revile, blame.

रिच 1. P. (*रिचति*, *रिच*) 1 To injure, hurt, harm; *तस्येहार्थो न रिच्यते* Mb.; तेन यावास्ततां मार्गं तेन गच्छन् रिच्यते Ms. 4. 178. 2 To kill or destroy; Bk. 9. 31.

रिच p. p. 1 Injured, hurt. 2 Unlucky. —**ह** 1 Mischief, injury, harm. 2 Misfortune, ill-luck. 3 Destruction, loss. 4 Sin. 5 Good luck, prosperity.

रिचिः *f* See *रिच* above. —*m.* A sword.

री 1. 4 A. (*रिच्यते*) To trickle, drip, distil, ooze, flow. —II. 9 U. (*रिणति*, *रिणति*, *रिण*, *चास*, *रिचयति*) 1 To go, move. 2 To hurt, injure, kill. 3 To howl

शब्दा 1 Censure, reproach, blame.
2 Shame, modesty.

रुद्रकः The back-bone.

रुद्रा Disrespect, contempt, irreverence.

रुण p. p. Oozed, flowed, dripped &c.

रुतिः f. 1 Moving, flowing. 2 Motion, course. 3 A stream, river. 4 A line, boundary. 5 A method, mode, manner, way, fashion, course, general way ; रूतिं गिरामधुनवृष्टिकरी तदीयां Bv. 3. 19 ; सर्वत्रैवा विहिता रूतिः Moha M. 2 ; उक्तरीत्या, अन्वय रूत्या &c. 6 Usage, custom, practice. 7 Style, diction ; पदसंघटना रूतिरंगसंस्थाविशेषवत् । उपकर्त्री रसा-दीनां सा पुनः स्थावतुर्धिया । वैदर्भी चाथ गाडी च पांचाली लाटिका तथा S. D. 624-5. 8 Brass, bell-metal : (रूति also in this sense). 9 Rust of iron. 10 The oxide formed on the surface of metals.

रु 2 P. (रुति, रूति, रुत) To cry, howl, scream, yell, shout, roar, to hum (as bees) ; to sound in general ; कर्णे कलं किमपि रुति शनैर्विचित्रं H. 1. 81 ; Bk. 3. 17, 12. 72, 14. 21. -WITH रुति 1 to cry, bewail, lament ; ननु सहचरी दूरे मत्वा विरोधि समुत्पन्नः V. 4. 20 ; Bk. 5. 54 ; Rs. 6. 27. 2 to make a noise, sound in general ; न म विरोति न चापि स भोमते Pt. 1. 75 ; जीर्णत्वादप्युत्सव विरोति कषाट Mk. 3 ; पते न पय गिरयो विरुन्मयूराः U. 2. 23.

रुक्म a. Bright, radiant. -रुक्मः A golden ornament ; Si. 15. 78. -रुक्म 1 Gold. 2 Iron. -Comp. -कारकः a goldsmith. -पृष्ठक a. gilded, coated with gold. -बाहनः N. of Droṇa.

रुक्मिन् m. N. of the eldest son of Bhisma and brother of Rukmiṇī. रुक्मिणी The daughter of Bhisma of Vidarbha. [She was betrothed by her father to Sisupala, but she secretly loved Krishna, and sent him a letter praying him to take her away. Krishna with Balarama came and snatched her off after having defeated her brother in battle. She bore to Krishna a son named Pradyumna.]

रुक्म a. = रुक्म q. v.

रुण p. p. 1 Broken, shattered. 2 Thwarted. 3 Bent, curved. 4 Injured, hurt. 5 Diseased, sick (see रुद्र). -Comp. -रुण a. checked in an onset, foiled in an attack.

रुक् 1 A. (रोचते, रुचि) 1 To shine, look splendid or beautiful, be resplendent ; रुचिरे. रुचिरैस्त्रयविभ्रमाः Si. 6. 46 ; Ma. 3. 62. 2 To like, be pleased with (said of persons), be agreeable to, please (of things) ; used with dat. of the person who is pleased and nom. of the thing ; न सजो रुचिरे रमणीया Ki. 3. 35 ; यदेव रोचते यस्य मवेचसस्य हृदयं H. 2. 53 ; sometimes with gen. of person ; वारिध्यामरणाद्वा मरणं मम रोचते न वारिधयं Mk. 1. 11. -Caus. (रोचयति च)

To cause to like, make pleasant or agreeable ; Ku. 3. 16. -Desid. (रुच-रो चिषते) To wish to like &c. -WITH अपि to like, be agreeable ; यदभिरुचिषते भवेत् V. 2. -अ 1 to shine very much. 2 to be liked. -वि to shine, be resplendent ; R. 6. 5 ; 17. 14 ; Bk. 8. 66.

रुक्, रुचा f. 1 Light, lustre, brightness ; क्षणदास यम च रुचिकतां गताः Si. 13. 53, 9. 23, 25 ; शिखरमणिरुचः Ki. 5. 43 ; Me. 44. 2 Splendour, loveliness, beauty. 3 Colour, appearance (at the end of comp.) ; चलन्मृगं रुचस्तवालकान् R. 8. 53 ; Ku. 3. 65 ; Ki. 5. 45. 4 Liking, desire.

रुचक a. 1 Agreeable, pleasing. 2 Stomachic. 3 Sharp, acrid. -कः 1 The citron. 2 A pigeon. -कं 1 A tooth. 2 A golden ornament especially for the neck. 3 A tonic, stomachic. 4 A wreath, garland. 5 Sochal salt.

रुचा See रुक्.

रुचिः f. 1 Light, lustre, splendour, brightness ; रुचिर्मिदं दूले करोत्यजः परिपूर्ण-रुचिर्मेहापतिः Si. 16. 71 ; R. 5. 67 ; Me. 15. 2 A ray of light ; as in रुचिर्मर्तु q. v. 3 Appearance, colour, beauty (usually at the end of comp.) ; पटलं वद्विर्बहलपकरुचि Si. 9. 13. 4 Taste, relish ; as in रुचिकर. 5 Xest, hunger, appetite. 6 Wish, desire, pleasure ; स्वकृत्या at will or pleasure. 7 Liking, taste ; विमर्गमायाश्च रुचिः स्वकृति Bv. 1. 125 'liking or love' ; न स स्निहीशोरुचये वभूव ; भिन्नरुचिर्हि लोकः R. 6. 30 ; नाटयं भिन्नरुचेर्जनस्य बहुवाक्यैः समाराधनं M. 1. 4 ; oft. in comp. in the sense of 'indulging in', 'devoted or addicted to' ; हिंसा रुचेः Māl. 5. 29. 8 Passion, close application to any object. -Comp. -कर a. 1 tasteful, savoury, palatable. 2 exciting desire. 3 stomachic, tonic. -अर्क्ष m. 1 the sun ; Si. 9. 17. 2 a husband.

रुचिर a. 1 Bright, shining, brilliant, radiant ; हेमरुचिरांबर Oh. P. 14 ; कनकरुचिरं, रत्नरुचिरं &c. 2 Tasteful, palatable. 3 Sweet, dainty. 4 Stomachic, exciting appetite. 5 Cordial, restorative. -रु 1 A kind of yellow pigment. 2 N. of a metre ; see App. I. -रु 1 Saffron. 2 Cloves.

रुच्य a. Bright, lovely &c. ; see रुचिर.

रुक् 6 P. (रुजति, रुण) 1 To break to pieces, destroy ; R. 9. 63, 12. 73, Bk. 4. 42. 2 To pain, injure, disorder, afflict with disease, sometimes with gen. ; रावणस्यैह रोक्षयति कपयो भीमविक्रमाः Bk. 8. 120. 3 To bend.

रुक्, रुजा f. 1 Breaking, fracture. 2 Pain, torment, pang, anguish ; अनिष्टमपि मकरकृतमनसो रुज्ज्वावहकमिमतो ने S. 3. 4 ; रु रुजा हृदयमाधिनी M. 3. 2 ; रुक्म रुजापरि 4. 3. 3 Sickness, malady,

disease ; R. 49. 52. 4 Fatigue, toil, effort, trouble. -Comp. -प्रतिक्रिया counteraction or treatment of disease, curing, practice of medicine. -मेवज्ज a medicine. -सन्नन n. feces, excrement.

रुद्र-डं A headless body, trunk ; वेददेवत्यरुद्रमुनिकरवोरि पिपचे ध्रुवः U. 5. 6, Māl. 3. 17.

रुत् A cry, yell, roar, sound or noise in general ; note (of birds), humming (of bees) ; रुत्ति, हुत्, कोकिल, अलि. -Comp. -रुः an augur. -रुवाजः 1 simulated cry. 2 mimicry.

रुद् 2 P. (रोदिति, रुदित ; desid. रुदिति) 1 To cry, weep, lament, mourn, shed tears ; निराधारो हा रोदिति कथय केवामिह गुरः G. L. 4 ; अपि ज्ञावा रोदित्यपि दलति वजस्य हृदयं U. 1. 28. 2 To howl, roar, scream. -WITH रु to weep bitterly.

रुदन्, रुदितं Weeping, crying, wailing, lamentation ; अत्यन्तमासृदितं वनेजि R. 14. 69, 70, Me. 84.

रुद् p. p. 1 Obstructed, impeded, opposed. 2 Besieged, enclosed, hemmed.

रुद् a. Dreadful, terrific, frightful, formidable. -रुः 1 N. of a group of gods, eleven in number, supposed to be inferior manifestations of Siva or Sankara, who is said to be the head of the group ; रुद्राप शंकरास्मि Bg. 10. 23 ; रुद्रापामपि पूर्वतः क्षतद्विकारशस्त्रिनः Ku. 2. 26. 2 N. of Siva. -Comp. -अक्षः a kind of tree. (-रु) the berry of this tree, used for rosaries, मत्स्योद्दलन मद्रमस्तु भवते रुद्राक्षमाले शुभे K. P. 10. आवासः 1 'the abode of Rudra' the mountain Kailāsa. 2 N. of Benares. 3 a cemetery ; cf. पितृसप्तगोचरः.

रुद्राणी The wife of Rudra, N. of Pārvatī.

रुक् 7 U. (रुजति, रुद्धे, रुद्ध ; desid. रुक्तलिते) 1 To obstruct, stop, arrest, check, oppose hinder ; impede, prevent, इत् रुजति मां पश्यन्तः कृजितपदं V. 4. 21 ; रुद्धालोके नरपतिपथे Me. 37, 81 ; गणापानमती रुद्धा Bg. 4. 29. 2 To hold up, preserve, sustain (from falling) ; आशाब्धयः कुष्ठमसदृशं प्रायशो क्षुण्णानां सद्यःपति प्रणयि हृदयं विप्रयति रुजति Me. 10. 3 To shut up, lock or block up, close up, shut or close ; with loc. ; but sometimes with two acc. ; Bk. 6. 35 ; व्रजं रुजति गा Sk. 4 To bind, confine ; ब्यालं बालमुणालतंतुमिरसौ रोद्धुं सद्यःपश्यते Bh. 2. 6. 5 To besiege, invest, blockade ; रुन्तु वारणघटा नगरं मदीयाः Mu. 4. 17 ; अरुणयवनः सकृत् नो मायाभिकाव Mbh. ; Bk. 14. 29. 6 To hide, cover, obscure, conceal. 7 To oppress, torment, afflict, excessively. -WITH रुद्ध (often used as if the root belong d

to the 4th class) 1 to observe, practise; Ms. 5. 63. 2 to love, be fond of attach oneself to; स्वधर्ममनु-
रूपे Ki. 11. 78. नादुरास्ते जगद्गुणी Bk. 16. 23. 3 to obey, follow, conform to; नियतिं लोकं इवावुत्तमं Ki. 2. 12; अनुकूल्यस्य चद्रकतोर्वचनं U. 5; मद्रुचनमनुकूल्ये वा भवान् K. 181. 4 to assent or agree to, approve of. 5 to urge, press. -अव 1 to obstruct, detain S. 2. 2. 2 to confine, lock up shut up; (sometimes with two acc.); रोक चित्रनवाक्यन् Bk. 6. 9. 3 to besiege. 3 1 to obstruct, interrupt, hinder; उरुध्वते तपांनुनि S. 4. 2 to disturb, trouble, molest; चोरास्तपावनमुपकृति S. 1. 3 to overcome subdue; R. 4. 83. 4 to lock up, confine, restrain. 5 To hide, conceal. -नि 1 to obstruct, stop, oppose, block up, व्यर्थंश्चाय पथान् Bk. 17. 49, 16. 29; Mk. 1. 22. 2 to confine, lock up; Ms. 11. 176; Bg. 8. 12. 3 to cover, hide; Ms. 10. 16. -मति to obstruct &c. -वि 1 to oppose, obstruct, prevent; R. 2. 43. 3 to hold fast, enchain; तुणमिच लवु लक्ष्मीनैव ताम्बरपाद्वि Bh. 2. 17. 4 to seize upon, grasp, catch hold of; Ms. 8. 235.

रुधिरं 1 Blood. 2 Saffron. -रः The planet Mars. -Comp. -अज्ञः 'a blood, eater', a demon, an evil spirit. -आमयः hemorrhage. -पायिन् m. a demon.

रुः A kind of deer; R. 9. 51, 72. **रुहं** 6 P. (रुहति) To hurt, kill, destroy.

रुह्य a. Hurting, disagreeable, displeasing (as words).

रुह्य 1 4 P. (रुह्यति; rarely रुह्यते; रुहित, रुह) To be angry, to be vexed or annoyed, be offended; ततोऽरुह्यदन्वेष Bk. 17. 40; मा रुहो मा रुहोऽनुना 15. 16, 9. 20. -11. 1 P. (रुहति) 1 To hurt, injure, kill. 2 To vex, annoy.

रुह्य f. Anger, wrath, rage; निर्दयसंज्ञातरुणा R. 5. 21; प्रहेष्यनिर्दयकणा हि सतः 16. 86. 19. 20.

रुह्य 1 P. (रोहति, रुह) 1 To grow, spring up, shoot forth, germinate; रुद्रागमवालः M. 4. 1; केसरैरुह्यैः Me. 23; छिनोऽपि रोहति तरुः Bh. 2. 87. 2 To grow up, be developed, increase. 3 To rise, mount upwards, ascend. 4 To grow over, heal up (as a wound). -Caus. (रोहयति ते, रोहयति-ते) 1 To cause to grow, plant, put in the ground. 2 To raise up, elevate. 3 To entrust, devolve upon, commit to the care of; युगवस्तुतरोपितश्रियः R. 8. 11. 4 To fix upon, direct towards, cast at; R. 9. 22. -Desid. (रुहयति) To wish to grow &c. -WITH अवि to ascend, mount (in all senses), ride; R. 7. 37; Ku. 7. 52 (-Caus.) to

elevate, raise, seat; R. 19. 44. -अव to go down, descend; S. 7. 8. -आ to ascend, mount, get upon, ride; (the senses of रुह् with आ are variously modified according to the noun with which it is used; e. g. प्रति-ज्ञां आरुह् to enter upon or make a vow; तदा आरुह् to rise to equality; तदा आरुह् to 'run a risk or be in doubt &c.). (-Caus.) 1 to elevate, raise. 2 to place, fix, direct. 3 to ascribe, impute, attribute. 4 to string (as a bow). 5 to appoint to, charge or entrust with. -य to grow, rise; न पर्वतां नलिनी प्ररुहति Mk. 4. 17. -वि to grow, shoot up; R. 2. 26; Mk. 1. 9. (-Caus.) to heal (as a wound) से to grow; R. 6. 47.

रुह्य, **रुह्य** a. (At the end of comp.) Growing or produced in; as in महीरुह्य, पंकेरुह्य &c.

रुह्य The Dūrvā grass, **रुह्य** a. 1 Rough, harsh, not smooth or soft (as touch, sound &c.); रुह्यस्वरं वायानि वायमाद्व Mk. 9. 10; Ku. 7. 17. 2 Astringent (taste). 3 Rough, uneven, difficult, austere. 4 Sullied, soiled, dirtied; R. 7. 70; Mu. 4. 5. 5 Cruel, unkind, harsh; नितान्तरु-
क्षानिर्विशमितां R. 14. 43; S. 7. 32; Pt. 4. 71. 6 Arid, parched up, dry, dreary; स्तव्यव्यामाः कविप्रपत्तौ मीषाभांगरुह्याः U. 2. 14. (रुह्यति means 'to make rough', 'soil', 'besmear').

रुह्य 1 Making dry or thin. 2 (In medic.) A treatment for reducing fat (of the body).

रुह्य p. p. 1 Grown, sprung up, shot forth, germinated. 2 Born, produced. 3 Grown up, increased, developed. 4 Risen, ascended. 5 Large, great, grown strong. 6 Diffused, spread about. 7 Commonly known, become current or widely known; सुताक्लित्रायत इत्युच्यः सुतस्य शब्दो ध्वनेव रुहः R. 2. 53; (here रुह्य has a sense which is योगरुह्य q. v.). 8 Popularly accepted, traditional, conventional, popular (as the meaning of a word, or the word itself; as opposed to जैमिन् or etymological sense); व्युत्पत्ति-रहितः शाब्दा रुह्य आखंडलादयः; नाम रुहमपि च व्युत्पत्तिः Si. 10. 23. 9 Certain, ascertained.

रुह्य f. 1 Growth; germination. 2 Birth, production. 3 Increase, development, growth, spread. 4 Rife, ascent. 5 Fame, celebrity, notoriety, Si. 15. 26. 6 A tradition, custom, customary or traditional usage; शास्त्राद् रुहिकैलीयसी 'custom prevails over precept'. 7 General prevalence, common currency. 8 Popular meaning conventional acceptance of a word; मुखायंवाये तयोपि रुहिकैलीय प्रयोजनात् K. P. 2.

रुह्य 10 U. (स्वरुधिते, रूपित) 1 To form, fashion. 2 To represent on the stage, act, gesticulate; रुधेनं निरुह्य S. 1. 3 To mark, observe carefully, behold, look at. 4 To find out, seek. 5 To consider, ponder over. 6 To settle, fix upon. 7 To examine, investigate. 8 To appoint. -WITH वि to deform, disfigure.

रुप 1 Form, figure, appearance; विरूपं रूपवत् वा दुयानिरेव भुजते Pt. 1. 143; so वरुप, कुरूप. 2 Form or the quality of colour (one of the 24 guṇas of the Vaisesika); चतुर्मास्यारुधितान् युगे रूपं Tarka.K.; (it is of six kinds: शङ्ख, कृष्ण, पात, रक्त, हस्ति, कपिल or of seven, if विच be added). 3 Any visible object or thing. 4 A handsome form or figure, beautiful form, beauty, elegance, grace; मातृपीड कथं वा स्यादस्य रूपस्य सम्यः S. 1. 26; विद्या नाम नरस्य रूपमधिकं Bh. 2. 20; रूप जरा हन्ति &c. 5 Natural state or condition, nature, property, characteristic, essence. 6 Mode, manner. 7 A sign, feature. 8 Kind, sort, species. 9 An image, a reflected image. 10 Similitude, resemblance. 11 Specimen, type, pattern. 12 An inflected form, the form of a noun or a verb derived, from inflection (declension or conjugation). 13 The number one, an arithmetical unit. 14 An integer. 15 A drama, play, see रूपक. 16 Acquiring familiarity with any book by learning it by heart or by frequent recitation. 17 Cattle. 18 A sound, a word. (रूप is frequently used at the end of comp. in the sense of 'formed or composed of,' 'consisting of,' 'in the form of,' 'namely,' 'having the appearance or colour of,' तयोर्लब्धं वनं; वर्मरूपः सत्ता &c.) -Comp. -अविशेषः the perception of form or colour of any object by the senses. -अविशेषाहित a. caught in the act, caught red-handed. -आजीवः a harlot, prostitute, courtesan. -आश्रयः an exceedingly beautiful person. -इन्द्रियं the organ which perceives form and colour, the eye. -उत्तमः a collection of lovely forms; S. 2. 9. -कारः, -कृत् m. a sculptor. -तत्त्व inherent property, essence. -धर a. of the form of, disguised as. -नाशनः an owl. -लावण्यं exquisiteness of form, elegance. -विपर्ययः disfigurement, morbid change of bodily form. -शालिन् a. beautiful. -संपद्, -संपादि f. perfection or excellence of form, richness of beauty, superb beauty.

रूपकः A particular coin, a rupee. -क 1 Form, figure, shape (at the end of comp.). 2 Any manifestation or representation. 3 A sign, feature. 4

A kind, species. 5 A drama, play, a dramatic composition; (one of the two main subdivisions of dramatic compositions; it is divided into ten classes; there are eighteen minor divisions of it called रूपक); इत्येतन्मिनेयं तद्वत्तत्प्राप्त रूपकं S. D. 272 3. 6 (In Rhēt.) A figure of speech corresponding to the English *metaphor*, in which the *Upameya* is represented as being identical with the *Upamāna*; तद्वत्कमभेदो य उपमानेयमेवयोः K. P. 10 (see *ad loc.* for details). 7 A kind of weight. -**Comp** -**तलः** a particular time in music. -**शब्दः** a figurative or metaphorical expression.

रूप 1 Metaphorical or figurative description. 2 Investigation, examination.

रूपवत् a. 1 Having form or colour. 2 Bodily, corporeal. 3 Embodied. 4 Handsome, beautiful -**ती** A beautiful woman.

रूपिन् a. 1 Appearing like. 2 Embodied, incarnate. 3 Beautiful.

रूप्य a. Beautiful, lovely. -**रूपं** 1 Silver. 2 Silver (or gold) bearing a stamp, a stamped coin, a rupee. 3 Wrought gold.

रूप I. 1 P. (रूपति, रूपित) 1 To adorn, decorate. 2 To smear, anoint, cover, overlay (as with dust). -II. 10 U. (रूपयति) 1 To tremble. 2 To burst.

रूपित p. p. 1 Adorned. 2 Smeared, covered, overspread. 3 Soiled. 4 Made rough or rugged. 5 Pounded.

रे *ind.* A vocative particle; रेरेक-गृहविवादिनो जानपदाः Māl. 3.

रेखा 1 A line, streak, स्ट्रेखा, दानरखा, रामरेखा &c. 2 The measure of a line, a small portion, as much as a line; न रेखा मानमपि व्यतीतः R. 1. 17. 3 A row, range, line, series. 4 Delineation, sketch, drawing; लक्षणं रेखा किंचिद्वर्णितं S. 6. 14. 5 The first or prime meridian of the Indian astronomers drawn from Lanka to Meru and passing through Ujjayini. 6 Fulness, satisfaction. 7 Deceit, fraud. -**Comp**. -**अंशः** a degree of longitude. -**अंतरं** distance east or west from the first meridian, longitude of a place. -**आकार** a. lineal, formed in lines, striped. -**गणित** geometry.

रेख See रेचक.

रेचक a. (चिका f.) 1 Emptying, purging. 2 Purgative, aperient. 3 Emptying the lungs, emitting the breath. -**कः** 1 Emission of breath, breathing out, exhalation, especially through one of the nostrils (*opp. पूरक* which means 'inhaling breath,' and कुम्भक 'suspending breath'). 2 A syringe. 3 Nitre, salt-petre. -**क** A 'ive, cathartic.

रेचनं, -**ना** 1 Emptying. 2 Lessening, diminishing. 3 Emitting the breath. 4 Purging. 5 Evacuation.

रेचित a. Emptied, cleared. -**तं** A horse's gallop.

रेणुः m. f. 1 Dust, an atom of dust, sand &c.; तुरगजुरहतस्तथा हि रेणुः S. 1. 31. 2 The pollen of flowers.

रेणुका The wife of Jamadagni and mother of Parasurāma; see जमदग्नि.

रेतस् n. Semen virile.

रेप a. 1 Contemptible, low, vile.

2 Cruel.

रेफ a. Low, vile, contemptible. -**कः** 1 A burr, grating sound. 2 The letter र. 3 Passion, affection.

रेवटः 1 A boar. 2 A bamboo cane.

3 A whirl-wind.

रेवतः The citron tree.

रेवती 1 N. of the 27th constellation which contains thirty-two stars. 2 N. of the wife of Balarāma; Si. 2. 16.

रेवा N. of the river Narmadā; रेवा-रोषसि वेतसीतस्तले चेतः समुत्पद्यते K. P. 1; R. 6. 43; Me. 19.

रेव 1 A. (रेवते, रेवित) 1 To roar, howl, yell. 2 To neigh.

रेवणं, **रेवा** Roaring, neighing.

रै m. (Nom. राय, रायी, रायः) Wealth, property, riches.

रेवतः, **रेवतकः** N. of a mountain near Dvārakā; (for a description of the mountain, see Si. 4).

रोकं 1 A hole. 2 A boat, ship. 3 Moving, shaking.

रोगः A disease, sickness, malady, distemper, infirmity, रोगावयंति कमपच्य-भुजं न रोगाः H. 3. 117; योगे रोगमयं Bb. 3. 35. -**Comp**. -**आयतनं** the body. -**आर्त** a. afflicted with disease, sick. -**शान्तिः** f. alleviation or cure of disease. -**हर** a. curative. (-र) a medicine. -**हारिन्** a. curative. (-म.) a physician.

रोचक a. 1 Pleasant, agreeable. 2 Exciting appetite. -**कं** 1 Hunger. 2 Any medicine serving as a tonic or restoring lost appetite, a stimulant, tonic. 3 A worker in glass or artificial ornaments.

रोचन a. (ना or नी f.) 1 Enlightening, illuminating, irradiating. 2 Bright splendid, beautiful, lovely, pleasing, agreeable; Bk. 6. 73. 3 Stomachic. -**ना** A stomachic. -**नं** The bright sky, firmament.

रोचना 1 The bright sky, firmament. 2 A handsome woman. 3 A kind of yellow pigment (= गोरोचना q. v.); R. 6. 65, 17. 24; Si. 11. 51.

रोचमान a. 1 Shining, bright. 2 Lovely, beautiful, charming. -**नं** A tuft of hair on a horse's neck.

रोचिष्णु a. 1 Bright, resplendent, shining, brilliant. 2 Gay, gaily or elegantly dressed, blooming. 3 Exciting appetite.

रोचिस् n. Light, splendour, brightness, flame; Si. 1. 5.

रोदनं 1 Weeping; see रदन. 2 A tear or tears.

रोदस् n. (in dual), **रोदसी** f. Heaven and earth; रवः श्रवणमेवः स्थगितरोदसीकंदः Ve. 3. 2; वेदतिष्ठ यमाहुरेक्युक्त्वं व्याप्य स्थितं रोदसी V. 1. 1; Si. 8. 15.

रोधः 1 Stopping, arresting, hindering Si. 10. 89. 2 Obstruction, stoppage, hindrance, prevention, prohibition, suppression; शापादसि प्रतिहतः स्तुतिरोधकश्चे S. 7. 32; उपलरोध Ki. 5. 15; Y. 2. 220. 3 Closing, blocking up, blockade, siege; प्रतिरोधमसहिष्ठ सा पुरो R. 11. 52. 4 A dam.

रोधनः The planet Mercury. -**नं** Stopping, checking, confining, restraint, check &c.

रोधस् n. 1 A bank, an embankment, a dam; यन्नां रोधः पतनकलुषा दृष्टतीव प्रसादः V. 1. 8; R. 5. 42; Me. 51. 2 A shore, high bank; R. 8. 33. -**Comp**. -**वका**, -**वती** 1 a river. 2 A rapid river.

रोध्रः A kind of tree (= रोध्र q. v.). -**घ्नः** -**घ्न** Sin. -**घ्न** Offence, injury.

रोधे 1 The act of raising or setting up. 2 Planting. 3 An arrow; Si. 19. 120. 4 A hole, cavity.

रोधणं 1 The act of erecting, setting up or raising. 2 Planting. 3 Healing. 4 A healing application. (said of sores.)

रोमकः 1 The city of Rome. 2 A Roman, an inhabitant of Rome (usually in pl.). -**Comp**. -**रुक्मं** the city of Rome. -**सिद्धांतः** one of the five chief Siddhāntas (so called because it was probably derived from the Romans)

रोमन् n. The hair on the body of men and animals; especially, short hair, bristles or down; Ms. 4. 144; R. 116. -**Comp**. -**अंकः** a mark of hair; विभ्रती श्वेतरोमांकं R. 1. 83. -**अचः** a thrill (of repture, horror, surprise &c.), horripilation; हर्षद्विभ्रमयादिभ्यो रोमचो रोमविक्रिया S. D. 167. -**अचित** a. with the hair erect or thrilled with joy. -**अंतः** the hair on the back or upper side of the hand -**आली**, -**आवलि** -**ली** f. a line of hair on the abdomen (above the navel); शिला ह्रस्वस्यं परिवममि रोमवलिद्वयः U. P. 10. ३०० रोमवलि also -**उद्वेगः** -**उद्वेगः** erection of the hair (on the body), thrill, horripilation; Ku. 7. 77. -**द्वार**, -**द्वार** a pore of the skin -**केसर**, **केसर** a whisk, *chouris*, -**पुलक** bristling of the hair, thrill Oh. P. 34. -**स्थान** ' the place of the hair, ' i. e. the skin. -**रतं** a pore of the skin. -**राजिः**, -**जी**, **उवा** f. a line of hair on the abdomen (above the navel); राजा तन्वी नवरो(लो)मराजिः Ka. 1. 38; Si. 9. 22. -**विकारः**, -**विक्रिया** -**विभ्रमः** thrill, horripilation; Ki. 9 46;

Ku. 5. 10. -हर्षः bristling of the hair, thrill; वेपथुश्च हरिरे मे रोमहर्षश्च जायते Bg. 1. 29. -हर्षण a. causing thrill or horripilation, thrilling, awe-inspiring; एतानि खलु सर्वधनरा(लो)महर्षणानि हर्षोण्यानि U. 2. संवादमिमन्मथोपमद्रते रोमहर्षण Bg. 18. 74. (-णः) N. of Śūta, a pupil of Vyāsa who narrated several Purāṇas to Saunaka. (-ण) erection of hair on the body, thrill.

रोमध 1 Ruminating, chewing the cud; छायावद्भक्षकं शुक्लं रोमधमन्यस्यत् S. 2. 8. 2 (Hence) Frequent repetition. रोमश a. Hairy, shaggy, woolly. -शः 1 A sheep, ram. 2 A hog, boar.

रोरुदा Violent weeping, excessive lamentation; लुज्यन् सरोको भुवि रोरुदावात् Bk. 3. 32.

रोलवः A bee; तस्या रोलवायली केशजालं Dk.; Bv. 1. 116.

रोषः Anger, wrath, rage; रोषोपि निर्मल-विय रमणीय एव Bv. 1. 71, 44.

रोषण a. (जी f.) Angry, irascible, wrathful, passionate. -णः 1 A touchstone. 2 Quicksilver. 3 A desert soil containing salt.

रोहः 1 Rising, height, attitude. 2 The raising of anything (as of a number from a smaller to a higher

denomination). 3 Growth, development (fig.). 4 Bud, blossom, shoot. रोहणः N. of a mountain in Ceylon. -ण The act of mounting, riding, ascending, growing or healing. -Comp. -द्रुमः the sandal tree.

रोहिवः A tree in general. -ती A creeper.

रोहिः 1 A kind of deer. 2 A religious man. 3 A tree. 4 A seed.

रोहिणी 1 A red cow. 2 A cow in general; Si. 12. 40. 3 N. of the fourth lunar mansion (containing five stars) figured by a cart; she was one of the several daughters of Dakṣha and is regarded as the most favourite consort of the moon; उपराभाति शशिनः सद्युष्यता रोहिणी योगं S. 7. 22. 4 N. of a wife of Vasudeva and mother of Balarāma. 5 A young girl in whom menstruation has just commenced; नववर्षी च रोहिणी. 6 Lightning. -Comp. -पतिः, -विषः, -चक्षुषः the moon. -रमणः 1 a bull. 2 the moon. -रश्मिः the constellation Rohiṇī figured by a cart; रोहिणीश्चक्रमर्कन्द्वयोर्दिनवि रुषिरोऽथवा शशी Pt. 1. 213 (= Bri. S. 47. 14.).

रोहित a. (रोहिता or रोहिणी f.) Red, red-coloured. -तः 1 Red colour. 2 A fox. 3 A kind of deer. 4 A

species of fish. -तं 1 Blood. 2 Saffron. -Comp. -अश्वः fire.

रोहिषः 1 A kind of fish. 2 A kind of deer.

रोह्य 1 Hardness, dryness, aridity. 2 Roughness, harshness, cruelty; प्रति-वेकरोह्य R. 5. 58.; निदोहो 14. 53.

रोहि a. (द्रु-वी f.) 1 'Rudra-like'; violent, irascible, wrathful. 2 Fierce, savage, terrible, wild. -द्रुः 1 A worshipper of Rudra. 2 Heat, ardour, warmth, passion, warth. 3 The sentiment of wrath or furiousness; see S. D. 232 or K. P. 4. -द्रु 1 Wrath, rage. 2 Formidableness, fierceness, savageness. 3 Heat, warmth, solar heat.

रोह्य a. Made of silver, silver, like silver. -चय Silver.

रोरव a. (वी f.) 1 Made of the hide of Ruru; R. 3. 31. 2 Dreadful, terrible. 3 Fraudulent, dishonest. -वः 1 A sausage. 2 N. of one of the bells; Ms. 4. 88.

रोहिणः 1 The sandal tree. 2 The fig-tree.

रोहिणेयः 1 A calf. 2 N. of Balarāma. 3 The planet Mercury. -य An emerald.

रोहिण्य m. A kind of deer.

रोहिषः See रोहिष. -य A kind of grass.

ल.

लः 1 An epithet of Indra. 2 A short syllable (in prosody). 3 A technical term used by Pāṇini for the ten tenses and moods (there being ten lakāras).

लक्ष् 10 U. (लक्षयति-ते) 1 To taste. 2 To obtain.

लकः 1 The forehead. 2 An ear of wild rice.

लकचः, लकुचः A kind of bread-fruit tree. -च The fruit of this tree.

लकुदः A club, cudgel.

लककः 1 Lac. 2 A tattered cloth, a rag.

लकिका A Lizard.

लक्ष् 1. 1 A. (लक्षते, लक्षित) To perceive, apprehend, observe, see. -II. 10 U. (लक्षयति-ते, लक्षित) 1 To notice, observe, see, find, perceive; आर्यपुत्रः शन्यद्वय-इव लक्ष्यत V. 2; R. 9. 72, 16. 7. 2 To mark, denote, characterize, indicate; सर्ववृत्तप्रवृत्तिर्हि बीजलक्षणलक्षिता Ms. 9. 35. 3 To define; इदानीं कारणं लक्षयति &c. 4 To indicate secondarily, mean or signify in a secondary sense; यथा गंगालब्धः सोतासि सबाध इति तद लक्षयति तद्वत् यदि तेऽपि सबाधः स्यात्तत्-योजनं लक्षयति K. P. 2. -अञ्ज गोत्रम् बाही-

कार्यं लक्षयति S. D. 2. 5 To aim at. 6 To consider, regard, think. -With -अञ्जि to mark, see. -आ to see, perceive, observe; आलक्ष्यदंतमुकुलात् S. 7. 17; नातिपर्याप्तमालक्ष्य मकुक्षेत्र्य मोजनं R. 15. 18. -उप 1 to look at, observe, behold, mark; सम्युपलक्षितं भवत्या S. 3. 2 to mark, put a sign upon; Y. 1. 30, 2. 151. 3 to denote, designate. 4 to imply in addition, include more than what is actually expressed; नक्षत्र शब्देन उच्यतेऽशास्त्रमुपलक्ष्यते Kull. on Ms. 3. 162. 5 to mind, have in view. 6 to consider, regard. -वि 1 to observe, see, notice. 2 to characterize, distinguish. 3 to be confused or abashed, be bewildered; निर्याताखिल-क्षितानि सौख्यं बलानि U. 6. -स 1 to observe, perceive, see, notice; आश्रय-दर्शनः संलक्ष्यते मनुष्यलोकः S. 7; संलक्ष्यते न हिदुरोपि हारः R. 16. 62 'is not noticed or known'; 8. 42. 2 to test, prove, determine; हेमः संलक्ष्यते सद्योः विशुद्धिः रसोमिकापि वा R. 1. 10. 3 to hear, learn, understand. 4 to characterize, distinguish.

लक्षं 1 One hundred thousand (m. also in this sense); इच्छति शती सहस्रं

सहस्री लक्षमीदृते Subhāsh.; नयो लक्षात् विज्ञेयः Y. 3. 102. 2 A mark, butt, aim, target; तत्त्वस्य द्वाकारो लक्षं नृपय Mu. 1. 3 A sign, token, mark. 4 Show, pretence, fraud, disguise; as in लक्षसुप्तः 'feigning sleep.' -Comp. -अधीशः a person possessing a lac or lacs.

लक्षक a. Indicating indirectly, expressing secondarily. -सं One hundred thousand.

लक्षणं 1 A mark, token, sign, indication, characteristic, distinctive mark; वयुर्वुल्लं कलहलक्षणं Ku. 5. 67; अनामो हि कार्याणां प्रथमं बुद्धिलक्षणं Subhāsh.; अयमाक्षेपो भविष्यत्याः कार्यविज्ञेयं लक्षणं R. 10. 6, 19. 47; गन्धलक्षण S. 5; पुष्पलक्षण 'the sign or organ of virility'. 2 A symptom (of a disease). 3 An attribute, a quality. 4 A definition, accurate description. 5 A lucky or auspicious mark on the body (these are considered to be 32); दार्ढ्यलक्षणो-वेतः. 6 Any mark or feature of the body (indicative of good or bad luck); क तद्विषय क च पुष्पलक्षणा Ku. 5. 37; कुशावहा महेन्द्रलक्षणा R. 14. 5. 7 A

name, designation, appellation (oft. at the end of comp.); विदिशालक्ष्म राजधानी Me. 25, N. 22. 41. 8 Excellence, merit, good quality; as in अहितलक्ष्म R. 6. 71 (where Malli. renders it by प्रकृतगुण and quotes Ak. गुणः प्रतीति ते तु कृतलक्ष्महितलक्ष्मी). 9 An aim, a scope, an object. 10 A fixed rate (as of duties); Ms. 8. 406. 11 Form, kind, nature. 12 Effect, operation. 13 Cause, occasion. 14 Head, topic, subject. 15 Pretence, disguise (= लक्ष्म); प्रसन्नलक्ष्मः Māl. 7. -जः The crane. -जान् An aim, object. 2. (In Rhet.) 1 An indirect application or secondary signification of a word, one of the three powers of a word; it is thus defined:—दुस्वार्थवाचि तयोरे स्वितीत्य प्रयोजनात् । अन्वयो लक्ष्यते यस्मा लक्ष्मणोपलक्ष्यः K. P. 2; see S. D. 13 also. 3 A goose. -Comp. -अन्वित a. possessed of auspicious marks. -ज्ञ a. able to interpret or explain marks (as on the body). -ग्रह a. ill-fated, unlucky. -लक्षणा = जहलक्षणा q. v. -संनिपातः branding, stigmatizing.

लक्ष्मण्य a. 1 Serving as a mark. 2 Having good marks.

लक्षशस् ind. By hundreds of thousands; i. e. in large numbers.

लक्षित p. p. 1 Seen, observed, marked, beheld. 2 Denoted, indicated. 3 Characterized, marked, distinguished. 4 Defined. 5 Aimed at. 6 Indirectly expressed, indicated, hinted at. 7 Inquired into, examined.

लक्ष्मण a. 1 Having marks. 2 Possessed of good or auspicious marks, fortunate, lucky. 3 Prosperous, thriving. -जः 1 The crane. 2 N. of a son of Dasaratha by his wife Sumitrā. [He was so much attached to Rama from his very childhood that he became ready to accompany him during his travels and took no small part in the several events that took place during the fourteen years of Rama's exile. In the war of Lanka he killed several powerful demons, but particularly Meghanada, the most heroic of the sons of Ravana. He was at first mortally wounded by Meghanada by means of a magical weapon, but was restored to life by Sushena by means of the medicinal drugs fetched by Maruti. One day Time in the disguise of a hermit came to Rama and said that he who should happen to see them converse in private should be immediately abandoned, which was agreed to Lakshmana on one occasion intruded on their privacy and made the word of his brother true by throwing himself into the Sarayu, (see R. 15. 92-95). He married Urmilā by whom he had two sons Angada and Chandraketu].

-जा A goose. -ज 1 A name, an appellation. 2 A mark, sign, token. Comp. -मत् N. of Sumitrā, mother of Lakshmana.

लक्ष्मन् m. 1 A mark, sign, token, characteristic; Si. 11. 30; Ki. 11. 28, 14. 64; R. 19. 30; Ku. 7. 43. 2 A speck, spot; मलिनमपि हिमांशोर्लक्ष्म लक्ष्मी तनोति S. 1. 20; Māl. 9. 25. 3 Definition -m. 1 The crane or Sārāsa bird. 2 N. of Lakshmana.

लक्ष्मी f. 1 Fortune, prosperity, wealth; सा लक्ष्मीरुपकृते यथा परेषां Ki. 8. 18; तुलामि लघुलक्ष्मीनैव तात् संरुणद्धि Bh. 2. 17. 2 Good fortune, good luck. 3 Success, accomplishment; U. 4. 18. 4 Beauty, loveliness, grace, charm, splendour, lustre; मलिनमपि हिमांशोर्लक्ष्म लक्ष्मी तनोति S. 1. 20; Māl. 9. 25; लक्ष्मी-सुहाव सकलस्य शान्ताकृतैः Ki. 2. 59, 5. 39, 52, 9. 2; Ku. 3. 49. 5 The goddess of fortune, prosperity and beauty, regarded as the wife of Vishnu. (She is said to have sprung from the ocean along with the other precious things or 'jewels' when it was churned for nectar by the gods and demons); इयं मेहे लक्ष्मीः U. 1. 38. 6 Royal or sovereign power, dominion; (oft. personified as a wife of the king and regarded as a rival of the queen); तमेकभार्या परिवादमारोः साध्वी-मपि त्यक्तवती गुपत्य । वक्ष्यत्यसंघट्टस्य वसन्ती रेजे सपत्नीरहितेव लक्ष्मीः ॥ R. 14. 86, 12. 26. 7 The wife of a hero. 8 A pearl. 9 N. of turmeric. -Comp. -ईशः 1 an epithet of Vishnu. 2 the mango tree. 3 a prosperous or fortunate man. -कान्तः 1 an epithet of Vishnu. 2 A king. -गृहं the red lotus flower. -तालः a kind of palm. -नाथः an epithet of Vishnu. -पतिः 1 an epithet of Vishnu. 2 a king; विहाय लक्ष्मीपतिलक्ष्म काईके Ki. 1. 44. 3 the betel-nut tree. 4 the clove tree. -वृजः 1 a horse. 2 N. of Cupid or Kāma. -वृषः a ruby. -वृजम् the ceremony of worshipping Lakshmi (performed by the bridegroom in company with his bride after she has been brought home). -वृजा the worship of Lakshmi performed on the day of new-moon in the month of Āsvina (chief y by bankers and traders whose commercial or official year closes on that day). -फलः the Bilva tree. -रमणः an epithet of Vishnu. -वसति f. 'Lakshmi's abode' the red lotus flower. -वारः Thursday. -वेष्टः turpentine. -सखाः a favourite of Lakshmi. -सहजः, सहोदरः epithets of the moon.

लक्ष्मीवत् a. 1 Possessed of good fortune, fortunate, lucky. 2 Wealthy, rich, thriving. 3 Handsome, lovely, beautiful.

लक्ष्य pot. p. 1 To be looked at or observed, visible, observable, perceptible; दुर्लभ्यविह्वा मदनं हि वृत्तिः Ki. 17. 23. 2 Indicated or recognizable by (with instr. or in comp.) दूरालक्ष्यं सुरपतिवदुधाराणा तोरणेन Me. 75; प्रवेपमानावरलक्ष्यक्रोपा Ku. 5. 74, R. 4. 5, 7. 60. 3 To be known or found out, traceable; Ku. 5. 72, 81. 4 To be marked or characterized. 5 To be defined. 6 To be aimed at. 7 To be expressed or denoted indirectly. 8 To be regarded or considered as. -इयं 1 An aim, a butt, mark, target, mark aimed at (fig. also); उत्कर्षः स च ध्वनिनां यदिवः सिध्यति लक्ष्ये चले S. 2. 5; दृष्टि लक्ष्येषु बध्नन् Mu. 1. 2; R. 1. 61, 6. 11, 9. 67; Ku. 3. 47, 64; 5. 49. 2 A sign, token. 8 The thing defined (opp. लम्पण); लक्ष्यकदेशे लक्षणस्वार्थवत्न-व्याप्तिः Taraka K. 4 An indirect or secondary meaning, that derived from लक्षणः q. v.; वाच्यलक्ष्यव्यंया अर्थाः K. P. 2. 5 A pretence, sham, disguise; इदानीं परीक्षे किं लक्ष्यमुपयुज्य परमार्थमुपमिदं इयं Mk. 3. 3. 18; कंदर्पप्रवणमनाः सखीसिंहि-लक्ष्ये प्रतिशुभमजलिं चकार Si. 8. 35, R. 6. 58. 6 A lac, one hundred thousand. -Comp. -क्रम a. the method or order of which is (indirectly) preceptible, as a *dhvani*. -भेदः -वेधः hitting the mark; Ki. 3. 27. -सुप्त a. feigning sleep. -हन् a. hitting the mark (-m.) an arrow.

लख, लख् 1 P. (लखति, लखति) To go, move.

लख् I. 1 P. (लगति, लग्) 1 To adhere or stick to, cling to, attach oneself to; इयामथ हंसस्य करानवातिर्वदांशुलक्ष्मा लगति स्म पश्चात् N. 3. 8; गननसमये कंठे लग्ना निरुच्य निरुच्य मां Māl. 3. 2. 2 To touch, come in contact with; कर्णे लगति चाव्यस्य प्रणिरयो विद्युज्यते Pt. 1. 305; यथा यथा लगति व्रति-वातः Mk. 5. 11. 3 To touch, affect, have an effect on, go home; विद्वेजिनि हि पुर एव जने सपत्नीरिताः सलु लगति गिरः Si. 9. 69. 4 To become united, to meet, out (as lines). 5 To follow closely, ensue or happen immediately; अनावृष्टिः संपद्यते लग्ना Pt. 1. 6 To engage, detain, occupy (one); तत्र दिनापि कतिचिद्दिनमिति Pt. 4 'I shall be detained there for some days'. -WITH अव to adhere or stick to; R. 16. 68. -आ to stick to; Kāv. 3. 50. -नि to stick or adhere to, cling to. -II. 10 U. (लागवति-ने) 1 To taste. 2 To obtain.

लख a. Lovely, handsome, beautiful.

लगित a. 1 Adhered or clung to. 2 Connected with, attached to. 3 Got, obtained.

लखः, लखः, लखलः A club, stick, staff, cudgel.

लख् p. p. 1 Adhered or clung to; stuck, held fast; लखवित्ते रकावली लग्ना.

V. 1. 2 Touching, coming in contact with. 3 Attached to, connected with. 4 Clinging or sticking to, remaining on. 5 Cutting, meeting (as lines). 6 Following closely, impending. 7 Busy with, closely occupied about. 8 Auspicious. (See लृ). -अः 1 A bard, minstrel. 2 An elephant in rut. -इ 1 The point of contact or intersection, the point where the horizon and the ecliptic or the path of planets meet. 2 The point of the ecliptic whice at any given time is at the horizon or on the meridian. 3 The moment of the sun's entrance into a zodiacal sign. 4 A figure of the twelve zodiacal signs. 5 An auspicious or lucky moment. 6 (Hence) A decisive moment, time for action. -Comp. -अहः-दिनं, -दिवसः, -वासरः an auspicious day, a day chosen as lucky for the performance of any work. -कालः, -सुहृत्, -वेला, -समयः auspicious time, the time fixed upon (by astrologers &c.) as auspicious for the performance of any work (marriage &c.). -नक्षत्रं an auspicious asterism. -मंडलं the zodiac. -मासः an auspicious month. -सुद्धिः f. auspiciousness of the zodiacal signs etc. for the performance of any work.

लङ्कः A surety, bail, bondsmen.

लङ्किका Incorrect form of लङ्किका q. v.

लघयति Den. P. 1 To make light, lighten (lit.); विनाशयति लघयति धृ R. 13.35. 2 To alleviate, lighten, lessen, mitigate; V. 3. 13; R. 11. 62. 3 To make light of, slight, despise; Ki. 2. 18; make inferior or insignificant; Ki. 5. 4; 13. 38.

लघिमन् m. 1 Lightness, absence of weight. 2 Lightness, smallness, insignificance. 3: Littleness, levity, lowness or meanness of spirit; माधुपसाललो लघिमा प्रवक्तव्ये मां निरोजयति R. 4 Thoughtlessness, frivolity. 5 The supernatural power of assuming excessive lightness at will, one of the eight Siddhis q. v.

लघिष्ठ a. Lightest, lowest, very light &c. (superl. of लघु q. v.).

लघीयस् a. Lighter, lower, very light &c.; (compar. of लघु q. v.).

लघु a. (डु or ली f.) 1 Light, not heavy; वृषादि लघुस्तुल्यत्वादपि च याचकः Subhāsh.; रिक्तः सर्वं भवति हि लघुः पूर्णता गौरवात् Me. 20 (where the word means 'contemptible' also); R. 9. 6. 2 Little, small, diminutive; Pt. 1 253.; Si. 9. 38, 78. 3 Short, brief, concise; लघुसेदुषदा सत्त्वता R. 8. 77. 4 Trifling, trivial, insignificant, unimportant; कायस्थ इति लघी माया Mu. 1. 5 Low, mean, despicable, contemptible; Si. 9. 23; Pt. 1. 106. 6 Weak, feeble. 7 Wretched, frivolous. 8 Active, light,

nimble, agile; S. 2. 5. 9 Swift, quick rapid; किञ्चित् पश्चाद् वज लघुगतिः Me. 16; R. 5. 45. 10 Easy, not difficult; R. 12. 66. 11 Easy. to be digested, light (as food). 12 Short (as a vowel in prosody). 13 Soft, low, gentle. 14 Pleasant, agreeable, desirable; R. 11. 12, 80. 15 Lovely, handsome, beautiful. 16 Pure, clean. -ind. 1 Lightly, meanly, contemptuously. 2 Quickly, swiftly; लघु लघ्वति S. 4 'risen very early'. -N. 1 Agallochum, a particular variety of it. 2 A particular measure of time. -Jomp. -अशिश, -आहार a. eating little, moderate in diet, abstemious. -उक्तिः f. a brief mode of expression. -उत्थाय, -समुत्थाय a. working actively, doing work rapidly. -काय a. light bodied. (-यः) a goat. -क्रम a. having a quick step, going quickly. -खट्विका a small bedstead. -मोघ्यः a small kind of wheat. -चित्त, -चेतस्, -मनस्, -हृदय a. 1 light-minded, low-hearted, little-minded, mean-hearted. 2 frivolous. 3 fickle, unsteady. -जंगलः a kind of quail (लङ्क). -द्राक्षा a small stoneless grape. -द्राविन् a. melting easily. -पाक a. easily digested. -युष्मः a kind of Kadamba. -प्रवत्न a. 1 pronounced with slight articulation (as a letter). 2 indolent, lazy. -चदरी, -चदरी f. a kind of jujube. -भवः humble birth or origin. -भोजनं a light repast. -सांसः a kind of partridge. -मूलं the lesser root of an equation. -मूलकं a radish. -लघं a kind of fragrant root (वीरगमूल). -वासस् a. wearing light or pure clothes. -विक्रम a. having a quick step, quick-footed. -वृत्ति a. 1 ill-behaved, low, vile. 2 light, frivolous. 3 mismanaged, ill-done. -वेदिन् a. making a clever hit. -हस्त a. 1 light-handed, clever, dexterous, expert; R. 9. 63. 2 active, agile. (-स्तः) an expert or skilful archer.

लघुता, -त्वं 1 Lightness, levity. 2 Smallness, littleness. 3 Insignificance, unimportance, contempt, absence of dignity; इन्द्रोऽपि लघुतां याति स्वयं प्रत्यापिते-ह्ये.. 4 Dishonour, disrespect; Pt. 1. 140, 353. 5 Activity, quickness. 6 Shortness, brevity. 7 Ease, facility. 8 Thoughtlessness, frivolity. 9 Wantonness.

लक्ष्मी 1 A delicate woman. 2 A light carriage; Si. 12. 24.

लंका 1 N. of the capital and residence of Rāvaṇa and identified with the island of Ceylon or the chief town in it; according to some Lankā was much larger than the present island of Ceylon. It was originally built for Mālyavat q. v. 2 An unchaste woman, a prostitute,

harlot. 3 A branch. 4 A kind of grain. -Comp. -अधिपः, -अधिपतिः, -ईशः, -ईश्वरः, -नाथः, -पतिः 'lord of Lankā'; i. e. Rāvaṇa or Bibhishana. -अरिः an epithet of Rāma. -दाहिन् m. an epithet of Hanumat.

लंखनी The bit of a bridle.

लंगः 1 Lameness. 2 Union, association. 3 A lover, paramour.

लंगकः A lover, paramour.

लंगलं A plough.

लंगूलं The tail of an animal; cf. लंगूल.

लंघ् 1 U. (लंघति-ते, लंघित; desid. लिङ्गिषति-ते) 1 To spring, leap, go by leaps. 2 To mount upon, ascend; अन्ये बाह्विषः शैलान् Bk. 15. 32. 3 To go beyond, transgress; लंघते स्म इति विनाशान् N. 5. 4. 4 To fast, abstain from food. 5 To dry, dry up (Paras.). 6 To seize upon, attack, eat up, injure; पद्मवान् हरिणी लंघितुमाग्रच्छति M. 4. -Caus. or 10 U. (लंघयति-ते) 1 To leap or spring over, go beyond; सागरः पुनर्गच्छेन कनेकेन लंघितः Mb.; Ms. 4. 38. 2 To pass over, traverse (as distance); R. 1. 47. 3 To mount upon, ascend; R. 4. 52. 4 To violate, transgress, disobey; R. 9. 9; Y. 2. 137. 5 To offend, insult, disrespect, disregard; हस्त इव भूतिमलिनो यथा यथा लंघयति खलः सृजनं । दर्पणविन तं कुक्ते तथा तथ । निर्मलच्छायं ॥ Vās. 6 To prevent, oppose, stop, avoid, avert; मार्गं न लंघयति कोपि विविष्मती Subhāsh.; Mk. 6. 2. 7 To attack, seize upon, injure, hurt; R. 11. 92. 8 To excel, surpass, outshine, eclipse; (यथाः) जगत्काशं तद्विशेषमिष्यथा भवदूरलंघयितुं समीयतः R. 3. 48. 9 To cause to fast. 10 To shine. 11 To speak. -With अभि 1 to go beyond, spring over. 2 to violate, transgress, disobey. -उत् 1 to go over, pass or cross over, go beyond; Si. 7. 74. 2 to mount upon, ascend. 3 to violate, transgress; Mu. 1. 10; Si. 12. 57. -वि 1 to pass or spring over, traverse; निरुपशामास विलिषिताम् R. 5. 42, 16. 32; Si. 12. 24. 2 to violate, transgress, overstep, disregard, neglect; गंतुं प्रवृत्ते समं विद्विष्य Ku. 5. 25; R. 5. 48. 3 to violate the limits of propriety; R. 9. 74. 4 to rise towards, ascend or go up to; Ki. 5. 1; N. 5. 2. 5 to give up, abandon, leave aside; मनो बन्धवाग्रस्तान् विद्विष्य सा R. 3. 4. 6 to surpass, excel; इति कर्णोत्पलं प्रायस्तत्र इदृशा विद्विष्ये Kāv. 2. 224. 7 to cause to fast.

लंघनं 1 Leaping, jumping. 2 Going by leaps, traversing, passing over, going, motion in general; द्युमेव पथि शीघ्रलंघनाः Ghat. 8. 3 Mounting, ascending, rising up to (fig. also) नमोऽलंघन R. 16. 33; जनैर्यजुषैः पदलंघनोत्सुकः Ku. 5. 64 'wishing to attain or aspire to a high position'. 4 Assault-

ing, storming, capturing; as in दुर्ग-
लघने. 5 Exceeding, going beyond,
overstepping, violating, transgression;
आज्ञांलघनं, नियमलघनं &c. 6 Disregarding,
despising, treating with contempt,
slighting; अविधानलघनं प्रमादुक्तम् V. 3;
M. 3. 22. 7 An offence, affront,
insult. 8 A harm, an injury; as in
आतपलघनं q. v. 9 Fasting, abstinence;
Si. 12. 25 (where it means 'leaping'
also). 10 One of the paces of a horse.

लघित p. p. 1 Lept over, passed
over. 2 Traversed. 3 Transgressed,
violated. 4 Disregarded, insulted,
disrespected; (see लघ्).

लघ् 1 P. (लघति) To mark, see;
cf. लघ्.

लज्ज 1. 6 A. (लजते) To be ashamed.
-II, 1 P. (लजति) To blame &c.; see
लज्ज I. -III, 10 P. (लजयति) 1 To seem,
appear, shine. 2 To cover, conceal;
(according to some लजयति also in
this sense).

लज्ज 6 A. (लजते, लजित) To be
ashamed; to blush.

लज्जका The wild cotton tree.

लज्जा 1 Shame; कामसुखाणां न भयं न
लज्जा Subhāsh. ; विहाय लज्जा. R. 2. 40;
Ku. 1. 48. 2 Bashfulness, modesty;
शृंगारलज्जा विरूपयति S. 1; Ku. 3. 7; R. 7.
25. 3 N. of the sensitive plant.
-Comp. -अन्वित a. modest, bashful.
-आवह, -क a. (रा or री f.) causing
shame, shameful, disgraceful, igno-
minious. -हील a. bashful, modest.
-रहित, -रूप, -हीन a. shameless,
impudent, immodest.

लज्जासु a. Modest, bashful. -m. f.
N. of the sensitive plant.

लज्जित p. p. 1 Modest, bashful. 2
Ashamed, abashed.

लज्ज I. 1 P. (लजति) 1 To blame,
censure, traduce. 2 To roast, fry.
-II, 10 U. (लजयति) 1 To injure,
strike, kill. 2 To give. 3 To speak.
4 To be strong or powerful. 5 To
dwell, 6 To shine.

लज्ज 1 A foot. 2 The end of a
lower garment tucked into the waist-
band; cf. लज्जा. 3 A tail.

लज्जा 1 A current. 2 An adulteress.
3 N. of Lakshmi. 4 Sleep.

लज्जिका A prostitute, harlot.

लज्ज 1 P. (लजति) 1 To be a child. 2
To act like a child. 3 to talk like a
child, prattle. 4 To cry.

लज्ज 1 A fool, blockhead. 2 A
fault, defect. 3 A robber.

लज्जक A cheat, rogue, rascal,
villain.

लज्ज a. (Connected with the Prā-
krita लज्ज which appears to be de-
rived from it) Charming, handsome,
beautiful, attractive, lovely; अतिकांतः
कालो लज्जललनामोगल्लमः Bp. 3. 32 (where
commentators render लज्ज by सलावण्य)

लज्जकः पादनखयोगिः शोभते लज्जमयः Vikr. 8.
6. Bilhana has used this word in
three more places of the same book,
where it appears to mean 'a young
pretty woman', 'a handsome
woman'; e. g. किं वा वर्णना समस्तलज्जमार्त-
कारतामेष्यति 8. 86; लज्जललनामोगल्लमः
कस्य लोभे लज्जमा तनोति 9. 68; केशवचरितमैलेट-
मानां पिंडतामिव जगाम तमिन् 11. 13.

लज्जः A rogue, rascal; see लज्ज.

लज्ज 1 A horse. 2 A dancing boy.
3 N. of a caste. -लज्ज 1 A kind of bird.
2 A curl on the forehead. 3 A
sparrow. 4 A kind of musical in-
strument. 5 A game. 6 Safflower. 7
An unchaste woman.

लज्ज I. 1 P. (लजति) To play, sport,
dally. -II, 1 P., 10 P. (लजति, लजयति)
1 To throw, toss. 2 To blame. 3 To
loft the tongue. 4 To harass, annoy.
-III 10 U. (लजयति) 1 To fondle,
caress. 2 To annoy.

लज्ज a. Beautiful, handsome (a
Prākṛita word).

लज्ज = लज्ज q. v.

लज्जः, लज्जकः A kind of sweetmeat
(a round ball of sugar, wheat or
rice-flour, ghee and spices).

लज्ज 1 P., 10 U. (लजति, लजयति) 1
To toss upwards, throw up. 2 To
speak.

लज्ज Excrement, ordure.

लज्जः London (a modern formation
probably from the French *Londres*).

लज्जा 1 A creeper, creeping plant;
लज्जाविनः परितपस्या रूपं V. 4; लज्ज संनद्ध-
मनोऽप्यलज्जा R. 3. 7 (often used as the
last member of compounds, especial-
ly with words meaning 'arm', 'eye-
brow', 'lightning', to denote beauty,
tenderness, thinness, &c.; लज्जलता, वाड,
लता, बलता, विदुलता; so लज्ज, अलज्ज &c.;
cf. Ku. 2. 64; Me. 47; S. 3. 15; R. 9.
45. 2 A branch. 3 The creeper called
Priyangu. 4 The *Mādhavi* creeper.
5 Musk-creeper. 6 A whip or the
lash of a whip. 7 A string of pearls.
8 A slender woman. -Comp. -अंशं a
flower. -अंशुजं a kind of cucumber.

-अर्कः a green onion. -अलज्जः an
elephant. -आननः a particular posi-
tion of the hands in dancing. -उद्गनः
the upward winding or climbing of
a creeper. -कः a particular position
of the hands in dancing. -कस्तूरिका,
कस्तूरी, musk-creeper. -दृष्टः, -इ a
bower surrounded with creepers, an
arbour; Ku. 4. 41. -जिह्वः, -रसनः a
snake. -लज्जः 1 the *Sāla* tree. 2 the
ornage tree. -पनसः the water-melon.
-प्रतानः the tendril of a creeper; R. 2.
8. -अवजं an arbour, a bower. -मणिः
coral. -मंडपः a bower, an arbour. -मृगः
a monkey. -यावकं a shoot, sprout.
-वलज्जः, -व an arbour. -वृक्षः the cocoa-
nut tree. -वेनः a kind of colts or

mode of sexual enjoyment. -वेष्टनं,
-वेष्टिकं a kind of embrace.

लज्जिका 1 A small creeper. 2 A
string of pearls.

लज्जिका A kind of lizard.

लज्ज 1 P. (लजति) 1 To speak, talk
in general. 2 To prate, chatter. 3
To whisper; कपोलले मिलिता लपितुं किमपि
अतिश्ले Gīt. 1. -Caus. (लापयति) 1 To
cause to talk &c. -WITH अलु to repeat,
talk over and over again. -अप 1 to
deny, disown, refuse; शतमपलपति Sk.
2 to conceal, hide. -आ 1 to talk
to, converse with. 2 to talk, speak.
3 to prate, chatter. -उद् 1 to call out
loudly to. -प्र 1 to talk, speak; वचो वे
देशीति (वेदेशीति) प्रतिपद्युद्गु प्रलपति S. D. 6.
2 To talk at random or incoherently,
prate, chatter, talk wildly or non-
sensibly. -वि 1 to say, speak. 2 to
lament, bewail, cry, weep; विल्लाप
विकीर्णवर्जं Ku. 4. 4; विल्लाप स बाष्पमदूनं
R. 8. 43, 70; Bk. 6. 11; तानि वृथा किं
विल्लापि Gīt. 3. -विप्र to dispute, con-
tradict, wrangle, quarrel. -सं 1 to
talk, converse; संलपतो जनसमाजात् Dk.
2 to name, call.

लपनं 1 Talking, speaking. 2 The
mouth.

लपित p. p. Spoken, said, chattered
&c. -तं Speech, voice.

लब्ध p. p. 1 Got, obtained, acquir-
ed. 2 Taken, received. 3 Perceived,
apprehended. 4 Obtained (as by
division &c.); see लभ्. -अयं That
which is secured or got; लब्धं रत्नं वक्ष-
्यात् H. 2. 8; R. 19. 3. -Comp. -अंतर
a. 1 one who has found an oppor-
tunity. 2 one who has got access or
admission; R. 16. 7. -अवकाश-अवसर
a. 1 one who has found an oppor-
tunity. 2 (anything) that has gained
a scope (for work); लब्धावकाशा मे प्रयत्न
S. 1. 3 one who has obtained leisure,
being at leisure; so लब्धजन. -आस्पद
a. one who has gained a footing or
secured a position; M. 1. 17. -उद्भूत a.
1 born, produced, sprung; लब्धोद्भा
वाद्मसीव छेदा Ku. 1. 25. 2 one who
has got prosperity or elevation; स
वचो लब्धोद्भाः 'he owes his rise or
elevation to you.' -काम a. one who
has got desired object. -कीर्ति a.
become widely known, famous, cele-
brated. -चेतस्, -संज्ञ a. one who has
come to his senses, restored to
consciousness. -जन्मद् a. born, pro-
duced. -नामद् a. renowned,
celebrated. -नाशः the loss of what
has been acquired; लब्धनाशो यथा मृत्युः.
-प्रसमनं 1 securing or keeping safe
what has been acquired. 2 bestow-
ing on a worthy recipient; Kull. on
Ms. 7. 56. -लक्ष, -द्व a. 1 one who
has hit the mark. 2 skilled in the
use of missiles. -सर्प a. 1 learned.

wise; चित्र तदीये विषये समंदात् सर्वेऽपि लोकाः किल लब्धवर्णाः Rāj. P. 2 famous, renowned, celebrated; Mk. 4. 26. भास्व *a.* respecting the learned; कुष्ठलब्धमपि लब्धवर्णमाह तं दिदेश मुनये सलक्ष्मणं R. 11. 2. -विद्य *a.* learned, educated, wise. -सिद्धि *a.* one who has attained perfection or his desired object.

लटिधः *f.* 1 Acquisition, gaining, acquirement. 2 Profit, gain. 3 (In arith.) The quotient.

लटिध *a.* Obtained, acquired, received.

लभ् 1 A. (लभते, लब्ध) 1 To get, obtain, gain, acquire; लभेत सिक्ताह तैलमपि यत्नतः पडियन् Bh. 2. 5; विराय वाथाधर्मलंभि दिग्गजेः Si. 1. 64; R. 9. 29. 2 To have, possess, be in possession of. 3 To take, receive. 4 To catch, take or catch hold of; R. 1. 3. 5 To find, meet with; यत्किंचिल्लभते पथि. 6 To recover, regain. 7 To know, learn, perceive, understand; अग्रण...गमनादेव लभ्यते Bhāṣā. P. 6; सत्यलभमान; Kull. on Ms. 8. 169. 8 To be able or be permitted (to do a thing) with (inf.); मर्तुमपि न लभ्यते; नापमो लभ्यते कर्तुं लोके वैद्यायरे. (The senses of लभ् are modified according to the noun with which it is used; i. e. गर्भं लभ् to conceive, become pregnant; पदं or आसदं लभ् to gain a footing, take a hold on; see under पद; अंगरं लभ् to get a footing, enter into; लभ्यते चेतसि नोपदेशः R. 6. 66. 'was not impressed on the mind; ' चेतनां, -संज्ञां -लभ् to regain one's consciousness; जन्म लभ् to be born; Ki. 5. 43; स्वास्थ्यं लभ् to enjoy ease, be at ease; दर्शनं लभ् to get an audience of &c.). -Caus. (लभयति-ते) 1 To cause to get or receive, cause to take; Ki. 2. 58. 2 To give, confer or bestow upon; मोक्षकृताये मायवकं लभय V. 3. 3 To cause to suffer. 4 To obtain, receive. 5 To find out, discover. -Desid. (लभ्यते) To wish to get, long for; अलभ्यं वैव लिभ्यते H. 2. 8. -WITH आ 1 to touch; गमालभ्याकंमीक्ष्य वा Ms. 5. 87; Bk. 14. 91. 2 to get, obtain, attain; तेन ह्ययमं वपुरतिरा कांतिमालम्ब्यते ते Me. 15. v. 1. 3 to kill, immolate (as a victim in sacrifice); गर्धनं पशुमालम्ब्य Y. 3. 280. -उप 1 to know, understand; see, perceive directly; Pt. 1. 76. 2 to ascertain, find out; ब्रह्मि यदुपलब्धं U. 1; तत्त्वतः पनामुपलम्ब्य S. 1. 3 to get, obtain, acquire, enjoy, experience; उपलब्ध-हृत्सनाह स्मरं वपुषा स्वेन नियोजयिष्यति Ku. 4. 42; V. 2. 10, R. 8. 82, 10. 2, 18. 21; Ms. 11. 17. -उपा 1 to blame, chide, taunt, scold; पयोवराविस्तारवितुक-मात्मनो योवनमुपालम्ब्य मां किमुपालम्बसे S. 1. Kā. 5. 58, R. 7. 44; Si. 9. 60. -प्रति 1 to recover, regain. 2 to get, obtain. -विष 1 to cheat, deceive, impose upon. 2 to recover, regain. 3 to insult, disrespect. -सं to get, obtain.

लभनं 1 The act of getting, obtaining &c. 2 Act of conceiving.

लभसः 1 Wealth, riches. 2 One who solicits, a solicitor. -सं A rope for tying a horse (-m. also).

लभ्य *a.* 1 Capable of being acquired or obtained, attainable, obtainable, to be reached; प्राङ्मुलम्ब्ये फले मोहादुद्गाहुरिव वामनः R. 1. 3, 4. 88; Ku. 5. 18. 2 To be found; Ku. 1. 40. 3 Fit, suitable, proper. 4 Intelligible.

लभकः A lover, paramour.

लपट *a.* 1 Greedy, covetous, hankering after. 2 Lustful, libidinous, dissolute, addicted to licentious pleasures. -रः A libertine, profligate, rake; (लपक in the same sense.)

लंफः A leap, jump, spring.

लंकनं Leaping, jumping.

लङ् 1 A. (लङ्बते, लङ्बित) 1 To hang down, hang from, dangle; कषयो ह्यन लङ्बते Mb. 2 To be attached to, stick to, hold on to, rest on; लङ्बिते सदासिद्धताः प्रिया इव Si. 17. 25; प्रस्थानं ते कथमपि संलङ्बमानस्य मावि Me. 41 (where लं means 'hanging down towards' or 'resting upon' the bank or hips). 3 To go down, sink, decline or hang down (as the sun), fall down; लङ्बमाने दिवाकरे; Si. 9. 30, Ki. 9. 1; स्वधराखुनलङ्बित-कञ्जलमुज्ज्वलय प्रिय लोचने Git. 12 (= लङ्बित). 4 To fall or lag behind, stay behind. 5 To delay, tarry. 6 To sound. -Caus. (लङ्बयति-ते) 1 To let down, cause to hang down. 2 To hang up, suspend. 3 To stretch out, extend (as the hand); करेण वातायनलङ्बिते R. 13. 21; कोलंबयेद्वाह-णाय हस्तं 6. 75. -WITH आ 1 to hang, hang down, be suspended; कनकशृङ्खलालङ्बिनी Mu. 2. 2 to sink down, descend. 3 to hold, cling to, lean or rest on, support oneself on; दंडकाग्रमलङ्ब्य स्थितः S. 2; ययौ तदीयामवलङ्ब्य चाग्रं R. 3. 25. 4 to hold or bear up, support, sustain (fig. also), take up; हस्तेन तस्यावलङ्ब्य वासः B. 7. 9; Ku. 3. 55. 6. 68; हृदयं न त्वलङ्बितुं क्षमाः R. 8. 60. 5 to depend upon, hinge on; व्यबहारोयं चारुदत्तमवलङ्बते Mk. 9; Bk. 18. 41. 6 to resort to, have recourse to, take to; धैर्यमवलङ्बुं to summon or pluck up courage; किं स्वातंत्र्यमवलङ्बसे S. 5; नाथस्थितिद्वेष्टमलङ्बतेऽर्थ Ku. 1. 52; Si. 2. 15. -आ 1 to rest or lean upon. 2 to hang down from, be suspended; V. 5. 2. 3 to lay hold of, seize; अथा-लम्ब्य धनुं रामः Bk. 6. 35, 14. 95. 4 to support, hold or take up; आधेतपालङ्बितं R. 18. 39. 5 to depend upon; तमालङ्ब्य स्तोदमान् S. D. 63. 6 to have recourse to, resort to, take, assume; अयुषवा-मालङ्ब्य न जिजीविषां Mu. 2. 20; Ki. 17. 34. -उद् to stand up, stand erect; पदिकेन गमने द्वितीयं न भूतेले । तिष्ठामुलङ्बितस्तावदावलि-ष्टति भास्करः Mk. 2. 10. -वि 1 to hang down, hang from. 2 suspended

from, R. 10. 62. 2 to set, decline (as the sun &c.) 3 to stay or lag behind stay or remain; Ku. 7. 13. 4 to delay, be retarded विलङ्बितकलेः कालं निनाय स मनोरथैः R. 1. 33; किं विलम्बते त्वरिते ते प्रवेशाय U. 1.

लङ्ब *a.* 1 Hanging down, hanging from, pendent, dangling; पांडुरोगमंससि-तलङ्बहारः R. 6. 60, 84 Me. 84. 2 Hang- ing upon, attached to. 3 Great, large. 4 Spacious. 5 Long, tall. -रः 1 A perpendicular. 2 Co-latitude, the arc between the pole of any place and the zenith, complement of latitude. -Comp. -उद्गर *a.* big-bellied, pot-bellied, portly. (-रः) 1 N. of Ganesa. 2 a glutton. -ओष्ठः (लं-बो-चौ-ष्ठः) a camel. -कर्णः 1 an ass. 2 a goat. 3 an elephant. 4 a falcon. 5 a demon or Rākshasa. -जठर *a.* pot-bellied, portly. -पयोधरा a woman with large pendent breasts. -स्फिक् *a.* having fat or protuberant buttocks.

लङ्बकः 1 A perpendicular (in geom.). 2 The complement of latitude, coaltitude (in astr.).

लङ्बनः 1 an epithet of Siva. 2 The phlegmatic humour. -रः 1 Hang- ing down, depending, descending &c. 2 Fringe. 3 The parallax in longitude (of the moon). 4 A sort of long necklace.

लङ्बा 1 An epithet of Durgā. 2 of Lakshmi.

लङ्बिका The soft palate or uvula.

लङ्बित *p. p.* 1 Hanging down, pendent. 2 Suspended. 3 Sunk, gone down. 4 Resting on, attached to (see लङ्).

लङ्बुषा A necklace of seven strings.

लभः 1 Attainment, acquirement. 2 Meeting with. 3 Recovery. 4 Gain.

लभन 1 Attainment, acquirement. 2 Recovery.

लभित *p. p.* 1 Procured, got, obtained. 2 Given. 3 Improved. 4 Employed, applied. 5 Cherished. 6 Spoken to, addressed.

लभ् 1 A. (लयते) To go, move.

लघः 1 Sticking, union, adherence. 2 Lurking, hiding. 3 Fusion, melt- ing, solution. 4 Disappearance, dis- solution, extinction, destruction; लघं वा 'to be dissolved or destroyed.' 5 Absorption of the mind, deep con- centration, exclusive devotion (to any one object); पश्येती शिवरूपिणं लघं वा- शास्त्रानुसारात् Māl. 5. 2, 7; आनल्लेख Git. 4. 6 Time in music (of three kinds, द्रुत, मध्य and विलम्बित); क्लृप्तलयेः सत्यैरिव पाणिभिः R. 9. 35; पादव्यासः लघमनु- गतः M. 2. 9. 7 A pause in music. 8 Rest, repose. 9 A place of rest, abode, habitation; अलघं Si. 4. 57 'having no fixed abode, wandering'. 10 Slackness of mind, mental in-

activity. 11 An embrace. -Comp. -आरंभः, आलंभः an actor, a dancer. -कालः the time of destruction (of the world). -गत a. dissolved, melted away. -पुत्री an actress, a female dancer.

लघने 1 Adhering, clinging, sticking. 2 Rest, repose. 3 A place of rest, house.

लघ् 1 P. (लघति) To go, move.

लल 1. 1 U. (ललति) To play, sport, dally, frolic; पनसकलानीव बालरा ललति Mk. 8. 8; नजकलमा इव वंदुला ललामः 4. 28. -II 10. U. or Caus. (ललयति-ने, ललित) 1 To cause to sport or play, caress, fondle, coax, dangle; ललने बहो रोषास्ताडने बहो गुणाः । तस्माद्युत्र च क्षिप् च ताडयेत् तु ललयेत् ॥ Subhāsh. ; Ku. 5. 15. 2 To desire. -III. 10 U. (ललयति-ने) 1 To fondle; Mk. 4. 28. 2 To loll the tongue. 3 To desire.

लल a. 1 Playful, sportive. 2 Lolling. 3 Wishing, desirous. -Comp. -जिह्व = ललजिह्व q. v.

ललत् a. 1 Playing, sporting. 2 Lolling. -Comp. -जिह्व a. (ललजिह्व) 1 lolling the tongue. 2 savage, fierce. (-हः) 1 a dog. 2 a camel.

ललन 1 Sport, play, pleasure, dalliance. 2 Lolling the tongue.

ललना 1 A woman (in general); शठ नाकलोकलनाभिरावितरते रिससे Si. 15. 88. 2 A wanton woman. 3 The tongue. -Comp. -मियः the Kadamba tree.

ललनिका A little or miserable woman; Kāv. 3. 50.

ललंतिका 1 A long necklace. 2 A lizard or chameleon.

ललाकः The penis.

ललाटे The forehead; लिखितमणि ललाटे शोभितुं कः समर्थः H. 1. 21, N. 1. 15. -Comp. -अक्षः an epithet of Siva. -तटे the slope of the forehead, the forehead itself -पट्टः, -मट्टिका 1 the flat surface of the forehead. 2 a tiara, fillet. -रेखा the line on the forehead.

ललाटकं 1 The forehead. 2 A beautiful forehead.

ललाटप a. 1 Burning or scorching the (fore) head; ललाटपस्तपति तपनः Māl. 1; U. 6 ' the sun is shining right overhead ' ; ललाटपस्तपसति R. 13. 41. 2 (Hence) Very painful; लिपिल-ललाटपनिद्राहारा N. 1. 188. -पः The sun.

ललाटिका 1 An ornament worn on the forehead. 2 A mark made with sandal or any other fragrant powder on the forehead; Ku. 5. 55.

ललाटूल a. Having a high or handsome forehead.

ललाम a. (मी f.) Beautiful, lovely, charming. -मं 1 An ornament for the forehead, an ornament or decoration in general; (m. also in this sense);

अहं तु तानाश्रमललामयुतां शकुंतलामधिकृत्य ब्रवीमि S. 2; Si. 4. 28. 2 Anything the best of its kind. 3 A mark on the forehead. 4 A sign, symbol, mark in general. 5 A banner, flag. 6 A row, series, line. 7 A tail. 8 A mane. 9 Eminence, dignity, beauty. 10 A horn. -मः A horse.

ललामकं A chaplet of flowers worn on the forehead.

ललामन् n. 1 An ornament, a decoration. 2 (Hence) Anything the best of its kind; कञ्चाललाम कमनीय-मजस्य लिप्तिः R. 5. 64 ' the best or ornament of girls. ' 3 A banner, flag. 4 a sectarian mark, token, sign, symbol. 6 A tail.

ललित a. 1 Playing, sporting, dallying. 2 Amorous, sportive, wanton, voluptuous. 3 Lovely, beautiful, handsome, elegant, graceful; ललित-ललितैर्ज्योत्स्नापयैरकृत्रिमविभ्रमैः (अंगकैः) U. 1. 20; विचाय सुखिं ललितां विधातुः R. 6. 37, 19. 39; 8. 1; Māl. 1. 15, Ku. 3. 75, 6. 45; Me. 32, 64. 4 Pleasing, charming, agreeable, fine; विषादिषा ललिते कलाविषे R. 8. 67; संदृशित्व ललित-मिनस्य जिह्वा M. 4. 9; V. 2. 18. 5 Desired. 6 Soft, gentle; Si. 7. 64. 7 Tremulous, trembling. -ते 1 Sport, dalliance, play. 2 Amorous pastime, gracefulness of gait, any languid or amorous gesture in a woman; Si. 9. 79; Ki. 10. 52. 3 Beauty, grace, charm. 4 Any natural or artless act. 5 Simplicity, innocence. -Comp. -अर्थ a. having a pretty or amorous meaning; V. 2. 14. -पद् a. elegantly composed; S. 3. -ग्रहः a soft or gentle blow.

ललिता 1 A woman (in general). 2 A wanton woman. 3 Musk. 4 A form of Durgā. 5 N. of various metres. -Comp. -पंचमी the fifth day in the bright half of Āsvinā. -सप्तमी the seventh day in the bright half of Bhādrapada.

ललः 1 Plucking, mowing. 2 Reaping, gathering (of corn). 3 A section, piece, fragment, bit. 4 A particle, drop, small quantity, a little; oft. at the end of comp. in this sense; जललघुलघुः Me. 20, 70; आचामति स्वेदलघात् हुले ते R. 13. 20, 6. 57, 16. 66; अङ्गु 15. 97; अङ्गु Ki. 5. 44; ब्रह्मपल्लवीलघुकीर्तिं दास इव Git. 11; 80 तुलं, अपराधं, ज्ञानं, सुखं, धनं &c. &c. 5 Wool, hair. 6 Sport. 7 A minute division of time (= the sixth part of a twinkling). 8 The numerator of a fraction. 9 A degree (in astr.). 10 Loss, destruction. 11 N. of a son of Rāma, one of the twins, the other being Kusa q. v. He with his brother was brought up by the sage Vālmiki, and they were taught by

the poet to repeat his Rāmāyana at assemblies &c.; (for the derivation of his name, see R. 15. 32). -ई 1 Cloves. 2 Nutmeg. -ई ind. A little; लघमणि लवंगे न रमते Sar. K. 1.

लवंगः The clove plant; द्वीपतारनीत-लवंगपुष्पः R. 6. 57; ललितलवंगलतापरिखिन्न-कीमल मलयसमीरे Git. 1. 1. -ई Cloves. -Comp. -कलिका cloves.

लवंगकं Cloves.

लवण a. 1 Saline, saltish, briny 2 Lovely, handsome. -णः 1 Saline taste. 2 The sea of salt water. 3 N. of a demon, son of Madhu, who was killed by Satrugna; R. 15. 2, 5, 16, 26. 4 N. of a hell. -णं 1 Salt, sea-salt. 2 A factitious salt. -Comp. -अंतकः an epithet of Satrugna. -अब्धिः the salt ocean, ॐ sea-salt. -अंबुधराधिः the ocean; आमाति वेला लवणा-धुराधिः R. 13. 15; V. 1. 15. -अंमल m. the ocean; R. 12. 70, 17. 54. (-न.) salt water. -आकरः 1 a salt-mine. 2 a receptacle of salt water; i. e. the sea. 3 (fig.) a mine of beauty. -आलयः the ocean. -उत्तमं 1 rock-salt. 2 nitre. -उद्दः 1 the ocean. 2 the sea of salt water. -उद्दकः, उद्दधिः, -जलः &c. the ocean. -क्षारः a kind of salt. -मेहः a kind of urinary disease. -समुद्रः the salt-sea, the ocean.

लवणा Lustre, beauty.

लवणिमन् m. 1 Saltiness. 2 Beauty, loveliness, grace.

लवने 1 Mowing, cutting, reaping (of corn &c.) 2 An instrument for mowing, a sickle, scythe.

लवली A kind of creeper; मया लव्यः पाणिर्ललितलवलीकंदलनिभः U. 3. 40.

लवित्रं An instrument for mowing, a sickle.

लल 10 U. (ललयति-ने) To exercise or practise any art; cf. ललु.

ललु (लु) नः-नं Garlic; विश्विल्लरायन-महिले गंधेनोपेण ललुन इव B. G. (= Bv. 1. 81); यज्ञः-तीर्थात्पललुनः Rv. 1. 93.

लल 1. 4. P. (ललति-ने, लल्यति-ने, ललित) To wish, desire, long for, be eager for; (usually with the preposition अग्नि). -WITH अग्नि to wish, desire, long for &c.; नातुवान-भिलष्यति Bk. 4. 22; तेन दक्षमभिलष्यन्नाः R. 19. 12.

ललित p. p. Wished, desired.

लल्यः An actor, a dancer.

लल 1. 1 P. (ललति, ललित) 1 To shine, glitter, flash; मुक्ताहरेण लल-ता इक्षतीव स्तनद्वयं K. P. 10; कर्वाणि चरणद्वयं सरसलसद्वलककरणं Git. 10; Amar. 16; N. 22. 53. 2 To appear, arise, come to light. 3 To embrace. 4 To play, frolic about, skip about, dance. -Caus. (ललयति-ने) 1 To cause to shine, grace, adorn. 2 To cause to dance. 3 To exercise an art. -WITH उद्द 1 To sport, play, wave, flutter; Si. 5. 47.

2 to shine, flash, glitter; उल्लसत्काचन-कुंडलाय Si. 3. 5. 33; 5. 15; 20. 56. 3 to rise, appear forth; Si. 4. 58; 6. 11; Mā. 9. 38. 4 to blow, open, be expanded. (-Caus.) to illuminate, brighten. -रति to shine forth, appear beautiful. -रि 1 to shine, flash, glitter; विरति च विलसत् तद्विद्विलसति चंद्रमसौ न यद्वद्व्यः Bk. 10. 68; Me. 47, R. 13. 76. 2 to appear, arise, become manifest; प्रेम विलसति महच्छब्दे Si. 15. 14; 9. 87. 3 to sport, amuse oneself, play, frolic about sportively; कापि चपला मधुरिपुणा विलसति युवतिरधिकमुगा Git. 7; or हरिरेह मृगयधुनिकरे विलासिनि विलसति केलेरे Git. 1. 4 to sound, echo, reverberate.

लस 1 Saffron. 2 Turmeric.

लसिका Spittle, saliva.

लसित p. p. Played, sported, appeared, manifested, skipping about &c.; See लस्.

लसिका 1 Saliva. 2 Pus, matter. 3 The juice of the sugarcane. 4 Lymph.

लस्ज् 1 A. (लजते, लजित) 1 To be ashamed, feel shame (oft. with instr. or inf.); स्त्रीजनं प्रहरकथं न लज्जते Ratn. 2; Bk. 15. 33. 2 To blush. -Caus. (लजयति) To put to shame; R. 19. 14. -WITH -वि to be bashful or modest, to blush; यत्नायुकाक्षेपविल-ज्जितानां Ku. 1. 14; R. 14. 27.

लस्त a. 1 Embraced, clasped. 2 Skilful, skilled.

लस्तकः The middle of a bow, that part which is grasped.

लस्तकिन् m. A bow.

लहरि-री f. A wave, a large wave or billow; करोण्डिवास्ते जगति विजयेतां लहरयः G. L. 40; इनां पविष्णुलहरीं जगद्येन विमिता 53; so आनन्द, कर्णार्, सुधा, &c.

ला 2 P. (लाति) To take, receive, obtain, take up; लहः लङ्गा Bk. 14. 92, 15. 53.

लाकुटिक a. (की f.) Armed with a club or cudgel. -कः A sentinel, watchman; Pt. 4.

लासकी N. of Stta.

लासकिक a. (की f.) 1 One who is acquainted with marks or signs. 2 Characteristic, indicatory. 3 Having a secondary sense, used in a secondary sense (as a word, as distinguished from वाच्य and व्यञ्जक q. v. v.); लासकिकी लासकिकः सर्वोऽयं व्यञ्जक-विश्व K. P. 2. 4 Secondary, inferior. 5 Technical. -कः A technical term.

लासक्य a. 1 Relating to signs, indicative. 2 Conversant with, able to explain or interpret, signs.

लासा 1 A kind of red dye, lac; (largely used by women in ancient times as an article of decoration, especially for the soles of the feet and lips; cf. लसक; it is said to be

obtained from the cochineal insect and from the resin of a particular tree); निष्ठूतश्रणीपमोयसुलो लासारसः केन-चित् (तरुणा) S. 4. 5; Rs. 6. 13, Ki. 5. 23. 2 The insect which produces the red dye. -Comp. -रुः, -रुसः N. of a tree, *Butea Frondosa*. -प्रसादः, -प्रसाधनः the red *Lodhra* tree. -रक्त a. dyed with lac.

लासिक a. (की f.) 1 Relating to, made of or dyed with, lac. 2 Relating to a lac (लक्ष).

लास् 1 P. (लासति) 1 To be dry or arid. 2 To adorn. 3 To suffice, be competent. 4 To give. 5 To prevent.

लासुडिक See लासुडिक.

लास् 1 A. (लापते) To be equal to, to suffice or be competent.

लाषवं 1 Smallness, littleness. 2 Levity, lightness. 3 Thoughtlessness, frivolity. 4 Insignificance. 5 Disrespect, contempt, dishonour, degradation; सेवां लाषवकारिणीं कृतविः स्थाने यद्वर्ति विदुः Mu. 3. 14. Bg. 2. 35. 6 Quickness, speed, rapidity. 7 Activity, dexterity, readiness; हस्त-लाषवं. 8 Versatility बुद्धिलाषवं 9 Brevity, conciseness (of expression). 10 Shortness of a syllable (in prosody).

लांगले 1 A. plough. 2 A plough-shaped beam or timber. 3 The palm tree. 4 Membrum virile. 5 A kind of flower. -Comp. -ग्रहः a ploughman, peasant. -दंडः the pole of a plough. -वज्रः N. of Balarāma. -वद्धतिः f. a furrow. -पालः a plough-share.

लांगलिन् m. 1 N. of Balarāma; नृपुत्रीया समरविमुखो लांगली याः सिधेये Me. 49. 2 The coconut tree. 3 A snake.

लांगली The coconut tree.

लांगलीवा (for लांगल-ईवा) The pole of a plough.

लांगुले 1 A tail. 2 Membrum virile.

लांगुले 1 A tail; लांगुलपालनमवश्रणव-पात... या पिद्वस्य कुरुते Bh. 2. 31 'wage his tail.' 2 The membrum virile.

लांगुलिन् m. A monkey, an ape.

लाज्, लाज् 1 P. (लाजति, लाजति) 1 To blame, censure, 2 To roast, fry.

लाजः Wetted grain. -जाः (pl.) Parched or fried grain (f. also); (तं) अवाकिरन्नालसताः रक्षतेपात्रालाजैरिव पीकन्याः R. 2. 10, 4. 27, 7. 25; Ku. 7. 69, 80.

लाङ्ग 1 P. (लाङ्गति) 1 To distinguish, mark, characterize. 2 To deck, decorate.

लाङ्गनं 1 A sign, mark, token, characteristic mark; नवांशुदानीकमुहूर्तलाङ्गने (वसुधि) B. 3. 53; oft. at the end of comp. in the sense of 'marked with'; characterized by &c.; जति-स्य देवस्य तथा विवाहमहोत्सवे सार्वलाङ्गनस्य Vikr. 10. 1; R. 6. 18, 16. 84; so

श्रीकण्ठपदलाङ्गनः Mā. 1 'bearing the characteristic epithet श्रीकण्ठ' 2 A name, an appellation. 3 A stain, stigma, a mark of ignominy. 4 The spot on the moon; Ku. 7. 35. 5 A land-mark.

लाङ्गित a. 1 Marked, distinguished, characterised. 2 Named, called. 3 Decorated. 4 Furnished with.

लाट m. pl. N. of a country and its inhabitants एष च (लाटागुप्तः) प्राण लाटजनविख्यातागुप्तः S. D. 10. -रः

1 A king of the Lāṭas. 2 Old, worn out or shabby clothes. 3 Clothes in general. 4 Childish language.

-Comp. -अनुप्रासः one of the five kinds of अनुप्रास or alliteration, the repetition of a word or words in the same sense but in a different application; it is thus defined and illustrated by Mammata:— शाब्द-लाटागुप्तो भेदे तापयेमावतः, e. g. वदनं पर-वर्णिम्यास्तस्याः सत्यं प्रयाकरः । हपाकरः क तु पुनः कलंकविकलो भवेत्; or यस्य न सविधे दधितौ दधदहन्तुहि नदीधितिस्तस्य । यस्य च सविधे दधिता दधदहन्तुहि नदीधितिस्तस्य ॥ K. P. 9.

लाटक a. (टिका f.) Relating to the Lāṭas.

लाटिका, लाटी 1 A particular style of composition; see S. D. 629. 2 N. of a Prākṛita dialect; see Kāv. 1. 35.

लाड् 10 U. (लाडयति) 1 To fondle, caress. 2 To blame, censure. 3 To throw, toss; cf. लङ्.

लाटनी An unchaste woman (कुलटा).

लात p. p. Taken, received.

लापः 1 Speaking, talking. 2 Chattering, prating.

लावः, लावकः A sort of quail.

लाडुः (दुः) A kind of gourd.

लाडुकी A kind of lute.

लाभः 1 Gaining, obtaining, acquirement, acquisition; शरीरव्यागमारेण ह्यदिशामममन्यत R. 12. 10; श्रीरत्नलाभं 7. 34, 11. 92; ह्यममन्यवतिष्ठते वसन्त्यादि-जन्तुर्नु लाभवानसी R. 8. 87. 2 Gain, profit, advantage; हसदुःखे सने कृत्वा लाभालाभौ जयाजयौ Bg. 2. 38; Y. 2. 259. 3 Enjoyment. 4 Capture, conquest. 5 Perception, knowledge, apprehension. -Comp. -कर, -कृत् a. profitable, advantageous. -लिप्ता desire of gain, avarice, covetousness.

लाभकः Gain, profit.

लाभज्जकः The root of a particular fragrant grass (शिरगुल).

लापद्वयः Lasciviousness, lustfulness, lewdness.

लालनं 1 -Caressing, fondling, coaxing; हतलालनं &c. 2 Indulging, over-indulgence, fondling too much; लालने बहवो दोषास्तादृके बहवो दुष्णाः; see लल.

लालस a. 1 Ardently longing for, eagerly desirous of, hankering after; प्रणामलालसः K. 14; ईशानसंदेशलालसानां u. 7. 56, Si. 4. 6. 2 Taking

pleasure in, devoted to, fond of, absorbed in; विलासलालसं Gft. 1; शोक, रुग्ण^० &c.

लालसा 1 Longing or ardent desire, extreme desire, eagerness. 2 Asking, solicitation, entreaty. 3 Regret, sorrow. 4 The longing of a pregnant woman (शेहद).

लालसीक Sauce.

लाला Saliva, spittle; Bh. 2. 9. -Comp. -शबः a spider. -सावः 1 a flow of saliva. 2 a spider.

लालाटिक a. (की f.) 1 Being on or relating to the forehead. 2 Arising from or dependent on fate; वापिसु लालाटिकी Udb. 3 Useless, low, vile. -कः 1 An attentive servant (lit. one who watches his master's countenance and learns by it what is necessary to be done). 2 An idler, a careless or useless person. 3 A kind of embrace.

लालाटी The forehead.

लालिकः A buffalo.

लालित p. p. 1 Caressed, fondled, coaxed, indulged. 2 Seduced. 3 Loved, desired. -तं Pleasure, joy. लालितकः A fondling or darling, pet, little favourite.

लालित्वं 1 Loveliness, charm, beauty, grace, sweetness; ईडिनः पद-लालित्वं Udb. 2 Amorous gestures.

लालित्व m. A seducer.

लालिनी A wanton woman.

लालुका A kind of necklace.

लाव a. (की f.) 1 Cutting, lopping, cutting off; कुशजिलसं R. 13. 43. 2 Plucking, gathering. 3 Cutting down, killing, destroying; Bk. 6. 87. -रः 1 Cutting. 2 A quail.

लावकः 1 A cutter, divider. 2 A reaper, gatherer. 3 A quail.

लावण a. (गी f.) 1 Salt. 2 Salted, dressed with salt.

लावणिक a. (की f.) 1 Salted, dressed with salt. 2 Dealing in salt. 3 Lovely, beautiful, charming; Si. 10. 38 (where it means 'a salt-merchant' also). -कः A salt-merchant. -कं A salt-vessel, salt-cellar.

लावण्यं 1 Saltiness. 2 Beauty, loveliness, charm, यथापि तस्मात् लावण्यं रत्नया किञ्चिद्वन्ति S. 6. 3; Ku. 7. 18; लावण्यं is thus defined 'n Sabdak. -मुक्ताकलेषु लावण्यस्तत्त्वमिवांतरा । प्रतिमाति यद्ग्रेय तद्वाण्यमिदोच्यते n. -Comp. -अर्जितं the private property of a married woman given to her at her marriage by her father or mother-in-law.

लावण्यमय, लावण्यवत् a. Lovely, handsome.

लावाणकः N. of a district near Magadha.

लाविकः A buffalo.

लावुक a. (का or की f.) Covetous, greedy, avaricious.

लासः 1 Jumping, sporting, skipping about, dancing. 2 Dalliance, wanton sport. 3 Dancing as practised by women. 4 Soup, broth.

लासक a. (सिका f.) 1 Playing, frolicking, sporting. 2 Moving hither and thither. -कः 1 A dancer. 2 A peacock. 3 Embracing. 4 N. of Siva. -कं A room on the top of a building, turret.

लासकी A female dancer.

लासिका 1 A female dancer. 2 A barlot, wanton or unchaste woman.

लास्यं 1 Dancing, a dance; आर्य वासति कस्य लास्यमुद्रा...वाचां विपाको मम Sv. 4. 42; R. 16. 14. 2 A dance accompanied with singing and instrumental music. 3 A dance in which the emotions of love are represented by means of various gesticulations and attitudes. -र्यः A dancer, an actor. -र्या A dancing girl.

लिकुचः See लकुच.

लिङ्गा 1 A nit, the egg of a louse. 2 A very minute measure of weight (said to be equal to 4 or 8 trasaremus); आलातस्यते मानी यच्चाष्ट दश्यते रजः तैश्चतुर्मिमेवेष्टिङ्गा; or वसरेणयोष्टी विज्रेया लिङ्गिका परिमाणतः Ms. 8. 133; see Y. 1. 362 also.

लिङ्गिका A nit.

लिख 6 P. (लिखति, लिखित) 1 To write, write down, inscribe, draw a line, engrave; आसिकेडु कवित्वनिवेदनं शिरसि मा लिख मा लिख मा लिख Udb.; ताराक्षिर्यमसिते कविन्या विशालिखद् व्योमि तमःप्रशस्ति N. 22. 54; Y. 2. 87; S. 7. 5. 2 To sketch, draw, portray, delineate, paint; सुमन्दतिलकं लिखति सपुलकं सुमिव रजनीकरे Gt. 7; मत्तादृश्यं विरहतनु वा भाङ्ग-मयं लिखन्ती Me. 85, 80; Ku. 6. 48; स्मिता पाणी सङ्कुलेषां लिखन् K. P. 10. 3 To scratch, rub, scrape, tear up; न लिङ्गिद्वे चरमेन केनलं लिखन् बाष्पाकुललोचना सुवं Ki. 8. 14.; सुजांदिवाग्निबालिखन् Bk. 15. 22. 4 To lance, scarify. 5 To touch, graze. 6 To peck (as a bird). 7 To make smooth. 8 To unite sexually with a female. -WITH आ 1 to write, delineate, draw lines; Māl. 1. 31. 2 to paint, draw in a picture; आलिखित इव सर्वतो रजः Si. 1; तामालिख्य प्रणयकुपिता Me. 105; R. 19. 19. 3 to scratch, scrape, scrape. -उद् 1 to scratch, scrape, tear or rip up; Si. 5. 20; Ms. 1. 23. 2 to grind down, polish; त्वद्वा विवस्वतमिबोलिखन् Ki. 17. 48, R. 6. 32; S. 6. 5. 3 to paint, write, delineate; Ku. 5. 58. 4 to carve. -प्रति to reply or write in return, write back. -लि 1 to write, inscribe. 2 to draw, paint, delineate, portray; विलिखति यस्मिं कुण्डमेव मन्त्रममन-जस्युतं Gt. 4. 3 To scratch, scrape, tear p; मंदं ज्ञापयमानं विलिखति शङ्कायु-

खितः क्षमां खुरेण K. P. 10; व्यलिखच्चुपुटेन पशती N. 2. 2; पदेन हेमं विलिखेत् पटि R. 6. 15; Ku. 2. 23. 4 to implant, infix; H. 4. 72. v. l. -सं to scratch, scrape.

लिखनं 1 Writing, inscribing. 2 Drawing, painting. 3 Scratching. 4 A written document, a writing or manuscript.

लिखित p. p. Written, painted, scratched &c.; see लिख्. -तः N. of a writer on law (mentioned along with शंस). -तं 1 A writing, document. 2 Any book or composition.

लिख् 1 P. (लिखति) To go, move.

लिखुः 1 A deer. 2 A fool, block-head. -नः The heart.

लिङ्ग I. 1 P. (लिङ्गति, लिङ्गित) To go, move. -WITH आ to embrace, clasp. -II. 10. U. (लिङ्गयति-ते) 1 To paint, variegate. 2 To infect (a noun) according to its gender.

लिङ्गं 1 A mark, sign, token, an emblem, a badge, symbol, distinguishing mark, characteristic; यतिपाथिपलिङ्गयारिणी R. 8. 16; सुनिर्देशदलिङ्ग-दर्शी 14. 71.; Ms. 1. 30; P. 25, 252. 2 A false or unreal mark, a guise, disguise, a deceptive badge; लिङ्गेदुः संवृतविक्रियास्ते R. 7. 30; शृणगकलिङ्गयारी Mu. 1; न लिङ्गं धर्मकारणं H. 4. 85; see लिङ्गिन् below. 3 A symptom, mark of disease. 4 A means of proof, a proof, evidence. 5 (In logic) The predicate of a proposition. 6 The sign of gender or sex. 7 Sex; युगाः पुत्रास्थानं शृणेषु न च लिङ्गं न च वयः U. 4. 11. 8 The male organ of generation. 9 Gender (in gram.) 10 The genital organ of Siva worshipped in the form of a Phallus. 11 The image of a god, an idol. 12 One of the relations or indications (such as संयोग, वियोग, सादृश्य &c.) which serve to fix the meaning of a word in any particular passage; e. g. in कुपितो मकरवजः the word कुपित restricts the meaning of मकरवज to 'Kāma', see K. P. 2. and commentary ad loc. 13 (In Vedānta phil.) The subtle frame or body, the indestructible original of the original gross or visible body; cf. पञ्चकोष. -Comp. -अग्रं the glans penis. -अनुशासनं the laws of grammatical gender. -अर्चनं the worship of Siva as a *linga*. -देहः -सारी the subtle frame or body; see लिङ्ग (13) above. -धारिन् a. wearing a badge. -हासः 1 loss of the characteristic marks. 2 loss of penis. 3 loss of vision, a particular disease of the eye. -परास्पर्शः the finding out or consideration of a sign or characteristic (in logic); (e. g. that smoke is a sign of fire). -पुराणं N. of one of the 18 Purāṇas. -प्रतिष्ठा the establishment or consecration of a

linga. -वर्चन *a.* causing erection of the male organ. -विपर्ययः change of gender. -द्वि *a.* hypocritical. [-वृत्तिः a religious hypocrite. -वेदी the base or pedestal of a *linga*.
लिङ्गकः The *Kapittha* tree.
लिङ्गन Embracing.

लिङ्गिन् *a.* 1 Having a mark or sign. 2 Characterized by. 3 Wearing the marks or badges of, having the appearance of, disguised as, hypocritical, wearing false badges (at the end of comp.); स वणिर्लिङ्गी विदितः समाप्तो दुषिर्द्वि द्वैतवने वनेवः Ki. 1. 1; so आयलिङ्गिन्. 4 Furnished with a *linga*. 5 Having a subtle body. -*m.* 1 A religious student, *Brāhmaṇa* ascetic; Pt. 4. 39. 2 A worshipper of *Siva's linga*. 3 A hypocrite, pretending devotee, pseudo-ascetic. 4 An elephant. 5 (In logic) The subject of a preposition.

लिप् 6 U. (लिपति-ने, लिप) 1 To anoint, smear, besmear; लिपतिव तमोगति Mk. 1. 34. 2 To cover, overspread; Si. 3. 48. 3 To stain, pollute, defile, taint, contaminate; स करोति स लिप्यते Pt. 4. 64.; न मा कर्मणि लिपति Bg. 4. 14, 18. 17; Ms. 10. 106. 4 To inflame, kindle; तस्यालिपित शोकाग्निः स्वां काशमिव ज्वलत् Bk. 6. 22. -**WITH** अङ् 1 to anoint, besmear; वसुन्लिपि न वद्ः Si. 9. 51. 9. 15. 2 to cover, overspread, envelop; R. 10. 10; S. 7. 7. -अच् to smear, anoint. (-*pass.*) to be puffed up or proud, be elated. -आ 1 to anoint, smear; U. 3. 39; Rs. 6. 12. 2 to defile, stain. -इच् to stain, defile; Bg. 13. 32. -वि to anoint, smear, rub on; Ku. 5. 79; Bk. 3. 20, 15. 6; Si. 16. 62.

लिपि-पी *f.* 1 Anointing, smearing. 2 Writing, hand-writing. 3 The written characters, letters, alphabet; वचनादिभिः Vart.; लिपेर्यावद्भवद्वेन वाक्यं वदितुमेव सद्यन्नापि वा R. 3. 28, 18. 46. 4 The art of writing. 5 A writing (as a letter, document, manuscript &c.); अयं इति मयितेति वैद्यो लिपिं क्लृप्तं धिजन्तं जायते N. 1. 15, 138. 6 Painting, drawing. -**Comp.** -कारः 1 a plasterer, white-washer, mason. 2 a writer, scribe. 3 an engraver (also लिपिकर). -कारः a writer, scribe. -ज्ञ *a.* one who can write. -ज्ञासः the art of writing or transcribing. -फलकं a writing-tablet or board. -शाला a writing school. -सज्जा writing materials or apparatus.

लिपिका See लिपि.

लिप *p. p.* 1 Anointed, smeared, besmeared, covered. 2 Stained, soiled, polluted, defiled. 3 Poisoned, envenomed (as an arrow). 4 Eaten. 5 United, joined.

लितकः A poisoned arrow.

लिप्ता 1 Desire of getting or retaining; Bv. 1. 125. 2 Desire in general.

लिप्सु *a.* Desirous of getting &c.

लिपि-पी *f.* लिपि *q. v.*

लिपिकरः A scribe, writer, copyist. **लिपः** Smearing, anointing, covering.

लिपद *a.* Libidinous, lustful. -दः A libertine, lecher.

लिपाकः 1 The citron or lime tree. 2 An ass. -सं A citron or lime.

लिप् I. 6 P. (लिपति) 1 To go, move. 2 To hurt; see लिच्. -II. 4 U. (लिप्यति-ने) To become small, be decreased.

लिट *p. p.* Become small, lessened, decreased.

लिष्वः An actor, a dancer.

लिह 2 U. (देति, लीडे, लोड; desid. लिहति-ने) 1 To lick; कपालं मार्जयः स इति कर्तुहेतिः कश्चिन् K. P. 19; Bv. 1. 99; Ki. 5. 38, Si. 12. 40. 2 to lick up, taste, sip, lap; N. 2. 99, 160. -**WITH** अच् 1 to lick, lap, bit; मय्यालीलात्मनः G. L. 50; V. 3. 5; Bv. 1. 111. 2 To chew, eat; कौरवांस्त्रीः S. 1. 7; Mk. 1. 9. -आ 1 to lick, lap. 2 to wound, hurt; सेनामालीदामिः हरादः R. 2. 37. 3 to take in (with the eyes), see; न मय्यामालीदा परममयीया तव तवः G. L. 32. -इच् to polish, grind, rub; मयिः शमो-होदः Bh. 2. 44. -परि-सं to lick; Bk. 13. 42.

ली I. 1 P. (लयति-) To melt, dissolve. -II. 9 P. (लिनाति-) 1 To adhere. 2 To melt; usually with लि. -III. 4 A. (लीयते, लीन) 1 To stick or adhere firmly to, cling to; M. 3. 5. 2 To sleep, embrace. 3 To lie or rest on, recline, stay or dwell in, lurk, hide, cower; (भृगुणाः) लीयते कुक्षालेऽथ शनैः संजातलज्जा इव Ratn. 1. 26; R. 3. 9; S. 6. 16; Ku. 1. 12; 7. 21; Bk. 18. 13; Ki. 5. 26. 4 To be dissolved, melt away. 5 To be sticky or viscons. 6 To be absorbed in, be devoted or attached to; मानवः मयि लिप्यते इति मानवः त्वमि जीव Gt. 4. 7 To vanish, disappear. -**Caus.** (लापयति-ने, लापयति-ने, लापयति-ने) To melt, dissolve, liquefy. (The form लापयते is used in the sense of 'to honour'; 'cause to be honoured'; अदामिर्लापयते = पूजामपि चकति; cf. P. I. 3. 70). -**WITH** अच् 1 to cling or adhere to; R. 3. 8. 2 to shroud, spread over; स त्वुर्देवतत्त्वं संल्लेनामिलीयः Me. 56. -आ 1 to settle down upon, hide or lurk in; V. 2. 23. 2 to cling or stick to; R. 4. 51. -नि 1 to stick or adhere to, lie or rest upon, settle down or alight upon; निहितः स्वर्गं योजय Bk. 14. 76; 2. 5. 2 to lurk or hide, hide oneself in; आश्रये लीयत Bk. 15. 23; निहित इति निहित Gt. 2. 3 to hide or conceal

oneself from (with abl.); मातुर्मिलियते कुम्भः Sk. 4 to die, perish. -य 1 to be absorbed or dissolved in, be resolved into; आत्मना कृतिना च त्वमात्मन्येव प्रलीयते Ku. 2. 10; रात्र्याग्निं प्रलीयते त्वेवात्मक-इत्येके Bg. 8. 18; Ms. 1. 54. 2 to vanish, disappear. 3 to be destroyed, to perish. -वि 1 to cling or stick to, adhere to. 2 to rest on, settle down or alight on; पुरोदस्य बाधनं दुषि व्यलीयत Si. 1. 12. 3 to be dissolved, to melt away, be absorbed in; Mv. 6. 60, 7. 14. 4 to vanish, disappear. 5 to perish. -सं 1 to cling or stick to. 2 to lie down or settle upon, alight. 3 to lurk, hide in. 4 to melt away.

लीङ्गा A nit; see लिङ्गा.

लीह *p. p.* Licked, sipped, tasted, eaten &c.; see लिह्.

लीन *p. p.* 1 Clung or adhered to, suck to. 2 Lurking, hid, concealed. 3 Resting or reclining on. 4 Melted, dissolved; Mā. 5. 10. 5 Completely absorbed or swallowed up in, intimately united with; नयः सारो लीनं मयि. 6 Devoted or given up to. 7 Disappeared, vanished; (see ली).

लीला 1 Play, sport, pastime, diversion, pleasure, amusement; हृन् एवै कंदुकलीलायामि वा Ku. 5. 19; oft. used as the first member of comp.; लीला-कर्मलं, लीलाशुकः &c. 2 Amorous pastime, wanton, amorous or playful sport; उत्सुहलीलायामिः R. 7. 7; 4. 22; 5. 70; सुखाति प्रथममहो विनापि हेतोर्लीलायामिः किञ्च सति कारणे रम्यः Si. 8. 24; Me. 35; (लीला in this sense is thus explained by उज्ज्वलमणिः-अप्राप्तवत्सुखमयमनापिकायाः सत्त्वाः पुरोऽज निमग्नचित्तमिन्दुद्वया । आलाप्यद्वयति-हास्यखिलोक्तनायोः प्राणेश्वरायुक्तितमाकलयन्ति लीलाम् ।) 3 Ease, facility, mere sport, child's play; लीलाया जवानं killed with ease. 4 Appearance, semblance, air, mien; सः सति प्रापिनाकिलीलः R. 6. 73 'appearing like Pinakin'. 5 Beauty, charm, grace; सुखलोकिमंदनलीला Gt. 6. R. 6. 1.; 16. 71. 6 Pretence, disguise, dissimulation, sham; as लीला-मनुष्यः, लीलावतः &c. -**Comp.** -अ(आ) -वारः-रं, -रुहं, -वेहं, -वेहन् *n.* a pleasure-house; R. 8. 95. -अयं *a.* having graceful limbs. -अञ्जं, -लोटजं, -अरविहं, -कर्मलं, -सामरसं, -पयं &c. 'a toy-lotus,' a lotus-flower held in the hand as a play-thing; R. 6. 13; Me. 65, Ku. 6. 84. -अवतारः the descent (of Vishnu) on the earth for amusement. -उद्यानं, 1 a pleasure-garden. 2 the garden of gods, Indra's paradise. -चलहः 'sportive quarrel; a sham or feigned quarrel; cf. प्रणयकलहः. -चमुर *a.* sportively charming; Ku. 1. 47. -नहनं a sportive dance. -मनुष्यः a sham man, a man in disguise. -मयं mere sport or play, child's play, absence of the least effort. -रतिः

off ; U. 3. 5.

लुता 1 A spider. 2 An ant. -Comp. -लुताः a cobweb. -मर्कटकः 1 an ape. 2 a kind of jasmine.

लुतिका A spider.

लुप्त p. p. 1 Out. lopped, severed, cut off. 2 Plucked, gathered (flowers &c.). 3 Destroyed. 4 Bitten, nibbled at. 5 Wounded. -लुप्तः 1 tail.

लुप्तः A tail. -Comp. -लुप्तः 'having poison in the tail', an animal that stings with its tail.

लुप्त 1 P. (लुप्ति) 1 To hurt, injure. 2 To rob, plunder, steal.

लेखः 1 A writing, document, written document (of any kind), a letter; लेखः न मेनेति नीचमिदं मुद्रा मदीया वतः Mu. b. 13; लिखितेऽर्थे लेखेन खलुत्वा खलु वाच्यं Si. 2. 70; अंगलेख Ku. 1. 7; नम्यलेख S. 3. 26. 2 A god, deity. -Comp. -अधिकारिण m. one in charge of writing letters, the secretary (of a king &c.). -अर्हः a kind of palm tree. -अक्षयः N. of Indra. -पत्र, -पत्रिका 1 an epistle, a letter, writing in general. 2 a deed, document (legal). -सद्वतः a written message. -हारः, हारिण m. a letter-carrier.

लेखकः 1 A writer, scribe, copyist. 2 A painter. -Comp. -लोपः-यनादः a slip of the scribe, copyist's mistake.

लेखन a. (नी f.) Writing, painting, scratching &c. -नः A kind of reed of which pens are made. -नः 1 Writing, transcribing. 2 Scratching, scraping. 3 Grazing, touching. 4 Attenuating, making thin or emaciated. 5 A palm-leaf (for writing upon). -नी 1 A pen, writing-reed, reed-pen. 2 A spoon. -Comp. -साधन writing materials or apparatus.

लेखनिकः A letter-carrier.

लेखनी 1 A pen. 2 A spoon.

लेखा 1 A line, streak; कतिपुर्वोरावतः लेखा Ku. 1. 47; Ku. 7. 16, 87. Ki. 16. 2; Me. 44; विप्लेखा, रेखेला, मखेला &c. 2 A stroke, furrow, row, stripe. 3 Writing, drawing lines, delineation, painting; राषिलेखाभिपि विरा वति किं करोमि Mā. 4. 35. 4 The moon's crescent, a streak of the moon; लघ्वोरा चाद्रमवीर लेखा Ku. 1. 25, 1. 34; Ki. 5. 44. 5 A figure, likeness, an impression, a mark; उपरि सवत्सरावलेखा Ki. 5. 40. 6 Hem, border, edge, skirt. 7 The crest.

लेख्य a. To be drawn, written, painted, scratched &c. -र्यः 1 The art of writing. 2 Writing, transcribing. 3 A writing, a letter, document, manuscript. 4 An inscription. 5 Painting, drawing. 6 A painted figure. -Comp. -आरुह, कृत a. committed to writing, done in writing. -वत a. painted, drawn in picture. -वृषिका a paint-brush, writing-pencil. पत्र

पत्रक 1 a writing, letter, document. 2 a palm-leaf. -पत्रकः a document. -स्थानं a writing-place.

लेखः Excrement, feces.

लेखः -नः Tears.

लेख 1 A. (लेखे) 1 To go, move. 2 To worship.

लेखः 1 Smearing, plastering, anointing; Y. 1. 138. 2 An unguent, ointment, salve. 3 A plaster in general (such as white-wash, mortar &c.). 4 The wipings of the hand (or the remnants of the food sticking to the hand), after offering funeral oblations to the first three ancestors पितु, पितर्य and प्रपितर्य. (these wipings being offered to the three ancestors after the great-grand-father; i. e. to paternal ancestors in the 4th, 5th and 6th degrees); लेखनमन्त्रोक्तः पितर्याः पितृ-मानितः. 5 A spot, stain, defilement, pollution. 6 Moral impurity, sin. 7 Food. -Comp. -करः a plaster-maker, white-washer, bricklayer. -मासिन्, सुसु m. a paternal ancestor in the 4th, 5th, and 6th degree; Ms. 3. 216.

लेपकः A plasterer, mason, white-washer.

लेपनः Incense. -नः 1 Anointing, smearing, plastering; Y. 1. 138. 2 A plaster, an ointment. 3 Mortar, white-wash. 4 Flesh.

लेप्य a. To be plastered, smeared &c. -त्यः 1 Plastering, smearing. 2 Moulding, modelling, making models. -Comp. -कृत् m. 1 a model-maker. 2 a bricklayer. -नः a woman covered with unguents or perfumed ointments.

लेखनी A doll, puppet.

लेखाक्षता One of the seven tongues of fire.

लेखिः A snake or serpent.

लेखिमानः 1 A snake or serpent. 2 An epithet of Siva.

लेखः 1 A small bit or portion, a particle, an atom, a very small quantity; लेख (v. l. खेदः). लेखनिच S. 2. 4; अमरालेखः Ku. 3. 38; so मक्ति, कुण्ड &c. 2 A measure of time (equal to two kala's). 3 (In Roet.) A figure of speech which consists in representing what is usually considered as an advantage to be a disadvantage and vice versa. It is thus defined in R. (G.)—अपत्यविहायवत्तया दोषत्वेन दोषत्वेदंशावतया अपत्येन च वर्णं लेखः; for examples see ad loc. (Mammata appears to include this figure under विशेष, see K. P. 10 under विशेष and commentary). -Comp. -उक्त a. only suggested, or hinted at, insinuated.

लेखा Light.

लेखः A cold, lump of earth. -Comp. -वेद्यः an instrument for breaking clods.

लेखिकः A rider of an elephant.

लेखः 1 Licking, sipping; as in ययौ लेखः Bk. 6. 82. 2 Tasting. 3 A lambative, an electuary. 4 Food.

लेखन Licking, sipping with the tongue.

लेखिनः Borax.

लेख्य a. To be licked, to be eaten by licking, to be lapped up. -लः 1 Anything to be eaten by licking (as an article of food), a lambative. 2 Food in general.

लेख N. of one of the eighteen Purusas.

लेखिक a. (की f.) 1 Depending on or relating to a sign or mark. 2 Inferred (अनुमित). -कः A maker of images, a statuary.

लेख 1. 1 A. (लोकते, लोकिता) To see, view, perceive. -With अव to see, behold; नोत्पद्यलोक्ये यदि दिवा सूर्यं किं दृश्यं Bh. 2. 93. -आ to see, look at, perceive; Bk. 2. 24. II. 10 U. or caus. (लोकयिते, लोकिता) 1 To look at, behold, view, perceive. 2 To know, be aware of. 3 To shine. 4 To speak. -With अव 1 to see, behold, look at; परिक्रम्यलोक्य (in dramas). 2 to find; know, observe; अवलोकयामि कियदवशिष्टं जन्माः S. 4. 3 to view, meditate or reflect upon; Ku. 8. 50, R. 8. 74. -आ 1 to see, perceive; behold, view. 2 to regard, consider, look upon; दृष्ट्वा विदुषां जगज्जालमालोकयामः Bh. 3. 66. 3 to know, find out. 4 to greet, express congratulations. -वि 1 to see, behold, look at, perceive; विलोक्य वृद्धाश्चमिषिषि तया महा-जनः क्षिप्रलो मयिष्यति Ku. 5. 70; R. 2. 11, 6. 59. 2 to search for, look out for.

लोकः 1 The world, a division of the universe; (roughly speaking there are three lokas स्वर्ग, पृथ्वी and पाताल; but according to fuller classification the lokas are fourteen, seven higher regions rising from the earth one above the other i. e. सुलोक, सुवलोक, सुलोक, महलोक, जगलोक, तपलोक and सत्लोक or ब्रह्मलोक; and seven lower regions, descending from the earth one below the other; i. e. अताल, वितल, सताल, रसाताल, तलाताल, महाताल and पाताल). 2 The earth, terrestrial world (पृथ्वी); इलोक in this world (op. परम्). 3 The human race, mankind, men, as in लोकातिनः, लोकेश्वर &c. q. v. 4 The people or subjects (opp. the king); स्वहस्तनिमिषाः क्षिप्रं लोकेश्वरः S. 5. 7, R. 4. 8. 5 A collection, group, company; अङ्गुलीलान् नरलोकपालान् R. 6. 1; or अङ्गुलं तेन द्विषि-पाललोकः 7. B. 6 A region, tract, district, province. 7 Common life, ordinary

practice (of the world); लोकवपु लीलकिल्व Br. Sūt. II. 1. 33; यथा लोके कस्यचिद्विषयस्य राजः &c. S. B. (and diverse other places of the same work); 8 Common or worldly usage (opp. Vedic usage or idiom; वेदाङ्गो-वेदिका शब्दाः सिद्धा लोकाश्च लोकिकाः, त्रिव-तद्धिता द्वाष्टिणाया यथा लोके वेदे चति प्रयोगव्ये यथा लोकिकेदिकेचिति प्रयुजते Mbh.; (and in diverse other places); अतोऽस्मि लोके वेदे च प्रथितः पुष्पोदयः Bg. 15. 18. 9 Sight, looking. 10 The number 'seven', or 'fourteen'. -Oomp. -अतिशय a. extraordinary, supernatural. -अतिशय a. superior to the world, extraordinary. -अधिक a. extra-ordinary, uncommon; सर्व पंडितराज-पण्डितलोकनाकारि लोकाधिकं Bv. 4. 44; Ki. 2. 47. -अधिपः 1 a king. 2 a god or deity. -अधिपतिः a lord of the world. -अहुरागः 'love of mankind', universal love, general benevolence, philanthropy. -अंतरं 'another world', the next world, future life; R. 1. 69; 6. 45; लोकांतरं गम्य, प्राप् &c. to die. -अपवादः public scandal, popular censure; लोकपवादो बलवाम्नतो ने R. 14. 40. -अन्युदयः public weal or welfare. -अपनः N. of Nārāyaṇa. -अलोकः N. of a mythical mountain that encircles the earth and is situated beyond the sea of fresh water which surrounds the last of the seven continents; beyond लोकालोक there is complete darkness and to this side of it there is light; it thus divides the visible world from the regions of darkness; प्रकाशप्रायकाशश्च लोकालोक इत्यल्लः R. 1. 68; (for further explanation see Dr. Bhāṇḍārkar's note on l. 79 of Māl. 10th Act.). (-को) the visible and the invisible world. -आचारः common practice, popular or general custom, ways of the world. -आत्मन् m. the soul of the universe. -आदिः 1 the beginning of the world. 2 the creator of the world. -आयत a. atheistical, materialistic. (-तः) a materialist, an atheist, a follower of Chārvāka. (-तं) materialism, atheism; (for some account see the first chapter of the Sarvadarśanasaṅgraha). -आयतिकाः an atheist, a materialist. -ईशः 1 a king (lord of the world). 2 Brahman. 3 quick-silver. -उक्तिः f. 1 a proverb, popular saying. 2 common talk, public opinion. -उत्तर a. extraordinary, uncommon, unusual; लोकोत्तरा च कृतिः Bv. 1. 69, 70; U. 1. 7. (-रः) a king. -दुष्पणा desire for heaven. -दुष्कः a troublesome or wicked man, the curse of mankind, see दुष्क. -कथा a popular legend. -कर्तृ-कर्तृ m. the creator of the world. -कथा a song handed down among people. -कथ्य

n. the sun. चारित्र्यं the ways of the world. -जननी an epithet of Lakshmi. -जित् m. 1 an epithet of Buddha. 2 any conqueror of the world. -ज्ञ a. knowing the world. -ज्येष्ठः an epithet of Buddha. -ज्ञानं knowledge of mankind. -ज्ञानं course of the world. -तुषारः camphor. -त्रयं, -त्रयी the three worlds taken collectively; उन्नातलोकत्रयकंदकेषु R. 14. 73. -द्वारं the gate of heaven. -धातुः a particular division of the world. -दातृ m. an epithet of Śiva. -नाथः 1 Brahman. 2 Viṣṇu. 3 Śiva. 4 a king, sovereign. 5 a Buddha. -नेतृ m. an epithet of Śiva. -पट्ट-पालः 1 a regent or guardian of a quarter of the world; ललितामिन्यं तमयं यतो मरुतां द्रुमनाः सलोकपालः V. 2. 18; R. 2. 75, 2. 89, 17. 78; (the lokapālas are eight; see अष्टदिक्पाल). 2 a king, sovereign. -पक्तिः f. esteem of mankind, general respectability. -पतिः 1 an epithet of Brahman. 2 of Viṣṇu. 3 a king, sovereign. -पथः, -पद्धतिः f. the general or usual way, the universally accepted way. -विता-महः an epithet of Brahman. -वक्ता-ज्ञः the sun. -ववादः general rumour, current report, popular talk. -वसिष्ठ a. well-known, universally known. -वज्रुः वायव्यः the sun. -वाह्य. -वाह्य a. 1 excluded from society, excommunicated. 2 differing from the world, eccentric, singular. (-व्यः) an outcast. -मयोदा an established or current custom. -मायु f. an epithet of Lakshmi. -मार्गः an established custom. -मार्गा 1 worldly affairs, the course of worldly life, business of the world; एवं किलेयं लोकमार्गा Mv. 7; सचद्वयं संसारस्तावन्नसिद्धयेवं लोकमार्गा V. 3. 2 worldly existence, career in life; Māl. 4. 3 support of life, maintenance. -रक्षः a king, sovereign. -रंजनं pleasing the world, popularity. -रवः popular talk or report. -लोचनं the sun. -रचनं popular rumour or report. -राजः public rumour; common talk, popular report; या लोकवादप्रवणा-दहासीः R. 14. 61. -वार्ता popular report, public rumour. -विदिष्ट a. disliked by men, generally or universally disliked. -विधिः 1 a mode of proceeding; prevalent in the world. 2 the creator of the world. -विशुत a. far-famed, universally known, famous, renowned. -वृत्तं 1 the way of the world, a custom prevalent in the world. 2 an idle talk, gossip. -वृत्तः-व्यवहारः 1 the course or ways of the world, general custom; S. 5. 2 course of events. -वृत्तिः f. 1 a popular report. 2 world-wide fame. -संकरः general confusion in the world. -संवहः 1 the whole universe, the welfare

of the world. 3 propitiation of mankind. -साक्षिन् m. 1 an epithet of Brahman. 2 fire. -सिद्ध a. 1 current among the people, usual, customary. 2 generally received or accepted. -स्थितिः f. 1 existence or conduct of the universe, worldly existence. 2 a universal law. -हास्य a. world-derided, the butt of general ridicule. -हित a. beneficial to mankind or to the world. (-त्तं) general welfare.

लोकं Looking at, seeing, beholding &c.

लोकपूज a. Filling or pervading the world; लोकपूजैः परिमलैः परिपुष्टित्य काशीरजस्य कटुतापि नितातरस्या Bv. 1. 70. लोक I. 1 A. (लोचते) To see, view, perceive, observe. -II. 10 U. or Caus. (लोचयति ते) To cause to see. -WITH आ 1 to see, perceive. 2 to consider, reflect, think, ponder; आलोचयंतो विस्तारममसां दाक्षिणोदधेः Bk. 7. 40. -III. 10 U. (लोचयति ते) 1 To speak. 2 To shine.

लोच Tears.

लोचकः 1 A stupid person. 2 The pupil of the eye. 3 Lampblack, collyrium. 4 A kind of ear-ring. 5 A dark or blue garment. 6 A bow-string. 7 A particular ornament worn by women on the forehead. 8 A lump of flesh. 9 The slough of a snake. 10 A wrinkled skin. 11 The wrinkled brow. 12 A plantain tree.

लोचनं 1 Seeing, sight, viewing. 2 The eye; लोचान्मासात् गमय चतुरो लोचने मीलयित्वा Me. 110. -Oomp. -लोचरा, -ल्यः, -मार्गः the range of sight, sphere of vision. -हिता blue vitriol.

लोद् 1 P. (लोडति) To, be mad or foolish.

लोढः Rolling on the ground, wallowing.

लोद् 1 P. (लोडति) To be foolish or mad.

लोढनं Disturbing, agitating, shaking about.

लोणारः A kind of salt.

लोतः 1 Tears. 2 A mark, sign, token.

लोभं Stolen property, booty; लोभेण (or लोभेण) गृहीतस्य कुम्भलिकस्यास्ति वा प्रतिवचनं V. 2.

लोभः, लोभः N. of a tree with red or white flowers; लोभद्रुमं साधुमतः प्रकुर्वन् R. 2. 29; दुर्लभं सालस्तु लोभद्रुमा 3. 2; Ku. 7. 9.

लोपः 1 Taking away, deprivation. 2 Loss, destruction. 3 Abolition, cancellation, annulment (of customs), disappearance, disuse. 4 Violation, transgression; R. 1. 76. 5 want, failure, absence; R. 1. 68. 6 Omission, dropping; लोप्यते स्यात् K. P. 10. 7 Elision, dropping; (in (gram.)); अन्तेन लोपः P. 1. 1. 60.

लोपनं 1 Violation, transgression. 2 Omission; dropping.

लोपा, लोपासुता N. of a daughter of the king of Vidarbha and wife of the sage Agastya [She is said to have been formed by the sage himself from the most beautiful parts of different animals so as to have a wife after his own heart, and then secretly introduced into the palace of the king of Vidarbha where she grew up as his daughter. She was afterwards married by Agastya. He was asked by her to acquire immense riches before he thought of having any connection with her. The sage accordingly first went to king Srutarvan, and from him to several other persons till he went to the rich demon Ilvā and, having conquered him got immense wealth from him and satisfied his wife.]

लोपाकः, लोपाकः A kind of jackal.

लोपाशः, लोपाशः A jackal, fox.

लोपिह a. 1 Injuring, harming. 2 Subject to elision.

लोप्यं See लोपं.

लोभः 1 Covetousness, avarice, greed, cupidity; लोभश्चेदुणेन किं Bh. 2. 55. 2 Desire for, longing after (with gen. or in comp. कंकजस्य तु लोभेन H. 1. 5; आननसर्गलोभात् Me. 10. 3. -Comp. -आन्वित a. covetous, greedy, avaricious. -विहः absence of avarice; H. 1.

लोभनं 1 Allurement, temptation, seduction, enticement. 2 Gold.

लोभनीय a. Enticing, alluring, attractive; so लोभ्य.

लोभः A tail.

लोभक्षिन् m. A bird.

लोभन् n. The hair on the body of men or animals; see रोमन्. -Comp.

-अवः श्रोमाव g. v. -आलिः ली, -आलिः ली, -राजिः f. a line of hair from the breast to the navel; see रोमावली &c. -कर्णः a hare. -कीटः a louse. -कूपः, -वर्तः, -रंजः, -विवरः a pore of the skin. -शं morbid baldness. -शणिः an amulet made of hair. -बाहिद् a. feathered. -संहरण a. thrilling, causing horripilation. -सारः an emerald. -हर्षः, -हर्षणः, -हर्षिद् see रोमहर्ष &c. -हृत् m. yellow orpiment.

लोभ a. 1 Bairy, woolly, shaggy 2 Woolen. 3 Containing hair. -शः A sheep, ram. -श्या 1 A fox. 2 A female jackal. 3 An ape. 4 Green vitriol. -Comp. -साजर्गः the civet-cat.

लोमाशः A jackal.

लोल a. 1 Shaking, rolling, tremulous, moving to and fro, quivering, dangling, trembling; flowing, waving, (as locks of hair); परिरक्त-लोलशिरायाजिह्वं जगज्जलन्तमिवातवाहं Ki. 3. 20; लोलाक्षकस्य पवनलोलिताक्षकतं Ve. 2. 22; लोलोपायैः कोपयेः Me. 27; R. 18. 43. 2

Agitated, disturbed, restless, uneasy.

3. Fickle, inconstant, changing, unsteady; येन श्रियः संशयदोषरुदं स्वावलोलित्य-वशः वृष्टं R. 6. 41; so Ku. 1. 43. 4 Frail, transient; S. 1. 10. 5 Longing or anxious for, eager for, eagerly desirous of (mostly in comp.); अये लोलः करिकलमको यः पुरा पोषितोऽयम् U. 3. 6; कर्णं लोलः कथयितुमश्रुदानन-सर्गलोभात् Me. 103; Si. 1. 61; 18. 46, 10. 66; Ki. 4. 20; Me. 61; R. 7. 23, 9. 37. 16. 54. 61. -ला 1 N. of Lakshmi. 2 Lightning. 3 The tongue. -Comp. -आक्षि n. a rolling eye. -आक्षिका a woman with rolling eyes. -जिह्व a. with a rolling or restless tongue, greedy. -लोल a. excessively tremulous, ever restless.

लोलुप a. Very eager or desirous, ardently longing for, greedy of; अभिनवमलोलुपस्त्वं तथा परिच्युष्य चूतमंजरी कमलवसतिमात्राविह्विता मधुरं विस्तृतोत्प्रेना कथं S. 5. 1; मिथस्तदाभाषणलोलुपं मनः Si. 1. 40; R. 19. 24. -रा Ardent longing, eager or earnest desire, eagerness.

लोलुभ a. Ardently desirous, covetous, see लोलुप.

लोह 1 A (लोहते) To heap up, accumulate.

लोहः, -हं A clod, A lump of earth; परद्वेषेण लोहवत् यः पश्यति स पश्यति; समलोह-काचनः R. 8. 21. -हं Rust of iron. -Comp. -हः, -भेदनः -नं an instrument for breaking clods, a harrow.

लोहः A clod, lump of earth.

लोह a. 1 Red, reddish. 2 Made of copper, coppery. 3 Made of iron. -हः, -हं 1 Copper. 2 Iron. 3 Steel. 4 Any metal. 5 Gold. 6 Blood. 7 A weapon; Ms. 9. 321. 8 A fish-hook. -हः The red goat. -हं Aloe wood.

-Comp. -अजः the red goat. -अभिहारः N. of a military ceremony resembling जीराज g. v. उत्तमं gold. -कांतः a loadstone, magnet. -कारः a blacksmith. -किह्वं rust of iron. -कातकः a blacksmith. -चूर्णं iron-filings, rust of iron. -जं 1 bell-metal. 2 iron-filings. -जालं a coat of mail. -जित् m. a diamond. -ज्वालिद् m. borax. -नालः an iron arrow. -वृक्षः a heron. -मसिना 1 an anvil. 2 an iron image. -चक्षु a. tipped or studded with iron. -शुक्लिका a red pearl. -रजस् n. rust of iron. -राजकं silver. -रं gold. -शंकुः an iron spike. -श्लेषणः borax. -सकरं blue steel.

लोहल a. 1 Made of iron. 2 Speaking indistinctly, lisping.

लोहिका An iron vessel.

लोहित a. (लोहिता or लोहिनी f.) 1 Red, red-coloured, लसतासावतिमात्रलोहित-तलो बाहू घटोल्लेपणात् S. 1. 30; Ku. 3. 29; सहस्रलवणलोहिनीमिहकैः शिखाभिः शिखिनेव-लोहिता Ki. 16. 53. 2 Copper, made of copper. -तः 1 The red colour. 2 The

planet Mars. 3 A serpent. 4 A kind of deer. 5 A kind of rice. -त N. of one of the seven tongues of fire. -हं 1 Copper. 2 Blood; Ms. 8. 284. 3 Saffron. 4 Battle. 5 Red sanders. 6 A kind of sandal. 7 An imperfect form of a rainbow. -Comp. -अक्षः 1 a red die. 2 a kind of snake. 3 the (Indian) cuckoo. 4 an epithet of Vishnu. -अंगः the planet Mars. -अवत n. copper. -अलोकः a variety of Asoka (having red flowers). -अन्धः fire. -आननः an ichneumon. -ईक्षण a. red-eyed. -उद्ग a. having red or blood-red water. -कलमाव a red-spotted. -क्षयः loss of blood. -मीरः an epithet of Agni. -चंदनं saffron. -पुष्पकः the granate tree. -शुक्तिर a red chalk. -शतपत्रं a red lotus-flower.

लोहितक a. (शिका f.) Red. -कः 1 A ruby; Si. 13. 52. 2 The planet Mars. 3 A kind of rice. -कं Bell-metal.

लोहितिनम् m. Redness.

लोहिनी A woman with a red-coloured skin.

लोकापतिकः A follower of Chāvāka, an atheist, a materialist.

लौकिक a. (की f.) 1 Worldly, mundane, terrestrial, earthly. 2 General, common, usual, ordinary, vulgar; U. 1. 10. 3 Of every-day life, generally accepted, popular, customary; Ku. 7. 88. 4 Temporal, secular; (opp. अधि or शास्त्रीय); Ms. 3. 282. 5 Not sacred, profane (as a word or its sense); वाक्यं द्विविधं वैदिकं लौकिकं च T. 8.; (see Mbh. quoted under लोक 8). 6 Belonging to the world of; as in ब्रह्मलौकिक. -काः (pl.) Ordinary men, men of the world. -कं Any general or worldly custom. -Comp. -ज्ञ a. knowing the ways of the world, acquainted with worldly customs; नैकलौकिकं संतो लौकिकज्ञा वयं S. 4.

लौक्य a. 1 Worldly, terrestrial, mundane, human. 2 Common, ordinary, usual.

लोह 1 P. (लोहते) To be foolish or mad.

लौघ्यं 1 Fickleness, unsteadiness, inconstancy. 2 Eagerness, eager desire, greediness; lustfulness, excessive passion or desire; जिह्मलोघ्यात् Pt. 1; R. 7. 61, 16. 76; 18. 30; Ku. 6. 30.

लोह a. (ही f.) 1 Made of iron, iron. 2 Coppery. 3 Metallic. 4 Copper-coloured, red. -हं Iron; Bk. 15. 54. -हा A kettle. -Comp. -आसन m., -वः f. a boiler, kettle, caldron. -कारः a blacksmith. -ज rust of iron. -शंकः, -हं an iron fetter, iron. -भट्ट a iron vessel. -सहं rust of iron. -शंक 3 iron spike.

लोहिता The trident of Siva

लौहिर्यः N. of a river, the Brahmaputra; वक्ते लौहिर्ये तस्मिन् वाक्योक्ति-
ष्वेतः R. 4. 81; (where Malli. says

तीर्णा लौहिर्या नाम नदी येन, but quotes no
authority). -रक् Redness.

लरी, लरी S P. (लिवति, लिवति) To

join, unite, be mixed with.

लरी 9 P. (लिवति) To go, move,
approach.

व.

वः 1 Air, wind. 2 the arm. 3 N. of
Varuna. 4 Conciliation. 5 Address-
ing. 6 Auspiciousness. 7 Residence,
dwelling. 8 The ocean. 9 A tiger.
10 Cloth. 11 N. of Rāhu. -व N. of
Varuna (Medini). -ind. Like, as;
as in मणी वोद्वय लवेते द्वयो वस्ततरी मम Sk.;
where the word may be व or वा.

वंशः 1 A bamboo; वनवंशविशुद्धोऽपि
निर्गुणः किं कारिष्यति H. Pr. 23; वंशमदो गुण-
वानपि संगविशेषेण पूज्यते पुरुषः Bv. 1. 80
(where वंश has sense 2 also); Me.
79. 2 A race, family, dynasty, line-
age; स जाते येन जातेन याति वंशः समुच्यते H.
2; वंशप्रभो वंशः R. 1. 2 &c.; see वंश-
कर्तृ, वंशस्थिति &c. 3 A shaft. 4 A flute,
pipe, reed-pipe; इज्जप्रियापादिवंशकृत्यं
R. 2. 12. 5 A collection, assemblage,
multitude (usually of similar
things); सदीकृतः सन्तवन्वंशकैः R. 7.
39. 6 A cross-beam. 7 A joint (in a
bamboo). 8 A sort of sugar-cane.
9 The backbone. 10 The Sāla tree.
11 A particular measure of ()
(equal to ten hastas). -Comp.
-अंगः, -अङ्गुरः 1 the tip or end of a
bamboo-cane. 2 the shoot of a
bamboo. -अनुकीर्तनं genealogy.
-अनुक्रमः genealogy. -अनुचरितं the
history of a dynasty or family.
-आवली a pedigree, genealogy. -आद्गः
bamboo-manna. -कठिनः a thicket of
bamboos. -कर a. 1 founding a
family. 2 perpetuating a race; R.
18. 31. (-रः) an ancestor. -कूर्त-
रोचना, -रोचना, -लोचना bamboo-
manna. -कृत् m. the founder or per-
petuator of a family. -कृतः family
succession. -क्षीरं bamboo-manna.
-चरितं the history of a family.
-चित्तकः a genealogist. -छेद a. the
last of a family. -ज a. 1 born in the
family of; R. 1. 31. 2 sprung from a
good family. (-जः) 1 progeny,
issue, lineal descendant. 2 the seed
of the bamboo. (-जं) bamboo-
manna. (-जा) bamboo-manna.
-कर्तृ m. a buffoon. -नाडि (ली) का
a pipe made of bamboo. -नारः the
chief or head of a race. -नेत्रं the
root of sugar-cane. -पत्रं a bamboo-
leaf. (-त्रः) a reed. -पत्रकः 1 a reed.
2 a white kind of sugarcane. (-कं)
yellow orpiment. -परंपरा lineal
descent, family succession. -पूरकं the
root of sugarcane. -मोक्ष a. here-

citory. (-वं) a hereditary estate.
-रक्षकः f. the fortune of a family.
-विरतिः f. 1 a family, descent. 2 a
thicket of bamboos. -वृक्षं bamboo-
manna. -वृक्षः a small bamboo peg
at the lower end of a Vāṇā. -विरतिः
f. the perpetuation of a family; R.
18. 31.

वंशकः 1 A kind of sugarcane. 2
The joint in a bamboo. 3 A kind of
fish. -कं Aloe-wood.

वंशिका 1 A kind of flute. 2 Aloe-
wood.

वन्ती 1 A flute; pipe; न वन्ती पञ्चारी-
ह्रुवि कस्तुरीजह्नगुलि H. D. 108; कंसरिपो-
क्षोहस्तु स बोधिमोक्षि वन्तीवः Git. 9. 2 A
vein or artery. 3 Bamboo-manna. 4
A particular weight. -Comp. -धरः,
-धरिन् m. 1 an epithet of Krishna,
2 any flute-player or piper.

वन्ध a. 1 Relating to the main
beam. 2 Connected with the spine.
3 Belonging to a family. 4 Of a good
family. 5 Born in a good family. 5
Lineal, genealogical. -धरः 1 A
descendant, posterity (pl.); इत्येति
स्वोर्वध्या R. 15. 35. 2 A forefather,
an ancestor; दूत मयः परं वन्धाः पितामहे-
द्वयिनः R. 1. 66. 3 Any member of a
family. 4 A cross-beam. 5 A bone in
the arm or leg. 6 A pupil.

वह् See वङ्.

वक् See वक्.

वकुल See वकुल.

वक् 1 A. (वक्ते) To go, move.

वक्तव्य pol. p. 1 Fit to be said,
told, spoken or declared; तर्हि वक्तव्यं
न वक्तव्यं (frequently occurring in-
Mbh.). 2 To be spoken about.
3 Reprehensible, blamable,
censurable. 4 Low, vile, base. 5
Accountable, responsible. 6
Dependent. -वत् 1 Speaking, speech.
2 A precept, rule, dictum. 3 Blame,
censure, reproach.

वक्त्र a. or m. 1 Speaking, talking;
a speaker. 2 Eloquent, an orator; किं
कस्मिन् वक्त्राः श्रोता यत्र न विद्यते; दुर्गा यत्र
वक्त्रास्तत्र योगं हि शोभनं Subhāsh. 3 A
teacher, an expounder. 4 A learned
or wise man in general.

वक्त्रं 1 The mouth. 2 The face;
यद्वक्त्रं सुदुरिखितं न धर्मात् त्रये न वादन्त्या Bh.
3. 147. 3 Snout, muzzle, beak. 4
Beginning. 5 The point (of an
arrow), the spout of a vessel. 6 A

sort of garment. 7 N. of a metre
similar to *anushubh*; see S. D. 567;
Kāv. 1. 26. -Comp. -आलयः saliva.
-तुरः a tooth. -जः a Brahmana.
-वाहं a musical instrument played
with the mouth. -दुहं the palate. -पटः
a veil. -द्वयं the aperture of the
mouth. -परिरस्यः speech. -भेदिव् a.
pungent, sharp. -दन्तः an orange.
-शोधनं 1 cleansing the mouth. 2 a
lime, citron. -शोधिव् n. a citron
(-शः) a citron tree.

वक्र a. 1 Crooked (fig. also),
bent, curved, winding, tortuous;
वक्रः पञ्चा वक्रि मयतः प्रसृतस्त्योवराता Me. 27;
Ku. 3. 29. 2 Round about, indirect,
evasive, circuitous, equivocating,
ambiguous (as a speech); किमेतैरव-
मणितैः Ratn. 2; वक्रवाक्यवत्वनमरीयः...वक्रवा-
क्यवत्वे परिततः St. 10. 12; see वक्रोक्ति
also. 3 Curled, curling, crisped (as
hair). 4 Retrograde (as motion). 5
Dishonest, fraudulent, crooked in
disposition. 6 Cruel, malignant (as
a planet). 7 Proadially long. -वाः
1 The planet Mars. 2 The planet
Saturn 3 'N. of Siva. 4 N. of the
demon Tripura. -वत् 1 The bend or arm
of a river. 2 Retrograde motion (of a
planet). -Comp. -अयं a crooked
limb. (-वः) 1 a goose. 2 the ruddy
goose. 3 a snake. -उक्तिः f. 1 a figure
of speech consisting in the use of
evasive speech or reply, either by
means of a pun, or by an affected
change of tone; Mammata thus de-
fines it: -वक्तुमन्वया वाक्यमन्वयान्मेन वोक्ते
श्लेषेण वाका वा शेषा वा वक्रोक्तिस्तथा हिवा K.
P. 9; for example see the opening
stanza in Mu. (पञ्चा केन रिता तं &c.)
2 equivocation, insinuation, innuendo
मुनमुनोपमद्वय कविराज इति वक्ता वक्रोक्तिर्नान-
विपुलास्तुतौ विद्यते न वा 11. 3 sarcasm. -वृक्षः
the jujube tree. -वृक्षः the Khadija
tree. -खड्गः a sabre, scimitar.
-यतिः -यामिच् a. 1 winding, meander-
ing. 2 fraudulent, dishonest; -जीवः
a camel. -चक्रुः a parrot. -द्वयः 1 an
epithet of Gajesa. 2 a parrot. -द्वयः
a boar. -द्वयिच् a. 1 squint-eyed, squint-
ing. 2 having a malignant or evil
look. 3 envious. (-यः) squint, an
oblique look. -नकाः 1 a parrot. 2 a
low man. -नासिकः an owl. -पुच्छः,
-पुच्छिकः a dog. -पुच्छः the pala'sa tree.

-बालधः, -संबलः a dog. -भक्षः 1 crookedness, 2 desert. -वक्रः a hog. वक्रपः Price (for a hog q. v.).

वक्रिणः 1 Crooked. 2 Retrograde. -m. A Jain or Buddha.

वक्रिणः m. 1 Crookedness, curvature. 2 Equivocation, evasion, ambiguity, tortuous, round-about or indirect nature (as of a speech); लघुवक्रिणः च व वक्रावर्तः विरा वक्रिणः 3. 3 Cunningness, duplicity, craftiness.

वक्रोदः, -वक्रोदिका f. A gentle smile.

वृ 1 P. (वृतिः) 1 To grow, increase. 2 To be powerful. 3 To be angry. 4 To accumulate.

वक्षः n. The breast, bosom, chest; कपाटवक्षः परिणद्धकपः R. 2. 34. -Comp. -जा, -वृ, -वृद्धः (कपः); वक्षोवृद्धः (the female breast); Br. 2. 17. -स्थलं (वक्षः or वक्षोवृद्धः) the breast or bosom.

वक्षः, वक्षः (वक्षति, वक्षति) To go, move. वग्राहः See अवग्राह.

वक्रः The bend of a river.

वक्रः The pommel of a saddle.

वक्रिलः A thorn.

वक्रिः 1 A rib (of an animal or building (said to be f. only by some)). 2 The timber of a roof. 3 A kind of musical instrument (said to be n. also in these two senses).

वङ्गः A small arm or branch of the Ganges.

वङ्ग 1 P. (वङ्गतिः) 1 To go. 2 To limp, be lame.

वङ्गः (pl.) N. of Bengal proper and its inhabitants; वङ्गपुत्राय तस्या नेता नौसामन्योत्तरः R. 4. 36; रत्नकरं समारम्भं ब्रह्म-पुत्रायः शिवे वङ्गेश इति श्लोकः -ग. 1 Cotton. 2 The egg-plant. -नं 1 Lead. 2 Tin. -Comp. -अरिः yellow orpiment. -ज 1 brass. 2 red lead. -जीवनं silver. -घुण्जं bell-metal (कांस्यं).

वृ 1 A. (वृते) 1 To go. 2 To go swiftly. 3 To begin. 4 To censure, blame.

वृ 2 P. (A. also in non-conjugational tenses; in conjugational tenses it is said to be defective in the third person plural by some authorities, or in the whole plural by others; वक्रि, उक्तं) 1 To say, speak; वैराग्यादिषु वक्रि K. P. 10; (-off. with two. acc.). तावत्तुष्टे विद्यमानमिध्या R. 14. 5; sometimes with accusative of words meaning 'speech'; उवाच पात्रा प्रयमोदितं वचः R. 3. 25, 2. 59; क एवं वक्ष्यते वाक्यं Rām. 2 To relate, describe; रत्नपामन्यं वक्षे R. 1. 9. 3 To tell, communicate, announce, declare; उच्यते ननु वचनात्सारादिः S. 2, Me. 98. 4 To name, call; लघुकसमितिगुणं मन्त्रतरमिहोच्यते Ms. 1. 79. -Caus. (वाचयिते) 1 To cause to speak. 2 To go over, read, peruse. 3 To say, tell, declare. 4 To

promise. -Desid. (विक्षति) To wish to speak, intend to say (something). -With वृत् to say after, repeat, recite. (-Caus.) to read to oneself; वक्ष्यतां वक्ष्यतां S. 1. -विक्ष 1 to interpret, explain; वक्षः विक्षुम्भः 2 to relate, tell, declare, announce. 3 to name, call. -वक्षि to speak in reply, answer, reply to; न वेदवक्ष्यं वक्षि कुम्भं R. 3. 42, R. 3. 47. -वक्षि to explain. -वक्षि to say, speak.

वक्षः 1 A parrot. 2 The sun. -वृ 1 A kind of talking bird. 2 A kind of aromatic root. -वक्षि Speaking, talk.

वक्षनं 1 The act of speaking, uttering, saying. 2 Speech, an utterance, words (spoken), sentence, लघु वक्षः विशेषतिः सूत्रायुक्तं वक्षे विनाशित. R. 2. 5; वक्षः वक्षिप्रवचनं स्वगतं आज्ञादर Me. 3. 3 Repeating, recitation. 4 A text, diction, rule, precept, a passage of a sacred book; शास्त्रवचनं, वृत्तिवचनं, सूत्रवचनं &c. 5 An order, a command, direction; मन्त्रवचनं 'in my name', 'by my order. 6 Advice, counsel, instruction. 7 Declaration, affirmation. 8 Pronunciation (of a letter) (in gram.). 9 The signification or meaning of a word; अथ वक्ष्यतां वक्षः वचनः 10 Number (in gram.); there are three numbers, singular, dual and plural. 11 Dry ginger. -Comp. -उपक्रमः introduction, exordium. -कर a. obedient, doing what is ordered. -कारिण a. obeying orders, obedient. -क्रमः discourse. -मादिन a. obedient, complaint, submissive. -पट्ट a. eloquent. -विरोधः inconsistency of precepts, contradiction or incongruity of texts. -वृत्तं a hundred speeches, i. e. repeated declaration, reiterated assertion. -विधाय a. (वक्ष्येति) also) obedient, compliant.

वक्षनीयः a. 1 To be said, spoken or related. 2 Censurable, blamable. -वक्षः Blame, censure, reproach; न कामवृत्तिषु वक्षनीयमिह Ku. 5. 82; वक्षनीयमिदं व्यवस्थितं रमणं स्वामनुयायि यद्यपि 4. 21; भवति योजयितुर्वक्षनीयता Pt. 1. 75, Ki. 9. 39, 65, Mk. 4. 1.

वक्षः 1 A cock. 2 A rogue, low or wicked person (शठ).

वक्षः n. 1 A speech, word, sentence; उवाच पात्रा प्रयमोदितं वचः R. 3. 25, 47; शक्यमिवाचिरं तद्वचः Ku. 5. 36; वक्षस्तत्र प्रयोक्तव्यं यत्रोक्तं उच्यते कलं Subhāsh. 2 A command, order, precept, injunction. 3 Advice, counsel. 4 Number (in gram.). -Comp. -कर a. 1 obedient, complaint. 2 executing the orders of another. -क्रमः discourse. -वृत्तः the car. -प्रवृत्तिः f. an attempt at speaking; S. 7. 17.

वक्षसापतिः An epithet of Brihaspati, or the planet Jupiter.

वक्ष 1. 1 P. (वक्षति) To go, move, roam about. -II. 10 U. (वक्षयति) 1 To win, prepare. 2 To feather an arrow. 3 To go, move.

वक्षः 1 A thunderbolt, the weapon of Indra (said to have been formed out of the bones of the sage Dadhichi. q. v.). आद्यं वक्षेति वक्षः वक्षः हि वैदिकसाहित्ये बहुविधं विज्ञं वीक्षितं वक्षे S. 2. 15. 2 Any destructive weapon like the thunderbolt. 3 A diamond-pin, an instrument for perforating jewels; एते वक्षस्तुक्काणि वक्षस्तुक्काणि मे गतिः R. 1. 4. 4 A diamond in general, an adamant; वक्षदादि कठोराणि वक्षि कुम्भदादि U. 2. 7; R. 6. 19. 5 Sour-gruel. -वृ 1 A form of military array. 2 A kind of Kusa grass. 3 N. of various plants. -वृ 1 Steel. 2 A kind of talc. 3 Thunderlike or severe language. 4 A child. 5 Emblem myrobolan.

-वृत्तः -वृत्तः a snake. -अव्ययः cross multiplication. -वृत्तिः the thunderbolt of Indra. -वक्षः a diamond mine; R. 18. 21. -वक्षः a kind of mineral spar. -वक्षः 1 a stroke of thunder or lightning. 2 (hence fig.) any sudden shock or calamity. -वक्षः an epithet of Indra. -वक्षः an epithet of Hanumat. -वक्षः a thunderbolt, an adamant shaft; जीवितं वक्षः Māl. 9. 37; cf. U. 1. 47. -वक्षः an alkaline earth. -वक्षः इन्द्रोवाच q. v.

-वक्षः a vulture. -वक्षः m. a rhinoceros. -विक्ष m. N. of Garuda. -वक्षः, -वक्षः lightning. -वक्षः 1 a vulture. 2 mosquito, gnat. 3 N. of Garuda. 4 of Ganesa. -वक्षः lapis lazuli or azure stone. -वक्षः a kind of insect. -वक्षः 1 a hog. 2 a rat. -वक्षः a rat. -वक्षः a. having an adamant or hardy frame. -वक्षः an epithet of Indra; वक्षयस्वमाच R. 18. 21. -वक्षः the discus of Krishna. -विक्षः, -विक्षः a clap or peal of thunder.

-वक्षिः an epithet of Indra; वक्षं वक्षि-वक्षि वक्षपाणिः R. 2. 42. -वक्षः a stroke of lightning, fall of thunderbolt. -वक्षः the blossom of sesamum. -वक्षः m. an epithet of Indra. -वक्षिः a diamond, an adamant; Bh. 2. 6. -वक्षिः an epithet of Indra. -वक्षः a hog. -वक्षः a kind of very hard cement; वक्षोवर्षाविव Māl. 5. 10, U. 4 (for its preparation see Bri. S. chapter 57). -वक्षः a magnet. -वक्षः a kind of military array. -वक्षः a porcupine. -वक्षः a. as hard as adamant, having the strength of the thunderbolt, adamantinet; वक्षं विज्ञितं विज्ञाता वक्षसाराः वक्षसः S. 1. 10; त्वमपि कुम्भ-वक्षः वक्षसारीकरोति S. 3. -वक्षिः, -वक्षि f. a diamond-needle. -वक्षः an adamant heart.

वक्षि m. 1 N. of Indra; तनु वक्षि-वक्षं वीक्षितं वक्षेति वक्षि वक्षः पक्षः V. 1. 5. R. 9. 24. 2 An owl.

वन्ध 1 P. (वन्धति) 1 To go, to arrive at; वन्धुश्राद्धवन्धिति Bk. 14. 74, 7. 106. 2 To wander over. 3 To go slyly or secretly, sneak. -Comp. (वन्धयति-ते) 1 To avoid, escape from, evade; shun; अहिं वन्धयति, अवन्धयत मायाश्च स्वमायाभिनिर्दिष्टा Bk. 8. 43. 2 To cheat, deceive, defraud (said to be A. only, but often P. also); सुखोत्सवमव-वन्धत Bk. 15. 15; कथमथ वन्धयसे जनममुगतम-समशरज्वरदुर्व Gtt. 8; (वन्धनं) वन्धयन् प्रणयिनी-रत्नप सः R. 19. 17; Ku. 4. 10, 5. 49; R. 12. 53. 3 To deprive of, leave (one) destitute of; R. 7. 8.

वन्धक a. 1 Fraudulent, deceitful, crafty. 2 Cheating, deceiving. -कः 1 A rogue, cheat, swindler. 2 A jackal. 3 Musk-rat. 4 A tame ichneumon.

वन्धति: Fire.

वन्धयः 1 Cheating, rognery, deceit, trickery. 2 A cheat, rogue, swindler. 3 The cuckoo.

वन्धय-ना 1 Cheating. 2 A trick, deceit, fraud, deception, trickery; वन्धना परितेष्ठा बहुदोषा हि शर्वरी Mk. 1. 58; स्वर्गभिर्दिष्टिदुष्टतं वन्धनामिष मेतिरे Ku. 5. 47. 3 An illusion, delusion. 4 Loss, deprivation, hinderance; दृष्टिपातवन्धना Mā. 3; R. 11. 36.

वन्धित p. p. 1 Deceived, cheated. 2 Deprived of. -ता A sort of riddle or enigma.

वन्धुव की. f.) Deceitful, fraudulent; art, dishonest. -कः A jackal.

वन्धुलः 1 The common cane or reed; आमंजुर्वन्धुलतानि च तान्मयुनि नरिर्धनील-निपुलाणि सरिपदानि U. 2. 23; or वन्धुलवन्धुल-कुजगतं विषकर्ष करण वृकले Gtt. 1. 2. 2 A kind of flower. 3 The Asoka tree. 4 A kind of bird. -Comp. -द्रुमः the Asoka tree. -मियः the ratan.

-इह 1. 1 P. (वन्धति) To surround. -II. 10 U. (वन्धयति-ते) 1 To tell. 2 To divide, partition. 3 To surround, encompass.

वन्धः 1 The fig-tree; अयं च विषकुट-यायिनि वल्गुनि वन्धः इयानो नाम U. 1; R. 13. 53. 2 A small shell or cowrie. 3 A small ball, globule, pill. 4 A round figure, a cipher. 5 A kind of cake. 6 A string, rope (n. also in this sense). 7 Equality in shape. -Comp. -वर्गः a variety of the white basil. (-जा) a jasmine. -वासिन् m. a Yaksha.

वन्धकः 1 A kind of cake. 2 A small lump, ball, globule, pill.

वन्धरः 1 A cock. 2 A mat. 3 A turban. 4 A thief, robber. 5 A churning-stick. 6 Fragrant grass.

वन्धारकः, वन्धारकः A cord, string.

वन्धिकः A pawn at chess.

वन्धिका 1 A pill. 2 A chessman.

वन्दिन् a. Stringed, circular. -m. = वन्दिक् q. v.

वन्दी 1 A row or string. 2 A pill, bolus.

वन्दुः 1 A boy, lad, youth, stripling; oft. used like the English word 'chap' or 'fellow'; चपलोश्च वन्दुः S. 2; निवार्यतामाल किमचयं वन्दुः पुनर्विबन्धुः स्फुरितो-त्तराधरः Ku. 5. 83; cf. वन्दु also. 2 A religious student or Brahmachārin q. v.

वन्दुकः 1 A boy, lad. 2 A Brah- machārin. 3 A fool or blockhead.

वन्दु 1 P. (वन्धति) 1 To be strong or powerful. 2 To be fat.

वन्दर a. 1 Dull, stupid. 2 Wicked. -रः 1 A fool or blockhead. 2 A rogue, wicked or vile fellow. 3 A physician. 4 A water-pot.

वन्धमिः-मी See वन्धमिः-मी.

वन्धवा 1 A mare. 2 The nymph Asvini who in the form of a mare bore to the sun two sons, the Asvins; see सज्ञा. 3 A female slave. 4 A harlot, prostitute. 5 A woman of the Brāhmaṇa caste (द्विजवन्धि). -Comp. -अग्निः, -अनलः the submarine fire. -सुखः 1 the submarine fire. 2 N. of Siva.

वन्धा A kind of cake.

वन्धिज्ञः See वन्धिज्ञः.

वन्दु a. Large, big, great.

वन्दु 1 P. (वन्धति) To sound.

वन्धिज m. 1 A merchant, trader; यस्यागमः केवलजीविकया तं ज्ञानपथं वन्धिजं वन्धति M. 1. 17. 12 The sign *Libra* of the zodiac. -f. Merchandise, trade. -Comp.

-कर्मन् n., -क्रिया traffic, trade. -जनः 1 merchants (collectively). 2 a trader, merchant. -वयः 1 trade, traffic. 2 a merchant. 3 a merchant's shop, a stall. 4 the sign *Libra* of the zodiac. -वृत्तिः f. trade, traffic; Bh. 3. 81. -सार्थः a caravan.

वन्धिजः 1 A merchant, trader. 2 The sign *Libra* of the zodiac.

वन्धिजकः A merchant.

वन्धिज्यं, वन्धिज्या Trade, traffic.

वन्ध 1 P., 10 U. (वन्धति, वन्धयति-ते) To divide, apportion, partition, share.

वन्धः 1 A part, portion, share. 2 The handle of a sickle. 3 An unmarried man, a bachelor.

वन्धकः 1 Dividing, distributing. 2 A distributor. 3 A part, portion, share.

वन्धनं Partitioning, apportioning, dividing.

वन्धालः, वन्धालः 1 A contest of heroes. 2 A shovel, hoe. 3 A boat.

वन्द 1 A. (वन्धते) To go alone or unaccompanied.

वन्ध 1 P. 1 Unmarried. 2 Dwarfish. 3 Crippled. -द्वः 1 An unmarried man, a bachelor. 2 A servant. 3 A dwarf. 4 A javelin, dart.

वन्धरः 1 The sheath that envelopes the young bamboo. 2 The new shoot of the palm tree. 3 A rope for tying (a goat &c.). 4 A dog. 5 The tail of a dog. 6 A cloud. 7 The female breast.

वन्ध 1. 1 A. (वन्धते) 1 To divide, share, apportion. 2 To surround, encompass.

-II. 10 U. (वन्धयति-ते) To share, divide, apportion.

वन्ध a. 1 Maimed, crippled. 2 Unmarried. 3 Emasculated. -वः 1 A man who is circumcised or has no prepuce. 2 An ox without a tail. -वा An unchaste woman; cf. रन्ध.

वन्धरः 1 A miser, stingy person. 2 A eunuch.

वन्ध a. 1 An affix added to nouns to show 'possession'; वन्धवत् possessed of wealth; रूपवत् beautiful; so वन्धवत्, मासवत् &c.; (the words so formed being adjectives). 2 Added to the base of the past passive participle वत् turns it into a past active participle; द्रष्टुक्तवत् जनकामजाय R. 14. 48. -इन्. An affix added to nouns or adjectives to denote 'likeness' or 'resemblance' and may be translated by 'like', 'as'; आत्मवत्सवर्द्धानि वः पश्यति स पंडितः.

वन्ध See वन्ध.

वन्धतः See अवन्धतः; कपोलविलोचनवन्धतः Gtt. 2. वन्धोका A barren or childless woman; a woman or cow miscarrying from accident.

वन्धतः 1 A calf, the young of an animal; तेनाय वन्धमिष लोकमस्तु पुत्राय Sh. 2. 56; यं सर्वशैलाः परिकल्प्य वन्धतः Ku. 1. 2. 2 A boy, son; in this sense often used in the voc. as a term of endearment and translatable by 'my dear', 'my darling', 'my dear child'; अयि वन्ध कृतं कृतमतिविनयेन किमपराद्धं वन्धेन U. 6. 3 Offspring or children in general; जीवद्भूता 'one whose children are living'. 4 A year. 5 N. of a country, (its chief town was कौशांबी and ruled over by Udayana) or the inhabitants of that country (pl.). -वन्धा 1 A female calf. 2 A little girl; वन्धे सति 'dear Sita' &c. -वन्धः The breast. -Comp. -अवन्धि a kind of cucumber. -अवन्धः a wolf. -ईशः, राजा a king of the *Vatsas*; लोकेश्वरि च वन्धराजवर्तितं नाटये च वक्ष्याम्ये Nāg. 1. -काय a. fond of children. (-मा) a cow longing for her calf. -नामः 1 N. of a tree. 2 a kind of very strong poison. -वाला 'a keeper of calves', N. of Krishna or Balarāma. -शाला a cow-shed.

वन्धकः 1 A little calf, calf in general. 2 A child. 3 N. of a plant (कुटज). -कं Green or black sulphate of iron.

वन्धवत् a. weaned calf, a steer, a young ox; नदीयता वन्धवत् पृथुलिव R. 2.

32. -रि A heifer ; श्रेयियायाश्चायाय वत्स-
तरी वा महोक्ष वा निर्वपति गृहमेधिनः U. 4.

वत्सरः 1 A year ; Y. 1. 205. 2 N.
of Vishnu. -Comp. -अंतकः the month
Phālguna. -अयं a debt to be paid
by the end of a year.

वत्सल a. 1 Child-loving, affection-
ate towards children or offspring; as
वत्सला धेनुः माता &c. 2 Affectionate
towards, fondly loving, devoted to-
fond of, kind or compassionate to,
wards ; तद्वत्सलः क स तपस्विजनस्य इता Māl.
8. 8 ; 6. 14 ; R. 2. 69, 8. 41 ; so
शरणगतवत्सलः दीनवत्सलः &c. -लः A fire
fed with grass. -ला A cow fond of
her calf. -लं Affection, fondness.

वत्सलवति Den. P. To cause to
yearn, cause to feel yearning affec-
tion for; वृन्मनवत्यता मां वत्सलवति S. 7.

वत्सल, वत्सिका A heifer.

वत्सिमन् m. Childhood, youth, early
youth.

वत्सियः A cowherd.

वद् 1 P (वदति) but Atm. in certain
senses and with certain prepositions;
see below ; उदित pass. उदति, desid.
निवदति) 1 To say, speak, utter,
address, speak to ; वद् पदोश्च रघुचंद्रतारका
विमावरी यदरुणाय कल्पते Ku. 5. 44 ; वदतां
वरः R. 1. 59 'the foremost of the
eloquent'. 2 To announce, tell,
communicate, inform; यो गवादि वदति
स्वरे 3 To speak of, describe ; Bg. 2.
29. 4 To lay down, prescribe, state ;
Ms. 2. 9, 4. 14. 5 To name, call ;
वदति वयोपयोग्यानां धर्मेषु दृष्टिं बुधः Chandr.
5. 45. 6 To indicate, bespeak ;
कृत्ततामस्य वदति संपदः Ki. 1. 14. 7 To
raise the voice, utter a cry, sing ;
कांकिलः वेषमेन वदति ; वदति मधुरा वाचः &c.
8 To show brilliance or proficiency
in, be an authority on (Atm.) ; शोचि
वदत Sk. पाणिनिर्वदते Vop. 9 To shine,
look splendid or bright (Atm.) ; Bk.
8. 27. 10 To toil, exert, labour
(Atm.) ; क्षेपे वदते Sk. -Caus. (वाद्यति-ते)
1 To cause to speak or say. 2 To
cause to sound, play on a musical
instrument ; वीणासि वदयंती Vikr. 1.
10 ; वाद्यते श्रु वेष्ट Gīt. 5. -WITH -अनु
1 to imitate in speaking, repeat after
(one) ; (तिर नः) अनुवदती शुकसे मंजुवाह
पंजरस्य R. 5. 74. 2 to echo, resound
(P. and A.) ; अनुवदति वीणा. 3 to
approve (by echoing back the same
sentiment) ; Si. 2. 67. 4 to imitate
(Atm.) ; Bk. 8. 29. 5 to repeat by
way of corroboration. -अव (said to
be Atm. only, but sometimes Paras.
also) 1 to revile, abuse, censure ;
Si. 17. 19 ; Ms. 4. 236 ; sometimes
with dat. ; Bk. 8. 45. 2 to disown. 3
to repute, contradict. -अभि 1 to
express, utter, signify ; यद्वाचान्मनुजितं
येन वागमुच्यते तदेव ब्रह्म त्वं विद्धि वेदं वदितुषासेत
Ken. 2 to salute, greet respectfully.

६२

(-Caus.) to salute; भगवन्मभिवाद्ये. -उप
(Atm.) 1 to coax, flatter, cajole ;
Bk. 8. 28. 2 to conciliate, talk (one)
over. -परि to abuse, censure, revile.
-प्र 1 to speak, utter. 2 to speak to,
address ; Bk. 7. 24. 3 to name, call. 4
to regard, consider. -वति 1 to speak, in
reply, answer ; R. 3. 64. 2 to speak,
utter. 3 to repeat. -वि (Atm.) 1 to
quarrel, dispute ; परस्परं विवदमानौ आतरी.
2 to be at variance, to conflict, be
in opposition ; परस्परं विदमानां शास्त्राणां
H. 1. 3 to contend (as in a court of
law). -विप्र (P. and A.) to dispute,
quarrel, wrangle ; Bk. 8. 42. -वित्तं 1
to be inconsistent, be at variance. 2
to fail. (-Caus.) to make inconsis-
tent. -सं 1 to talk to, address. 2 to
speak together, converse, discourse.
3 to resemble, correspond to, be
like (with instr.) ; अस्य कुलं मीताया मुख-
चंद्रेण संवदत्येव U. 4. 4 to name, call. 5
to speak or utter in general. (-Caus.)
1 to consult, hold consultation
(with instr.). 2 to cause to sound,
play upon a musical instrument). -संप्र (Atm.) 1 to speak loudly or
distinctly (as mea) ; संप्रवदति ब्राह्मणः
Sk. 2 to cry, utter a cry (Paras.) ;
वरतनु संप्रवदति कुकुराः Mbh.

वद् a. Speaking, talking, speaking
well.

वदनं 1 The face ; आसाद्विहृष्टवदना च
विमोचयंती S. 2. 10 ; so सुवदना, कमलवदना
&c. 2 The mouth ; वदनं विनिवेशिता मुनेर्मा
पिशुनानां रसनाभिषेजं धात्रा Bv. 1. 111. 3
Aspect, look, appearance. 4 The
front point. 5 First term (in a
series). -Comp. -आसवः saliva.

वदंती Speech, discourse.

वदन्त्य a. See वदन्त्य.

वदरः See वदर.

वदालः 1 A whirlpool. 2 A kind of
sheat-fish.

वदावद् a. 1 A speaker, eloquent.
2 Talkative, garrulous.

वदाव्य a. 1 Speaking fluently,
eloquent. 2 Speaking kindly or
affably. 3 Liberal, munificent,
generous ; Ms. 4. 224. -व्यः A liberal
or generous person, munificent or
bountiful man ; शिरसा वदाव्युरवः सार-
मेन बहति वृत्तरवः Bv. 1. 19 ; or तस्य वदा-
व्युरवे तस्य नमोऽस्तु 1. 94 ; N. 5. 11 ; R.
5. 24.

वदि ind. In the dark half (of a
lunar-month) ; ज्येष्ठदि (opp. शुदि).

वद्य 1 Fit to be spoken, not
blamable ; cf. अवद्य. 2 Dark or
second (said of the fortnight of a
lunar month ; वद्यपक्षः the dark fort-
night). -व्यं Speech, speaking about.

वद् 1 P. (वदति) To slay, kill (not
used in classical Sanskrit except as
a substitute for हन् in the Aorist and
Benedictive).

वधः 1 Killing, murder, slaughter,
destruction ; आत्मनो वधमाहर्ता कसौ विद्वत-
स्करः V. 5. 1 ; मनुष्यवधः homicide ; पशुवधः
&c. 2 A blow, stroke. 3 Paralysis.
4 Disappearance. 5 Multiplication
(in math.). -Comp. -अंगकः a poison.
-अर्ह a. deserving capital punish-
ment. -उद्यत a. 1 murderous. 2 an
assassin. -उपायः a means of killing.
-कर्मधिकारिन् m. a hangman, an exe-
cutioner. -जीविन् m. 1 a hunter. 2 a
butcher. -ईक्षः 1 corporeal punish-
ment (as whipping &c.). 2 capital
punishment. -भूमिः f. -स्थली f. -स्थानं
1 a place of execution. 2 a slaughter-
house. -स्तम्भः the gallows ; Mk. 10.

वधकः 1 An executioner, a
hangman. 2 A murderer, an
assassin.

वधत्रं A deadly weapon.

वधिर्न 1 The god of love. 2 Sexual
passion, lust.

वधुः -वधुका 1 A daughter-in-law. 2
A young woman in general.

वधूः f. 1 A bride ; वरः स वध्वा सह राज-
मर्षे प्राप अजच्छायाविनारितोऽर्णः R. 7. 4,
19 ; समानयस्तुत्यगुणं वधुवरं विरस्य वाच्यं न गतः
प्रजापतिः S. 5. 15 ; Ku. 6. 82. 2 A wife,
spouse ; इयं वमति वः सर्वांश्चिलोचनवपूरिति
Kn. 6. 89 ; R. 1. 90. 3 A daughter-
in-law ; एषाच रघुकुलमहचराणां वधुः U. 4.
4. 16 ; तेषां वधूस्त्वमसि नैदिनि पार्थिवोऽनं 1. 9.
4 A female, maiden, woman in
general ; हरिहि सुयवधुनिकरे विलसिति विल-
सति केलिपरे Gīt. 1 ; स्वयंशोषे विक्रमवतामवतां
नवयुवधानि विभृशंति धियः Ki. 6. 45 ; N.
22. 47 ; Me. 16, 47, 65. 5 The wife
of a younger relation, a younger
female relation. 6 The female of
any animal ; युगवधुः a doe ; व्यावधुः, गज-
वधुः &c. -Comp. -गृहप्रवेशः, -प्रवेशः the
ceremony of a bride's entrance into
her husband's house. -जनः a wife ;
female-woman. -पक्षः the party of
the bride (at a wedding). -वस्त्रं
bridal apparel, nuptial attire.

वधुटी 1 A young woman or fe-
male ; रथं वधुटीमारोप्य पापः कालेव वच्छति
Mv. 5. 17 ; गोपवधुटीकुलचौराय (कृष्णाय)
Bhāshā P. 1. 2 A daughter-in-law.

वध्वा 1 To be killed or slain. 2
Sentenced to be killed. 3 To be
subjected to corporeal punishment,
to be corporeally punished. -वधः 1 A
victim, one seeking his doom ; Mū.
1. 9. 2 An enemy. -Gomp. -पदहः a
drum beaten at the time of execution.
-वृत्तिः -भूमिः f. -स्थलं, -स्थानं a place
of execution. -माला a garland of
flowers placed on a person who is
about to be executed.

वध्या Killing, slaughter, murder.

वध्वा 1 A leathern strap or thong ;
Si. 20. 50. 2 Lead. -श्री A leathern
thong.

वध्वः A shoe.

वन I. 1 P. (वनति) 1 To honour, worship. 2 To aid. 3 To sound. 4 To be occupied or engaged. -II. 8 U. (वनति, वदति, usually वदते only) 1 To beg, ask, request (said to govern two acc.); तोयदादितरं नैव वातको वदते जलम्. 2 To seek for, seek to obtain. 3 To conquer, possess. -III. 1 P., 10 U. (वनति, वानयति ते) 1 To favour, aid. 2 To hurt, injure. 3 To sound. 4 To confide in.

वनं 1 A forest, wood, thicket of trees; एको वासः पत्तने वा वने वा Bh. 3. 120; वनेऽपि दंडाः प्रभवन्ति रागिणी. 2 A cluster, group, a quantity of lotuses or other plants growing in a thick bed; चित्रद्विपाः पद्मवनवर्णः R. 16. 16, 6. 86. 3 A place of abode, residence, house. 4 A fountain, spring (of water). 5 Water in general; Si. 6. 73. 6 Wood, timber. (As the first member of comp. वन may be translated by 'wild', 'forest'; वनवराहः, वनकदली, वनगुण्य &c. -Comp. -अग्निः a forest-conflagration. -अजः the wild goat. -अंतः 1 The skirts or borders of a forest; R. 2. 58. 2 The forest region itself, wood; U. 2. 25. -अंतरं 1 another wood. 2 the interior of a forest; V. 4. 26. -अरिश्वा wild turmeric. -अलकं red earth or ruddle. -अलिका ascn-flower. -आखुः a hare. -आखुकः a kind of bean. -आपवा 'wood-river,' a forest-stream. -आर्द्रका wild ginger. -आश्रमः abode in the woods, the third stage in the religious life of a Brāhmaṇa. -आश्रमिन् m. an anchorite, a hermit. -आश्रयः 1 an inhabitant of the wood. 2 a sort of crow or raven. -उत्साहः a rhinoceros. -उद्भवा the wild cotton plant. -उपह्वः a forest-conflagration. -ओकस m. 1 an inhabitant of a wood, a forester. 2 an anchorite, a hermit. 3 a wild animal such as a monkey, boar. -कणा wild pepper. -कदली wild plantain. -करिन् m., -कंजरः, -वजः a wild elephant. -कुक्कुटः a wild fowl. -कुंडं a forest. -मयः the wild ox. -महं a thicket, the thick part of a forest. -गुह्यः a spy. -गुह्यः a wild or forest shrub. -गोचर a. frequenting woods. (-रः) 1 a hunter. 2 a forester. (-रं) a forest. -चंदनं 1 the Devadāru tree. 2 aloo-wood. -चंद्रिका, -ज्योत्स्ना a kind of, jasmine. -चंपकः the wild Champaka tree. -चर a. living in a forest, haunting woods, sylvan. (-रः) 1 a forester, forest-dweller, woodman; उपतस्थुरास्थितविश्रादयिषः शतयन्त्रो वनकरा वसन्ति Ki. 6. 29; Me. 12. 2 a wild animal. 3 the fabulous eight-legged animal called Sarabha. -चर्या roaming about or residence in a forest. -शायः 1 a wild goat. 2 a boar. -जः

1 an elephant. 2 a kind of fragrant grass. 3 the wild citron tree. (-जं) a blue lotus-flower. -जा 1 wild ginger. 2 the wild cotton tree. -जीविन् a forester, woodman. -ज्वः a cloud. -दाहः a forest-conflagration. -देवता a sylvan deity, a dryad; R. 2. 12, 9. 52; S. 4. 4; Ku. 3. 52, 6. 39. -द्रुमः a tree growing wild in a forest. -धारा an avenue of trees. -धेनु f. the female of the wild ox or *Bos gaurus*. -पांसुलः a hunter. -पांश्वे the neighbourhood of a wood, the forest region itself. -पुष्पं a forest-flower. -पूरकः the wild citron tree. -प्रवेशः commencing a hermit's life. -प्रस्थः a wood situated on table-land. -मिषः the cuckoo. (-यः) the cinnamon tree. -महिषः, -महिणः a wild peacock. -मृः forest-ground. -मक्षिका a gad-fly. -मल्ली wild-jasmine. -माली a garland of wood-flowers, such as was usually worn by Krishna; R. 9. 51; it is thus described:—आजातुलं विनी माला सर्वतुल्यमोज्ज्वला मये स्थूलकृवाडया वनमल्लि क्रीतिता. धरः an epithet of Krishna. -माहेन् m. an epithet of Krishna; धीरुमीरे यमुनातीरे वसति वनमाली Git. 5; त्वं विरहे वनमाली सखि लीदति *ibid*. -मालिनी N. of the town of Dvārakā. -मुत् a. pouring water; R. 9. 22. (-m.) -मूतः a cloud. -मुद्गः a kind of kidney-bean. -मोचर wild plantain. -रक्षकः a forest-keeper. -राजः the lion. -रुहं a lotus-flower. -रुक्मी f. 1 an ornament or beauty of the wood. 2 the plantain. -लता a forest-creeper; दूरीकृताः खलु मणिकयानलता वनलताभिः S. 1. 16. -वह्निः -हुताशनः a forest-conflagration. -वासः 1 living in a wood, residence in a forest, S. 4; 10. 2 a wild or nomadic life. 3 a forest-dweller, a forester -वासनः a civet-cat. -वासिन् m. 1 a forest-dweller, forester. 2 a hermit; so. -वनस्थायिन्, -जीहिः wild rice. -जोमनं a lotus. -खन् m. 1 a jackal. 2 a tiger. 3 a civet-cat. -संकटाः a kind of pulse. -सङ्गः, -संवासिन् m. forester. -सरोजिनी f. the wild cotton plant. -स्थः 1 a deer. 2 a hermit. -स्था the holy fig-tree. -स्थली a wood, forest-ground. -स्रक् f. a garland of forest-flowers.

वनर See वाना.

वनस्पतिः 1 a large forest tree, especially one that bears fruit apparently without any blossoms. 2 A tree in general; तमागु विप्रं तपस्तपस्वी वनस्पतिं वज्र इवात्मजम् Ku. 3. 74.

वनायुः N. of a district; R. 5. 73. -Comp. -ज n. produced in Vanāyu, (as a horse).

वंशिः f. Wish, desire.

वनिका A little wood; as in अशोक-विनका.

वनिता 1 A woman in general; वनि-तेति वदन्तेति लोकाः सर्वं वदन्तु ते । इनां परिणता सेयं तपस्वतेति मतं मम Bv. 2. 117; पायकवनिताः Me. 8. 2 A wife, mistress; वनचराणां वनितासखानां Ku. 1. 10; R. 2. 19. 3 Any beloved woman. 4 The female of an animal. -Comp. -द्विर् m. a misogynist (woman-hater). -वित्तासः wanton pastime of women.

वनिच् m. 1 A tree. 2 The Soma plant. 3 A Brāhmaṇa in the third stage of his life, a Vānaprastha, q. v. वनिच्छु a. Begging, requesting; (याचक).

वनी A forest, wood, grove or thicket (of trees); अवनीतलमेव साधु मन्ये न वनी मायवनी विलासहेतुः Jag.

वनीपकः, वनीपकः A beggar, mendicant; वनीपकानां स हि कल्पयुद्धः N. 15. 60.

वनेकिञ्चुकाः (pl.) 'A Kimsuka in a wood,' anything found unexpectedly.

वनेच्छर n. Dwelling in a wood. -रः 1 A forester, woodman; वनेच्छराणां वनिता-सखानां Ku. 1. 10; Ki. 1. 1. 2 An ascetic a hermit. 3 A wild beast. 4 A syl'ān, satyr. 5 A demon.

वनेज्यः A kind of mango.

वंडू 1 A (वंदते, वंदित) 1 To salute, greet respectfully, pay homage to; जगतः पितरौ वंदे पार्वतीपरमेश्वरौ R. 1. 1, 13. 77, 14. 5. 2 To adore, worship. 3 To praise, extol. -With अभि to salute, greet respectfully; R. 16. 81.

वंदकः A praiser.

वंदयः A praiser, bard, panegyrist.

वंदने 1 Salutation, obeisance. 2 Reverence, adoration. 3 Obeisance paid to a Brāhmaṇa &c. (by touching his feet.) 4 Praising, extolling.

-ना 1 Worship, adoration. 2 Praise. -नी 1 A Worship, adoration. 2 Praise. 3 Solicitation. 4 A drug for reviving the dead. -Comp. -माला, -मालिका a garland suspended across gateways.

वंदनीय a. Fit to be saluted, adorable. -य Yellow pigment.

वंदा A female beggar.

वंदाक a. 1 Praising. 2 Reverential, respectful, polite, civil; परममुदीरिता महासुखिवाकः mu. 7. -n. Praise.

वंदिन् m. 1 A panegyrist, bard, an encomiast, a herald; (the bard's form a distinct caste sprung from a Kshatriya father and a Śūdra mother). 2 A captive, prisoner.

वंदी f. See वंदी. -Comp. -पालः a keeper of prisoners, jailer.

वंदा a. 1 Adorable, venerable. 2 To be respectfully saluted; R. 13. 78; Ku. 6. 83; Me. 12. 3 Laudable, commendable, praiseworthy.

वंदः A worshipper, votary. -प्र Prosperity.

बंधुर a. See बंधुर.

बंध, बंध्या See बंध, बंध्या.

बन्धु a. 1 Belonging to, growing or produced in, woods, wild; कल्पवृक्ष-
व्याप्त बन्धुमित्राश्च संविद्या R. 1. 94; बन्धानां
मर्गशास्त्रिणा 45. 2 Savage, not tamed or
domesticated; R. 2. 8, 37; 5. 43. -बन्धुः
A wild animal. -बन्धुः Forest-produce
(such as fruits, roots &c.); R. 12.
20. -Comp. -हृत्तर a. tame, domesticat-
ed. -गजः, -हिपः a wild elephant.

बन्धा 1 A large forest, a number
of thickets. 2 A mass of water,
flood, deluge.

बन्धु 1 U (बन्धति, बन्धते, उत्तः; pass. उत्पन्त;
desid. निवन्धति) 1 To sow, scatter
(as seed), plant; यथेति बीजमुत्पन्ना न
बन्ना लभते कर्म Ms. 3. 142; न विद्यामिरिजे
बन्धु 2. 113; यद्वां बन्धते बीजं तादृशं लभते कर्म
Subhāsh. ; Ku. 2. 5; S. 6. 23. 2 To
throw, cast (as dice). 3 To begot,
produce. 4 To weave. 5 To shear,
shave (mostly Vedic). -Caus.
(बाधयति) To sow, plant, put into
the ground. -With आ 1 to scatter,
throw about. 2 to sow. 3 to offer, as
in a sacrifice. -उद्- to pour out. -नि
1 to scatter about (as seed). 2 to
offer (as oblations), especially to
the Manes; न्युप विडास्ततः Ms. 3. 216;
(स्मरद्गृहस्थ) निषेधः सद्गारसंजरी Ku. 4. 38.
3 to immolate, kill. -निक्ष् 1 to
scatter, strew (as seed). 2 to offer,
present; श्रोत्रियायाभ्यापताय वस्तुर्न वा महेष्टे
वा निषेधं गृहमेधितः U. 4. 3 to offer
libations, especially to the Manes. 4
to perform. -प्रति 1 to sow. 2 to
plant or fix in, implant; U. 3. 46;
Mā. 5. 10. 3 to set, stud (as with
jewels). -प्र to throw, cast, offer;
Bk. 9. 98.

बन्धुः 1 Sowing seed. 2 One who
sows, a sower. 3 Shaving. 4
Weaving.

बन्धनं 1 Sowing seed. 2 Shaving,
shearing; Ms. 11. 151. 3 Semen
virile, seed. -नी 1 A barber's shop.
2 A weaving instrument. 3 A
weaver's shop (तंतुशाला).

बन्धु 1 Fat, marrow; Y. 3. 94. 2 A
hole, cavity. 3 A mound of earth
thrown up by ants. -Comp. -कृत् m.
marrow.

बन्धुः A procreator, father.

बन्धुः A god, deity.

बन्धुमत् a. 1 Embodied, incarnate,
corporeal; दृष्टो जगदीश्वरा गुणिः स बन्धुम-
त्विदं पुण्यसंभवः Ki. 2. 56. 2 Beautiful,
handsome. -m. N. of one of the
Visvedevas.

बन्धु n. 1 (a) Body, person;
(स्मरं) बन्धुत्वेन नियोजयिष्यति Ku. 4. 42;
नतं बन्धुः कर्तव्यं बन्धु R. 2. 47; Si. 10.
50. (b) Form, figure, appearance;
लिखितबन्धुः शैलपत्नी च बन्धु Me. 80; परि-
हृतजंतुबन्धुः Bṛ. 8. 30. 25. 3 Essence,

nature; Ms. 5. 96. 3 Beauty, a
beautiful form or appearance.
-Comp. -गुणः, -प्रकर्षः excellence of
form, personal beauty; संवृद्धवर्तीच
वर्गुणि Ku. 3. 52; बन्धुप्रकर्षद्वितयं गुरु रघुः
R. 3. 34; Ki. 3. 2. -वर a. 1 embodied.
2 beautiful. -स्रवः a humour of
the body.

बन्धु 1 A sower (of seed), planter,
husbandman; न शालेः स्वकरिता बन्धुगुण-
पेक्षे Mu. 1. 3; Ms. 3. 142. 2 A father,
procreator. 3 A poet, an inspired
sage.

बन्धुः 1 A rampart, earth-work,
mud-wall; बलावद्वल्लं (उर्ध्वं) R. 1.
30. 2 A bank or mound of any kind
(against which bulls and elephants
butt); R. 13. 47; see वक्राद्वि below.
3 The slope or declivity of a hill or
rocky place; बृहत्तिलान्नवचनेन वक्षसा
Ki. 14. 40. 4 A summit, peak,
table-land on a mountain; तत्र महाप्रत-
स्विता बन्धुः Si. 4. 58, 3. 37; Ki.
5. 36, 6. 8. 5 The bank of a river,
side, shore, bank in general; जन्यः
प्रतेदुरवचमपि Ki. 6. 4, 7. 11, 17. 58. 6
The foundation of a building. 7 The
gate of a fortified town. 8 A ditch.
9 The circumference of a sphere.
10 A field in general. 11 The
butting of an elephant or bull. -प्रः
A father. -प्र Lead. -Comp. -अभिवातः
butting against the bank or side (as
of a hill, river &c.); Ki. 5. 42; cf.
तदावात. -किरा, -कीरा the playful
butting of an elephant (or bull)
against a bank or mound; वक्राद्वि-
वन्तस्तेषु R. 5. 44; वक्राद्विपरितगतजनेषुणीये
दक्षे Me. 2.

बन्धिः 1 A field. 2 The ocean.

बन्धी A mound of earth, hillock.

बन्धु 1 P. (बन्धति) To go, move.

बन्धु 1 P. (बन्धति, वात; caus. बाधयति,
बाधयति; but with prepositions only
वमयति) 1 To vomit, spit out, eject
from the mouth; रक्त बाधयितुंमुखे Bk.
15. 62, 9. 10, 14. 30. 2 To send
forth or out, pour out, give out, give
off, give forth, emit (fig. also);
किमाग्नेयवावा निकृत्त इव तेजसि बन्धति U. 6.
14; S. 2. 7; R. 16. 66; Me. 20;
अविदितमुखापि सकविमणितः कर्णेषु बन्धति यजुषां
Vās. 3 To throw out or down;
वातमात्रः R. 7. 6. 4 To reject. -With
उद् 1 to spit out, vomit forth. 2 to
emit, send forth, pour out; उद्बन्धेन्द्र-
सिक्ता दूर्ध्वमग्निबोराणी R. 12. 5; Mu.
6. 13.

बन्धुः Ejecting, vomiting, giving
out.

बन्धुः 1 Ejecting, vomiting, spit-
ting out. 2 Water ejected by an
elephant from his trunk.

बन्धुः 1 Ejecting, vomiting. 2 Draw-
ing out, taking or getting out; as in
स्वर्गोभिर्धन्वमन R. 15. 29; Ku. 6. 37. 3

An emetic. 4 Offering oblations. -नः
Hemp. -नी A leech.

बन्धुनीया A fly.

बन्धिः 1 Fire. 2 A cheat, rogue. -निः f.

1 Sickness, nausea. 2 An emetic.
बन्धि Vomiting.

बन्धारवः The lowing of cattle

बन्धुः 1 An ant. -Comp. -कृदं an
ant-hill.

बन्धु 1 A. (बन्धते) To go, move.

बन्धनं Weaving.

बन्धु n. 1 Age, any time or period
of life; गुणाः पुजास्थानं धृष्टिपुं न च लिङ्गं न
च बन्धः U. 4. 11; न च बन्धः R. 2. 47;
पश्चिमे बन्धि 19. 1; न खलु बन्धेजरो हेतुः
Bh. 2. 38; तेजसा हि न बन्धः समीक्ष्यते R. 11.
1; Ku. 5. 16. 2 Youth, the prime of
life; बन्धो गते किं वनिताविलासः Subhāsh.;
80 अतिक्रान्तव्याः. 3 A bird in general;
स्मरणीयाः समये वयं बन्धः N. 2. 62; द्युवचोप-
योषितं वनं R. 9. 53.; 2. 9; Si. 3. 55.
11. 47. 4 A crow; Pt. 1. 23 (here
it may mean 'a bird' also).

-Comp. -अतिव, -अतीत a. (बन्धोविष
&c.) advanced in age, aged, decrepit.
-अधिक a. (बन्धोधिक) older in age,
senior. -अवस्था (बन्धोवस्था) stage or
period of life, measure of age, Mā. 9. 29.
-कर a. causing health and
vigour of life, prolonging life. -वत्
a. 1 come of age. 2 advanced in
years. -परिणतिः, परिणामः ripeness of
age, advanced or old age. -प्रमाणं 1
measure or length of life. 2 duration
of life. -वृद्ध a. (बन्धोवृद्ध) old,
advanced in years. -संविः 1 transi-
tion from one period of life to another;
बन्धो वयःसंविः 2 puberty, maturity
(period of coming of age). -स्य a.
(बन्धःस्य or बन्धस्य) 1 youthful. 2
grown up, mature. 3 strong, powerful.
(-स्या) a female companion. -हानिः
(बन्धोहानिः) 1 loss or decline of
youth. 2 loss of youthful vigour.

बन्धस्य a. 1 Being of the same age.

2 Contemporary. -स्यः A friend,
companion, an associate (usually of
the same age). -स्या A female com-
panion or friend, a woman's
confidante.

बन्धुः 1 Knowledge, wisdom, fa-
culty of perception. 2 A temple
(said to be m. also in this sense in
Upadishtras).

बन्धोवत् m. A young or middle-aged
man.

बन्धोवत् Lead.

बन्धु 10 U. (बन्धति-ते, strictly caus. of
हु, or हु of class 10) To ask for,
choose, seek to get; see वृ.

बन्धु a. 1 Best, excellent, most
beautiful or precious, choicest, finest,
with gen. or loc. or usually at the
end of comp.; वदतां बन्धुः R. 1. 59;
बन्धिवद् बन्धु 5. 23, 11. 54; Ku. 6. 18;
बन्धुः; तत्त्वताः सुदृष्टा &c. 2 Better than

preferable to ; मयिभ्यो धारिणो वराः Ms. 12. 103 ; Y. 1. 351. -रः 1 The act of choosing, selecting. 2 Choice, selection. 3 A boon, blessing, favour ; वरं वृ or वाच 'to ask a boon' ; शीतस्मि ते पुन वरं वृणीष्व R. 2. 63 ; भवतु मे वरः Ku. 2. 52 ; (for the distinction between वर and आशिस् see आशिस्). 4 A gift, present, reward, recompense. 5 A wish, desire in general. 6 Solicitation, entreaty. 7 A bridegroom, husband ; वरं वरयते कन्या ; see under वय (2) also. 8 A suitor, wooer. 9 A dowry. 10 A son-in-law. 11 A dissolute man, libertine. 12 A sparrow. -रं Saffron ; (for वस् see separately). -Comp. -अय a. having an excellent form. (-यः) an elephant. (-नी) turmeric. (-नी) 1 the head. 2 the best part. 3 an elegant form. 4 pudendum muliebres. 5 green cinnamon. -अंगना a lovely woman. -अर्ह a. worthy of a boon. -आजीविन m. an astrologer. -आरोह a. having fine hips. (-हः) an excellent rider. (-ह्य) a beautiful woman. -आलिः the moon. -आसनं 1 an excellent seat. 2 the chief seat, a seat of honour. 3 the China rose. -उरुः रुः f. a beautiful woman (lit. having beautiful thighs.) -कतुः an epithet of Indra. -चंदनं 1 a kind of sandal wood. 2 the pine tree. -तनु a. fair-limbed. (-तुः f.) a beautiful woman ; वरतनुयवामो नैव दृष्टा त्वया मे V. 4. 22. -तनुः N. of an ancient sage ; R. 5. 1. -रञ्जः the Nimba tree. -व a. 1 conferring a boon, granting or fulfilling a boon. 2 propitious. (-वः) 1 a benefactor. 2 N. of a class of Manes. (-वा) 1 N. of a river ; M. 5. 1. 2 a Maiden, girl. -दक्षिणा a present made to the bridegroom by the father of the bride. -दानं the granting of a boon. -द्वनः agallochum. -निश्चयः the choice of a bridegroom. -पक्षः the party of the bridegroom (at a wedding) ; R. 6. 86. -परस्थानं, -वाचा the setting out of the bridegroom in procession towards the house of the bride for the celebration of marriage. -फलः the coconut tree. -वाहिकं saffron. -युवतिः, -ती f. a beautiful young woman. -रक्षि N. of a poet and grammarian (one of the ' nine gems ' at the court of king Vikrama ; see नवरत्न ; he is identified by some with Kātyāyana, the celebrated author of the Vārtikas on Pāṇini's Sūtras). -लक्ष्य a. received as a boon. (-वयः) the Champaka tree. -वत्सला a mother-in-law. -वर्णं gold. -वर्णिनी 1 an excellent or fair-complexioned woman. 2 a woman in general. 3 turmeric. 4 lac. 5 N. of Lakshmi. 6 of Durgā. 7 of Sarasvatī. 8 the creeper called

Priyangu. -लक्ष्य f. 'the bridegroom's garland', the garland put by the bride round the neck of the bridegroom.

वरकः 1 A wish, request, boon. 2 A cloak. 3 A kind of wild bean. -कं 1 The cover of a boat. 2 A towel, wiper.

वरहः 1 Gander. 2 A kind of grain. 3 A kind of wasp. -वा, -ची 1 A goose ; नवप्रसूतिर्वरदा तपस्विनी N. 1. 135. 2 A wasp or a variety of it ; यो वयस् वने खटु दास्याः पुत्रा अथैकवर्तु वरदाभीता इव गोपालद्वाराक अरण्ये वयं वयं न स्थायते तव नव गच्छति Mk. 1. -ई A jasmine flower (कुंदपुष्प).

वरणं 1 Choosing, selecting. 2 Begging, soliciting, requesting. 3 Surrounding, encircling. 4 Covering, screening, protecting. 5 The choice of a bride. -णः 1 A rampart, surrounding wall. 2 A bridge. 3 The tree called Varuṇa. 4 A tree in general ; इह सिंघवश्च वरणावरणाः करिणां मुदे सलदानलदाः Ki. 5. 25. 5 A camel. -Comp. -माला, -लक्ष् see वरलक्ष्.

वरणसी More usually written वाराणसी q. v.

वरुहः 1 A multitude, group. 2 A pimple or eruption on the face. 3 A veranda. 4 A heap of grass. 5 A pocket. (The word वरुहलुक् in यद्विद्वि-महं वरुहलुक् इव दूस्त्वस्मिन् पातितः Mk. 1 is of doubtful meaning ; it seems to mean 'an over-hanging or projecting wall', which if raised high is sure to topple down ; so in the case of the Sūtradhāra whose expectations were raised very high only to be cruelly disappointed).

वरुहकः 1 A mound of earth. 2 The seat on an elephant, a howdah. 3 A wall. 4 An eruption on the face वरुहा 1 A dagger, knife. 2 A kind of bird (सरिका). 3 the wick of a lamp.

वरुजा 1 A strap, thong or girth (of leather ; Si. 11. 44. 2 the girth of an elephant or horse.

वरय ind. Rather or better than, preferably to, it is better that &c. It is sometimes used with the ablative ; समवययद् भूमिनामर्यसमाह्वं विरोधोपि सम महामसिः Ki. 1. 8. But it is generally used absolutely, वरं being used with the clause containing the thing preferred ; and न च, न तु or न पुनः with the clause containing the thing to which the first is preferred, (both being put in the nominative case) ; वरं मौनं कार्यं न च वचनमुक्तं यद्वृत्तं... वरं भिक्षा-शिल्पं न च परवचनास्वादानुसुते H. 1 ; वरं प्राणस्यागो न पुनरवमानास्तपसः ibid. ; sometimes न is used without च, तु or पुनः ; वाच्या मोषा वरमविद्युषे नायमे लब्धकामा Me. 6.

वरलः A kind of wasp. -ला 1 A goose. 2 A kind of wasp.

वरा 1 The three kinds of myrobalan. 2 A kind of perfume. 3 Turmeric. 4 N. of Pārvaī.

वराक a. (कौ f.) Poor, pitiable, miserable, wretched, unhappy, unfortunate (often used to show pity) ; तन्मया न युक्तं कृतं वराकोऽपमानितः Pt. 1 ; तत्किमुज्जिह्वानजीवितां वराकौ नानुकंपसे Mā. 10. -कः 1 N. of Siva. 2 War, battle.

वराटः 1 A cowrie. 2 A rope, cord. वराटकः 1 A cowrie, प्रातः काणवराटकोपि न मया दुष्प्रेक्ष्यता सुंच मा Bh. 3. 4. 2 The seed-vessel of the lotus-flower. 3 A string, rope (n. also in this sense). -Comp. -रजस् m. the tree called नागकेशा.

वरादिका A cowrie ; Bv. 2. 42.

वराणः An epithet of Indra.

वराणसी See वाराणसी.

वरारकं A diamond.

वरालः, वरालकः Cloves.

वराशिः, -सिः A coarse cloth.

वराहः 1 A boar, hog ; विष्णुश्च क्रियतां वराहतिभिर्महासक्तिः पत्वंल S. 2. 6. 2 A ram. 3 A bull. 4 A cloud. 5 A crocodile. 6 An array of troops in the form of a boar. 7 N. of Vishṇu in the third or boar incarnation ; cf. वरुणि दशनशिखरे धरणी तव लज्जा शशिनि कलंककलेव निमग्नाः केशव धृतशूकररूप जय जगदीश हरे Git. 1. 8 A particular measure. 9 N. of Varāhamihira. 10 N. of one of the 18 Purāṇas. -Comp. -अवतारः the boar or third incarnation of Vishṇu. -कंदूः a kind of esculent root. -कर्णः a kind of arrow. -कणिका a kind of missile. -कल्पः the period of the boar-incarnation, the period during which Vishṇu assumed the form of a boar. -सिंहिरः N. of a celebrated astronomer, author of बृहत्संहिता (supposed to be one of the ' nine gems ' at the court of king Vikrama). -कृष्णः N. of Siva.

वरिमम् m. Excellence, superiority, pre-eminence.

वरिवसि (स्विं) त a. Worshipped, honoured, adored, revered.

वरिवदया Worship, honour, adoration, devotion.

वरिष्ठ a. 1 Best, most excellent, most distinguished or pre-eminent. 2 Largest, greatest. 3 Widest. 4 Heaviest ; superl. of उरु q. v.) -हः 1 The francoline partridge. 2 The orange tree. -हं 1 Copper. 2 Pepper.

वरी 1 N. of Ohhāyā, wife of the sun. 2 The plant called (शतावरी).

वरियस् a. 1 Better, more excellent, preferable. 2 Most excellent, very good ; Mā. 1. 16. 3 Larger, wider, more extensive (compar. of उरु q. v.).

वरी (स्त्री) वरुः An ox, a bull.

वरीषुः N. of Cupid, the god of love.

वक्रः N. of a class of Mlechchhas.
वक्रः N. of a low caste.

वरुणः 1 N. of an *Aditya* (usually associated with *Mitra*). 2 (In later mythology) The regent of the ocean and of the western quarter (represented with a noose in hand); यसां राजा वरुणो गतिं मध्ये सत्यानुते अवपश्य जनामः वरुणो यादसामहं Bg. 10. 29; प्रतीची वरुणः पाति Mb.; अतिसक्तिमत्स्य वरुणस्य दिज्ञा भूशमस्वरज्यदनुवारकरः Si. 9. 7. 3 The ocean. 4 Firmament. -Comp. -अंगरुहः an epithet of *Agastya*. -आत्मजा spirituous liquor (so called being produced from the sea). -आलसः, आवासः the ocean. -पाशः a shark. -लोकः 1 the world of *Varuna*. 2 water.

वरुणाग्नी *Varuna's wife.*

वरुचः A cloak, mantle.

वरुचः 1 A sort of a wooden fence or fender with which a chariot is provided as a defence against collision (*m.* also in this sense); वरुचो रथप्रविर्गो तिरोचते स्याद्विनिर्गः 2 An armour, a coat of mail. 3 A shield. 4 A group, multitude, an assemblage. -यः 1 The cuckoo. 2 Time.

वरुचिन् *a.* 1 Wearing an armour, mailed 2 furnished with a fender or protecting plank; अवनिमेकरथेन वरुचिना जितवताः किल तस्य धनुर्धृतः R. 9. 11. 3 Protecting, sheltering. 4 Being or seated in a carriage. -*m.* 1 A chariot. 2 A guard, defender. -स्त्री An army; स्खलितसलिलामुल्लुख्यैर्वा जगाम वरुचिर्ना Si. 12. 77; R. 12. 50.

वरेण्य *a.* 1 To be wished for, desirable, eligible; अनेन वेदिच्छसि गुह्यमाणं पाणि वरेण्येन R. 6. 24. 2 (Hence) Best, most excellent, pre-eminent, most worthy or distinguished, chief; देवा विषाय पुनरुक्तविधेदुर्बिन् दूरीकरोति न कथं विदुषां वरेण्यः Bv. 2. 158; तत्सवितुर्वरेण्यं भर्गो देवस्य धीमहि Rv. 3. 62. 10; R. 6. 84; Bk. 1. 4; Ku. 7. 90. -यः Saffron.

वरुतः The *Marubaka* plant. -हं Its flower.

वरुलः A kind of wasp.

वक्रः 1 A lamb, kid. 2 A goat. 3 Any young domestic animal. 4 Mirth, sport, pastime. -Comp. -कर्करः a strap or rope of leather (कर्करः) to bind a lamb or goat with.

वर्कराटः 1 A side-glance, leer. 2 The marks of a lover's finger-nails on the bosom of a woman.

वर्कुटः A pin, bolt.

वर्गः 1 A class, division, group, company, society, tribe, collection (of similar things); स्वर्गेषु श्रेणोऽप्युपा-विर्गः R. 2. 4, 11. 7; so वीरवर्गः, नक्षत्रवर्गः &c. 2 A party, side; Ku. 7. 73. 3 A category. 4 A class of words grouped together; as मनुष्यवर्गः, वनस्पतिवर्गः &c. 5 A class of consonants in the alphabet. 6 A section, chapter, division

of a book. 7 Particularly, a sub-division of an *Adhyāya* in *Rigveda*. 8 The square power. 9 Strength. -Comp. -अत्यः, -उत्तमः the last letter of each of the first five classes of consonants; i. e. a nasal. -वनः the cube of a square. -पदः, -मूलः the square root. -वर्गः the square of a square.

वर्गणः Multiplication.

वर्गस्तु *ind.* In groups, according to class.

वर्गीय *a.* Belonging to a class or category. -यः A class-fellow.

वर्ग्य *a.* Belonging to the same class. -यः One belonging to the same class or company, a colleague, class-fellow, fellow-student (in learning); या गस्य युज्यते धूमिका ता खलु गवान तथेव सर्वे वर्ग्यः पाठिता Mā. 1; Si. 5. 15.

वर्च्य 1 A. (वर्चते) To shine, be bright or splendid.

वर्चस् *n.* 1 Vigour, energy, power. 2 Light, lustre, brilliance, splendour. 3 Form, figure, shape. 4 Ordure, feces. -Comp. -ग्रहः constipation.

वर्चस्के 1 Brightness, lustre. 2 Vigour. 3 Feces.

वर्चस्विन् *a.* 1 Vigorous, energetic, active. 2 Bright, brilliant, radiant.

वर्जः Leaving, abandoning.

वर्जन 1 Leaving, giving up, abandoning. 2 Renouncing. 3 Exception, exclusion. 4 Hurt, injury, killing.

वर्जे *ind.* To the exclusion of, excluding, except (at the end of comp.); गौतमीयव्रजमितरा निष्क्रान्तः S. 4; Ku. 7. 72.

वर्जित *p. p.* 1 Left out, excepted. 2 Abandoned, relinquished. 3 Excluded. 4 Deprived of, destitute of, without; as in गुण-जित.

वर्ज्य *a.* 1 To be avoided or shunned. 2 To be excluded or left out. 3 With the exception of.

वर्ण 10 U. (वर्णयति-ते, वर्णित) 1 To colour, paint, dye; यथा हि भरता वर्णवर्ण-वत्पायनस्तु Subhāsh. 2 To describe, relate, explain, write, depict, delineate, illustrate; वर्णितं जयदेवेन हरेरिदं प्रणतेन Git. 3; Ki. 5. 10. 3 To praise; extol. 4 To spread, extend. 5 To illuminate. -With उप to describe, narrate. -निश्च 1 to look at carefully, mark attentively. 2 to see, behold.

वर्णः 1 A colour, hue; अंतःसुद्धस्त्वपि भविता वर्णमात्रेण कृष्णः Me. 49. 2 A paint, dye, paint-colour; see वर्ण (1). 3 Colour, complexion, beauty; त्वध्यादात् जलमववते शाङ्किणो वर्णवैरे Me. 46; R. 8. 42. 4 A class of men, tribe, caste (especially applied to the four principal castes, ब्राह्मण, क्षत्रिय, वैश्य, and शूद्र); वर्णानामनुपूर्व्येण Vārt.; न काश्चिद्वर्णानामप्यन्यकुशोऽपि भजते S. 5. 10; R. 5. 19. 5 A class, race, tribe; kind, species; as in सर्वर्ष अक्षर-6 (वर्ण) A letter, character, sound; न मे वर्णवि-

चारक्ष्णा दृष्टिः V. 5. (b) A word, syllable; S. D. 9. 7 Fame, glory, celebrity, renown; राजा प्रजार्जनकव्यवर्णः R. 6. 21. 8 Praise. 9 Dress, decoration. 10 Outward appearance, form, figure. 11 A cloak, mantle. 12 covering, lid. 13 The order or arrangement of a subject in a song (गीतिक्रम); उपासवर्णे वर्तिते विनाकिनः Ku. 5. 56, 'celebrated in song,' made the subject of a song. 14 The housings of an elephant. 15 A quality, property. 16 A religious observance. 17 An unknown quantity. -यः 1 Saffron. 2 A coloured unguent or perfume. -Comp. -अक्षरः a pen. -अपसद्ः an outcast. -अपेत *a.* devoid of any caste, outcast, degraded. -अर्हः a kind of bean. -आगमः the addition of a letter; भवेद्-गमनाद्वतः Sk. -आत्मन् *m.* word. -उज्ज्वलं coloured water; R. 16. 70. -कूपिका an ink-stand. -क्रमः 1 the order of castes or colours. 2 alphabetical order or arrangement. -चारकः a painter. -उज्ज्वलः a *Brāhmaṇa*. -चुलिः तुलिका, चुली *f.* a pencil, paint-brush. -द *a.* colouring. (-र्च) kind of fragrant yellow wood. -हावी turmeric. -हृतः a letter. -धर्मः the peculiar duties of a caste. -दातः the omission of a letter. -दुर्गमः the flower of the globe-amaranth. -दुष्पकः the globe-amaranth. -प्रकर्षः excellence of colour. -प्रसादनं aloe-wood. -प्रातु *f.* a pen, pencil. -प्रातुका N. of *Sarasvatī*. -सालः, राशिः *f.* the alphabet. -वर्तिः, वर्तिका *f.* a paint-brush. -विपर्ययः the substitution or change of letters; (भवेत्) सिंहो वर्णविपर्ययात् Sk. -विलासिनी turmeric. -विलोडकः 1 a house-breaker. 2 a plagiarist (lit. word-stealer). -वृत्तः a metre regulated by the number of syllables it contains (opp. मात्रावृत्त). -व्यवस्थितिः *f.* the institution of caste. -शिक्षा instruction in letters. -अग्रः a *Brāhmaṇa*. -संयोगः marriage between persons of the same caste. -संकरः 1 confusion of castes through intermarriage. 2 mixture or blending of colours; मिश्रितु वर्णसंकरः K. (where both senses are intended); Si. 14. 37. -संघातः, संसाम्नायः the alphabet. **वर्णकः** 1 A mask, the dress of an actor. 2 A paint, colour for painting; Si. 16. 62. 3 A paint, or anything used as an unguent or pigment; वतेः विद्वत्पालवर्णकलिमिरालिनमंभोषीः Mk. 5. 46; Bk. 19. 11. 4 A bard, panegyrist. 5 Sandal (the tree). -का 1 A mask. 2 A paint, colour for painting. 3 A cloak, mantle. -क 1 A paint, colour, pigment; S. 6. 15. 2 Sandal. 3 A chapter, division.

वर्णन 1 Painting. 2 Description, delineation, representation; स्वभावोक्तिस्तु विभादेः स्वतन्त्ररूपवर्णनं K. Pa.

10. 3 Writing. 4 A statement, an assertion. 5 Praise, commendation. (—ना only in this sense.)

वर्णसि: Water.

वर्णाट: 1 A painter. 2 A singer. 3 One who maintains himself by his wife (जीवताजीव).

वर्णिका 1 The mask or dress of an actor. 2 A colour, paint. 3 Ink. 4 A pen, pencil. —Comp. —परिग्रहः the assumption of a character or mask; ततः प्रकरणनायकस्य मालतीवल्लभस्य मायवस्य वर्णिकापरिग्रहः कथं Māl. 1.

वर्णित p. p. 1 Painted. 2 Described, represented. 3 Extolled, praised.

वर्णिन् a. (At the end of comp.) 1 Having the colour or appearance of. 2 Belonging to the caste of. —m. 1 A painter. 2 A scribe, writer. 3 A religious student, a Brahmacharin q. v.; अथाह वर्णी Ku. 5. 65, 52; वर्णाश्रमाणां गुर्वं स वर्णा विचक्षणः प्रस्तुतमाचक्षते R. 5. 19. 4 A person of any one of the four principal castes. —Comp.

—रिगिन् a. disguised as, or wearing the marks of, a religious student; स वर्णिर्गिरी विदितः समाययी युधिष्ठिरं देतव्यं वनेचरः Ki. 1. 1.

वर्णिनी 1 A woman (in general). 2 A woman belonging to any one of the four principal castes. 3 Turmeric.

वर्णः The sun.

वर्ण, a. To be described; (often used in rhetorical works like पट्टन or प्रस्तुत q. v.). —वर्ध Safron.

वर्ध: (Usually at the end of comp.) Living, livelihood; as in कल्पवर्त —Comp. —जम्बन् m. a cloud. —लोहं bell-metal, a kind of brass.

वर्तक a. Living, being, existing.

—कः 1 A quail. 2 A horse's hoof.

—कं A sort of brass or bell-metal.

वर्तका A kind of quail.

वर्तकी A kind of quail.

वर्तन् a. 1 Abiding, living, staying, being, &c. 2 Stationary. —नः A dwarf. —नी 1 A road, way. 2 Living, life. 3 Pounding, grinding. 4 A spindle. —नं 1 Living, being. 2 Staying, abiding, residing. 3 Action, movement, mode or manner of living; स्वरसि च तदुपनिषद्वाच्यवर्तनानि U. 1. 26; (the word may here mean 'abode or residence', also). 4 Living on, subsisting (at the end of comp.). 5 Livelihood, maintenance, subsistence. 6 A means of subsistence, profession, occupation. 7 Conduct, behaviour, proceeding. 8 Wages, salary, hire. 9 Commerce, traffic. 10 A spindle. 11 A globe, ball.

वर्तनि: 1 The eastern part of India, the eastern country. 2 A hymn, praise, eulogium (लोच). —निः f. A way, road.

वर्तमान a. 1 Being, existing. 2 Living, being alive, contemporary; प्रथितवृत्तं मासकविसोमिहकविमिश्रादीनां प्रवधानतिक्रम्य वर्तमानकः कालिदासस्य किमार्थं कथं परिवर्द्धो बहुमानः M. 1. 3 Turning or moving round, revolving. —नः The present tense (in gram.). वर्तमान-साम्ये वर्तमानवद्वा P. III. 3. 131.

वर्तकः 1 A pool, puddle. 2 An eddy, a whirlpool. 3 A crow's nest. 4 A door-keeper. 5 N. of a river.

वर्ति —रि f. 1 Anything wrapped round, a pad, roll. 2 An unguent, ointment, eye-salve, collyrium or any cosmetic (in the form of a ball or pill); सा पुनर्मम त्रयमदर्शनतमस्त्यस्त्यस्त्यवर्ति-रिव चक्षुषोर्नान्दुषादर्थे Māl. 1; इयमस्त्यवर्ति-नैयनयोः U. 1. 38; कर्पूरवर्तितिव लोचनतापहर्त्री Bv. 3. 16; Vb. 1. 3 The wick of a lamp; Māl. 10. 4. 4 The projecting threads or unwoven ends (of a cloth), the fringe. 5 A magical lamp. 6 The protuberance round a vessel. 7 A surgical instrument (such as a bougie). 8 A streak, line.

वर्तिकः A kind of quail.

वर्तिका 1 A paint-brush तदुपनय चित्रफलकं चित्रवर्तिकाश्च Māl. 1; अंगुलिस्तरण-सम्बर्तिकाः R. 19. 19. 2 The wick of a lamp. 3 Colour, paint. 4 A quail.

वर्तिन् a. (नी f.) (Usually at the end of comp.) 1 A Abiding, being, resting, staying, situated. 2 Going, moving, turning. 3 Acting, behaving. 4 Performing, practising.

वर्ति (री) रः A kind of quail.

वर्तिष्णु a. 1 Revolving. 2 Being, abiding. 3 Circular.

वर्तुल a. Round, circular, globular. —लः 1 A kind of pulse, a pea. 2 A ball. —लं A circle.

वर्त्यन् n. 1 A way, road, path, passage, track; वर्त्यं भानास्त्वज्जातु Me. 39; पारसिकास्ततो जेतुं प्रत्यक्षे स्थलवर्त्यना 'by land'; आकाशवर्त्यना 'through the air'. 2 (Fig.) A way, course, an established or prescribed usage, the usual manner or course of conduct; मम वर्त्यानुगच्छति मनुष्याः पार्थ संवदः Bg. 3. 23; रेखाभाषमपि क्षुण्णदासमनोर्वर्त्यनः परम् 1 न वर्त्यानुः प्रज्ञास्तस्य विदुर्नैमिषुवयः R. 1. 17 (where the literal sense is also intended); अहमेव पतंगवर्त्यना पुनरेकाग्रविषयी भवामि ते Ku. 4. 20 'after the manner of a moth.' 3 Room, scope for action; न वर्त्यं कस्मिन्दिदि प्रदीयतां Ki. 14. 14. 4 An eye-lid. 5 An edge, a border. —Comp. —वार्तः deviation from the road. —वर्धः, वर्धकः an affection of the eye-lids.

वर्त्यनि —नी f A road, way.

वर् 10 U. (वर्त्यति-ते, also वर्त्ययति) 1 To cut, divide, shear. 2 To fill.

वर्ध 1 Cutting, dividing. 2 Increasing, causing increase or prosperity.

3 Increase, augmentation. —र्ध 1 Lead. 2 Red-lead.

वर्धकः, **वर्धकिः**, **वर्धकिन्** m. A carpenter.

वर्धन् a. 1 Increasing, growing. 2 Causing to increase, enlarging, magnifying. —नः 1 A bestower of prosperity. 2 A tooth growing over another tooth. 3 N. of Siva. —नी 1 A broom. 2 A water-jar of a particular shape. —नं 1 Growing, thriving. 2 Growth, increase, prosperity, magnifying, enlargement. 3 Elevation. 4 Exhilaration (of spirits), animation. 5 Educating, rearing. 6 Cutting, dividing; as in नाभिर्वर्धनं.

वर्धमान a. Growing, increasing. —नः 1 The castor-oil plant. 2 A kind of riddle. 3 N. of Vishnu. 4 N. of a district (said to be the same as the modern Bardvāna). —नः, —नं 1 A pot or dish of a particular shape, lid. 2 A kind of mystical diagram. 3 A house having no door on the south side. —ना N. of a district (the modern Bardvāna). —Comp. —पुरं the city of Bardvāna.

वर्धमानकः A kind of dish or pot, lid or cover.

वर्धपनं 1 Cutting, dividing. 2 Cutting the umbilical cord, or the ceremony connected with this act. 3 A festival on a birth-day. 4 Any festival in general when wishes for prosperity and other congratulatory expressions are offered.

वर्धित p. p. 1 Grown, increased. 2 Enlarged, magnified.

वर्धिष्णु a. Growing, increasing, thriving.

वर्ध 1 A leather strap or thong. 2 Leather. 3 Lead.

वर्धिका, **वर्धि** A leather strap or thong.

वर्धन् n. 1 An armour, a coat of mail; स्वहृदयमर्धणि वर्धं करोति सजलनलिनी-दलजालं Git. 4; R. 4. 56; Mu. 2. 8. 2 Bark, rind. —m. An affix added to the names of Kshatriyas; as पञ्चवर्धन्, प्रहारवर्धन्; cf. दास. —Comp. —धर a. 1 wearing armour. 2 old enough to wear armour (i. e. to take part in battle); सम्पद्विनीतमथ वर्धरं कुमारं R. 8. 94.

वर्धणः The orange tree.

वर्धिः A kind of fish.

वर्धित a. Mailed, furnished with armour.

वर्ध १ a. 1 To be chosen or selected, eligible. 2 Best, most excellent, chief, principal (mostly at the end of comp.); अन्वीतः स कतिपयेः किरातवर्धः Ki. 12. 54. —र्धः The god of love, —र्धि 1 A girl choosing her own husband. 2 A girl in general.

वर्ध See वर्ध.

वर्षणा See वर्षणा.

वर्षर α . 1 Stammering. 2 Curled. -- α : 1 A barbarian. 2 A blockhead, babbling fool. 3 An outcast. 4 Curly hair. 5 The clash of weapons. 6 A mode of dancing. -- α , -- α : 1 A kind of fly. 2 A kind of basil. -- α : 1 Yellow sandal-wood. 2 Vermilion. 3 Gum-myrh.

वर्षरक A variety of sandal-wood.

वर्षरीकः 1 Curly hair. 2 A kind of basil. 3 A kind of shrub.

वर्षरु α . A kind of tree.

वर्षः, -- α : 1 Raining, rain, a shower of rain; विद्युत्सन्निवर्षः Ms. 4. 163; Me. 35. 2 Sprinkling, effusion, throwing down, a shower of anything; सुगन्धि सुगन्धितं पुष्पवर्षं पपात R. 12. 102; so शरवर्षः, शिलावर्षः &c.; लाजवर्षः &c. 3 Seminal effusion. 4 A year (usually only n); इयंति वर्षाणि तथा सहोद्यमभ्यस्तौ च त्रतमासिपारं R. 13. 67; न वर्षं वर्षाणि द्वादश दशज्ञाताः Dk.; वर्षभाग्येण शपिन Me. 1. 5 A division of the world, a continent; (nine such divisions are usually enumerated--1 कुर्; 2 हिण्मय; 3 रत्यक; 4 इलावृत; 5 हरि; 6 केतुमाला; 7 मद्राश; 8 किंनर; and 9 भारत); एतद्वृद्धसुभार भारतं वर्षमय मय वतेते वंश Si. 14. 5. 6 India (= भारतवर्ष). 7 A cloud (only n , according to Hemachandra). --Comp. --अंशः, --अंशकः, --अंशः a month. --अंशु n . rain-water. --अयुतं ten thousand years. --आर्सेय m . the planet Mars.

--अवसानं the autumn or Sarat season. --आषाढः a frog. --आमदः a peacock. --उपलः hail. --कः a cloud. (-- α) a cricket. --कोशः -- α : 1 a month. 2 an astrologer. --गिरिः, --पर्वतः 'a Varsha mountain', i. e. one of 'be mountain ranges supposed to separate the different divisions of the world from one another. --ज α . (वर्षज also) produced in the rainy season. --रतः 1 a cloud. 2 a eunuch, an attendant on the women's apartments; M. 4; (वर्षयर्ष in the same sense). --सूतः a series or collection of years. --सतिर्षः a drought. --सिपः the Chātaka bird. --वरः a eunuch, an attendant on the women's apartments. --वृद्धिः f . birthday. --शतं a century, one hundred years. --सहस्रं a thousand years.

वर्षक α . Raining.

वर्षण 1 Raining, rain. 2 Sprinkling, showering down (fig. also); इयवर्षणं showering or bestowing wealth.

वर्षणिः 1 f . Raining. 2 A sacrifice, a sacrificial rite. 3 An act, action. 4 Staying, living, abiding (वर्तन).

वर्षा (Usually f . pl.) 1 The rainy season, the rains, the monsoon; अग्निं वर्षाणि यथा वर्षा रथविलेपः Y. 3. 52; Bk. 7. 1. 2 Pain (sing. in this sense). --Comp. --कालः the rains, the

rainy season; so --वर्षासमयः --कालीन α . belonging to or produced in the rainy season. --यु m . 1 a frog. 2 a kind of insect (इंद्रगोत्र). --युः, --युः f . a female frog or a little frog. --रात्रिः 1 a night in the rainy season. 2 the rainy season.

वर्षिक α . Raining, showering. --क Alce-wood.

वर्षितं Rain.

वर्षित α . 1 Oldest, very old. 2 Strongest. 3 Largest (superl. of वृद्ध q . v .)

वर्षियस α . (सी f .) 1 Older; very old. 2 Stronger (compar. of वृद्ध q . v .)

वर्षुक α . (की f .) Raining; watery, pouring down water; वर्षुकस्य किमरः कृतोन्नेतवृद्धस्य परिहार्यवृषः Si. 14. 46; Bk. 2. 37. --Comp. --अवृद्धः, --अवृद्धः a rain-cloud.

वर्षम The body; see below.

वर्षमन् n . 1 Body, form. 2 A measure, height; वर्षमं विधानां विरुद्धं उच्चैर्बर्षमन् चरन्त्यश्चिरमात्रवर्षिः Si. 12. 64; R. 4. 76. 3 A handsome or lovely form.

वर्ष

वर्ष

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वर्षिन्

See वर्ष, वर्ष,

वर्षण, वर्षिण,

वर्षिन्, वर्षिन्.

वल् 1 A. (वलनं); but sometimes वलति alao; वलिन 1 To go, approach, hasten; अन्येभ्यः शरवृष्टिं वलते Mv. 6. 41; प्रणयिनें परिवृष्ट्ययोगनां वलतिरे वलिरेचितमध्यमाः Si. 6. 31, 6. 11, 19. 42; त्वदभिसरणमभेन वलती पतति पदानि कियति वलती Gtt. 6. 2 To move, turn, move or turn round; वलितकंथर Māl. 1. 3 To turn to, be drawn or attracted towards, be attached to; इयमद्वे तस्मिन्नेव पुनर्वलति वलात् Gtt. 7; Nalod. 3. 5. 4 To increase; वलचपुनस्त्वना S. D. 116; अमंदं कंदर्पज्वरजनितं चित्तकुलतया वलद्वापां राधां सरस-मिदं च सहचरी Gtt. 1. 5 To cover, enclose. 6 To be covered, enclosed or surrounded. --With वि to move to and fro, roll about; स्थिति कृणति वेहति विवलति --विमिषन् विभोक्तयति तिर्यक् K. P. 10. --सं 1 to mix, blend. 2 to connect, unite with (mostly in p . p . see संवलित).

वल See वल.

वलक See वलक.

वलकः, --अं The waist.

वलनं 1 Moving, turning towards. 2 Moving round in a circle. 3 (In astr.) Deflection.

वलमिः --सी f . (Also frequently written वडमिः --भी) 1 The sloping roof, the wooden frame of a thatch. --पुष्यजीलति-निःसृतेर्बलमः सौंदर्यपरायताः V. 3. 2; M. 2. 13. 2 The topmost part of a

house), दृष्टा दृष्टा मव। वलमिः तुंगनातायनस्या Māl. 1. 15; Me. 38; Si. 3, 58. 3 N. of a town in Saurāshtra; अस्ति सौराष्ट्रे वल-भी नाम नगरी Dk., Bk. 22. 35.

वलंघ See अवलंघ.

वलयः -- α : 1 A bracelet, armlet; विहिमविशद्विस्तिकिलयवलयार्जवति परमिह तव रतिकलया Gtt. 6; Bk. 3. 22; Me. 2, 60. R. 12. 21, 43. 2 A ring, coil; S. 1. 33, 7. 11. 3 The zone or girdle of a married woman. 4 A circle, circumference (oft. at the end of comp.); अतिस्रवलयः Dk.; वेलानवलयो (उर्वी) R. 1. 30; दिग्वलयः Si. 9. 8. 4 An enclosure, bower; नः लतावलयमंडप -- α : 1 A fence, hedge. 2 A sore throat. (वलपीक 'to form into a bracelet'; वलपीक 'to serve as a bracelet or girle').

वलरित α . Surrounded, encircled, enclosed; Bh. 3. 26.

वलाक See बलाक.

वलाकिन् See वलाकिन्.

वलासकः 1 The cuckoo. 2 A frog.

वलाहक See वलाहक.

वलिः --सी f . (Also written वलिः --की) 1 A fold or wrinkle (on the skin); वलिमिः सुखमाक्रान्तम्. 2 A fold of skin on the upper part of the belly, (especially of females, regarded as a mark of beauty); मध्येन ना वेदिविलयमस्या वलि-वयं चाक वमार बाला Ku. 1. 39. 3 The ridge of a thatched roof. --Comp. --धृत् α . curled, having curls (as hair); इयुमोत्वचितान् वलीधृतश्रवणं मुग्-रुचस्यबालकान् R. 8. 53. --सुखः, --वद्वनः a monkey; Māl. 9. 31.

वलिः -- α The edge of a thatched roof.

वलित p . p . 1 Moving. 2 Moved, turned round, bent round. 3 Surrounded, enclosed. 4 Wrinkled; Ki. 11. 4.

वलिम, वलिम α . Wrinkled, shrivelled, contracted into wrinkles, flaccid; Si. 6. 13.

वलिमत् α . Wrinkled.

वलिर α . Squint-eyed, squinting, ogling.

वलिङ्ग-की A fish-hook.

वलीक The edge of a thatched roof; Si. 5. 53.

वलूक A kind of bird. -- α The root of a lotus.

वलूल α . Strong, robust, powerful.

वलू 10 U. (वलकयति ते) To speak.

वलूकः --लक 1 The bark of a tree; स वलकवासोऽसि तवाधुना हस्तं करोति मयुः न कथं वनेजयः Ki. 1. 35; R. 8. 11; Bk. 10. 1. 2 The scales of a fish. 3 A part, fragment (खंड). --Comp. --लदः a kind of tree. --लोघः a variety of the Lodhra.

वलकलः --लं 1 The bark of a tree. 2 A garment made of bark, bark-garment, इयमापिकमनोऽना वलकलानपि न की

बसु I. 1 P. (वसति, some times वसते, उवित) 1 To dwell, inhabit, live, stay, abide, reside (usually with loc.; but sometimes acc.); वीरसमीरे वसुनातीरे वसति वने वनवाली Gīt. 5. 2 To be, exal, be; found in; वसति हि वेष्मि गुणा न वसुनि Ki. 8. 37; वसनाकृतिस्त्रग गुणा वसति; वसतिः अविधुतिः कीर्तिद्वेषे वसति नालेसे Subbāsh. 3 To speed, pass. (as time) (with acc.). -Caus. To cause to dwell, lodge, people. -Desid. (विबसति) To wish to dwell. -With अस्ति (with

acc.) 1 to dwell or reside in, inhabit, settle; यानि विवासवराशिरन्वयवासं U. 3. 8; वात्यात्परामिष इशां मदनोऽध्यवास R. 5. 63, 11. 61; Si. 3. 59; Me. 25; Bk. 1. 3. 2 to alight or perch on.—अन्तु (with acc.) to dwell.—अन्तु (with acc.) 1 to dwell, inhabit; रविनावसते सतां क्रियायं V. 3. 7; Ms. 7. 69. 2 to enter upon; Ms. 3. 2. 3 to spend, pass (as time).—उप 1 to dwell in, stay (with acc. in this sense). 2 to fast, abstain from food; Ms. 2. 226, 5. 20; (fig. also); उपोषिताम्यमिव देवास्यां पिबन्ती Dk.—नि 1 to live, dwell, stay; आहो निवस्यति नमं हरिणमनामिः S. 1. 27; निवसिष्यसि मध्येव Bg. 12. 8. 2 to be, exist; Pt. 1. 31. 3 to occupy, settle in, take possession of.—निस्तु to live out, i. e. go to the end of (as a period). (—Caus.) to banish, drive away, expel; R. 14. 67.—परि 1 to dwell, stay. 2 to stay over night, see पर्वित. —य 1 to live dwell. 2 to go abroad, sojourn, be absent from home, travel; विषाव शुनिं मायायाः प्रवेष्टायांनारः Ms. 9. 74; R. 11. 4 (—Caus.) to banish, send into exile.—प्रति to dwell near, be near.—वि to dwell abroad. (—Caus.) to banish, send into exile; Bk. 4. 35.—विप to sojourn, be absent from home, R. 12. 11.—सं 1 to live, dwell. 2 to live with, associate; Ms. 4. 79; Y. 3. 15.—II. 2. A (वस्ते) To wear; put on; वस्ते परिवसते वसना S. 7. 21, Si. 9. 75; R. 12. 8; Ku. 3. 54, 7. 9; Bk. 4. 10.—Caus. (वास्तयति-ते) To cause to put on.—With नि to dress oneself; Bk. 15. 7.—वि to put on, wear; Bk. 3. 20.—III. 4 P. (वसति) 1 To be straight. 2 To be firm. 3 To fix.—IV. 10 U. (वास्तयति-तं) 1 To cut, divide; cut off. 2 To live. 3 To take, accept. 4 To hurt, kill.—V. 10 U. (वसयति-ते) To scent, perfume.

वसतिः-ती f. 1 Dwelling, residing, abiding; आश्रयेतु वसतिं वस्ते Me. 1 'fixed his residence in'; S. 5. 1. 2 A house, dwelling, residence, habitation; ह्यो ह्यो इयववसतिः पंचबाणस्तु बाणः P. R. 1. 22; S. 2. 14. 3 A receptacle, reservoir, an abode (fig.); Ku. 6. 37; so विनववसतिः, धर्मववसतिः. 4 A camp, halting place (शिविर). 5 The time when one halts or stays to rest, i. e. night; तस्य मार्गवशादेका बभूव वसतिर्वतः R. 15. 11. (वसतिः=रात्रिः Malli.) 'he halted at night' &c.; तिस्रो वसतिरुपिवा 7. 33; 11. 33.

वसतः 1 Dwelling, residing, staying. 2 A house, residence. 3 Dressing, clothing, covering. 4 A garment, cloth, dress, clothes; वसनं परिवसते वसना S. 7. 21; उत्सृज्य वा मलिनवस्त्रेण सायं निश्रित्य वर्णा Me. 86, 41. 5 An ornament worn (by women) round the loins (probably for sash).

वसंतः 1 The spring, vernal season (comprising the two months वैशाख and चैत्राश्व); मधुमासवो वसंतः Susr.; सर्वं त्रिवे चारुतरं वसंते Rs. 0. 2; विहारि हरिश्च सरस्वसंते Git. 1. 2 Spring personified as a deity and regarded as a companion of Kāmādeva; रुद्रः पश्य वसंते किं स्थितं Ku. 4. 27. 3 Dysentery. 4 Small-pox.—Comp.—उत्सवः the vernal festival, spring-festivities, formerly held on the full-moon day of Chaitra, but now on the full moon day of Phalguṇa and identified with the Holi festival.—कालः the spring-tide vernal season.—चोषित m. a cuckoo.—जा 1 the Vāsanti or Mādhavi creeper. 2 the spring festival; see वसंतोत्सव.—विलकः-कं the ornament of the spring; कुटुंब वसंततिलकं तिलकं वनाल्याः Chand. M. 5. (—का, -का, -कं) N. of a metre; see App. I.—वृत्तः 1 the cuckoo. 2 the month called Chaitra. 3 the musical mode हिंदोल. 4 the mango tree.—वृत्ती the trumpet flower.—वृत्तः, वृत्तः the mango tree.—वृत्तः the fifth day in the bright half of Māgha.—वृत्तः, सखः epithets of the god of love. वसा 1 The marrow of the flesh, fat, marrow; adeps, suet; Mu. 3. 28; R. 15. 15. 2 Any oily or fatty exudation. 3 Brain.—Comp.—आक्यः, आक्यकः the Gangeic porpoise.—छटा the mass of the brain.—पायित m. a dog.

वसिः 1 Clothes. 2 A dwelling, an abode.

वसित p. p. 1 Worn, put on. 2 Dwelling. 3 Stored (as grain).

वसिरं Sea-salt.

वसिष्ठः (also written वशिष्ठ) 1 N. of a celebrated sage, the family priest of the solar race of kings and author of several Vedic hymns, particularly of the seventh Maṇḍala of the Rīgveda. He was the typical representative of true Brāhmanic dignity and power, and the efforts of Viśvāmitra to rise to his level form the subject of many legends; cf. विश्वामित्र. 2 N. of the author of a Smṛiti (sometimes ascribed to the sage himself).

वस्तु n. 1 Wealth, riches; स्वयं प्रयुषेज्य दुषेयस्तुता वस्तुमानस्य वस्तुनि मेदिनी Ki. 1. 18; R. 8. 31, 9. 6. 2 A jewel, gem. 3 Gold. 4 Water. 5 A thing, substance. 6 A kind of salt. 7 A medicinal root (इक्षु).—m. 1 N. of a class of deities (pl. in this sense); the Vāsus are eight in number:—1 आप, 2 ध्रुव, 3 सोम, 4 वर or वध, 5 अनिल, 6 अनल, 7 प्रलूय, and 8 प्रभास; sometimes अह is substituted for आप; अग्रे प्रयुष्य सोमश्च अहश्चैवानिजोऽहः । प्रयुष्य प्रभासश्च वधोऽष्टावसि स्मृताः । 2 The number 'eight'. 3 N. of Kubera. 4 of Śiva. 5 of

Agni. 6 A tree. 7 A lake, pond. 8 A rein. 9 The tie of a yoke. 10 A halter. 11 A ray of light; निकारायद्रवि-मयेतवत् विषदालयादपरिदग्निः Si. 9. 10; शिथिलवस्तुमग्नौ मन्मनापत्ययोः Ki. 1. 46 (in both cases वस्तु means 'wealth' also). 12 The sun.—f. A ray of light.—Comp.—ओकसाता 1 N. of Amarāvati, the city of Indra. 2 of Alakā, the city of Kubera. 3 of a river attached to Amarāvati and Alakā.—कीटः, कुनिः a beggar.—वा the earth.—वेवः N. of the father of Kṛishṇa and son of Śūra, a descendant of Yadu.—वृत्तः &c. epithets of Kṛishṇa.—वृष्टता, वृष्टता the asterism called Dhanishṭhā.—धर्मिका crystal.—धा 1 the earth; वस्तुधर्मवैश्वतां त्वया R. 8. 83. 2 the ground, Ku. 4. 4.—अधिपः a king.—धरः a mountain; V. 1. 7.—नगरं the capita of Varuṇa.—धारा, धारा the capital of Kubera.—धमा one of the seven tongues of fire.—पाणः an epithet of Agni.—रेतस् m. fire.—रेत 1 wrought gold. 2 silver.—वेणः N. of Kārna.—स्थली an epithet of the city of Kubera.

वस्तु (व) कः The plant called Arka.—कं 1 Sea-salt. 2 Fossil-salt.

वस्तुधरा The earth; नानास्वा वस्तुधरा; R. 4. 7.

वस्तुमत् a. Wealthy, rich.—ती The earth; वस्तुमत्ता हि वृषाः कलविणः R. 8. 82; S. 1. 25.

वस्तुलः A god, deity.

वस्तुरा A harlot, prostitute, courtesan.

वस्तु 1 A. (वस्ते) To go, move.

वस्तवः See वस्तव.

वस्तवघ्नी See वस्तवघ्नी.

वस्तवदिका A scorpion.

वस्तु 10 U. (वस्तयति ते) 1 To hurt, kill. 2 To ask, beg, solicit. 3 To go, move.

वस्तं An abode.—स्तः A goat; see वस्त.

वस्तकं An artificial salt (कुविमलवणः)

वसतिः m. f. 1 Residing, dwelling, staying. 2 The abdomen, the lower belly. 3 The pelvis. 4 The bladder. 5 A syringe, clyster.—Comp.—सल्लु urine.—शिरस् n. 1 the pipe of a clyster.—शोचनं a diuretic (which clears the bladder.)

वस्तु n. 1 A really existing thing, the real, a reality; वस्तुमवस्थापितोऽज्ञानम्. 2 A thing in general, an object, article, substance, matter; अथवा वस्तु वस्तु हिसिद्धे वस्तुवैचारभते वृत्तातकः R. 8. 45; किं वस्तु विदुः वस्तु प्रत्यक्षं 5. 18, 3. 5; वस्तुनिष्ठेयनादः S. D. 3 Wealth, property, possessions. 4 Essence, nature, natural or essential property. 5 Stuff (of which a thing is made), materials, ingredients (fig. also); आहुतिवस्तुवादेर्धर्म-मन्त्रमस्तुकां समाख्यामि M. 1. 6 The plot (of a drama), the subject-matter of

any poetic composition; कालिदासप्रयुक्त-वस्तुना नवेनाभिज्ञानशक्तिलाख्येन नाटकनौपस्थाय-गन्ताभिः S. 1. अथवा सद्वस्तुपुस्तकद्वयमान् V. 1. 2; आशीर्तमस्तिका वस्तुनिर्देशो बापि तन्मुखे S. D. 6; Ve. 1. 7 The pith of a thing. 8 A plan, design. -Comp. -अभावाः 1 absence of reality 2 loss of property or possessions. -उत्थापने the production of any incident in a drama by means of magic, conjuration; see S. D. 420. -उपमा a variety of Upamā according to Dandin who thus illustrates it; राजीवानिव ते वक्त्रं नेत्रे नीलोरमेल इव। इयं प्रतीयमानैक्यमा वस्तुमेव सा॥ Kāv. 2. 16; (it is a case of Upamā where the साधारण्यं or common quality is omitted). -उपहित a. applied to a proper object, bestowed on proper material; किंवा हि वस्तुपहिता प्रसीदति R. 3. 29. -मात्रं the mere outline or skeleton of any subject (to be afterwards developed). -रचना style, arrangement of matter. वस्तुतत्त्व ind. 1 In fact, in reality, really, actually. 2 Essentially, virtually, substantially. 3 As a natural consequence, as a matter of course, indeed.

वस्तु A house, an abode, a residence; Si. 13. 63.

वस्त्र 1 A garment, cloth, clothes, raiment. 2 Dress, apparel. -Comp. -अगारः-रं, -गृहं a tent. -अंचलः, -अंतः the hem of a garment. -कुट्टिमं 1 a tent. 2 an umbrella. -ग्रथिः the knot of the lower garment (which fastens it neat the navel); cf. नीवि. -निर्णेजकः a wisherman. -परिधानं putting on garments, dressing. -पुत्रिका a doll, puppet. -पूत a. filtered through a cloth; वस्त्रात् पिबेज्जं Ms. 6. 46. -भेदकः -भेदिन् m. a tailor. -योनिः the material of cloth (as cotton). -रंजनं safflower.

वस्त्रे 1 Hire, wages in this sense m. also. 2 Dwelling, abiding. 3 Wealth, substance. 4 A cloth, clothes. 5 A skin. 6 Price. 7 Death.

वस्त्रनं A girdle, zone.

वस्त्रंसा A tendon, nerve.

वह् 10 U. (वहति-ने) To make bright, illuminate, cause to shine.

वह् 1 U. (वहति-ने, ऊढ; pass. उडते) 1 To carry, lead, bear, convey, transport (oft. with two acc.). अजां ग्रामं वहति; वहति विप्रिदुनं वा हविः S. 1. 1; न च हविं वहत्यग्निः Ms. 4. 249. 2 To bear along, cause to move onward, waft, propel; जैलानि वा तीरनिखातयुषा वहत्यप्यथा-मनु राजायासी R. 13. 61; शिलोतसे वहति यो गणनयति S. 7. 7; R. 11. 10. 3 To fetch, bring; वहति जलमिव Ms. 1. 4. 4 To bear, support, hold up, sustain; न भवेना वाञ्छितं वहति Mk. 4. 17; तां पादित्तिं वहति रणधुरा को भयस्यावकाशः Ve. 3. 5 'when my father is leading the van &c.'; वहति युवनश्रेण शेषा कपाफलक-

दितं Bh. 2. 35, S. 7. 17; Me. 17. 5 To carry off; take away; अद्रेः हूतं वहति (v. 1. for हरति) पवनः किं सिद्धं Me. 14. 6 To marry; बहुदया वाराणसजहार्यश Ku. 5. 70; Ms. 3. 38. 7 To have, possess, bear; वहसि हि वनहार्यं पण्यदूतं शरिरे Mk. 1. 31; वहति विषवराद् पटीरजन्मा Bv. 1. 74. 8 To assume, exhibit, show; लक्ष्मीमुवाह सकलस्य ज्ञांशकहर्षेः Ki. 5. 92, 9. 2. 9 To look to, attend to, take care of; सुधया मे जनन्या योगक्षेमं वह-स्व M. 4; तेषां नित्याविशुक्तां योगक्षेमं वहाम्यहं Bg. 9. 22. 10 To suffer, feel, experience; Bv. 1. 94; so दुःखं, हर्षं, शोकं, तोषं &c. 11 (Intransitive in this and the following senses) To be borne or carried on, move or walk on; वहतं बलीवर्दी वहतं Mk. 6; उत्थाय पुनरवहन् K.; Pt. 1. 43, 291. 12 To flow (as rivers); प्रत्यगुर्ध्वमानयः Mb.; परोपकाराय वहति नद्यः Subhāsh. 13 To blow (as wind); मेघं वहति मारुतः Rām.; वहति मलयसमीरे मदनमुपनिषाय Git. 5. -Caus. (वाहयति-ने) 1 To cause to bear or carry, cause to be brought or led. 2 To drive, impel, direct. 3 To traverse, pass or go over; स वाहने राजपथः शिवाभिः R. 16. 12; भवान्वाहदध्वजं Ms. 38. 4 To use, carry; Bk. 14. 23. -Desid. (विवाहति-ने) To wish to carry &c. -With अति to pass, spend (as time); chiefly in caus.; Māl. 6. 13; R. 9. 70. -अप 1 to drive away, remove, take away; R. 13. 22, 16. 6. 2 to leave, give up, abandon; R. 11. 25. 3 to subtract, deduct. -आ 1 to bring home. 2 to cause, produce, lead or tend to; ब्रह्मावहति मे स संवति R. 11. 73; S. 3. 4. 3 to bear, possess, have; Ch. P. 18. 4 to flow. 5 to apply, use. (-Caus.) to invoke (as a deity). -उद् 1 to marry; पार्थिवीमुद्दहदुद्गुरः R. 11. 54; Ms. 3. 8; Bk. 2. 48. 2 to bear up, elevate. 3 to hold up, sustain, raise, support; R. 16. 60. 4 to suffer, experience. 5 to possess, have, wear, put on; Ku. 1. 19, V. 4. 42. 6 to finish, complete. -उप 1 to bring near. 2 to bring about, commence. -नि to bear up, sustain, support; वेदादुद्गुरे जगन्निवर्तते Git. 1. -निस् 1 to be finished. 2 to live upon, live by the aid of. (-Caus.) to take to the end, complete, finish, manage, S. 3. -परि to overflow. -प्र 1 to bear, carry, draw along. 2 to waft, carry or bear along; Bk. 8. 52. 3 to support, bear up (as a burden). 4 to flow. 5 to blow. 6 to have, possess, feel. -वि to marry. -व 1 to carry or bear along 2 to rub, press, see Caus. 3 to marry. 4 to show, display, exhibit. (-Caus.) to rub or press together shampoo; S. 3. 21.

वह् 1 Bearing, carrying, supporting &c. 2 The shoulder of an ox. 3

A vehicle or conveyance in general. 4 Particularly, a horse. 5 Air, wind. 6 A way, road. 7 A male river (नद्)

8 A measure of four Dronas.

वहतः 1 A traveller. 2 An ox.

वहतिः 1 An ox. 2 Air, wind. 3 A friend, counsellor, adviser.

वहती, वहा A river, stream in general.

वहतुः An ox.

वहन् 1 Carrying, bearing, convey- ing. 2 Supporting. 3 Flowing. 4 A vehicle, conveyance 5 A boat, raft.

वहतः 1 Wind. 2 An infant.

वहल a. See वहल.

वहिनः, वहियक, वहिनी A raft, float, boat, vessel; प्रवृत्तस्य दधत् किमपि वहिने Dk.; प्रलयपयोधिजले धृतवानसि वेदं विदितवहिनश्चरित्र- मलेदम् Git. 1.

वहिसु See वहिस्.

वहिष्क a. Outer, external.

वहेडुकः The Bibhitaka tree.

वाहिः 1 Fire; अतृणे पतितो वाहिः स्वये- वेपशाम्यति Subhāsh. 2 The digestive faculty, gastric fluid. 3 Digestion, appetite. 4 A vehicle. -Comp. -कर a. 1 igniting. 2 stimulating diges- tion, stomachic. -काष्ठं a kind of agallochum. -अंधः incense. -गर्भः 1 a bamboo. 2 the Sami tree; cf. अग्निगर्भ. -दीपकाः safflower. -मोग्यं clarified butter. -मित्रः air, wind. -रेतसु m. an epithet of Siva. -लोहः, लोहकं copper. -वर्णं the red water-lily. -वटुमः resin. -बीजं 1 gold. 2 the common lime. -शिल्पं 1 safflower. 2 safflower. -सखः the wind. -संज्ञकः the Chitrak tree.

वह्यं 1 A carriage. 2 A vehicle or conveyance in general. -आ The wife of a sage.

वहिक, -वहिक see वाहिक, वहिक.

वा ind. 1 As an alternative conjunction it means 'or'; but its position is different in Sanskrit, being used either with each word or assertion or only with the last, but it is never used at the beginning of a clause; cf. व. 2 It has also the following senses:—(a) and, as well as, also; वायुर्वा दूधो वा G. M.; अस्ति ते माता स्मरति वा तारं U. 4. (b) like, as; जातां नये दुहितवधितां पद्मिनीं वायुस्त्वा Ms. 83; मणीं वायुस्य लभेते Sk.; एवो गार्जति वाहिर्दार्पितमलो दुष्येयनो वा शिखी Mk. 5. 6, M. 5. 12; Si. 3. 63, 4. 36, 7. 64; Ki. 3. 13. (c.) optionally; (in this sense mostly in grammatical rules, as of Pāṇini); दोषो वा वा विच- चित्तो P. VI. 4. 90. 91. (d) Possibility; (in this sense वा is usually added to the interrogative pronoun and its derivatives like इदं वा नाम) and may be translated by 'possibly', 'I should like to know'; कस्य वाक्यस्य वाचि मया स्थातव्यं K.; परिचरितं संसारे वा कौ वा न जायते Pt. 1. 27. (e) Sometimes

used merely as an expletive. 3 When repeated *va* has the sense of either-or, 'whether-or'; वा वा सोमेस्तदीया वा इतिर्जलमयी सम Ku. 2. 60; तत्र परिश्रमादुपोधा उवा न कथावस्तुगौरवाद्वा नव-नाटकद्वयानुबन्धलाद्वा भवद्विरवधाने द्यमाने प्रार्थये V. 1. (अथवा or, or rather, or else, see under अथ; न वा not, neither, nor; यदि वा or if; यद्वा or, or else; किं वा whether &c.)

वा I. 2 P. (वाति, वात or वान) 1 To blow; वाता वाता दिशि दिशि न वा सवथा सनः भिन्नाः Ve. 3. 6; दिशः प्रसेदुर्मरुता वयुः सुवा, R. 3. 14; Me. 42; Bk. 7. 1, 8. 61. 2 To go, move 3 To strike, hurt, injure. -Caus. (वाययति ते) 1 To cause to blow 2 (वाजयति ते) To shake. -WITH आ to blow; बद्धां बद्धां गिरिशिखाममुष्मिन्वावावायाम्मा-तरिश्वा निर्वृति Ki. 5. 36; Bk. 14. 97. -निस् 1 to blow. 2 to be cooled, be cool or assuaged (fig. also); वयुर्जलादीपयैर्न निर्वृते Si. 1. 65; त्वयि दृष्ट एव तस्या निर्वृति मनो मनोभवज्वलितं Subhāsh. 3 to blow out, be extinguished, be extinct, निर्वाण-इषि किञ्च तेलदानम्; निर्वाणमृषिष्ठमस्यायं वर्यं संयुक्षयतीव वयुर्गणेन Ku. 3. 52, Si. 14. 85. -Caus. 1 to blow or put out, extinguish. 2 to cool, alleviate the heat of, act as a refrigerant; Ratn; 3. 11; R. 19. 56. 3 to gratify, soothe, comfort; R. 12. 63. -प्र, चि to blow. वायुर्वाति हृदयानि हरत्वाणां Rs. 6. 23.

वांश *a.* (शी *f.*) Made of bamboo. -ह्नी Bamboo manna.

वांशिकः I A bamboo-cutter. 2 A flute-player, a piper.

वाकं A flight of cranes.

वाकुल See वाकुल.

वाक्यं 1 Speech, words, a sentence, saying, what is spoken; शृणु मे वाक्यं 'hear my words', 'hear me'; वाक्ये न संतिष्ठे 'does not obey', Si. 2. 24. 2 A sentence, period (complete utterance of a thought); वाक्यं स्वात्मोपगताकाङ्क्षासि-ङ्गो पदोचयः S. D. 6; श्रोतार्या च भवेद्वाक्ये समाप्ते तद्विज्ञे तथा K. P. 10. 3 An argument or syllogism (in logic). 4 A precept, rule, an aphorism. -Comp. -अर्थः the meaning of a sentence. -उपमा a variety of Upamā according to Dandī; see Kāv. 2. 43. -आलापः conversation, discourse. -खंडनं refutation of an assertion or argument. -यदीयं N. of a work attributed to Bhartṛihari. -पद्धतिः *f.* the manner of composing sentences, diction, style. -प्रबंधः 1 a treatise, connected composition. 2 the flow of sentences. -प्रयोगः employment of speech, use of language. -भेदः a different assertion, a divergent statement; Mu. 2. -वचनं, विन्यासः arrangement of words in a sentence, syntax. -शेषः 1 the remainder of a speech, an unfinished or incomplete sentence; सद्योपायका इव ते वाक्यशेषः Y. 3. 2 an elliptical sentence.

वाग्वरः 1 A sage, holy man. 2 A learned Brāhmana, scholar. 3 A brave man, hero. 4 A whet-stone. 5 An impediment, obstacle. 6 Certainty. 7 Sub-marine fire. 8 A wolf. वागा A bridle.

वागुरा A trap, net, snare, toils, meshet; को वा वृजन्वागुरासु पातितः क्षेमेण यातः पुरा Pt. 1. 146. -Comp. -वृत्तिः *f.* livelihood obtained by catching wild animals. (-न्तिः) a fowler, huntsman.

वागुरिकः A fowler, hunter, deer-catcher; R. 9. 53.

वाग्विन् *a.* 1 Eloquent, oratorical. 2 Talkative. 3 Verbose wordy. -*m.* 1 An orator, an eloquent man; अनिलोदित-कार्यस्य वागजालं वाग्विभो वृथा Si. 2. 27, 109; Ki. 14. 6; Pt. 4. 86. 2 N. of Brihaspati.

वाग्व *a.* 1 Speaking little, speaking cautiously. 2 Speaking truly. -न्यः Modesty, humility.

वाक्: The ocean.

वांक्ष 1 P. (वांक्षति) To wish, desire.

वाङ्मय *a.* (वी *f.*) 1 Consisting of words; R. 3. 28. 2 Relating to speech or words. Ma. 12. 6; Bg. 17. 15. 3 Endowed with speech. 4 Eloquent, rhetorical, oratorical. -च 1 Speech, language; मरुस्तज्जगत्त्रैलोक्येति शिरोभिः समस्तं वाङ्मयं व्याप्तं त्रैलोक्यमिव विष्णुना Chand. M. 1; Ku. 7. 90; Si. 2. 72. 2 Eloquence. 3 Rhetoric. -वी The goddess Sarasvatī.

वाक् *f.* 1 A word, sound, an expression (opp. अर्थ); वागर्थोवाच संयुक्तो वागर्थप्रतिपत्तये R. 1. 1. 2 Words, talk, language, speech; वाचि पुण्यापुण्यहेतवः Māl. 4; लोकिकानां हि वाङ्मयमर्थं वागनुवर्तते 1 ऋषीणां पुनराद्यानां वाचमर्थोवाचति U. 1. 10; विनिश्चितार्थमिति वाचमाददे Ki. 1. 10 'spoke these words', 'spoke as follows'; 14. 2; R. 1. 59; Si. 2. 13, 23; Ku. 2. 3. 3 A voice, sound; अशरीरिणी वायुद्वारत् U. 2; मनुष्यवाचो R. 3. 53. 4 An assertion, a statement. 5 An assurance, a promise. 6 A phrase, proverb, saying. 7 N. of Sarasvatī, the goddess of speech. -Comp. -अर्थः (वागर्थः) a word and its meaning, R. 1. 1; see above. -आडंबरः (वागाडंबरः) verbosity, bombast. -आत्मन् (वागात्मन्) *a.* consisting of words; U. 2. -ईशः (वागीशः) 1 an orator, an eloquent man. 2 an epithet of Brihaspati, the preceptor of the gods. 3 an epithet of Brahman; Ku. 2. 3. (-ज्ञा) N. of Sarasvatī. -ईश्वरः (वागीश्वरः) 1 an orator, eloquent man. 2 an epithet of Brahman. (-रि) Sarasvatī, the goddess of speech. -अक्षमः (वाग्वक्षमः) 'eminent in speech', an eloquent or learned man. -कलहः (वाक्कलहः) a quarrel, strife. -कीरः (वाक्कीरः) a wife's brother. -युग्मः (वाग्युग्मः) a kind of bird. -पुलिङ्गः (वाग्युलिङ्गः)

&c.) the betel-bearer of a king &c.; cf. तांबूलहरकवाहिन. -चपल *a.* (वाक्चपल) chattering, frivolous or inconsiderate in talk. -चापल्यं (वाक्चापल्यं) idle or frivolous talk, chattering, gossiping. -छले (वाक्छले) 'dishonesty in words', an evasive reply, a prevarication; Mu. 1. -जालं (वागजालं) bombast empty talk; Si. 2. 27. -डंबरः (वागडंबरः) 1 bombast. 2 eloquent language. -दुष्टः (वागदुष्टः) 1 reproachful words, reprimand, reproof. 2 restraint of speech, control over words; cf. विद्व. -दत्त (वाग्दत्त) *a.* promised, affianced, betrothed. (चा) an affianced or betrothed virgin. -दरिद्र (वाग्दरिद्र) *a.* 'poor in words', i. e. speaking little. -द्वले (वाग्द्वले) a lip. -दानं (वाग्दानं) betrothal. -दुष्ट (वाग्दुष्ट) *a.* 1 abusive, scurrilous, using abusive words. 2 using ungrammatical language. (-ष्ट) 1 a defamer. 2 a Brāhmana not invested with the sacred thread at the proper time of his life. -देवता, देवी (वाग्देवता, वाग्देवी) Sarasvatī, the goddess of speech; वाग्देवतायाः संसृष्टपमात्ते S. D. 1. -दोषः (वाग्दोषः) 1 the utterance of a (disagreeable) sound; वाग्दोषाद् मर्त्यो हतः H. 3. 2 abuse, defamation. 3 an ungrammatical speech. -निबंधन (वाग्निबंधन) *a.* depending on words. -निश्चयः (वाग्निश्चयः) affianced by word of mouth, marriage contract. -निष्ठा (वाग्निष्ठा) faithfulness (to one's word or promise). -पटु *a.* (वाक्पटु) skilful in speech, eloquent. -पटि *a.* (वाक्पटि) eloquent, oratorical. (-न्तिः) N. of Brihaspati (in this sense वाचसांपतिः is also used). -पारुष्यं (वाक्पारुष्यं) 1 severity of language. 2 violence in words, abusive or scurrilous language, defamation. -प्रचोदनं (वाक्प्रचोदनं) an order expressed in words. -प्रतोदः (वाक्प्रतोदः) 'the goad of words', goading or taunting language. -प्रलापः (वाक्प्रलापः) eloquence. -बंधनं (वाग्बंधनं) stopping the speech, silencing; Amaru. 13. -मनसे dual (वाक्मनसी in Vedic language) speech and mind. -मात्रं (वाक्मात्रं) mere words. -मुखं (वाक्मुखं) the beginning or introduction of a speech, an exordium, a preface. -यत *a.* (वाग्यत) one who has controlled or curbed his speech silent. -यमः (वाग्यमः) one who has controlled his speech, a sage. -यानः (वाग्ययमः) a dumb man. -युद्धं (वाग् युद्धं) a war of words, (hot) debate or discussion, controversy. -यज्ञः (वाग्ययज्ञः) 1 adamant words; अहह दारुणो वाग्ययज्ञः U. 1. 2 harsh or severe language. -विद्वग्ध (वाग्निद्वग्ध) *a.* skilled in speech. (-यथा) a sweet-speaking, or fascinating woman. -विभवः

(वाचिभूषः) stock or provision of words, power of description, command of language; Mā. 1. 26; R. 1. 9. -विलासः (वाचिविलासः) graceful or elegant speech. -वचहारः (वाच्यवहारः) verbal or oral discussion; प्रदीपप्रधानं हि नाट्यशास्त्रं किमत्र वाच्यवहारेण M. 1. -वचः (वाच्यवचः) waste of words or breath. -व्यापारः (वाच्यव्यापारः) 1 the manner of speaking. 2 the style or habit of speaking. -संयमः (वाचसंयमः) restraint or control of speech.

वाचः 1 A kind of fish. 2 The plant मदन.

वाच्येयम् a. Holding the tongue, maintaining perfect silence, silent, taciturn; उपस्थिता देवी तद्वाच्येयो भव V. 3; विद्वांसो वचवाते परवचःश्रावाम् वाच्येयम् Bv. 4. 42; R. 13. 44. -सः A sage who maintains rigid silence.

वाचक a. 1 Speaking, declaring, explanatory. 2 Expressing, signifying, denoting directly (as a word, distinguished from लाक्षणिक and व्यञ्जक); see K. P. 2. 3 Verbal. -कः 1 A speaker. 2 A reader. 3 A significant word. 4 A messenger.

वाचनं 1 Reading, reciting. 2 Declaration, proclamation, utterance; as in वस्तिवाचनं, पुण्याहवाचनं.

वाचनकं A riddle.

वाचनिक a. (की f.) Verbal, expressed by words.

वाचस्पतिः 'The lord of speech', an epithet of the sage, preceptor of the sage.

वाचस्पतिः a. eloquent speech, oration, etc.; वाचस्पतिः कृतिविशेषः चत्वार्यं प्रकाशितः (Mā. 2. 30).

वाचा 1 A speech. 2 A sacred text, a text of a sacred book. 3 An arrow.

वाचाट a. 1 Chattering, garrulous; talking much. 2 A bird. वाचाट Ve. 3; Mv. 6; Bk. 5. 23.

वाचाल a. 1 Noisy, making a sound, crying. 2 Talkative, garrulous; see वाचाट; Si. 1. 40.

वाचिक a. (वाचिकी) 1 Consisting of or expressed by words; वाचिकं वाच्यम्. 2 Oral, verbal, expressed by word of mouth. -कं 1 A message, an oral or verbal communication; वाचिक-मन्त्रायें सिद्धार्थकाश्चेत्यभिहितं लिखितं Mu. 5; निषीदितेषु लेखिनः सलज्जवाः सन्तु वाचिकं Si. 2. 70. 2 News, tidings, intelligence in general.

वाचोयुक्ति a. Skilled in speech, eloquent. -क्तिः f. 'Arrangement of words', a declaration, announcement, speech; पञ्च खलिवर्गं वाचोयुक्तिः Mā. 1.

वाच्य a. 1 To be spoken, told or said, to be spoken to or addressed; वाच्यस्तथा मदनवासस राजा R. 14. 61 'say to the king in my name'. 2 to be predicated, attributive. 3 Expressed (as the meaning of a word); of.

लक्ष्य and व्यंय. 4 Blamable, censurable, reprehensible; Si. 20. 34; H. 3. 129.

-च्ये 1 Blame, censure, reproach; भ्रमदायकं संस्थितः शुचा नृपतिः सञ्चिति वाच्यच्ये-नाम् R. 8. 72, 84; चिरस्थ वाच्यं न मनः प्रजा-पतिः S. 5. 15, Si. 3. 58. 2 The expressed meaning; that derived by means of अभिवा q. v. cf. लक्ष्य and व्यंय; अपि तु वाच्यवैचित्र्यप्रतिभासदिव्यं वाक्यान्वयतिः K. P. 10. 3 A predicate. 4 The voice of a verb. K. -Comp. -अर्थः expressed meaning. -चित्रं one of the two kinds of the third or lowest (अव्यय) division of Ka'ya or poetry, in which the charm lies in the expression of a striking or fanciful idea (opp. शब्द-चित्र); see चित्र also. -वचं severe or harsh language.

वाजः 1 A wing. 2 A feather. 3 The feather of an arrow. 4 Battle, conflict. 5 Sound. -जं 1 Clarified butter. 2 An oblation of rice offered at a Srāddha or obsequial ceremony. 3 Food in general. 4 Water. 5 A prayer or mantra with which a sacrifice is concluded. -Comp. -पेषः -यं N. of a particular sacrifice. -सनः 1 N. of Vishnu. 2 of Siva. -सनिः the sun.

वाजसनेयः N. of Yājñavalkya, the author of the Vājasaneyi Samhitā or the Sukla Yajurveda.

वाजसनेयिन् m. 1 N. of the sage Yājñavalkya, the author and founder of the white or Sukla Yajurveda. 2 A follower of the white Yajurveda, one belonging to the sect of the Vājasaneyins.

वाजिन् m. 1 A horse; न गर्धभा वाजि-दुर्बहति Mk. 4. 17; R. 3. 43; 4. 25, 67; Si. 18. 31. 2 An arrow. 3 A bird. 4 A follower of the Vājasaneyin branch of the Yajurveda. -Comp.

-गृहः the globe amaranth, -भक्षः a chick-pea. -भोजनः a kind of kidney-bean. -मेघः a horse-sacrifice. -शाला a stable.

वाजीकर a. Stimulating amorous desires.

वाजीकरण Stimulating or exciting desire by aphrodisiacs.

वाञ्छ 1 P. (वाञ्छति, वाञ्छित) To wish, desire; न संशयात्सत्यं न भिन्नवृत्त्या विनापि वाञ्छयद्युभिः समीहितं Ki. 1. 19. -With अभि, -सं to wish, desire or long for; Bk. 17. 53.

वाञ्छन् Wishing, desiring.

वाञ्छा A wish, desire, longing; वाञ्छा सज्जनसंगमे Bh. 2. 62.

वाञ्छित p. p. Wished, desired. -तं A wish, desire.

वाञ्छित्व a. 1 Wishing. 2 Lustful.

वाटः -तं 1 An enclosure, a piece of enclosed ground, court; स्ववाटकुट्टि-जम्बूतः Dk.; १० देव, 'स्ववाट' &c. 2 A

garden, park, an orchard. 3 A road. 4 The groin. 5 A sort of grain. -Comp. -पुत्रः the descendant of an outcast Brāhmaṇa by a Brāhmaṇa female; see Mā. 10. 21.

वाटिका 1 The site of a house. 2 An orchard, a garden; अथे वृक्षिणेन वृक्षवाटिकाप्रालाप इव श्रूयते Si. 1; २० पुष्प, अशोक &c.

वाटी 1 The site of a house. 2 A house, dwelling. 3 A court, an enclosure. 4 A garden, park, orchard; वाटीश्रुति स्तितिश्रुतां Asvad 5. 5 A road. 6 The groin. 7 A kind of grain.

वाट्या, वाट्यालः, वाट्याली N. of a plant (अतिचला).

वाड् 1 A. (वाडने) To bathe, dive. वाडचः 1 Submarine fire. 2 A Brāhmaṇa. -वं A stud or collection of mares. -Comp. -आग्नेः, -अनलः the submarine fire.

वाकवेवः A bull. -वौ (m. dual) the two Asvins.

वाडस्य A collection of Brāhmaṇas.

वाट See वाट.

वाण See वाण.

वाणिः f. 1 Weaving. 2 A weaver's loom.

वाणिजः A merchant.

वाणिज्यं Trade, traffic.

वाणिनी 1 A clever or intriguing woman. 2 A dancing girl, an actress. 3 A drunken woman (literally or figuratively), an amorous and wanton woman; R. 6. 75.

वाणी 1 Speech, words, language, वाचिका समवेकरोति पुरुषं वा संस्कृता भार्ये Bh. 2. 19. 2 Power of speech. 3 Sound, voice; केका वाणी मयस्य Ak.; २० आकाशवाणी. 4 A literary production, a work or composition; मृदाणि मा कुरु विवादमवादेण नास्वयमग्रमनसा सहसा खलानां Bv. 4. 41; U. 7. 21. 5 Praise. 6 Sarasvati, the goddess of learning.

वात् 10 U. (वातयति-ने) 1 To blow. 2 To fan, ventilate. 3 To serve. 4 To make happy. 5 To go.

वात p. p. 1 Blown. 2 Desired or wished for, solicited. -तः 1 Air, wind. 2 The god of wind, the deity presiding over wind. 3 Wind, as one of the three humours of the body. 4 Gout, rheumatism. -Comp. -अन्तः 1 an antelope (वातस्य). 2 a horse of the sun. -अंहः a disease of the testicles. -अतिसरः dysentery caused by some derangement or vitiation of the bodily wind. -अपः a leaf. -अयनः a horse. (-ने) 1 a window, an air-hole; Mā. 2. 11; Ku. 7. 59; R. 6. 24, 13. 21. 2 a porch, portico. 3 a pavilion. -अयः an antelope. -अरिः the castor-oil tree. -अव्यः a very fleet or swift horse. -असौदा musk. -आलिः f. a whiff

wind. -आहत *a.* 1 shaken by the wind. 2 affected by gout. -आहति: *f.* a violent gust of wind. -ऋदि: *f.* 1 excess of wind. 2 a mace, a club, stick tipped with iron. -कर्म *n.* breaking wind. -कुंडलिका scanty and painful flow of urine. -कुम्भ: the part of an elephant's forehead below the frontal sinuses. -केतु: dust. -केलि: 1 amorous discourse, the low whispering of lovers. 2 the marks of finger-nails on the person of a lover. -ह्रस्व: 1 a high wind, strong gale. 2 rheumatism. -हर: fever arising from vitiated wind. -ध्वज: a cloud. -धुव: *N.* of Bhima or Hanumat. -धौवः, -धौवकः the tree called पलाश. -प्रकोप: excess of wind. -प्रसी *m. f.* a swift antelope. -महली whirl-wind. -ध्रुव: a swift antelope. -रक्त: -शोणित acute gout. -रन्ध्र: the fig-tree. -रुन्ध्र: 1 a storm, violent wind, tempest. 2 the rain-bow. 3 a bribe. -रोम: -रवाधि: gout or rheumatism. -रसति: *f.* suppression of urine. -रुद्धि: *f.* swelled testicle. -रुग्धि the belly. -रुग्ध्र colic with flatulence. -सारथि: fire.

वाचकः 1 A paramour (*गर*). 2 *N.* of a plant.

वाचकिन् *a.* (*नी* *f.*) Gouty.

वाचनजः A swift antelope.

वातर *a.* 1 Stormy, windy. 2 Swift. -Comp. -अयणः 1 an arrow. 2 an arrow's flight, bow-shot. 3 a peak, summit. 4 a saw. 5 a mad or intoxicated man. 6 an idler. 7 the Sarala or pine tree.

वातलः *a.* (*ली* *f.*) 1 Stormy, windy. 2 Flatulent. -लः 1 Wind. 2 The chick-pea (*चणक*).

वाताधि: *N.* of a demon said to have been eaten up and digested by Agastya. -Comp. -द्वि *m.*, -ध्वनः, -ध्व *m.* epithets of Agastya..

वाति: 1 The sun. 2 Wind, air. 3 The moon. -Comp. -वा, -वन: the egg-plant; (*वातिवणः* in the same sense).

वातिक *a.* (*वी* *f.*) 1 Stormy, windy. 2 Gouty, rheumatic. 3 Mad. -कः Fever caused by a vitiated state of the wind.

वातीय *a.* Windy. -ये Rice-gruel.

वातुल *a.* 1 Affected by wind-disease, gouty. 2 Mad, crazy-headed; *H.* 2. 26. -लः A whirl wind.

वातुलि: A large bat.

वातुल *a.* See वातुल.

वातु *m.* Air, wind.

वायु A storm, hurricane, whirl-wind, stormy or tempestuous wind; वायुभिः परकीकृता दश दिग्भेदादयो दुग्ध *Bv.* 1. 13; *R.* 11. 16; *Ki.* 5. 39; *Ve.* 2. 21.

वायवक A herd of calves.

वायव्य 1 Affection (towards one's offspring,) affection or

tenderness in general; न पुन-वास्तव्यमाकर्षयति *Ku.* 5. 14; पतिवास्तव्यम् *R.* 15. 98; so वायव्यं प्रज्ञः, शरण्यवत्, &c. 2 Fond affection or partiality.

वात्सि-सी *f.* The daughter of a Śūdra woman by a Brāhmaṇa.

वात्स्यायनः 1 *N.* of the author of the Kāmasūtras (a work on erotic subjects). 2 *N.* of the author of a commentary on the Nyāya Sūtras.

वादः 1 Talking, speaking. 2 Speech, words, talk; सामवादः सकोपश्च तस्य प्रवृत्त दपिका: *Si.* 2. 55; so हेतुवाद *Gīt.* 8; सांववादः &c. 3 A statement, an assertion, allegation; उवाच्यवाद्वाश्च बहुन् वदिष्यति तवद्विता: *Bg.* 2. 36. 4 Narration, account; शाक्यनलादिनिहितास-वादान् *Mā.* 3. 3. 5 Discussion, dispute, controversy; वादे वादे जायते तत्त्वबोधः *Subhāsh.*; सीमा *Ms.* 8. 265. 6 A reply. 7 An exposition, explanation. 8 A demonstrated conclusion, theory, doctrine; इदानीं परमाहकारणवादं निराकरोति *S. B.* (and in diverse other places of the work). 9 Sounding, sound. 10 Report, rumour. 11 A plaint (in law). -Comp. -अनुवादौ (*m. du.*) 1 assertion and reply, plaint and reply, accusation and defence. 2 dispute, controversy. -कर, -कृ *a.* causing a dispute. -ग्रस्त *a.* disputed, in dispute; वाद-ग्रस्तोऽयं विषयः. -वुक्षु *a.* clever in repartees or witty replies. -प्रतिवादः controversy. -युद्धं a dispute, controversy. -विवादः disputation, discussion, debate..

वादकः A musician.

वादनं 1 Sounding. 2 Instrumental music.

वाटर *a.* (*री* *f.*) Made or consisting of cotton. -रा The cotton shrub. -रं Cotton cloth.

वाटरायः The sacred fig-tree.

वाटरायण See वाटरायण.

वाटालः The sheat-fish.

वादि *a.* Wise, learned, skilful.

वादिप *p. p.* 1 Caused to be uttered, made to speak. 2 Played, sounded.

वादित्रं 1 A musical instrument; *N.* 22. 22. 2 Instrumental music.

वादिन् *a.* 1 Speaking, talking, discoursing. 2 Asserting. 3 Disputing. -म. 1 A speaker. 2 A disputant, an antagonist; *Mn.* 5. 10; *R.* 12. 92. 3 An accuser, a plaintiff. 4 An expounder, a teacher.

वादिशः A learned man, sage, scholar.

वाद्यं 1 A musical instrument. 2 The sound of a musical instrument; *R.* 16. 64 (वाद्यधनि: *Māli.*). -Comp.

-करः a musician. -भाहं 1 A land of music, a number of musical instruments. 2 a musical instrument.

वाय, वाय, वायक, वायन-ना, वाया See वायु, वाय, वायक, वायन-ना, वाया.

वायु (धृ) न्य Marriage.

वायुपक्षः A rhinoceros.

वान *a.* 1 Blown. 2 Dried (by wind), dried up. 3 Belonging to a forest. -नं 1 Dry or dried fruit (-*m.* also). 2 Blowing. 3 Living. 4 Rolling, moving. 5 A perfume, fragrance. 6 A number of groves or thickets. 7 Weaving. 8 A mat of straw. 9 A hole in the wall of a house.

वानस्पत्यः 1 A Brāhmaṇa in the third stage of his religious life. 2 An anchorite, a hermit. 3 The Madhūka tree. 4 The Palāsa tree.

वानरः A monkey, an ape. -Comp.

-अक्षः a wild goat. -आवातः the tree called Lodhra. -इन्दुः *N.* of Sugriva or of Hanumat. -त्रिषः the tree called क्षीरिन्.

वानलः A kind of holy basil (the black variety).

वानस्पत्यः A tree the fruit of which is produced from blossom; *e. g.* the mango.

वाना A quail.

वानाशुः *N.* of a country to the north-west of India. -Comp. -जः a Vanāyu horse, *i. e.* a horse produced in the Vanāyu country.

वानीरः A sort of cane or rattan; स्मरामि वानीरद्वये हनः *R.* 13. 35; *Ms.* 41; *Mā.* 9. 15; *R.* 13. 16. 21.

वानीरकः The Munja grass, a kind of rush.

वानेयं *N.* of a fragrant grass (*मुस्ता*).

वातं *p. p.* 1 Vomited, spitted out. 2 Emitted, ejected, effused. -Comp. -अवः a dog.

वातिः *f.* 1 Vomiting. 2 Ejecting, emitting. -Comp. -कुक्षु *a.* emetic. वात्य A multitude of groves or woods.

वायः 1 Sowing seed. 2 Weaving. 3 Shaving, shearing; *Ms.* 11. 108. -Comp. -द्वहः a weaver's loom.

वायनं 1 Causing to sow. 2 Shaving.

वायित *p. p.* 1 Sown 2 Shaven.

वायिः *वी* *f.* A well, any large oblong or circular reservoir of water; वायि वास्तिमन्तकृतशिलावद्धोषाननार्गा *Ms.* 76. -Comp. -हः the Cha'taka bird.

वाम *a.* 1 Left (*opp.* दाहिण); विलोचनं दक्षिणमनेन संभाव्य तद्विषयवाममेवा *R.* 7. 8; *Ms.* 78. 96. 2 Being or situated on the left side; वामश्चायं नदति नद्युर् वामकस्ते ज्ञानः *Ms.* 9; (*वामेन* is used adverbially in the same sense); *e. g.* वामेनाव वटस्तम्भजवनः सवर्धना सवते *K.* P. 10). 3 (*a*) Reverse, contrary, opposite, adverse, unfavourable; तद्वहो कामस्य वामा गतिः *Gīt.* 12; *Mā.* 9. 8, *Ek.* 6. 17. (*b*) Acting contrary, of an opposite nature; *S.* 4. 18. (*c*) Perverse,

crooked-natured, refractory; S. 6. 4 Vile, wicked, base, low, bad; Ki. 11. 24. 5 Lovely, beautiful, charming; as in वामलोचना q. v. -मः 1 A sentient being, an animal. 2 N. of Siva. 3 Of Cupid, the god of love. 4 A snake. 5 An udder, a breast. -मं Wealth, possessions. -Comp. -आचारः -मार्गः the left hand ritual of the Tantras. -आवर्तः = conch-shell, the spiral of which runs from right to left. -उरु, ऊरु f. a woman with handsome thighs. -दृग f. a woman (with lovely eyes). -देवः 1 N. of a sage. 2 N. of Siva. -लोचना a woman with lovely eyes; विल्लासस्य जयिनीस्ताः स्त्रिये वामलोचनाः K. P. 10; R. 19. 13. -भील a. of a perverse or crooked nature. (-लः) an epithet of the god of love.

वामक a. 1 Left. 2 Adverse, contrary; Māl. 1. 8. (where both senses are intended).

वामन a. 1 (a) Short in stature, dwarfish, pigmy; छलवामन Si. 13. 12. (b) (Hence) Small, short, little, reduced in length; वामनार्चिर्वि दृष्यमानं R. 19. 51; कथं कथं तानि (दिनानि) च वामनानि N. 22. 57. 2 Bent down, bent low (नम्र); Si. 13. 12. 3 Vile, low, base. -नः 1 A dwarf, pigmy; वामनस्ये फले मोहमुद्रादुत्ति वामनः R. 1. 3. 10. 60. 2 N. of Viṣṇu in his fifth incarnation, when he was born as a dwarf to humble the demon Bali, (see बलि); छलवसि विक्कमणे बलिमद्भुतवामन पदमखनीरजजितजनवामन । केसव धुनवामनस्य जय जगदीश हरे Git. 1. 3 N. of the elephant that presides over the south. 4 N. of the author of the Kāikāvṛtti, a commentary on Pāṇini's Sūtras. 5 The tree called अंकोट. -Comp. -आकृति a. dwarfish. -पुराण N. of one of the 18 Purāṇas. वामनिका A female dwarf.

वामनी 1 A female dwarf. 2 A mare. 3 A kind of woman.

वामलूरः An ant-hill, a mole-hill. वामा 1 A woman. 2 A lovely woman; Bv. 4. 39, 42. 3 N. of Gauri 4 Of Lakshmi. 5 Of Sarasvati.

वामिल a. 1 Beautiful, handsome. 2 Proud, haughty. 3 Cunning, deceitful.

वामी 1 A mare; अथोवापीशतवहिनार्थ R. 5. 32. 2 A she-ass. 3 A female elephant. 4 The female of the jackal.

वायः Weaving, sewing. -Comp. -वृद्ध a weaver's loom.

वायकः 1 A weaver. 2 A heap; multitude, collection.

वायनं, -वायनकं A present of sweetmeats made to a deity, particularly to a Brāhmaṇa, on

festive occasions, observance of fasts &c.

वायव a. (जी f.) 1 Relating to or given by the wind or Vāyu. 2 Aerial. वायवीय, वायव्य a Relating to the wind, aerial Comp. -पुराण N. of a Purāṇa.

वायसः 1 A crow; कल्लिभिव परिमोक्तं वायसालकंयति Mk. 10. 3. 2 Fragrant aloe-wood, agallochum. 3 Turpentine. -Comp. -अरातिः, अरिः an owl. -आहारः a kind of esculent vegetable. -इक्षुः a kind of long grass.

वायुः 1 Air, wind; वायुर्विद्युनयति चंपक-पुलेष्टु K. R. (for its production, see Mā. 1. 76. (There are seven courses of wind: -आवहः प्रवहश्च संवहः -कोद्रुहस्तथा : विद्वहस्तथाः परिवहः परावह इति क्रमात्). 2 The god of wind, the deity supposed to preside over wind. 3 A life-wind or vital air, of which five kinds are enumerated: - राग, अपान, समान, व्यान, and उदान. 4 Morbid affection or vitiation of the windy humour. -Comp. -आस्पदं the sky, atmosphere. -केतुः dust. -क्रौञ्चः the north-west. -मंडः flatulence (caused by indigestion). -शूलमः 1 a hurricane, storm. 2 a whirlpool. -गोचरः the range of the wind. -ग्रस्त a. 1 affected by wind, flatulent. 2 gouty. -जातः, -जनयः, -नंदनः, -पुत्रः, -सुतः, -वृद्धः epithets of Hanumat or Bhīma. -दारुः a cloud. -विद्वन् a affected by wind, crazy, mad, frantic. -पुराण N. of one of the 18 Purāṇas. -फले 1 hail. 2 the rainbow. -भक्षः; -भक्षणः, भुक् m. 1 one who feeds only on air, as an ascetic. 2 a snake; cf. प्रवामन. -रोषा night. -रुण्ण a. broken down by wind; R. 9. 63. -वर्त्मन् m., n. the sky, atmosphere. -वाहः smoke. -वाहिनी a vein, an artery, a vessel of the body. -वेग, -सम a. swift as wind. -सखः, -सखिः m. fire.

वार n. Water; Bv. 1. 30. -Comp. -आसनं a reservoir of water. -किटिः (वाःकिटिः) a porpoise. -चः a goose, gander. -द्वः a cloud. -द्वर 1 water. 2 silk. 3 speech. 4 the seed of the mango 5 a curl on a horse's neck. 6 a conch-shell. -रिः the ocean. -भवं a kind of salt. -पुष्पं (वाःपुष्पं) cloves. -भरः an alligator. -सुख m. a cloud. -राशिः the ocean. -वटः a ship, boat. -सद्वन् (वाःसद्वन्) a reservoir of water, a cistern. -स्थ a. (वाःस्थ) being in water.

वारः 1 That which covers, a cover. 2 A multitude, large number; as in वायुवति. 3 A heap, quantity. 4 A herd, flock, Si. 18. 56. 5 A day of the week; as in बुधवार, शनिवार. 6 Time, turn; वृक्षस्य वारः समाप्तः Pt. 1; R. 19. 18; often used in pl. like the

English 'times'; बहुवारान् 'many times'. कतिवारान् 'how many times'. 7 An occasion, opportunity. 8 A door, gate. 9 The opposite bank of a river. 10 N. of Siva. -र 1 A vessel for holding spirituous liquor. 2 A mass of water (जलसंव). -Comp. -अंगना, -नारी, -युवति f. -योषित् f. -वनिता, -विलासिनी -सुद्री, -स्त्री 'a woman of the multitude', a common woman, harlot, courtesan, prostitute; Rām. 1. 26; S. Til. 16. -कीरः 1 a wife's brother (according to Trik.) 2 the submarine fire. 3 a hair-dresser or comb. 4 a louse. 5 a courser, (these meanings are given in Medinī). -बु (द्व) वा the plantain tree. -सुख्या the chief of a number of harlots. -चर(वा)णः -जं an armour, a coat of mail; R. 4. 85. -वाणिः 1 a piper, player on a flute. 2 a musician. 3 a year. 4 a judge. (-णिः f.) a harlot. -वाणि a harlot. -सेव 1 harlotry, prostitution. 2 a number of harlots.

वारक a. Obstructing, opposing. -कः 1 A kind of horse. 2 A horse in general. 3 One of the paces of a horse. -कं 1 The seat of pain. 2 A kind of perfume (वाल or खविर).

वारकिन् m. 1 An opposer, enemy. 2 The ocean. 3 A kind of horse, one with good marks. 4 An ascetic living on leaves.

वारकः A bird. वारनः The handle of a sword, knife &c.

वारदं 1 A field. 2 A number of fields. -दा A goose.

वारण a. (गी f.) Warding off, resisting, opposing. -जं 1 Warding off, restraining, obstructing; न भवति विसं त्तुवारणं वारणानां Bh. 2. 17. 2 An obstacle, impediment. 3 Resistance, opposition. 4 Defending, guarding, protecting. -णः 1 An elephant; न भवति विसं त्तुवारणं वारणानां Bh. 2. 17; Ku. 5. 70; R. 12. 93; Si. 18. 56. 2 An armour, mail-coat. -Comp. -बुधा-सा, -बहुभा the plantain tree. -साहचरं N. of Hastināpura.

वारणसी See वाराणसी.

वारणवात m. n. N. of a town.

वारणः A leather thong.

वारवार ind. Often times, repeatedly, again and again; वारवारं तिरपति दृशोद्धमं वाष्पयुरः Māl. 1. 35.

वारला 1 A wasp. 2 A goose; cf. वरटा.

वाराणसी The holy city of Benares. वारानिधिः The ocean.

वारह a. (गी f.) Relating to a boar; Mu. 7. 19; Y. 1. 269. -हः 1 A boar. 2 A kind of tree. -Comp. -कल्पः N. of the present Kalpa (that in which we are at present living). -पुराण N. of one of the eighteen Purāṇas.

बाल्मीकिः, बाल्मीकिः N. of a celebrated sage, and author of the *Rāmāyaṇa*. [He was a Brahmana by birth, but being abandoned by his parents in his child-hood, he was found by some wild mountaineers who taught him the art of thieving. He soon became an adept in the art, and pursued his business of plundering and killing (where necessary) travellers for several years. One day he saw a great sage whom he asked on pain of death to deliver up his possessions. But the sage told him to go home and asked his wife and children if they were ready to be-

come his partners in the innumerable iniquities that he had committed. He accordingly went home, but returned dismayed at their unwillingness. The sage then told him to repeat the word *marā* (which is *Ramā* inverted) and disappeared. The robber continued to repeat it for years together without moving from the place, so that his body was covered up with ant-hills. But the same sage reappeared and got him out, and as he issued from the *valmiki* he was called *Valmiki*, and became afterwards an eminent sage. One day while he was performing his ablutions, he saw one of a pair of *Krauncha* birds being killed by a fowler, at which he cursed the wretch in words which unconsciously took the form of a verse in the *Anushubh* metre. This was a new mode of composition, and at the command of the god *Brahma* he composed the first poem the *Ramayana*. When *Sita* was abandoned by *Rama*, he gave her shelter under his roof, and brought up her two sons. He afterwards restored them all to *Rama*.]

वाचस्पत्य Being beloved or favourite.
वाचस्पत्य a. 1 Talkative, garrulous. 2 Eloquent.

वाचस्पत्य A kind of basil.

वाचस्पत्य A boat, raft.

वाचस्पत्य 4 A. (वाचस्पत्य) 1 To choose, prefer, select, love; ततो वाचस्पत्यासी रामायणात् न्यविहृत Bk. 4. 28. 2 To serve.

वाचस्पत्य a. Chosen, selected, preferred.

वाचस्पत्य 1. 4 A. (वाचस्पत्य, वाचस्पत्य) 1 The roar, cry, scream, shriek, hawl; hum (as birds), sound in general; (विष्णोः) हा भित्तः प्रतिमन् ववाहिरे R. 11. 61, Si. 18. 75, 76; Bk. 14. 14, 76. 2 To call.

वाचस्पत्य a. Roaring, sounding.

वाचस्पत्य 1 Roaring, howling, growling, yelling &c. 2 The warbling or cry of birds, humming (of bees &c.).

वाचस्पत्य Fire, the god of fire.

वाचस्पत्य The cry of birds.

वाचस्पत्य 1 A female elephant; अन्यथयत स वाचस्पत्याः पुष्पिताः कमलिनिरिव द्विपः R. 19. 11; (also written वाचस्पत्या in this sense). 2 A woman.

वाचस्पत्य A day. -अ 1 A dwelling, house, 2 A place where four roads meet. 3 Spring.

वाचस्पत्य, वाचस्पत्य See वाचस्पत्य.

वाचस्पत्य 1: 10 U. (वाचस्पत्य-ते) 1 To scent, perfume, incense, fumigate, make fragrant; वाचस्पत्यान्निवेशिष्यं Ki. 9. 80; वाचस्पत्यवाचस्पत्यं वाचस्पत्यं Gīt. 1; U. 3. 16; R. 4. 74; Me. 20; Rs. 5. 5. 2 To steep, infuse. 3 To spice, season. -II. 4 A. See वाचस्पत्य.

वाचस्पत्य 1 Perfume. 2 Living, dwelling; वाचस्पत्य तेः वाचस्पत्यं Bv. 1. 63; R. 19. 2 Bg. 1. 14. 3 An abode, a habitation, house. 4 Site, situation.

5 Clothes, dress. -Comp. -अ (आ) -वाचस्पत्य-रं, -वृद्धं, -वेष्टम् n. the inner apartments of a house; particularly bed chamber; वाचस्पत्यादिवाचस्पत्यं वाचस्पत्यं U. 1. 7; V. 3. -कणी a hall where public exhibitions (such as dancing, wrestling matches &c.) are held. -वाचस्पत्यं betel mixed with other fragrant spices. -भवन्, -मन्दिरं, -सदनं a dwelling-place, house. -वाचस्पत्यः f. a roosting perch, a rod for a bird to perch on; V. 2. 3; Me. 79. -वाचस्पत्यः a kind of fragrant powder. -सज्जा = वाचस्पत्यं प. v.

वाचस्पत्य a. (का or लिका f.) 1 Scenting, perfuming, infusing, fumigating &c. 2 Causing to dwell, populating.

-कणी Clothes. -Comp. -सज्जा, -सज्जिका a woman who dresses herself in all her ornaments and keeps herself (and her house) ready to receive her lover, especially when he has made an appointment with her; an expectant heroine, one of the several classes of a *Nāyikā*; S. D. thus defines her:—

कुर्वते मन्दनं वाचस्पत्याः (वाचस्पत्य) सज्जिते वाचस्पत्यमनि ।
हा तु वाचस्पत्यं सज्जितं त्वदिदं त्विष्यमना 120;
भवति विज्ञाति विज्ञाति लज्जा विज्ञाति रोदिति वाचस्पत्यं Gīt. 6.

वाचस्पत्य An ass.

वाचस्पत्य a. (वाचस्पत्य) Habitable. -वाचस्पत्य Night.

वाचस्पत्य 1 Perfuming, fumigating. 2 Infusing. 3 Dwelling, abiding. 4 An abode, a dwelling. 5 Any receptacle, a basket, box, vessel &c.; Y. 2. 65 (वाचस्पत्यं निक्षेपाधारस्तु संयुतादिं सज्जितं ग्रन्थादि-युक्तम्). 6 Knowledge. 7 Clothes, dress. 8 A cover, an envelope.

वाचस्पत्या 1 Knowledge derived from memory; cf. भावना. 2 Particularly, the impression unconsciously left on the mind by past good or bad actions, which therefore produces pleasure or pain. 3 Fancy, imagination, idea. 4 False idea, ignorance. 5 A wish; desire, inclination; सत्वावाचस्पत्यान्वाचस्पत्या Gīt. 3. 6 Regard, liking, respectful regard; तेन (वाचस्पत्या) मयेन मम तु वदति वाचस्पत्या वाचस्पत्यं Bv. 4. 17.

वाचस्पत्य a. (वाचस्पत्य) 1 Vernal, suitable to or produced in spring. 2 In the spring or prime of life, youthful. 3 Diligent, attentive (in the performance of duties) -सः 1 A camel. 2 A young elephant. 3 Any young animal. 4 A cuckoo. 5 The south wind, the breeze blowing from the Malaya mountain; cf. मलयसमीर. 6 A kind of bean. 7 A dissolute man. -वाचस्पत्य 1 A kind of jasmine (with fragrant flowers); वसन्ते वाचस्पत्यं पुष्पमिति वाचस्पत्यः Gīt. 1. 2 Long pepper. 3 The trumpet flower.

4 N. of a festival held in honour of Cupid; cf. वसन्तसप्तम.

वाचस्पत्य a. (वाचस्पत्य) Vernal. -कः 1 The *Vidishaka* or buffoon in a drama. 2 An actor.

वाचस्पत्य, -रं A day (of the week). -Comp. -संयः morning.

वाचस्पत्य a. (वाचस्पत्य) Belonging to Indra; वाचस्पत्या वाचस्पत्यं विश्वस्यं K.; वाचस्पत्या चयना Me. 43. -वः N. of Indra; Ku. 3. 2, R. 5. 5. -Comp. -वृत्ता 1 N. of a work by Subandhu. 2 N. of a heroine of several stories. [Different writers give different accounts of this lady According to Kathasaritsugara she was the daughter of king Chama/amahaveta of Ujjayini and was carried off by Udayana king of Vatsa, Sriharsha represents her to be the daughter of king Pradyota (see Ratn. 1. 10), and according to Malinatha's comment on the line प्रद्योतस्य विद्युदित्तरं वसवप्राज्ञेन जज्ञे she was the daughter of Pradyota king of Ujjayini. Bhavabhuti says that she was betrothed by her father to king Sanjaya, but that she offered herself to Udayana; (see Mal. 2) But the *Vasavadatta* of Subandhu has nothing in common with the story of Vatsa, except the name of the heroine, as she is represented to have been betrothed by her father to Pushpaketu but carried off by Kandarapaketu. It is probable that there were several heroines bearing the name *Vasavadatta*.] वाचस्पत्या N. of the mother of Vyāsa. वाचस्पत्य n. A cloth, garment, clothes; वाचस्पत्यं जीर्णं यथा विहाय नवानि गृह्णाति नराः पराणि Bg. 2. 22, Ku. 7. 9; Me. 59 वाचस्पत्य m. f. An adze, a small hatchet, chisel. -सिः Dwelling, abiding.

वाचस्पत्य p. p. 1 Perfumed, scented. 2 Steeped, infused. 3 Seasoned, spiced. 4 Dressed, clothed. 5 Peopled, populous. 6 Famous, celebrated. -सं 1 The cry or hum of birds. 2 Knowledge; cf. वाचस्पत्य (2).

वाचस्पत्य See वाचस्पत्य.

वाचस्पत्य (सि) वृ (वाचस्पत्य) a. Belonging to or composed by (rather revealed to) *Vasishtha*, as a *Manḍala* of the *Rigveda*. -सः A descendant of *Vasishtha*.

वाचस्पत्य 1 The soul. 2 The soul of the universe, supreme being. 3 N. of Vishnu.

वाचस्पत्य, वाचस्पत्य N. of a celebrated serpent, king of snakes (said to be a son of *Kasyapa*); Ku. 2. 38, Bg. 10. 28.

वाचस्पत्य 1 Any descendant of *Vasudeva*. 2 Particularly, *Krishna*.

वाचस्पत्य 1 The earth. 2 Night. 3 A woman. 4 A female elephant.

वाचस्पत्य f. A young girl, maiden (used chiefly in dramas); वाचस्पत्यं वाचस्पत्यं वृत्ता Mk. 1. 41; वाचस्पत्यं Mk.

वास्त See वास्त.

वास्तव *a.* (*सी. फ.*) 1 Real, true, substantial. 2 Determined, fixed. -*व* Anything fixed or determined.

वास्तवा Dawn.

वास्तविक *a.* (*सी. फ.*) True, real, substantial, genuine.

वास्तिका A collection of goats.

वास्तव्य *a.* 1 Dwelling, inhabiting, resident; *उत्सव* वास्तव्यकुर्विता वयः *Sl.* 1. 66. 2 Fit to be inhabited, habitable. -*व्य* 1 A dweller, resident, an inhabitant; नानाविद्ययास्तव्यो महाजनसमाजः *Mā.* 1. -*व्य* 1 A habitable place, house. 2 Habitation, residence (*वसति*).

वास्तु *m. n.* 1 The site of a house, building ground, site. 2 A house, an abode, a dwelling place; स्वरविषये वास्तु किं न दीपः प्रकाशयेत् *Subhāsh.*, *Ms.* 3. 89. -*Comp.* -*वाग* a sacrifice performed on the occasion of laying the foundation of a house.

वास्तव्य *a.* (*सी. फ.*) 1 Habitable, fit to be inhabited. 2 Abdominal.

वास्तोष्मतिः 1 *N.* of a Vedic deity (supposed to preside over the foundation of a house.) 2 *N.* of Indra.

वास्त्र *a.* Made of cloth. -*स्त्र* A carriage covered with cloth.

वास्त See वास्त.

वास्तव्यः The tree called नागेश्वर.

वाह 1 *A.* (*वाहे*) To try, exert oneself, endeavour.

वाह *a.* Bearing, carrying &c. (at the end of comp.); as *अनुवाह*. ताव-वाह &c. -*व* 1 Carrying, bearing. 2 A porter. 3 A draught animal, a beast of burden. 4 A horse; *R.* 4. 56, 5. 73, 14. 52. 5 A bull; *Ku.* 7. 49. 6 A buffalo. 7 A carriage, conveyance in general. 8 The arm. 9 Air, wind. 10 A measure equal to ten Kumbhas or four Bhāras; वाहो मासतुल्यं. -*Comp.* -*द्विषत्* *m.* a buffalo. -*अष्ट* a horse.

वाहकः 1 A porter. 2 A coach-driver. 3 A horseman.

वाहने 1 Bearing, carrying, conveying. 2 Driving (as a horse). 3 A vehicle, conveyance of any kind; *Ms.* 7. 75; *N.* 22. 45. 4 An animal used in riding or draught, as a horse; स दुष्प्रापयताः श्वदाश्वं यातवाहनः *R.* 1. 48, 9. 25. 60. 5 An elephant.

वाहिनी 1 A water-course, 2 A large serpent, the boa.

वाहिकाः 1 A large drum. 2 A car drawn by oxen. 3 A carrier of loads.

वाहित A heavy burden.

वाहिर्यः The part of an elephant's forehead below the frontal globes.

वाहिनी 1 An army; आशिषं प्रयुज्ये न वाहिनी *B.* 11. 6, 13. 66. 2 A division of an army consisting of 81 el-

phants, as many chariots, 243 horse, and 405 foot. 3 A river. -*Comp.* -*निवेशः* the camp of an army. -*वतिः* 1 a general, a commanding officer. 2 the ocean (lord of rivers.)

बाहीक See बाहीक.

बाहुक See बाहुक.

बाह्य See बाह्य.

बाह्मिः *N.* of a country (the modern Balkh). -*Comp.* -*जः* a Balkh-bred horse.

बाह्मि (ह्री) *कः* 1 *N.* of a country (the modern Balkh). 2 A horse from this country, a Balkh-bred horse. -*क* 1 Saffron. 2 *Asa Fœtida*.

वि *ind.* 1 As a prefix to verbs and nouns it expresses:—(*a*) separation, disjunction (apart, asunder, away, off &c.), as *विपुल*, *विह*, *विचल* &c.; (*b*) the reverse of an action; as *क्री* 'to buy', *विक्री* 'to sell'; *स्मृ* 'to remember'; *विस्मृ* 'to forget'; (*c*) division; as *विभृ* *विभाग*; (*d*) distinction; as *विशिष्ट*, *विशेष*, *विविच*, *विभेद*; (*e*) discrimination *अवच्छेद*; (*f*) order, arrangement, as *विवा*, *विस्व*; (*g*) opposition; as *विचर*, *विरोध*; (*h*) privation; as *विनी*, *विनयन*; (*i*) deliberation, as *विचर*, *विचर*; (*j*) intensity; *विचर*. 2 As a prefix to nouns or adjectives not immediately connected with roots *वि* expresses (*a*) negation or privation, in which case it is used much in the same way as *अ* or *नि*, *i. e.* it forms *Bah. comp.*, *विवा*; *अव* &c.; (*b*) intensity, greatness; as *विकराल*; (*c*) variety, as *विचित्र*; (*d*) difference; as *विलक्षण*; (*e*) manifoldness, as *विविध*; (*f*) contrariety, opposition, as *विलोप*; (*g*) change, as *विकार*; (*h*) impropriety, as *विजम्बन्*. *विः m. f.* 1 A bird. 2 A horse.

विंश *a.* (*सी. फ.*) Twentieth. -*जः* A twentieth part.

विंशक *a.* (*सी. फ.*) Twenty.

विंशतिः *f.* Twenty, a score. -*Comp.* -*ईशः*, *ईशिव* *m.* a ruler of twenty villages.

विंशतितम *a.* (*सी. फ.*) Twentieth.

विंशिव *m.* 1 Twenty, a score. 2 A lord or ruler of twenty villages.

विकं The milk of a cow that has recently calved.

विकंकटाः -*क* A kind of tree (of the wood of which ladders were made); *R.* 11. 25.

विकस *a.* 1 Blown, expanded, opened (as a lotus flower &c.); *विकस-विश्रुतसहितिक* *Sl.* 6. 21; *R.* 9. 37. 2 Spread about, scattered over; *Bv.* 1. 3. 3 Destitute of hair. -*जः* 1 A Buddhist mendicant. 2 *N.* of Ketu.

विकट *a.* 1 Hideous, ugly. 2 (*a*) Formidable, frightful, horrible, dreadful; *पुष्पलाटनटपटविकटद्रुहृदिना* *Ve.* 1. *विपुलिष विकटविपुलवन्दनलसलितारविकट* *Gt.* 4 (*b*) Fierce, savage. 3 Great,

large, broad, spacious, wide; *जुमा-विजिष विकटोद्गमस्तु चाप* *U.* 4. 29; *आवर्ति विकटेन विवीहवसुसेव कुचमंलमाया* *Sl.* 10. 42, 13. 10; *Mā.* 7. 4 Proud, haughty; *विकटं परिक्रमति* *U.* 6. *Mv.* 6. 32. 5 Beautiful; *Mk.* 2. 6 Frowning. 7 Obscure. 8 Changed in appearance. -*ह* A boil, tumour.

विकृत्य *a.* 1 Boasting, swaggering, vaunting, bragging; *विद्वंसोपवि-कृत्यना मवति* *Mu.* 3.; *N.* 14. 73. 2 Praising ironically. -*न* 1 Vaunting, boasting. 2 Irony, false praise.

विकृता 1 Boasting, vaunt, brag, boast. 2 Praise. 3 False praise, irony. *विक्रप* *a.* 1 Heaving. 2 Unsteady inconstant.

विकरः Sickness, disease.

विकारः The inserted conjugational affix, the conjugational sign placed between the root and the terminations.

विकराल *a.* Very dreadful or formidable, frightful.

विकर्णः *N.* of a Kuru prince; *Bg.* 1. 8.

विकर्तनः 1 The sun; *U.* 5. 2 The *Arka* plant. 3 A son who has usurped his father's kingdom.

विकर्त्त *a.* Acting wrongly. -*n.* An unlawful or prohibited act, an impious act; *Bg.* 4. 17; *Ms.* 9. 226. -*Comp.* -*क्रिय* an illegal act, irreligious conduct. -*स्व* *a.* doing prohibited acts, addicted to vice.

विकर्षः 1 Drawing asunder, pulling apart. 2 An arrow.

विकर्षणः *N.* of one of the five arrows of Cupid. -*ज* 1 Drawing, dragging, pulling asunder. 2 A cross throw.

विकल *a.* 1 Deprived of a part or member, defective, imperfect, maimed, mutilated; *हृत्कुट्टि कलेदिवा* *Y.* 2. 70; *Ms.* 8. 66; *U.* 4. 24. 2 Frightened, alarmed; *Mā.* 5. 20. 3 Devoid or destitute of (in comp.); *आरामाविपतिर्विकल्पिकलः* *Bv.* 1. 31; *Mk.* 5. 41. 4 Agitated, weakened, dispirited, unnerved drooping, sinking, languid; *किञ्चित् विपदिषि रोदिषि विकला विह्वीत उवति-समा* *तय सकला* *Gt.* 9; *विरिषे विकलद्रव्या* *Bv.* 2. 71, 164. 5 सुति-कुले विकलविकले *Gt.* 12; *U.* 3. 31; *Mā.* 7. 1, 2. 12. 5 Withered, decayed. -*Comp.* -*अंग* *a.* having a redundant or deficient limb. -*हृदिष* *a.* having impaired or defective organs of sense. -*पाणिष* *a.* a cripple.

विकला The sixtieth part of a *Kala* *q. v.*

विकल्पः 1 Doubt, uncertainty, indecision, hesitation; *वसिषे विरोधेन स विकल्पपाङ्कजः* *B.* 17. 49. 2 Suspicion; *Mu.* 1. 3 Contrivance, art; *साविकल्प-रुचिः* *R.* 13. 75. 4 Option, alternative

(ingram.) 5 Sort, variety. 6 An error, a mistake, ignorance. -Comp. -उपहार; an optional offering. -जाले a netlike indecision, a dilemma.

विकल्पने 1 Admitting of doubt. 2 Allowing an option. 3 Indecision. विकल्पण a. Sinless, stainless, guiltless.

विकषा (सा) Bengal madder.

विकसः The moon.

विकसित p. p. Blown, fully opened or expanded; Bv. 1. 100

विकस्य (इ) र a. 1 Opening, expanding; कुक्षौश्वैरिव जलाशयेषिता सुदा रन्ते कलमा विकस्यते: Si. 4. 33. 2 Loud, distinctly audible (as a sound); उद्गीयन वैकुण्ठाकराहजास्य विकस्यस्वरे: N. 2. 5.

विकारः 1 Change of form or nature, transformation, deviation from the natural state; cf. विकृति. 2 A change, an alteration, a modification; Pt. 1. 44. 3 Sickness, disease, malady; विकरं सलु परमायेताज्ञावासानरमः प्रतीकारस्य S. 4; Ku. 2. 38. 4 Change of mind or purpose; सुहृत्समी विकाराः प्रायेणैश्वर्यमेषु S. 5. 19. 5 A feeling, an emotion; U. 1. 35, 3. 25, 36. 6 Agitation, excitement, perturbation; Ki. 17. 23. 7 Contortion, contraction, (as of the features of the face); प्रमथ्यद्वयविकारैरुत्तमामास गृहं Ku. 7. 95. 8 (In Sān. phil.) That which is evolved from a previous source or Prakṛiti. -Comp. -हेतुः a temptation, seduction, cause of perturbation; लकादेही सति विक्रियते येषा न चेतासि त पया जीतः Ku. 1. 59.

विकारित a. Changed, perverted, corrupted.

विकारित्व a. Liable to change, susceptible of emotions or impressions; भ्रमति ध्रुवने कंदर्पाज्ञा विकारि च यौनं Māl. 1. 17.

विकालः, विकालकः Evening, evening twilight, the close of day.

विकालिका A perforated copper vessel which, placed in water, marks the time by gradually filling; cf. मानस.

विकारः 1 Manifestation, display, exhibition. 2 Blowing, expanding (usually written विकार in this sense); Ku. 3. 29. 3 An open or direct course; Ki. 15. 52. 4 An oblique course; Ki. 15. 52. 5 Joy, pleasure; Ki. 15. 52. 6 Sky, heaven (आकाश); Ki. 15. 52. 7 Eagerness, ardent desire; Si. 9. 41 (where it means 'blowing' also). 8 Retreat, solitude, privacy.

विकाराक a. (शिक्षा f.) 1 Displaying. 2 Opening.

विकारण 1 Manifestation, display, exhibition. 2 Blowing, expanding (of flowers &c.)

विकाराक्षि (क्षि) म a. (नी f.) 1 Be-

coming, visible, shining forth. 2 Expanding, opening, blowing.

विकारः Blowing, expanding; see विकारा above.

विकारणे Expansion, opening, blowing.

विकिरः 1 A scattered portion or fallen bit. 2 One who tears or scatters, a bird; कंकोलीफलजपिमुखाविकिरयाद्वा-भिलस्तदुयो भागः Māl. 6. 19. 3 A well, 4 A tree.

विकिरण 1 Scattering, throwing, about, dispersing. 2 Spreading abroad. 3 Tearing up. 4 Killing (हिंसन). 5 Knowledge.

विकीर्ण p. p. 1 Scattered, dispersed. 2 Diffused. 3 Celebrated. -Comp. -केश, -मूषेज a. tearing the hair, having dishevelled hair. -जं a kind of perfume.

विकुटः N. of Vishnu's heaven.

विकुर्वाण a. 1 Undergoing or causing a change. 2 Feeling glad, delighted, rejoiced.

विकुसः The moon.

विकुञ्जने 1 Cooing, humming. 2 Rumbling (as of the bowels).

विकुण्ठन A side-glance, leer.

विकृणिका The nose.

विकृत p. p. 1 Changed; altered, modified. 2 Sick, diseased. 3 Mutilated, deformed, disfigured. 4 Incomplete, imperfect. 5 Affected by passion or emotion. 6 Averse from, disgusted with. 7 Loathsome. 8 Strange, extraordinary; (see कृ with वि). -सं 1 Change, modification. 2 Change for the worse, sickness. 3 Aversion, disgust.

विकृतिः f. 1 Change (as of purpose, mind, form &c.); चित्तविकृतिः, अंगुलिकं ध्वजस्य विकृतिः &c. 2 An unnatural or accidental circumstance, an accident; मरणं प्रकृतिः क्षीयति विकृतिर्जा-वितमुच्यते पुनः R. 8. 87. 3 Sickness. 4 Excitement, perturbation, anger, rage; Ki. 13. 56; Si. 15. 11, 40; see विकार and विक्रिया also.

विकृत p. p. 1 Dragged asunder, pulled hither and thither. 2 Drawn, pulled, drawn towards or attracted. 3 Extended protracted. 4 Making a noise; (see कृ with वि).

विकेश a. (क्षी f.) 1 Having loose hair. 2 Having no hair, bald (as head). -स्री 1 A woman with loose hair. 2 A woman without hair. 3 A small tress of hair tied up separately and then collected into the larger braid or Veni.

विकोश -च a. 1 Without a husk. 2 Unsheathed, uncovered; Ki. 17. 45; B. 7.

विकः A young elephant.

विक्रमः 1 A step, stride, pace; S. 7. 6; cf. विविक्रम. 2 Stepping over, walking. 3 Overcoming, overpowering. 4 Heroism, prowess, heroic valour; अनुलेखः सलु विक्रमालंकारः V. 1; R. 12. 87, 93. 5 N. of a celebrated king of पञ्जायint; See App. II. 6 N. of Vishnu. -Comp. -अर्कः, -आदित्यः see विक्रम. -कर्मन् n. a heroic deed, feat of valour.

विक्रमण A stride (of Vishnu); उल्लसति विक्रमण बलिमञ्जुतवागन Git. 1.

विक्रमिन् a Chivalrous, heroic. -म. 1 A lion. 2 A hero. 3 An epithet of Vishnu.

विक्रयः Sale, selling; Ms. 3. 54. -Comp. -अनुहायः rescission of a sale. -पत्रं a bill of sale, sale-deed.

विक्रयिकः, विक्रयिन् m. A dealer, seller, vendor.

विक्रमः The moon.

विक्रान्त p. p. 1 Stepped or passed beyond. 2 Powerful, heroic, valiant, chivalrous. 3 Victorious, overpowering (one's enemies). -तः 1 A hero, warrior. 2 A lion. -सं 1 Space, stride. 2 Heroism, valour, prowess.

विक्रान्तिः f. 1 Stepping, striding. 2 A horse's gallop or canter. 3 Heroism, valour, prowess.

विक्रांतु a. Valiant, victorious. -म. A lion.

विक्रिया 1 Change, modification, alteration; इन्द्रधनुर्द्विजनितावनविक्रियान् R. 13. 71, 10. 17. 2 Agitation, excitement, perturbation, excitement of passion; अथ तेन निगृह्य विक्रियामभिज्ञतः कल-मेतत्त्वमुत् Ku. 4. 41, 3. 34. 3 Anger, wrath, displeasure; तयोः प्रकोपितत्वापि मनो नयाति विक्रिया Subhāsh.; किंमुदुः संवृति-क्रियस्ते R. 7. 30. 4 Reverse, evil; Ku. 6. 29 (वैकल्यं Malli. 'defect'). 5 Knitting, contraction (of the eye-brows); ध्रुविक्रियायां विस्तरयोगः Ku. 3. 47. 6 Any sudden movement, as in रोमविक्रिया V. 1. 12. 'thrill'. 7 A sudden affection or seizure, disease. 8 Violation, vitiation (of the proper duties); R. 15. 48. -Comp. -उपमा a kind of, Upamā mentioned by Daṇḍin; See Kāv. 2. 41.

विकृत p. p. 1 Exclaimed, cried out. 2 Harsh, cruel, unkind. -सं 1 A cry for help. 2 Abuse.

विक्रय a. Saleable, vendible (as an article).

विक्रियान् 1 Calling out, exclaiming. 2 Abusing.

विकृत a. 1 Overcome with fear, startled, alarmed, frightened; क्षार-कक्ष चतस्रविकृतः R. 19. 38; Ku. 4. 11. 2 Timid; Si. 7. 43; Mo. 37. 3 Affected by, overcome with; Ki. 1. 6. 4 Agitated, excited, confused, bewildered; S. 8. 26. 5 Distressed, afflicted, grieved; Si. 12. 63; Ku. 4.

विचकिलः 1 A kind of jasmine. 2 N. of the tree called *Madana*.

विचक्षण *a.* 1 Clear-sighted, far-seeing, circumspect. 2 Wise, clever, learned; R. 5. 19. 3 Expert, skilful, able; R. 13. 69. -*यः* A learned man, wise man; न दत्ता कस्यचित्कथां पुनर्वादि-
चक्षणः Ms. 9. 71.

विचक्षुः *a.* 1 Blind, sightless. 2 Perplexed, sad.

विचयः 1 Search, seeking, looking out; U. 1. 23. 2 Investigation.

विचयनं Searching, seeking &c.

विचचिका Itch, herpes, scab.

विचचित *a.* Anointed, rubbed, smeared.

विचल *a.* 1 Moving about, shaking, wavering, tottering, unsteady. 2 Conceited, proud.

विचलनं 1 Moving. 2 Deviation. 3 Unsteadiness, fickleness. 4 Conceit.

विचारः 1 Reflection, deliberation, thought, consideration; विचारमार्गवित्तेन चक्षुषा Ku. 5. 42. 2 Examination, discussion, investigation; तत्त्वार्थविचार. 3 Trial (of a case); Mk. 9. 43. 4 Judgment, discrimination, discernment, exercise of reason; विचारद्वयः प्रतिपत्तिरिति R. 2. 47. 5 Decision, determination. 6 Selection. 7 Doubt, hesitation. 8 Prudence, circumspection. -*Comp.* -*ज्ञ* *a.* able to decide, a judge. -*यः* *f.* 1 a tribunal, seat of justice. 2 particularly, the judgment seat of Yama. -*शील* *a.* thoughtful, considerate, prudent. -*स्थले* 1 a tribunal. 2 a logical discussion.

विचारकः An investigator, a judge.

विचारणं 1 Discussion, consideration, examination, deliberation, investigation. 2 Doubt, hesitation.

विचारणा 1 Examination, discussion, investigation. 2 Reflection, consideration, thought. 3 Doubt. 4 The Mīmāṃsā system of philosophy.

विचारित *p. p.* 1 Considered, inquired into, examined, discussed. 2 Decided, determined.

विचिः *m f.*, **विचि** *f.* A wave.

विचिकित्सा 1 Doubt, uncertainty. 2 Mistake, error.

विचित *p. p.* 1 Searched, searched through.

विचिति *f.* Searching, search, seeking for.

विचित्र *a.* 1 Diversified, variegated, spotted, speckled. 2 Various, varied. 3 Painted. 4 Beautiful, lovely; कविद्विवर्णं जलवर्णविरं R. 1. 2. 5 Wonderful, surprising, strange; हन-
विचित्रितानां हि विचित्रो विपाकः Si. 11. 64. -*त्रं* 1 Variegated colour. 2 Surprise. -*Comp.* -*जय* *a.* having a spotted body. (-*यः*) 1 a peacock. 2 a tiger. -*द्व* *a.* having a lovely body. (-*द्वः*) a cloud. -*ख* *a.* diverse. -*वीर्यः* N. of a king of the lunar race.

[He was a son of Santanu by his wife Satyawati and so half-brother of Bhīshma. When he died childless, his mother called Vyasa (her own son before her marriage), and requested him to raise up issue to Vichitravirya in accordance with the practice of *Niyoga*. He complied with the request, and begot on Ambika and Ambalika, the two widows of his brother, two sons Dhritarashtra and Pandu respectively].

विचित्रकः The birch tree. -*कं* Wonder, astonishment, surprise.

विचित्रकः 1 Search. 2 Investigation. 3 A hero.

विचित्र *a.* 1 Occupied by, wandered through. 2 Entered.

विचेतन *a.* 1 Senseless, lifeless, unconscious, dead. 2 Inanimate.

विचेतय *a.* 1 Senseless, stupid, ignorant. 2 Perplexed, confounded, sad.

विचेष्टा Effort, exertion

विचेष्टित *p. p.* 1 Striven, tried, struggled. 2 Examined, investigated. 3 Misdone, done foolishly. -*त्* 1 An act, a deed. 2 Effort, movement, undertaking, enterprise. 3 Gesture. 4 Working, sensation, play; V. 2. 9. 5 Machination.

विच्छ I. 6 P. (*विच्छति*, also *विच्छयति*) To go, move. -II. 10 U. (*विच्छयति*) 1 To shine. 2 To speak.

विच्छद्वः, **विच्छद्वकः** A palace, a large building having several stories.

विच्छद्वकः A palace; see **विच्छद्व** above.

विच्छर्दनं Vomiting, ejecting.

विच्छर्दित *p. p.* 1 Vomited, ejected. 2 Disregarded, neglected. 3 Impaired, lessened.

विच्छाय *a.* Pale, dim; Ratn. 1. 26. -*यः* A gem, jewel.

विच्छित्तिः *f.* 1 Cutting off or asunder, tearing off; Bh. 3. 11. 2 Dividing, separating. 3 Disappearance, absence, loss. 4 Cessation. 5 Colouring the body with paints and unguents, painting colours, rouge; S. 7. 5; Si. 16. 84. 6 Limit, boundary (of a house &c.). 7 A pause in a verse, caesura. 8 A particular kind of amorous gesture, consisting in carelessness in dress and decoration (through pride of personal beauty); लोकाचारकर्मणा विच्छित्तिः कतिपयोक्तुः S. D. 136.

विच्छिन्न *p. p.* 1 Torn asunder, cut off. 2 Broken, severed, divided, separated; अर्धविच्छिन्नं S. 1. 9. 3 Interrupted, prevented. 4 Ended, ceased, terminated. 5 Variegated. 6 Hidden. 7 Smeared or painted with unguents; (see **विच्छ** with *वि*).

विच्छ्रित *p. p.* 1 Covered, overspread, coated. 2 Inlaid. 3 Beamsmeared, anointed.

विच्छेदः 1 Cutting asunder, cutting, dividing, separation; Māl. 6. 11. 2 Breaking; Si. 6. 51. 3 Break, interruption, cessation, discontinuance. विच्छेदमात्रं द्रुवि यस्तु कथाप्रबंधः K.; विद्विच्छेद-
द्वयिनः R. 1. 66. 4 Removal, prohibition. 5 Dissension. 6 A section, or division of a book. 7 Interval, space.

विच्छेदय Cutting off, breaking &c. see **विच्छेद**.

विच्छ्रुत *p. p.* 1 Fallen down, slipped off. 2 Displaced, thrown down from, 3 Deviated or swerving from.

विच्छ्रुतिः *f.* 1 Falling down from, severance, separation. 2 Decline, decay, downfall. 3 Deviation. 4 Miscarriage, failure; as in गर्भविच्छ्रुतिः.

विच्छ I. 3 U. (*वेवेकि, वेवेकि, विच्छ*) 1 To separate, divide; 2 To distinguish, discern, discriminate (usually with *वि* and allied to *विच्छ* with *वि* q. v.). -II. 6 A., 7 P. (*विजते, विनक्ति, विच्छ*) 1 To shake, tremble; 2 To be agitated, tremble with fear. 3 To fear, be afraid; चक्रं विच्छ कुरति द्रुवः R. 14. 68. 4 To be distressed or afflicted. -*Caus.* (*वेजयति*) To terrify, frighten. -*With* आ to be afraid. -*उद्* 1 to be afraid of, to fear (usually with *abl.* sometimes also *gen.*); तद्विद्यावृद्धिजते Ms. 3. 5; यत्नावृद्धिजते लोको लोकावृद्धिजते च यः Bg. 12. 5; Bk. 7. 92. 2 to be grieved or afflicted, be sorry; न प्रवेष्टिन् प्राच्य नोद्विजत्वाच्च चाविर् Bg. 5. 20; 3 to be disgusted with (with *abl.*); जीवितावृद्धिजमानेन Māl. 3; ननो नोद्विजते तस्य द्रवतोऽर्थमर्हति नित्यम् । उद्विजति तु संसारद्वारात्तत्त्व-
वेदिनः ॥ K. B. 4 to frighten, afflict. (-*Caus.*), 1 to trouble afflict; Ku. 1. 5, 14, 2 to frighten.

विजन *a.* Lonely, retracted, solitary. -*त्* A solitary place, retreat (*विजने* means 'privately').

विजननं Birth, procreation, delivery. **विजनन्** *a.* or *m.* A bastard, one born illegitimately.

विजविलं Mud.

विजयः 1 Overcoming, vanquishing, defeating. 2 Conquest, victory, triumph; Ki. 10. 35; R. 12. 44; Ku. 3. 19; S. 2. 14. 3 A chariot of the gods, celestial chariot. 4 N. of Arjuna; the Mb thus explains the name: -अभिषेकानि संग्रामे यदा उदयुषेण वाजित्वा विजयतामि तेन मा विजयं विदुः ॥ 5 An epithet of Yama. 6 N. of the first year of Jupiter's cycle. 7 N. of an attendant of Vishnu. -*Comp.* -*अश्वपायः* a means of victory. -*कुंजरः* a war-elephant -*तन्तुः* a necklace of 500 strings. -*द्विजितः* a large military drum. -*नगरं* N. of a town. -*सर्वजितः* a large military drum. -*सिद्धिः* *f.* success, victory, triumph. **विजयंतः** N. of Indra.

विजया 1 N. of Durgā. 2 N. of one of her female attendants; Mu. 1. 1. 3 N. of a lore taught by Visvā. mitra to Rāma Bk. 2. 21. 4 Hemp 5 N. of a festival = विजयोत्सव, see below. 6 Yellow myrobalan. -Oomp. -उत्सवः a festival in honour of Durgā held on the 10th day of the bright half of Āsvina. -वृत्तान्तिः the tenth day of the bright half of Āsvina.

विजयिन् m. A conqueror; victor. विजयि A stalk.

विजयः 1 Prattle, idle, or foolish talk. 2 Talk or speech in general. 3 A malignant or spiteful speech.

विजयित p. p. 1 Spoken, talked. 2 Praised, babbled.

विजयत p. p. 1 Base-born, of mixed origin. 2 Born, produced. 3 Transformed. -मा A mother, matron, a woman who has given birth to children.

विजातिः f. 1 Different origin. 2 Different kind, species or tribe.

विजातीय a. 1 Of a different kind or species, dissimilar, unlike. 2 Of different caste or tribe. 3 Of mixed origin.

विजिगीषा 1 Desire to conquer or overcome. 2 Desire to surpass, emulation, competition, ambition.

विजिगीषु a. 1 Desirous of victory, wishing to conquer; यज्ञे विजिगीषु R. 1. 7. 2 Emulous, ambitious. -उः 1 A warrior, a hero. 2 An antagonist, a disputant, an opponent.

विजिज्ञासा Desire to know clearly.

विजित p. p. Subdued, conquered, overcome, defeated. -Oomp. -आत्मन् a. self-subdued, self-controlled. -इन्द्रिय a. having the organs of sense subdued or controlled.

विजितिः f. Conquest, victory, triumph; Kāv. 3. 85.

विजिनः -नः (कः -लं) A sauce (mixed with gruel).

विजिह्व a. 1 Crooked, bent, turned away; Ki. 1. 21; R. 19. 35. 2 Dishonest.

विजुलः The silk-cotton tree.

विजृम्भे 1 Gaping, yawning. 2 Blossoming, budding, blowing, opening; बनेष्ट सारतनसिक्तानो विजृम्भोद्भूतिषु कुम्भलेखे R. 16. 47. 3 Exhibiting, displaying, unfolding. 4 Expanding. 5 Pastime, amorous sport.

विजृम्भित p. p. 1 Gaped, yawned; Mk. 5. 51. 2 Opened, blown, expanded. 3 Displayed, exhibited, manifested; R. 7. 42. 4 Appeared. 5 Sported. -नं 1 Sport, pastime. 2 Wish, desire. 3 Display, exhibition; अज्ञानविजृम्भिते-त्तु. 4 An act, action, conduct; Mā. 10. 21.

विजृम्भं लं 1 A kind of sauce; see विजुल. 2 An arrow.

विजुलं Cinnamon.

विज्ञ a., 1 Knowing, intelligent, wise, learned. 2 Clever, skilful, proficient. -ज्ञः A wise or learned man.

विज्ञत p. p. Respectfully told, requested.

विज्ञातिः f. 1 A respectful statement or communication, a request, an entreaty. 2 An announcement.

विज्ञात p. p. 1 Known, understood, perceived. 2 Well-known, celebrated, famous.

विज्ञानं 1 Knowledge, wisdom, intelligence, understanding; विज्ञानमयः कोशः 'the sheath of intelligence' (the first of the five sheaths of the soul). 2 Discrimination, discernment. 3 Skill, proficiency; ज्ञेयविज्ञान S. 1. 2. 4 Worldly or profane knowledge, knowledge derived from worldly experience (opp. ज्ञान which is 'knowledge of Brahma or Supreme Spirit'); Bg. 3. 41, 7. 2; (the whole of the 7th Adhyāya of Bg. explains ज्ञान and विज्ञान). 5 Business, employment. 6 Music. -Oomp. -ईश्वरः N. of the author of the Mītāksharā, a commentary on Yājñavalkya's Smṛiti. -पादः N. of Vpāsa. -मातृकः an epithet of Buddha. -वादः the theory of knowledge, the doctrine taught by Buddha.

विज्ञाधिक a. Wise, learned; see विज्ञ.

विज्ञापकः 1 An informant. 2 A teacher, an instructor.

विज्ञापनं -ना 1 Respectful statement or communication, a request, an entreaty; कालयुक्तं सत्तु कार्यविद्भिर्विज्ञापना अर्घ्यं सिद्धिमेति Kd. 7. 93; R. 17. 40. 2 Information, representation. 3 Instruction.

विज्ञापित p. p. 1 Respectfully told or communicated. 2 Requested. 3 Informed. 4 Instructed.

विज्ञाति See विज्ञाति.

विज्ञातं A request; U. 1.

विज्वर a. Free from fever, an anxiety or distress.

विजानरं The white of the eye.

विजोद्वि-ली f. A line, row.

विदु 1 P. (वेदति) 1 To sound. 2 To curse, rail.

विदु 1 A paramour; Mā. 8. 8; Si. 4. 48. 2 A voluptuary, sensualist. 3 (In dramas) The companion of a prince or dissolute young man, or of a courtesan (who is described as being skilled in the arts of singing, music, and poetry and as a parasite on familiar terms with his associate to whom he nearly serves the purpose of the Viddhāsaka; see *inter alia* Mk. acts 1. 5, and 8); for definition see S. D. 78. 4 A rogue, cheat. 5 A catamite. 6 A rat. 7 The Khadira tree. 8 The orange tree. 9 A

branch together with its shoot. -Oomp. -नासिकं a kind of mineral. -लवणं a medicinal salt.

विदकः 1 An aviary, dove-cot. 2 The loftiest point, pinnacle, elevation, अयमेव सहीषराविदकः Mā. 10; Vikr. 5. 77.

विदकक See विदक.

विदंकित a. Marked, stamped.

विदपः 1 A branch, bough (of a creeper or tree); कौमलविदपावुकारिणौ वादु S. 1. 21, 31; यदनेन तर्कं यदितिः सतिगता तद्विदपाभिता लता R. 8. 47; Si. 4. 48; Ku. 6. 41. 2 A lush. 3 A new shoot or sprout; Si. 7. 53. 4 A cluster, clump, thicket. 5 Extension. 6 The septum of the scrotum.

विदपिन् m. 1 A tree; पतिते इहाम विदपिनः सर्वे Bv. 1. 21, 29. 2 The fig-tree. -Oomp. -युवः a monkey, an ape.

विह (ह)लः N. of a form of Vishnu or Krishna (worshipped at Pandharpur in the Bombay presidency).

विदक a. Bad, vile, base, low.

विदरः N. of Brihaspati.

विदु 1 P. (वेदति) 1 To curse, rail at, revile. 2 To cry out loudly.

विदं A kind of artificial salt.

विदंयः -नं N. of a vegetable and medicinal substance (largely used as a vermifuge).

विदंयः 1 Imitation. 2 Distressing, afflicting, molesting.

विदंयनं -ना 1 Imitation. 2 Disguise, imposture. 3 Deception, fraud. 4 Vexation, mortification. 5 Paining, distressing. 6 Disappointing. 7 Ridiculousness, mockery, a matter for laughter; इयं च तेज्यापुष्टी विदंयना Ku. 5. 70; असति त्वमि वाक्यमिदं प्रमदना-मनुना विदंयना 4. 12.

विदंयित p. p. 1 Imitated, copied. 2 Mocked, ridiculed. 3 Deceived. 4 Vexed, mortified. 5 Frustrated. 6 Low, abject, poor.

विदारकः A cat.

विडाल, विडालक See विडाल, विडालक.

विडीन One of the several modes of flight of birds; see डीन.

विडुलः A sort of cane.

विदुरं Lapis lamī.

विडो (डो) जम् m. N. of Indra; see विडोजन्.

विततः 1 A bird-cage. 2 A rope, chain, fetter &c. to confine beasts or birds.

विततः 1 An elephant. 2 A sort of lock or bolt.

वितंता 1 A captious objection, idle carping, a frivolous or fallacious argument or controversy; स (जल्पः) प्रतिपक्षस्यापत्तानि वितंता Gaut. S. 2 Wrangling, captious criticism in general. 3 A spoon, ladle. 4 Benzoin.

वितत p. p. 1 Spread out, extended, stretched. 2 Elongated,

large, broad. 3 Performed, accomplished, effected; विततयत्: 8. 7. 34. 4 Covered. 5 Diffused (see तृ with वि). -इ Any stringed instrument, such as a lute &c. -Comp. -अन्वय a. one who has fully drawn or stretched his bow.

विततिः f. 1 Extension, expansion. 2 Quantity, collection, cluster, clump. 3 A line, row; Mā. 9. 47.

वितथ a. 1 Untrue, false; आजन्मनो न मयता वितथं किलोक्तं Ve. 3. 13, 5. 41; R. 9. 8. 2 Vain, futile; as in वितथमवल.

वितथय a. False; see above.

विततुः f. N. of a river in the Punjab.

विततुः A good horse. -f. A widow.

वितरण 1 Crossing over. 2 Gift, donation. 3 Leaving, giving up, abandoning.

वितर्कः 1 Argument, reasoning, inference. 2 Guess, conjecture, supposition, belief; शिरीषपुष्पाधिकी-दुमार्थं बाहू तदीयाविति मे वितर्कः Ku. 1. 41. 3 Fancy, thought; Bh. 3. 45. 4 Doubt; Ki. 4. 5, 13. 2. 5 Deliberation, discussion.

वितर्कण 1 Reasoning. 2 Conjecturing, guessing. 3 Doubt. 4 Discussion.

वितर्दिः, -त्री, वितर्दिका f. 1 A raised seat of a quadrangular shape in a courtyard. 2 A balcony, verandah.

वितर्दिः -त्री, वितर्दिका f. See वितर्दि &c.

वितर्ल The second of the seven lower regions under the earth; see पाताल or लोक.

वितस्ता N. of a river in the Punjab called Hydaspes by the Greeks and now called Jhelum or Betustā.

वितस्तिः A measure of length equal to 12 angulas (being the distance between the extended thumb and the little finger).

वितान a. 1 Vacant, empty. 2 Pithless. 3 Dismayed, sad; R. 6. 86. 4 Dull, stupid. 5 Wicked, abandoned. -न, -न 1 Spreading out, expansion, extension; Si. 11. 28. 2 An awning, a canopy; विपुले-वाककचरित्रीवितानं मगदः V. 4. 4; R. 19. 39; Ki. 3. 42; Si. 3. 50. 3 A cushion. 4 A collection, quantity, an assemblage; Ki. 17. 61; Mā. 6. 5. 5 A sacrifice, an oblation; वितानेव्यप्येवं त्वमन्त्रं कोमे विधिरुतु Ve. 6. 30, 3. 16, Si. 14. 10. 6 The sacrificial hearth or altar. 7 Season, opportunity. -न Leisure, rest.

वितानकः -क 1 An expanse. 2 A heap, quantity, collection, mass; Si. 8. 6. 3 An awning, a canopy. 4 The tree called Māda.

वितर्ण p. p. 1 Crossed or passed over. 2 Given, bestowed, imparted;

Si. 7. 67, 17. 35. 3 Gone down, descended; R. 6. 77. 4 Conveyed. 5 Subdued, overcome (-see तृ with वि).

विदुक् 1 The pot-herb called ह्रनिप-ण्णक. 2 The plant called वैवाल.

विदुक्क 1 Coriander seed. 2 Blue vitriol. -कः The plant called वामलकी.

विदुष्ट p. p. Dissatisfied, displeased, discontented.

विदुष्य a. Free from desire, content.

विदु 10 U. (विचरति-ते; विचारयति-ते also according to some) To give away, give as alms.

विदु p. p. 1 Found, discovered. 2 Gained, acquired. 3 Examined, investigated. 4 Known, famous. -त 1 Wealth, possessions, property, substance. 2 Power. -Comp. -आयसः, -उपायसः acquisition of wealth. -ईसः an epithet of Kubera; Bg. 10. 23; Ms. 7. 4. -दुः a donor, benefactor. -मात्रा property.

विदुष्य a. Rich, wealthy.

विद्विः f. 1 Knowledge. 2 Judgment, discrimination, thought. 3 Gain, acquisition. 4 Likelihood.

विद्वानः Fear, alarm, terror.

विद्वानः An ox, a bull.

विदु 1 A. (वेदते) To beg, ask.

विदुः 1 A demon. 2 A thief.

विदु 1. 2 P. (वेदि or वेद, विदित; desid.

विदिषति) 1 To know, understand, learn, find out, ascertain, discover ; अवैहक्यतोयस्य विदता दक्षिणतः कथं Bk. 8. 107; तं बोधायः कथमयमुं वेतु देवं पुराणं Ve. 1. 23, 3. 39; S. 5. 27; Bg. 4. 35, 18. 1. 2 To feel, experience; Mu. 3. 4. 3

To look upon, regard, consider, know or take to be; विद्वि व्यापिबालयसं लोकं शोकहते च समस्तं Moha M. 5; Bg. 2. 17; R. 3. 39; Ms. 1. 33; Ku. 6. 30. -Caus. (वेदयति-ते) 1 To make known, communicate, inform, apprise, tell.

2 To teach, expound; वेदयि स्नानवेदयत् Sk. 3 To feel, experience; Ms. 12. 13. -WITH आ (Caus.) 1 to announce, tell, declare, विमिति नावेदयति अथवा विमवेदितेन Ve. 1; R. 12. 55; Ku. 6. 21; Bk. 3. 49. 2 to display, show, indicate ; आवेदयति अयस्यस्यमवेदयतामि

ह्यमि विमिचामि K. 3 to offer, give. -वि (Caus.) 1 to tell, communicate, inform (with dat.); R. 2. 68. 2 to declare or announce oneself कथयतामि निवेदयामि S. 1. 3 to indicate or show; विमवरलेन निवेदितं वह Ku. 5. 73. 4 to offer, present, make an offering of; Ms. 2. 51, Y. 1. 27. 5 to entrust to the care of, make or deliver over to

-अति (Caus.) to communicate, inform. -त (Atm.) 1 to know, be aware of; Bk. 5. 37, 8. 17. 2 to recognise. (-Caus.) to cause to know or perceive; Bk. 17. 63. -II. 4 A. (विदते, विच) To be, to exist; अयस्य

कुले जाते मयि पापं न विदते Mk. 9. 37; नःते विदते भावो नामावो विदते सतः Bg. 2. 16; (cf. the root अच्). -III. 6 U. (विदति-ते, विच) 1 To get, obtain, acquire, gain; एकमप्यास्थितः सत्यमुभयोविदते पलं Bg. 5. 4; Y. 3. 192. 2 to find, discover, recognise ; यथा वेनुसहस्रेषु कते, विदति मातरं Subhāsh.; Ku. 1. 6, Ms. 8. 109. 3 To feel, experience; R. 14. 56; Bg. 5. 21, 11. 24, 18. 45. 4 To marry; Ms. 9. 69. -WITH अच् 1 to get, obtain. 2 to suffer, experience, feel; पाथ मन्वते किं वा संतापमनुविदति Bv. 2. 112; Gt. 4. -IV. 7 A. (विदि, विच or विच) 1 To know, understand. 2 To consider, regard, take for; न वृणोतीति लोकोपे विदि अं निष्पराकम् Bk. 6. 39. 3 To find, meet with. 4 To reason, reflect. 5 To examine, inquire into; -V. 10 A. (वेदते) 1 To tell, declare, announce, communicate. 2 To feel, experience. 3 To dwell. (The following verse illustrates the root in some of its conjugations:—वेदि सर्वाणि शास्त्राणि गर्व-स्तस्य न विदते। विदि पमं सदा सदिस्तेषु पूनां च विदति)).

विदु a. (At the end of comp.) Knowing, conversant with; वेदविद् &c. -m. 1 The planet Mercury. 2 A learned man, wise man. -f. 1 Knowledge. 2 Understanding, intellect.

विदुः 1 A learned man, wise man or Pandita. 2 The planet Mercury. -वा 1 Knowledge, learning. 2 Understanding.

विद्वंसः Pungent food such as exotics thirst.

विदुष्य p. p. 1 Burnt up, consumed by fire. 2 Cooked. 3 Digested. 4 Destroyed, decomposed. 5 Clever, shrewd, sharp, subtle. 6 Crafty, artful, intriguing. 7 Unburnt or ill-digested. -यः 1 A wise or learned man, scholar. 2 A libertine. -य्या A shrewd and clever woman, an artful woman.

विदुषः 1 A learned man, scholar. 2 An ascetic, a sage.

विदुः Breaking, bursting, rending. -इ The prickly pear.

विदुर्गः (m. pl.) 1 N. of a district, the modern Berar; अस्ति विदुर्गः नाम जन-पदः Dk.; अस्ति विदुर्गः पञ्चदश नाम नगरं Mā. 1; R. 5. 40, 60; N. 1. 50. 2 The natives of Vidarbha. -ई 1 A king of the Vidarbhas. 2 Any dry or desert soil. -Comp. -आसनया, राजसनया -इयः epithets of Damayanti, daughter of the king of the Vidarbhas.

विदुः a. 1 Split, rent asunder. 2 Opened, blown (as a flower &c.). -क 1 Dividing, separating. 2 Rending, splitting. 3 A cake. 4 Mountain ebony. -त 1 A basket of split bamboos or any vessel of wicker.

कुले जाते मयि पापं न विदते Mk. 9. 37; नःते विदते भावो नामावो विदते सतः Bg. 2. 16; (cf. the root अच्). -III. 6 U. (विदति-

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विदुः Breaking, bursting, rending. -इ The prickly pear.

विदुर्गः (m. pl.) 1 N. of a district, the modern Berar; अस्ति विदुर्गः नाम जन-पदः Dk.; अस्ति विदुर्गः पञ्चदश नाम नगरं Mā. 1; R. 5. 40, 60; N. 1. 50. 2 The natives of Vidarbha. -ई 1 A king of the Vidarbhas. 2 Any dry or desert soil. -Comp. -आसनया, राजसनया -इयः epithets of Damayanti, daughter of the king of the Vidarbhas.

विदुः a. 1 Split, rent asunder. 2 Opened, blown (as a flower &c.). -क 1 Dividing, separating. 2 Rending, splitting. 3 A cake. 4 Mountain ebony. -त 1 A basket of split bamboos or any vessel of wicker.

work. 2 The bark of pomegranate. 3 A twig. 4 The chips of a substance.

विद्वलन् Splitting, rending asunder, cutting, dividing.

विद्वारः 1 Rending or cutting asunder, splitting. 2 War, battle. 3 An inundation, overflowing (of a tank, river &c.).

विद्वारकः 1 A tearer, divider. 2 A tree or rock in the middle of a stream (which divides its course). 3 A hole sunk for water in the bed of a dry river.

विद्वारणः 1 A tree or rock in the middle of a stream (to which a boat is fastened). 2 War, battle. 3 The Karṇikāra tree. -**ण** War, battle. -**ण** 1 Rending, splitting, tearing, ripping up, breaking; **वृत्तं सल्ले श्रवणविद्वारणं वचः** Mu. 5. 6; **युवजनहृदयविद्वारणमनसिजनवराचिकेशुकजले** Git. 1., Ki. 14. 54; (where विद्वारण has the force of an adjective). 2 Afflicting, tormenting. 3 Killing, slaughter.

विद्वारः a lizard.

विदित *p. p.* 1 Known, understood, learnt. 2 Informed. 3 Renowned, celebrated, well-known; **युवजविदिते वंशे** Me. 6. 4 Promised, agreed to. -**तः** A learned man, scholar. -**ज्ञे** Knowledge, information.

विदिश *f.* An intermediate point of the compass.

विदिशा 1 N. of the capital of the district called दशार्णः; तथा (दशार्णना) दिशु मयितविदिशालक्षणं राजधानी Me. 24. 2 N. of a river in Mālvā. 3 = विदिश *q. v.* **विदिर्ण** *p. p.* 1 Torn, split, rent asunder, split open. 2 Opened expanded (see **दृ** with **वि**).

विदुः The middle of the frontal globes on an elephant's forehead (हस्तिकुम्भमध्यभागः).

विदुर *a.* Wise, intelligent. -**रः** 1 A wise or learned man. 2 A crafty man, an intriguer. 3 N. of the younger brother of Pāṇḍu. [When Satyawati found that both the sons begotten by Vyasa upon her two daughters-in-law were physically incapacitated for the throne.—Dhṛitarāṣṭra being blind and Pāṇḍu pale and sickly—she asked them to seek the assistance of Vyasa once more. But being frightened by the austere look of the sage, the elder widow sent one of her slave-girls dressed in her own clothes, and this girl became the mother of Vidura. He is remarkable for his great wisdom, righteousness, and strict impartiality. He particularly loved the Pāṇḍavas, and saved them from several critical dangers].

विदुल [A kind of reed or ratan. 2 Gum-myrrh.

विदुषः *p. p.* Afflicted, tormented, distressed (see **दृ** with **वि**).

विदूर *a.* Remote, distant; **सतिद्विदूरतरभावन्ती** R. 13. 48. -**रः** N. of a mountain or city from which the Vaidūrya jewel or lapis lazuli is brought; **विदूरसुमिनेमेषशम्भुद्विजय रत्नशालाकयेव** Ku. 1. 24; see Malli. thereon, as well as on Si. 3. 45. (The forms विदूर, विदूरेण, विदूरतस् or विदूरत् are often used adverbially in the sense of 'from a distance', 'from afar', 'at a distance', 'far off'). -**Comp.** -**य** *a.* spreading far and wide. -**ज्ञे** the lapis lazuli.

विदूषक *a.* (**क्रो** *f.*) 1 Defiling, polluting, contaminating, corrupting. 2 Detracting, abusing. 3 Witty, humorous, jocular. -**कः** 1 A jester, buffoon. 2 Particularly, the humorous companion and confidential friend of the hero in a play, who excites mirth by his quaint dress, speeches, gestures, appearances &c., and by allowing himself to be made the butt of ridicule by almost every body; the S. D. thus defines him:—**कुम्भमवसंतापयिषः कर्मवृत्तेशभाषायेः । हास्यकरः कलहरतिविदूषकः स्यात्स्वकर्मज्ञः ॥** 79. 3 A libertine, lecher.

विदूषण 1 Pollution, corruption. 2 A abuse, reproach, detraction.

विदूतिः A seam.

विदेशः Another country, foreign land or country; **भजते विदेशमधिकेन जितस्तदुपवेशमथवा कुशलः** Si. 9. 48. -**Comp.** -**ज** *a.* exotic, foreign.

विदेशीय Foreign, exotic.

विदेहाः (*m. pl.*) 1 N. of a country, the ancient Mithilā (see App. III); R. 11. 36, 12. 26. 2 The natives of this country. -**हा** The district Videha. -**हा** The same as विदेह.

विद्वे *p. p.* 1 Pierced, penetrated; wounded, stabbed. 2 Beaten, whipped, lashed. 3 Thrown, Directed, sent. 4 Opposed. 5 Resembling. -**वृ** A wound. -**Comp.** -**कर्ण** *a.* having bored ears.

विद्या 1 Knowledge, learning, lore; science; (**त**) विद्यामन्यसनेनेव ब्रह्मादितुनहेति R. 1. 88; **विद्या नाम नरस्य स्वमायिकं ब्रह्म** यमं वनं &c. Bh. 2. 20. (According to some Vidyās are four:— आन्वीक्षिकी नवी वाती दृक्चक्षुषि शब्दानी Kāmandaka; Ki. 2. 6; to these four Manu adds a fifth ज्ञानविद्या; see Ms. 7. 43. But the usual number of Vidyās is stated to be fourteen, i. e. the four Vedas, the six Āngas, Dharma, Mīmāṃsā, Tarka or Nyāya and the Purāṇas; see **चतुर्विंशविद्या** under **चतुर्वि**; and N. 1. 4). 2 Right knowledge; spiritual knowledge; U 6. 6; cf. **अविद्या**. 3 A spell, an incantation. 4 The goddess Durgā. 5 Magical skill. -**Comp.** -**अनुप्राप्तिव**, **अनुप्राप्तव** *a.* acquiring knowledge. -**अनुप्राप्तः**, **अनुप्राप्ते**, **अनुप्राप्ति** acquisition of knowledge, pursuit of learn-

ing, study. -**अर्थः** seeking for knowledge. -**अर्थिन** *m.* a student, scholar, pupil. -**आलयः** a school, college, any place of learning. -**उपार्जनं** = विद्याजनं *q. v.* -**करः** a learned man. -**चण**, **चंचु** *a.* famous for one's learning. -**देवी** the goddess of learning. -**धनं** wealth in the form of learning. -**धरा** (**री** *f.*) a class of demigods or semi-divine beings. -**प्राप्तिः** = विद्याजनं *q. v.* -**लाभः** 1 acquisition of learning. 2 wealth or any other acquisition made by learning. -**विहीन** *a.* illiterate, ignorant. -**वृद्ध** *a.* old in knowledge, advanced in learning. -**व्यसनं**, **व्यवसायः** pursuit of knowledge.

विद्युत् *f.* 1 Lightning; वाताय कपिलविद्युत् Mbh.; Me. 38, 115. 2 A thunderbolt. -**Comp.** -**उन्मेषः** a flash of lightning. -**जिह्वः** a kind of demon or Rākshasa. -**ज्वाला**, **द्योतः** a flash or lustre of lightning. -**द्वामन्** *n.* a flash of zigzag or forked lightning. -**पातः** falling or stroke of lightning. -**प्रियं** bell-metal. -**लता**, **लेखा** (**विद्यु** **लता**, **विद्युलेखा**) 1 a streak of lightning. 2 forked or zigzag lightning.

विद्युत्त *a.* Having lightning: Me. 64. -**m.** A cloud; Ku. 6. 27.

विद्योतन *a.* (**नी** *f.*) 1 Illuminating, irradiating. 2 Illustrating, elucidating.

विद्रः 1 Tearing, splitting, piercing. 2 A fissure, hole, cavity.

विद्राधिः An abscess.

विद्रवः 1 Running away, flight, retreat. 2 Panic. 3 Flowing out. 4 Melting, liquefaction.

विद्राण *a.* Roused from sleep, awakened.

विद्रावण 1 Driving or scaring away, putting to flight, defeating. 2 Liquefying.

विद्रुनः 1 The coral tree (bearing reddish precious gems called corals). 2 A coral; **तवापरस्य विद्रुनेषु** R. 13. 13; Ku. 1. 44. 3 A young shoot or sprout. -**Comp.** -**लता** 1 a branch of coral. 2 a kind of perfume. -**लतिका** a kind of perfume (नलिका).

विद्रु *a.* (*Nom. sing. m.* विद्रुः *f.* विद्रुः *n.* विद्रुः) 1 Knowing (with acc.); **आनन्दं ब्रह्मणो विद्रुः न विमितिः कदाचन**; **तव विद्रुमपि तापकारणं** R. 8. 76; Ki. 11. 30. 2 Wise, learned. -**m.** A learned or wise man, scholar; **किं वरु विद्रुमुत्ते ब्रह्मे** R. 5. 18. -**Comp.** -**कल्पः**, **वेदीय**, **वेदिक** (**विद्रु** **कल्प**, **विद्रु** **वेदीय**) slightly learned, a little learned. -**जनः** (**विद्रु** **जनः**) a learned or wise man, sage.

विद्रि *m.*, **विद्रि** *v.* An enemy, a foe; **विद्रिणोऽप्यनुव** Bh. 2. 77; R. 6. 69; Y. 1. 162.

विद्रिह *p. p.* Hated, disliked; odious.

विद्वेषः 1 Enmity, hatred, odium; Ms. 8. 346. 2 Disdainful pride, contempt; विद्वेषोऽभिमतमतावपि मयादनादः Bharata.

विद्वेषणः A hater, an enemy. -**णी** A woman of a resentful temper. -**णं** 1 Causing hatred or enmity. 2 Enmity, hatred.

विद्वेषिन्, **विद्वेषु** *a.* Hating, inimical. -*m.* A hater, an enemy.

विद् 6 P. (विधि) 1 To pierce, cut. 2 To honour, worship. 3 To rule, govern, administer.

विधः 1 Kind, sort; as in बहुविध, नानाविध. 2 Mode, manner, form. 3 Fold (at the end of comp. especially after numerals); विविध, अष्टविध &c. 4 The food of elephants. 5 Prosperity. 6 Penetration.

विध्वनं 1 Shaking, agitating. 2 Tremor, trembling.

विध्वन् Tremor, agitation.

विधवा A widow; हा नारी विधवा जाता गृहे रोदिति तद्वतिः Subhāsh. -**Comp.** -आविध्वन् marrying a widow. -**नामिन्** *m.* one who has sexual intercourse with a widow.

विध्वस् *m.* N. of Brahman, the creator.

विधा 1 Mode, manner, form. 2 Kind, sort. 3 Prosperity, affluence. 4 The food of elephants, horses &c. 5 Penetration. 6 Hire, wages.

विधातृ *m.* 1 A maker, creator; Ku. 7. 36. 2 The creator, N. of Brahman; विधाता मद्मे नो वितरतु मनोसाय विधये Māl. 6. 7, R. 1. 35, 6. 11; 7. 25. 3 Granter, giver; bestower; Ku. 1. 57. 4 Fate, destiny; H. 1. 40. 5 N. of Visvakarma. 6 N. of Kāma, the god of love. 7 Spirituous liquor. -**Comp.** -आयुध *m.* 1 sunshine. 2 the sunflower. -**सु** an epithet of Nārada.

विधानं 1 Arranging, disposing. 2 Performing, making, doing, executing; नेत्यविधानं S. 1; आज्ञा, वृत्त &c. 3 Creation, creating; R. 6. 11, 7. 14; Ku. 7. 66. 4 Employment, use, application; प्रतिकारविधानं R. 8. 40. 5 Prescribing, enjoining, ordering. 6 A rule, precept, ordinance, sacred rule or precept, sacred injunction; Ms. 9. 148; Bg. 16. 24, 17. 24. 7 Mode, manner. 8 A means or expedient. 9 The food given to elephants (to make them intoxicated); विधानसंपादितदानयोगितेः K. (where विधान means 'rule' also); Si. 5. 51. 10 Wealth. 11 Pain, agony, torment, distress. 12 An act of hostility. -**Comp.** -**वन्**, **ज्ञः** a wise or learned man. -**युक्त** *a.* in accordance with or conformable to sacred precept.

विधानार्क Distress, affliction, pain.

विधानक *a.* (विधा *f.*) 1 Arranging, disposing. 2 Doing, making,

performing, executing. 3 Creating. 4 Enjoying, prescribing, laying down. 5 Consigning, committing, delivering (to the care of).

विधिः 1 Doing, performance, practice, an act or action; ब्रह्मजानाम्यस्तनविधिना योगविद्वां वतस्य Bh. 3. 41; योगविधि R. 8. 22; लेखाविधि Māl. 1. 35. 2 Method, manner, way, means, mode; Pt. 1. 376. 3 A rule, commandment, any precept which enjoins something for the first time (as distinguished from नियम and परिसंख्या q. v. v.); विधिरत्यंतमज्ञाते. 4 A sacred precept or rule, ordinance, injunction, law, a sacred command, religious commandment (opp. अर्थवाद which means an explanatory statement coupled with legends and illustrations; See अर्थवाद); अद्वा विचं विधिश्चेति त्रितयं तत्समागतं S. 7. 29; R. 2. 16. 5 Any religious act or ceremony, a rite, ceremony; स चेद् स्वयं कर्तुं धर्मचारिणां स्वयंतरो यो भवति च्युतो विधिः R. 3. 45, 1. 34. 6 Behaviour, conduct. 7 Condition; V. 4. 8 Creation, formation; सामग्र्यविधि Ku. 3. 28; कल्याणी विधियु विधिवता विधातुः Ki. 7. 7. 9 The creator. 10 Fate, destiny, luck; विधौ वामाये मम सद्यश्चितेना परिणतिः Māl. 4. 4. 11 The food of elephants. 12 Time. 13 A physician. 14 N. of Vishnu. -**Comp.** -**ज्ञः** *a.* knowing the ritual; (-**ज्ञः**) a Brāhmaṇa versed in the ritual, a ritualist. -**वृष्ट**, -**विहित** *a.* prescribed by rule, enjoined by law. -**वैध** diversity of rules, variance of precept or commandment. -**पूर्वकं** *ind.* according to rule. -**प्रयोगः** application of a rule. -**योगः** the force or influence of fate, -**वधुः** *f.* an epithet of Sarasvatī. -**हीन** *a.* devoid of rule, unauthorized, irregular.

विधित्ता 1 Desire to do or perform. 2 Design, purpose, desire in general.

विधित्सित *a.* Intended to be done. -**Intention, design.**

विधुः 1 The moon; सविता विध्वन्ति विधुरपि सवितरति दिनेति वामिन्यः K. P. 10. 2 Camphor. 3 A demon, fiend. 4 An expiatory oblation. 5 N. of Vishnu. 6 N. of Brahman. -**Comp.** -**स्रवः** waning of the moon, the period of the dark fortnight of a month. -**संजरः** (also **सिंजरः**) a scimitar, sabre. -**मित्रा** a Nakshatra or lunar mansion.

विधुत See विधुत.

विधुतिः *f.* Shaking, trepidation, tremor; वेनायक्यशिरं नो वधवविधुतः पतु पीत्कारतलः Māl. 1. 1.

विधुनं 1 Shaking or tossing about, agitating. 2 Trembling, tremor.

विधुतुवः N. of Kābu; विधुमिन् विकटविधुः सुदृढदन्तकृतासुतारं Git. 4; N. 4. 71; Si. 2. 61.

विधुर *a.* 1 Distressed, troubled, afflicted, overwhelmed with grief, miserable; Māl. 2. 3, 9. 11, U. 3. 38, 6. 41, Ki. 11. 26. 2 Love-lorn, bereaved, suffering separation from a wife or husband; मयि च विधुरे मायः कतापवृत्ति-पराङ्मुखः V. 4. 20; विधुरा जलनातिसर्जना-बहु मां प्राप्य पत्युर्गतिकं Ku. 4. 32; Si. 6. 29. 12. 8. 3 Devoid, deprived, or destitute of, free from; सवि कलंक-विधुरा मधुरानम्रीः Bv. 2. 5. 4 Adverse, hostile, unfriendly; Pt. 2. 81. -**रः** A widower. -**रं** 1 Alarm, fear, anxiety. 2 Separation from a wife or husband, bereavement suffered by a lover or mistress.

विधुरा Curds mixed with sugar and spices.

विधुवन् Shaking, tremor, trembling.

विधुत *p. p.* 1 Shaken or tossed about, waved. 2 Tremulous. 3 Shaken off, dispelled, removed. 4 Unsteady. 5 Abandoned. -**तं** Repugnance.

विधुतिः *f.*, **विधुनन्** Shaking, tremor, agitation.

विधुत *p. p.* 1 Seized, held, grasped. 2 Separated, kept asunder or separate. 3 Assumed, possessed. 4 Checked, restrained. 5 Supported, protected, borne up. (See धृ with वि) -**तं** 1 Disregard of a command. 2 Dissatisfaction.

विधेय *pol. p.* 1 To be done or performed. 2 To be enjoined or prescribed. 3 (a) Dependent on, at the disposal of; अथ विधिविधेयः परिषयः Māl. 2. 13. (b) Subject to, influenced or controlled by, subdued or overpowered by (usually in comp.); विद्राविधेयं नरदेवसैन्यं R. 7. 62; संभाव्यमान-लोहरेनाभिसंघिना विधेयौकृतोऽपि Māl. 1; Bg. 2. 64; Mu. 3. 1; Si. 3. 20; R. 19. 4. 4 Obedient, tractable, compliant, submissive; अधिविधेयः पुंस गीरिवेति विधेयता Ki. 11. 33. 5 To be predicated (in gram. &c.); अथ विधेयविधेयः वाच्यं अपि तु विधेयं K. P. 7. -**रं** 1 What ought to be done, a duty; Ki. 16. 62. 2 The predicate of a proposition. -**वः** A servant, dependant. -**Comp.** -**अविधेयः** a fault of composition which consists in assigning to the predicate a subordinate position or in expressing it imperfectly अविरुद्धः मायात्मनोर्निर्दिष्टो विधेयान्नो यय K. P. 7; see examples *ad loc.* -**आत्मन्** *m.* N. of Vishnu. -**ज्ञः** *a.* one who knows one's duty; Pt. 1. 337. -**वद्** 1 the object to be accomplished. 2 the predicate.

विध्वंसः 1 Ruin, destruction. 2 Enmity, aversion; dislike. 3 An insult, offence.

विध्वंसित *a.* Being ruined, falling to pieces.

विद्यस्त *p. p.* 1 Ruined, destroyed. 2 Scattered about, tossed up. 3 Obscured, darkened. 4 Eclipsed.

विनत *p. p.* 1 Bent down, bowed. 2 Stooping, drooping, inclined, *S. 3. 11. 3* Sunk down, depressed. 4 Bent, crooked, curved. 5 Humble, modest; (see नम्र with वि).

विनता *f.* 1 N. of the mother of Aruna and Garuda, said to be one of the wives of Kasyapa; see मरु. 2 A kind of basket. -Comp. -नन्दन, -सुन; -सुख: epithets of Garuda or Aruna.

विनति: *f.* 1 Bowing down, bending, stooping. 2 Modesty, humility. 3 A request.

विनद्: 1 Sound, noise. 2 N. of a tree.

विनमनं Bending, bowing, stooping. विनम्र *a.* 1 Bent down, stooping; *Ki. 4. 2. 2* Depressed, sunk down. 3 Modest, humble.

विनम्रक The flower of the *Tagara* tree.

विनय *a.* 1 Cast, thrown. 2 Secret. 3 Ill-behaved. -य: 1 Guidance, discipline, instruction (in one's duties), moral training; *R. 1. 24*; *Mā. 10. 5. 2* Sense of propriety, decorum, decency; *S. 1. 29. 3* Polite conduct, gentlemanlike bearing, good; breeding or manners; *R. 6. 79*; *Mā. 1. 18. 4* Modesty, humility; इदं शोभते आश्रयते विनयमाहात्म्ये *U. 1*; विद्या ददाति विनयम्; तथापि न विनयाददश्यत *R. 3. 34*; *10. 71* (where Malli. renders विनय by श्रियज्ज्ञ or restraint of passions, unnecessarily in our opinion). 5 Reverence, courtesy, obeisance. 6 Conduct in general. 7 Drawing off, taking away, removing; *Si. 10. 42. 8* A man who has subdued his senses. 9 A trader, merchant. -Comp. -अचलत *a.* stooping humbly. -ग्रहीत् *a.* tractable, obedient, submissive. -वाक् *a.* speaking mildly or affably. -स्य *a.* modest.

विनयनं 1 Removing, taking away; *Me. 52. 2* Education, instruction, training, discipline.

विनयानं Perishing, loss, destruction, disappearance. -न: N. of the place where the river Sarasvatī is lost in the sand; cf. *Ms. 2. 21*.

विनष्ट *p. p.* 1 Perished, destroyed, ruined. 2 Disappeared, lost. 3 Spoiled, corrupted.

विनस *a.* (सा-सी *f.*) Noseless; *Bk. 5. 8*.

विना *ind.* Without, except (with acc.; instr. or abl.); यथा तानं विना राजो यथा मार्गं विना युधः । यथा दानं विना इत्सी तथा ज्ञानं विना गतिः *Bv. 1. 119*; एकेविना सरो मांति युधः कुरुजयेविना । कटुयवेविना काशं गालसं विनयविना 1 116; विना धारन-

इतिम्याः क्रियायां सर्वमेव श्रुः *Mn. 7*; *Si. 2. 9* (विनाकु means 'to leave, abandon, bereave, deprive of'; मन्देन विनाकुता रतिः *Ku. 4. 21* 'bereft of: Cupid'). -Comp. -उक्ति: *f.* a figure of speech in which विन is used in a poetically charming way; विनयसंवेद्य एव विनोक्तिः *R. G.*; see *K. P. 10* also.

विनाहः, विनाहिका A measure of time equal to one-sixtieth part of a Ghatikā or equal to 24 seconds.

विनायकः 1 A remover (of obstacles). 2 N. of Ganesa. 3 A Buddhist deified teacher. 4 N. of Garuda. 5 Obstacle, impediment.

विनाशः 1 Destruction ruin, utter loss, decay. 2 Removal. -Comp. -उन्मुख *a.* about to perish, ripe to meet one's doom. -धर्मन्, -धर्मिन् *a.* subject to decay, perishable, transient, विषयेषु विनाशधर्मन् विदितव्येति. विःसु. होअवत *R. 8. 10*.

विनाशनं Destruction, ruin, annihilation. -नः A destroyer.

विनाहः A cover for the mouth of a well; cf. दीनाह.

विनिक्षेपः Throwing down, sending forth.

विनिग्रहः 1 Restraining, curbing, subduing; *Bg. 13. 7, 17. 16*; *Ms. 9. 263. 2* Mutual opposition or antithesis.

विनिद्र *a.* 1 Sleepless, awake (*fig. also*); *R. 5. 65. 2* Budded, opened, full-blown, expanded; विविद्रमंदारजोत्पल-युक्ती *Ku. 5. 80*.

विनिपातः 1 Falling down, a fall. 2 A great fall, calamity, an evil, loss, ruin, destruction; विवेकप्रज्ञायां भवति विनिपातः इत्युक्तः *Bh. 2. 10* (where it has sense 1 also); *Ki. 2. 34. 3* Decay, death. 4 Hell, perdition; *S. 5. 5* Occurrence, happening. 6 Pain, distress. 7 Disrespect.

विनिमयः 1 Exchange, barter; कार्यविनिमयेन *M. 1*; संपद्विनिमयेनोद्गी द्यतुर्द्व-बन्धनं *R. 1. 26. 2* A pledge, deposit, security.

विनिमेषः Twinkling (of the eyes). विनियत *p. p.* Controlled, checked, restrained, regulated; as in विनियताहार, विनियतवाक् &c.

विनियमः Control, restraint, check. विनियुक्त *p. p.* 1 Separated, loosed, detached. 2 Attached to, appointed. 3 Applied to. 4 Commanded, enjoined.

विनियोगः 1 Separation parting, detachment. 2 Leaving, giving up, abandoning. 3 Employment, use, application, disposal; यद्यपि विनियोगः स्यान्निवेष्ट तस्तु *R. 17. 67*; प्राणावासे विनियोगः. 4 Appointment to a duty, commission, charge; विनियोगप्रसादा हि किंकरा. प्रमथिष्यु *Ku. 6. 62. 5* An obstacle, impediment

विनिर्जयः Complete victory.

विनिर्णयः 1 Complete settlement or ascertainment, full decision. 2 Certainty. 3 A settled rule.

विनिर्णयः Persistence, pertinacity.

विनिर्मित *p. p.* 1 Formed or made of. 2 Made, created.

विनिवृत्त *p. p.* 1 Returned, turned away. 2 Stopped, ceased, desisted from. 3 Retired.

विनिवृत्तिः *f.* 1 Cessation, stopping, removing; यन्मन्त्रादयविनिवृत्त्ये *R. 6. 74. 2* End, stop, termination.

विनिश्चयः 1 Fixing, settling, ascertainment. 2 A decision, resolution.

विनिश्वासः Hard breathing or respiration, sighing, a sigh.

विनिषेवः Bruising, ornaing, grinding.

विहित *p. p.* 1 Struck down, wounded. 2 Killed. 3 Completely overcome.

-तः 1 Any great or unavoidable calamity, such as that inflicted by fate or heaven. 2 A portent, comet.

विनीत *p. p.* 1 Taken away, removed. 2 Well trained, educated, disciplined. 3 Refined, well-behaved. 4 Modest, humble, meek, gentle. 5 Decent, decorous, gentlemanly. 6 Sent away, dismissed. 7 Tamed, broken in. 8 Plain, simple, (as a dress). 9 Having the passions under control, self-subdued. 10 Chastised, punished. 11 Tractable, governable. 12 Lovely, handsome. (See नी with वि). -तः 1 A trained horse. 2 A trader.

विनीतकं 1 A vehicle or conveyance (a litter &c.). 2 A carrier, bearer.

विनेत् *m.* 1 A leader, guide. 2 A teacher, an instructor; *R. 8. 91. 3* A king, ruler. 4 A chastiser, punisher; अयं विनेता दृष्टवान् *Mv. 3. 46. 4. 1, R. 6. 39, 14. 23*.

विनोदः 1 Removing, driving away; अवविनोदः. 2 A diversion, an amusement, any interesting or amusing pursuit or occupation; प्रायेणैते तमवविरोधं गन्तव्यं विनोदाः *Me. 87*; *S. 2. 5. 3* Play, sport, pastime. 4 Eagerness, vehement desire. 5 Pleasure, happiness, gratification; विरूपविनोदोपपन्नः *U. 3. 30*; जगत्तु रसिकजनेषु मनोरमविनोद-भाविनोर्गत् *Gt. 12. 6* A particular mode of sexual enjoyment.

विनोदनं 1 Removing. 2 A diversion &c.; see विनोद.

विदु *a.* 1 Intelligent, wise. 2 Liberal. -दुः A drop; see विदु.

विद्यः 1 N. of a range of mountains which separates Hindustān proper from the Deccan or south; it is one of the seven *Kulaparvatas* q. v., and forms the southern limit of Madhyadesa; see *Ms. 2. 21*.

[According to a legend, the Vindhya mountain, being jealous of the mount Meru (or Himalaya) demanded that the sun should revolve round himself as about Meru, which the sun declined to do; whereupon the Vindhya began to rise higher and higher so as to obstruct the path of the sun and moon. The gods being alarmed sought the aid of the sage Agastya, who approached the mountain and requested that by bending down he would give him an easy passage to the south, and that he would retain the same position till his return. This Vindhya consented to do (because according to one account, he regarded Agastya as his teacher); but Agastya never returned from the south, and Vindhya never attained the height of Meru].
2 A hunter. -*Comp.* -*अस्य* the great Vindhya forest. -*कृत्य*, *कृत्य* epithets of the sage Agastya. -*वासिष्* *m.* an epithet of the grammarian वासि. (-नी) an epithet of Durgā.

विष् *p. p.* 1 Known. 2 Got, obtained. 3 Discussed, investigated. 4 Placed, fixed. 5 Married. (See *वि*).
विष्क: N. of Agastya.

विष्स्त *p. p.* 1 Placed or put down. 2 Inlaid, paved. 3 Fixed. 4 Arranged. 5 Delivered. 6 Presented, offered. 7 Deposited.

विष्वास: 1 Entrusting, depositing, 2 A deposit. 3 Arrangement, adjustment, disposition; *अक्षरविष्वास*: inscribing letters; *सत्यसुरक्षेपमन्त्रविष्वासवेदमन्त्रविष्*: Vās. 'composition of a work &c.' 4 A collection, an assemblage. 5 A site or receptacle.

विष्विन्न *a.* 1 Fully ripened or matured. 2 Developed, fulfilled (as the consequences of former acts).

विष्क *a.* 1 Fully ripened or matured. 2 Developed, fulfilled; Ki. 6. 16. 3 Cooked.

विष्क *a.* Hostile, inimical, adverse, contrary. -*स*: 1 An enemy, adversary, opponent; R. 17. 75, Si. 11. 59. 2 A rival or fellow wife; R. 19. 20. 3 A disputant; Ki. 17. 43. 4. (In logic) A negative instance, an instance on the opposite side (i. e. that in which the *hetu* or major term is not found); निमित्तसाधनत्ववाच्य विष्क: T. 8; Ma. 5. 10.

विष्पिका, **विष्पी** 1 A lute. 2 Play, sport, pastime.

विष्क, **विष्क** 1 Sale; Ma. 3. 152. 2 Petty trade.

विष्णि, -*नी* *f.* 1 A market, market-place, stall; *हा हा नृपति मन्मथस्य विष्णिः* शौनकाचार्यः Mk. 8. 39; Si. 5. 24; R. 16. 41. 2 An article or commodity for sale. 3 Trade, traffic; Ma. 10. 116.

विष्णि *m.* A trader, merchant, shop-keeper; Si. 5. 24.

विपत्ति: *f.* 1 A calamity, misfortune, disaster, mishap, adversity; *संपत्ती च विपत्ती च महाभयकल्पता* Subhāsh. 2 Death, destruction; *अतिरमसकृतानां कर्मणामविपत्तेर्भ* -*वति* हृदयवाही शल्यतुल्यो विपत्तिः Bh. 2. 99; R. 19. 56; Ve. 4. 6; *हिंसकविपत्तिः* बलिनी R. 8. 45. 3 Agony, torment (गतता). -*सि*: (*m.*) An excellent or distinguished foot-soldier; Ki. 15. 16.

विपथ: A wrong road, bad way (lit. and fig.).

विपद् *f.* 1 A calamity, misfortune, adversity, distress, तत्त्वविकल्पाणां तु तेषां (विपत्तां) विपद् H. 1. 210. 2 Death; *सिंहाक्षयक्षिप्रं नृसिंहः* R. 18. 35. -*Comp.* -*उद्धारणी*, *उद्धार* relieving or extricating (one) from misfortune. -*कारु*: times of need, season of calamity, adversity. -*दुःख* *a.* unfortunate, unhappy.

विपद्वा See *विपद्*.

विपक्ष *p. p.* 1 Dead. 2 Lost, destroyed. 3 Unfortunate, afflicted, distressed, fallen into adversity. 4 Declined. 5 Disabled, incapacitated. (see *पक्ष* with *वि*). -*स*: A snake.

विपरिवर्तन, **विपरिणाम**: 1 A change, an alteration. 2 Change of form, transformation.

विपरिवर्तन Turning about, rolling.

विपरीत *a.* 1 Reversed, inverted. 2 Contrary, opposite, reverse, inverse; R. 2. 53. 3 Wrong, contrary to rule. 4 False, untrue; Bv. 2. 177. 5 Unfavourable, adverse. 6 Cross, acting in an opposite manner. 7 Disagreeable, inauspicious. -*स*: A particular mode of sexual enjoyment. -*स* 1 An unchaste or faithless wife. 2 A perverse woman. -*Comp.* -*हर*, -*कारक*, -*कारि*, -*कृत्* *a.* perverse, acting in a contrary manner; Si. 14. 66. -*वैतत्*, -*वति* *a.* having a perverted mind. -*स* inverted sexual intercourse; of. *पुष्पावित*.

विपर्वक: The Palāsa tree.

विपर्यय: 1 Contrariety, reverse, inversion; आदिता जयविपर्ययो वि श्लाघ्य स्य परवेदिता त्वरा R. 11. 86, 8. 89; नमः सुहृतास्य रामेति विपर्ययः (न जायते); Ki. 11. 44; *विपर्यये तु* S. 5. 'if it be otherwise'; 'if contrary be the case.' 2 Change (of purpose, dress &c.); कथमेव मतिर्विपर्ययं करिषीं पकमिवावसीदति Ki. 2. 6; so *विपर्ययः* Pt. 1. 3 Absence or non-existence; सद्गुणस्य विपर्ययेति Ku. 7. 42; त्वमेव श्लाघाविपर्ययः R. 1. 22. 4 Loss; निष्ठा हस्ताविपर्ययः Ku. 6. 44 'loss of consciousness'. 5 Complete destruction, annihilation. 6 Exchange, barter. 7 Error, trespass, mistake, misapprehension. 8 A calamity, misfortune, adverse fate. 9 Hostility, enmity.

विपर्यस्त *p. p.* 1 Changed, inverted, reversed; हंत विपर्यस्तः संप्रति जीवलोकाः U. 1. 2 Opposite, contrary. 3 Wrongly considered to be real.

विपर्यय: Reverse, contrariety; see *विपर्यय*.

विपर्ययस्त: 1 Change, contrariety, reverse; *विपर्ययं यातो वनविरलमात्रः* क्षितिरुहा U. 2. 27. 2 Adverseness, unfavourableness; as in *द्वैविपर्ययसात्*. 3 Interchange, exchange; *प्रवह्यविपर्ययसिनागता* Mk. 8. 4 An error, a mistake.

विपल A moment, an extremely small division of time (said to be equal to one-sixth or one-sixtieth part of a *pala*).

विपलावन Running away, fleeing in different directions.

विपश्चित् *a.* Learned, wise; *विपश्चितो विनिश्चयेन ह्यरो दुःखविं* R. 3. 29. -*m.* A learned or wise man, sage; भवति ते सन्ततना विपश्चितो मनोयतं वाचि निश्चयंति ये Ki. 14. 4.

विपाका: 1 Cooking, dressing. 2 Digestion. 3 Ripening, ripeness, maturity, development (fig. also); अनी पृथुसप्तभूतः पिश्रुतां यदा विपाकेन फलस्य शालयः Ki. 4. 26; *वापां विपाको मम* Bv. 4. 42 'my mature, full-developed or dignified words'. 4 Consequence, fruit, result, the result of actions either in this or in a former birth, अहो मे दास्यतरः कर्मणां विपाकः K. 354; नमैव जन्मतरपातकां विपाकविस्तृष्टयुगसहस्रः R. 14. 62; Bh. 2. 99; Mv. 5. 56. 5 (*a*) Change of state; U. 4. 6. (*b*) An unexpected event or occurrence, a reverse, adverse turn of fate, distress, calamity; U. 3. 3, 4 12. 6 Difficulty, embarrassment. 7 Flavour, taste.

विपातन 1 Splitting, tearing open 2 Eradication. 3 Spoliation.

विपाठ: A kind of large arrow.

विपाण्डु *a.* Pale, pallid; Ki. 5. 6; Si. 9. 3; so *विपाण्डुर* Si. 4. 5; Bata. 2. 4.

विपादिका 1 A sore or tumour on the foot. 2 An enigma, a riddle.

विपासा, **विपासा** *f.* N. of one of the five rivers in the Panjab (now called Beas).

विपिन A wood, forest, grove, thicket; *वृक्षावनविपिने कलितं वितनोदु ह्वानि* महास्रं Git. 1; *विपिनां विपासाणि कृषिकलाचकार* हः R. 4. 31.

विपुल *a.* 1 Large, extensive, capacious, broad, wide, spacious; *विपुलं वित्तं देहे* M. 3. 7; *विपुलं तदुत्पुलकं नमो देहे* Mk. 3. 22; so *विपुलं*, *पुलं* *विपुलः* कृषिः &c. 2 Much, ample, copious, abundant; Ki. 18. 14. 3 Deep, profound; Mv. 1. 2. 4 With the hair standing on end, thrilling; Si. 16. 3 (where it has sense 1 also). -*स*: 1 N. of the mountain Meru. 2 Of Himalaya. 3 A respectable man. -*Comp.* -*जय* *a.*

shady, umbrageous. -जयना a woman with large hips. -मति a. endowed with great talent or understanding. -रसः the sugar-cane.

विशुद्धा The earth.

विशुद्धः The *Munja* grass.

विश्वः 1 A Brāhmaṇa; see the quotations under ब्राह्मण. 2 A sage, wise man. 3 The *Asvattha* tree. -Comp. -श्विः = ब्राह्मण q. v. -काष्ठः the cotton plant. -विश्वः the *Palāsa* tree. -समावसः a concourse or synod of Brāhmaṇas. -सर्वः the property of a Brāhmaṇa.

विमर्कः Distance, remoteness.

विमर्कारः 1 Insult, contumely, abuse, treating with disrespect; Ki. 8. 55. 2 Injury, offence. 3 Wickedness. 4 Opposition, counteraction. 5 Retaliation.

विमर्कणं p. p. 1 Spread about, dispersed, scattered. 2 Loose, dishevelled (as hair). 3 Expanded, outstretched. 4 Wide, broad.

विमर्कत p. p. 1 Hurt, offended, injured. 2 Insulted, abused, treated with contumely. 3 Opposed. 4 Retaliated, requitted; (see कृ with वि).

विमर्कतिः f. 1 Injury, offence. 2 An insult, abuse, contumely. 3 Retaliation, retort.

विमर्कत p. p. 1 Drawn away, removed. 2 Distant, remote. 3 Protracted, lengthened, extended.

विमर्कत a. Remote, distant.

विमर्कितः 1 Counteraction, opposition, contradiction. 2 Retaliation.

विमर्कितः f. 1 Mutual discrepancy, contest, conflict, dispute, opposition (as of opinions or interests). 2 Dissent, objection. 3 Perplexity, confusion. 4 Mutual relation. 5 Conversancy.

विमर्कित p. p. 1 Mutually opposed, opposite, dissentient. 2 Confused, bewildered, perplexed. 3 Contested, disputed. 4 Mutually connected or related.

विमर्कितः 1 Keeping under control, controlling. 2 The opposition of two courses of action which are equally important, the conflict of two even-matched interests; परिर्वर्तिषे तमाचक्षे विमर्कणः Si. 2. 6; (तुल्यबलविरोधे विमर्किते Malli.). 3 (In gram.) The conflict of two rules by which two different grammatical operations become possible according to two different rules, conflict of two equally important rules; विमर्किते परं कार्यं P. I. 4. 2; see Kāśikā or Mbh. thereon). 4 Prohibition.

विमर्ति (मी)सारः 1 Repentance; Si. 10. 20. 2 Anger, rage, wrath. 3 Wickedness, evil.

विमर्कित p. p. 1 Vitiating, spoiled, discoloured. 2 Corrupt.

विमर्कित p. p. 1 Lost. 2 Vain, useless.

विमर्कित p. p. 1 Set free, liberated, loosened. 2 Shot, discharged. 3 Free from (in comp.).

विमर्कित p. p. 1 Separated, severed, detached. 2 Separated from, being absent or away from; Me. 2. 3 Freed or released from. 4 Deprived or destitute of, without (in comp.).

विमर्कितः 1 Disunion, severance, separation, dissociation; as विमर्कितः. 2 Especially, separation of lovers, मा युते ह्यनमि च ते विमर्कितः Me. 115, 10; R. 13. 26, 14. 66. 3 Quarrel, disagreement.

विमर्कित p. p. 1 Deceived; cheated. 2 Disappointed. 3 Hurt, injured. -वत् A woman disappointed by her lover's breaking his appointment; (one of the several classes of a Nāyikā in poetic composition); she is thus defined in S. D. :- विमर्कितः कृत्या विमर्कितं यस्या नायिके संविष्टः। विमर्कितेति सा ज्ञेया विमर्कितममिता ॥ 118.

विमर्कितः 1 Deceiving, deceit, tricking; Ki. 11. 27. 2 Especially, deceiving by false statements or by not keeping promises. 3 Quarrel, Disagreement. 4 Disunion, separation, disjunction. 5 The separation of lovers; सुखे विमर्कितस्य कातरं विमर्कितं परिमर्कितो वचः R. 19. 18; Vo. 2. 12. 6 (In Rhet.) The feeling or sentiment of love in separation, one of the two main kinds of वृत्तिर (opp. संयोग); अपरः (विमर्कितः) आमिलाविरहे पर्यायवाच्यप्रेतक इति पंचविधः K. P. 4; युनोक्तयोर्मयो युक्तयोर्वाच्यो विमर्कितः। अमीहा-लिंगनादीनामनवाधो प्रवृत्तिः। विमर्कितः विमर्कितः-उज्ज्वलमणिः—; cf. S. D. 212 et seq.

विमर्कितः 1 Idle or unmeaning talk, prattle, glibberish, nonsense. 2 Mutual contradiction, contradictory statement. 3 A dispute, wrangling. 4 Violation of one's promise, breaking one's word.

विमर्कितः Complete destruction or dissolution, annihilation; विमर्कितेन मत्ता भवानां भूखानमि। ब्रह्मविदं विमर्कितो ज्ञानि विमर्कितः कृतः U. 6. 6.

विमर्कित p. p. 1 Carried away, snatched away. 2 Disturbed, interrupted.

विमर्कित m. N. of two trees; विमर्कित and अजोक्.

विमर्कितः Staying abroad, dwelling in a foreign country (away from one's home.)

विमर्कितः A female fortune-teller.

विमर्कित a. Deprived or destitute of.

विमर्कित a. Disagreeable, disliked, unpleasant, distasteful. -क Offence, wrong, a disagreeable act;

मनसापि न विमर्कितं मया कृतं त्वं किं जहाति मे R. 8. 52, Ku. 4. 7; Ki. 9. 39; Si. 15. 11.

विमर्कित f. 1 A drop (of water or any other liquid); इतरेषु नवजलविमर्किते गुह्येति Si. 8. 40; विमर्कितः 2. 18. 2 A mark, dot, spot.

विमर्कित p. p. 1 Staying abroad, away from, absent. 2 Banished, being in exile; R. 12. 11. -Comp. -वत्का a woman whose husband is absent from home.

विमर्कितः 1 Floating or drifting about, floating in different directions. 2 Opposition, contrariety. 3 Confusion, perplexity. 4 Tumult, scuffle, affray, M. 1. 5 Devastation, predatory warfare; danger from an enemy. 6 Extortion. 7 Loss, destruction, हर्षविमर्कितः R. 8. 41. 8 Adverseness, evil turn; अयं मम भाग्यविमर्कितः R. 8. 47. 9 The rust on a mirror (dust accumulating on its surface); अपवर्जितमिदं सुषो-यतिरादर्श इवाभिरक्षते Ki. 2. 26 (where विमर्कित also means प्रमादवापः absence of reasoning). 10 Transgression, violation; Ki. 1. 13. 11 An evil, a calamity. 12 Sin, wickedness, sinfulness.

विमर्कितः 1 Deluging, inundating. 2 Causing tumult. 3 A horse's canter or gallop.

विमर्कित p. p. 1 Drifted about. 2 Drowned, submerged, deluged, overflowed. 3 Confounded, disturbed. 4 Ravaged, devastated. 5 Lost, disappeared. 6 Disgraced, dishonoured. 7 Ruined. 8 Obscured, disfigured. 9 Depraved, dissolute, profligate, guilty of lewdness. 10 Contrary, reverse. 11 Turning out false, untrue, U. 4. 18.

विमर्कित See विमर्क.

विमर्कित a. 1 Fruitless, useless, vain, ineffectual, unprofitable; मम विमर्कित-दुस्त्वमपि यौवनं Gt. 7; जगता वा विमर्कितं किं कलं R. G.; Si. 9. 6; Ku. 7. 66; Me. 68. 2 Idle, unmeaning.

विमर्कितः 1 Constipation. 2 Obstruction.

विमर्कित Pain, anguish, torment, agony.

विमर्कित p. p. 1 Aroused, awakened, wide awake, S. 2. 2 Expanded, blossomed, full-blown. 3 Clever, skilful.

विमर्कितः 1 A wise or learned man, sage; सर्वं ब्रह्मप्रदीपं मे शब्ददुर्बिदुषा जगताः Pt. 2. 43. 2 A god, deity; अमुन्मो विमर्कितः सखा परतपः Bk. 1. 1; गोमार्तं न विमर्कितं म्-सोति मोक्षं विमर्कितः Subhāsh. 3 The moon. -Comp. -अधिपतिः, ईश्वरः, ईश्वरः epithets of Indra. -विमर्कितः, शत्रुः a demon; V. 1. 3.

विमर्कितः 1 A learned man. 2 A teacher.

विशेषः 1 A wakening, being awake
2 Perceiving, discovering. 3 Intelligence. 4 Awakening, becoming conscious, one of the 33 or 34 subordinate feelings (or अनुविचारिणः) in Rhetoric; विज्ञानासौचरं जायमानो बोधो विशेषः B. G. 1-

विशेषकः See विशेषक.

विभक्तः *p. p.* 1 Divided, partitioned (as property &c.). 2 Divided, separated in interest, as in विभक्ता भ्रातरः. 3 Parted, separated, made distinct; Si. 1. 3. 4 Different, multifarious. 5 Retired, secluded. 6 Regular, symmetrical. 7 Ornamented. (See मन्त्र with वि). -**कः** N. of Kārtikeya.

विभातिः *f.* 1 Separation, division, partition, apportionment. 2 Division, separation in interest. 3 A portion or share of inheritance. 4 (In gram.) Inflection of nouns, a case or case-termination.

विभ्रंशः 1 Breaking, fracture. 2 Stopping, obstruction, stoppage, Bg. 2. 26. 3 Bending, contraction (as of the eye-brows); सूत्रिभ्रंशकृदिलं च वक्षिंते R. 19. 17. 4 A fold, wrinkle. 5 A step, stair; R. 6. 3. 6 Breaking out; manifestation; विविधविकारविभ्रंशं Git. 11.

विभवः 1 Wealth, riches, property; अतयुर्ध्वं विभवेभ्यु ज्ञातयः सन्तु नाम S. 5. 8; R. 8. 69. 2 Might, power, prowess, greatness; सतावात्म्यमतिविभवः V. 2; वात्सविभवः Māl. 1. 20, R. 1. 9; Ki. 5. 21. 3 Exalted position, rank, dignity. 4 Magnanimity. 5 Final beatitude, absolution.

विभा 1 Light, lustre. 2 A ray of light. 3 Beauty. -**Comp.** -**करः** 1 the sun; वत वत् लसत्तेजःपुंजी विभाति विभाकरः K. P. 10. 2 the arka plant. 3 the moon. -**वस्तु**: 1 the sun. 2 fire; रश्मिपद्मानि तद्वत् विभावसौ Ku. 4. 34; R. 3. 37, 10. 83; Bg. 7. 9. 3 the moon. 4 a kind of necklace.

विभागः 1 Division, partition, apportionment (as of inheritance); समस्तं विभागः स्वात् Ms. 9. 120, 210; Y. 2. 114. 2 The share of an inheritance. 3 A part or share in general. 4 Division, separation, disjunction (regarded in Nyāya phil. as a Guṇa); Ku. 24; Bg. 3. 29. 5 The numerator of a fraction. 6 A section. -**Comp.** -**कल्पनः** allotment of shares; Y. 2. 149. -**द्वयः** the law of inheritance. -**पत्रिका** a deed of partition. -**भाजकः** m. one who shares in a portion of property already distributed; Y. 1. 122.

विभाजनं Dividing, distributing.

विभाज्यः *a.* 1 Portionable, to be divided. 2 Divisible.

विभातं Day-break, dawn.

विभावः 1 (In Rhet.) Any condition which produces or develops a particular state of body or mind

(one of the three main divisions of *Bhāvas* the other two being अनुभाव and व्यभिचारिभाव q. q. v. v.); रसाद्युद्बोधका लोके विभावः काव्यनाट्ययोः S. D. 61; its chief subdivisions are आलम्बन and उद्दीपक; see आलम्बन. 2 A friend, an acquaintance.

विभावर्णः *वा* 1 Clear perception or ascertainment, discrimination, judgment. 2 Discussion, investigation, examination. 3 Conception, imagination. -**वा** (In Rhet.) A figure of speech in which effects are represented as taking place though their usual causes are absent; क्रियावाः प्रतिषेधेति फलव्यक्तिर्विभावर्णः K. P. 10.

विभावरी 1 Night; अर्धरात्रिं गृहकलुषेन्दु-मैत्रलो विभावरी कथय कथं भविष्यति M. 4. 15, 5. 7; Ku. 5. 44. 2 Turmeric. 3 A bawd. 4 A harlot. 5 A perverse woman. 6 A talkative woman (असरस्त्री).

विभावितः *p. p.* 1 Manifested, made clearly visible. 2 Known, understood, ascertained. 3 Seen, conceived. 4 Judged, discriminated. 5 Inferred, indicated. 6 Proved, established. -**Comp.** -**एकदेशः** *a.* 'with whom a part has been discovered', who has been found guilty with regard to a part (of what is in dispute); विभावितैक-देशेन देवं यदभियुज्यते V. 4. 17.

विभाव 1 An option, alternative. 2 Optionality of a rule.

विभासा Light, lustre.

विभिक्षः *p. p.* 1 Broken asunder, divided, split. 2 Pierced, wounded. 3 Dispelled, driven away, dispersed. 4 Perplexed, bewildered. 5 Moved to and fro. 6 Disappointed. 7 Different, various. 8 Mixed, blended, variegated; विभिक्षवर्णो गरुडाजैव स्वर्गस्य रथाः परितः स्फुरन्ताः Si. 4. 14; (see निवृत्ति with वि). -**कः** N. of Siva.

विभीतः, -**ते**, विभीतकः -**कं**, विभीतकी, विभीता N. of tree, Terminalia Balerica, one of the three myrobalans.

विभीषकः *a.* Frightening, terrifying.

विभीषिका 1 Terror. 2 A means of terrifying, a scare (a scare-crow); वदिते संति संतेव केयमया विभीषिका U. 4. 29.

विभु *a.* (हु -**भ्रि** *f.*) 1 Mighty, powerful. 2 Eminent, supreme. 3 Able to, capable of (with inf.), (वज्रः) पूराकर्तुं भवति विभवः विश्वरूपविभवः Ki. 5. 43. 4 Self-subdued, firm; self-controlled; कथमयमवस्तु न विभुर्दुर्विभु-मविति वदमी सृजति भावाः Ku. 6. 95. 5 (In Nyāya phil.) Eternal, existing everywhere, pervading all material things. -**सु**: 1 Ether. 2 Space. 3 Time. 4 The soul. 5 A lord, ruler, master, sovereign, king. 6 The supreme ruler; Bg. 5. 14; 10. 12. 7 A servant. 8 N. of Brahman. 9 Of Siva; Ku. 7. 31 10 Of Vishnu.

विभुजः *a.* Curved, bent, crooked.

विभूतिः *f.* 1 Might, power, greatness; Si. 14. 5, Ku. 2. 61. 2 Prosperity, welfare. 3 Dignity, exalted rank. 4 Riches, plenty, magnificence, splendour; अहो राजाधिराजमणिषो विभूतिः Mu. 3- R. 8. 36. 5 Wealth, riches; R. 4. 19, 6. 76; 17. 43. 6 Superhuman power (which consists of eight faculties; अणिमन्, लविमन्, शक्ति, प्राकार्य, महिमन्, ईशिता, बलिता and कामावसायिता); Ku. 2. 11. 7 Ashes of cow-dung.

विभूषणं Ornament, decoration; विशेषतः सर्वविधां समाजे विभूषणं जीवनपरिहासां Bh. 2. 7; R. 16. 80.

विभूषा 1 Ornament, decoration; संवेदं धनसलिलोद्गमो विभूषा Ki. 7. 5, B. 4. 54. 2 Light, lustre. 3 Beauty, splendour.

विभूषितः *p. p.* Adorned, decorated, ornamented.

विभूतः *p. p.* Upheld, supported, maintained.

विभ्रंशः 1 Falling away or off. 2 Decay, decline, ruin. 3 A precipice.

विभ्रंशितः *p. p.* 1 Led astray, seduced. 2 Deprived of.

विभ्रमः 1 Roaming or wandering about. 2 Whirling or going round, rolling about. 3 Error, mistake, blunder. 4 Hurry, confusion, flurry, perturbation; especially, the flurry of mind caused by love; विवृत्त्यवस्थां भ्रमरा-दिभ्रमो भवेत्. 5 (Hence) Putting on of ornaments &c. in the wrong places through flurry; विभ्रमस्वरसाकाले दृष्टात्मान-विपर्ययः; see Ku. 1. 4 and Malli. thereon. 6 Any amorous or sportive action, amorous play or movement; Māl. 1. 26, 9. 38. 7 Beauty, grace, charm; N. 15. 25, U. 1. 20, 34, 6. 4; Si. 6. 46, 7. 15, 16. 64. 8 Doubt apprehension. 9 Caprice, whim.

विभ्रमा Old age.

विभ्रष्टः *p. p.* 1 Fallen off or away, separated. 2 Decayed, lost, fallen, ruined. 3 Disappeared, vanished.

विभ्राजः *a.* Shining, splendid, luminous.

विभ्रंशतः *p. p.* 1 Whirled about. 2 Agitated, bewildered, confused, hurried. 3 Mistaken, erring. -**Comp.** -**चक्षुः** *a.* with rolling eyes. -**क्षील** *a.* 1 confused in mind. 2 intoxicated, drunk. (-**कः**) 1 a monkey. 2 the disc of the sun or moon.

विभ्रंशतिः *f.* 1 Whirling going round. 2 Flurry, error, confusion. 3 Hurry, precipitation.

विमतः *p. p.* 1 Disagreeing, dissenting, differing in opinion. 2 At variance, in consistent. 3 Slighted, despised, neglected. -**कः** An enemy.

विमतिः *a.* Stupid, devoid of intelligence, foolish. -**तिः** *f.* 1 Dissent, disagreement, difference of opinion. 2 Dislike. 3 Stupidity.

विमलरं *a.* Free from jealousy, unenvious; Bg. 4. 22.

विमह *a.* 1 Free from intoxication. 2 Devoid of joy, jealous.

विमनसः, विमनस्क *a.* 1 Sad, disconsolate, depressed in mind or spirits, sorry, discomposed; U. 1. 7. 2 Absent-minded. 3 Perplexed, bewildered. 4 Displeased. 5 Changed in mind or feeling.

विमन्यु *a.* 1 Free from anger. 2 Free from grief.

विमयः Exchange, barter.

विमर्दः 1 Pounding, crushing, bruising. 2 Rubbing together, friction; विमर्दयति कुलावलिना खल्वहं M. 3; R. 5. 65. 3 Touch. 4 Rubbing the person with saffron or other unguents. 5 War, battle, fight, encounter; विमर्दस्मां सुमिसवतरावः U. 5. 6 Destruction, devastation; R. 6. 62. 7 Conjunction of the sun and moon. 8 An eclipse.

विमर्दकः 1 Grinding, pounding, bruising. 2 The trituration of perfumes. 3 An eclipse. 4 The conjunction of the sun and moon.

विमर्दनं, -ना 1 Pounding, crushing, tramping. 2 Rubbing together, friction. 3 Destruction, killing. 4 Trituration of perfumes. 5 An eclipse.

विमर्शः 1 Deliberation, consideration, examination, discussion. 2 Reasoning. 3 A conflicting judgment. 4 Hesitation, doubt. 5 The impression left on the mind by past good or bad actions; see वसना.

विमर्शः 1 Thought, deliberation. 2 Impatience, non-forbearance. 3 Dissatisfaction, displeasure. 4 (In dramas) A change in the successful progress of a dramatic plot, a change in the prosperous course of a love-story caused by some unforeseen reverse or accident, one of the five *Sandhis* in a drama; it is thus defined in S.D.; वनं सुखफलोपाय उद्भिन्नो वर्मतोऽधिकः। सापारैः संतरावश्च स विमर्श इति स्वतः 336; see Mu. 4. 3; (often written विमर्श in all these senses.)

विमल *a.* 1 Pure, stainless, spotless, clean (fig. also). 2 Clear, limpid, pellucid, transparent (as water); विमलं जलं. 3 White, bright. -सं 1 Silver-gilt. 2 Talc. -Comp. -दानं an offering to a deity. -मणिः a crystal.

विमलसः -सं Unclean meat (as of dogs.).

विमातुः *f.* A step-mother. -Comp. -जा a step-mother's son.

विमानः -नं 1 Disrespect, dishonour. 2 A measure. 3 A balloon, a heavenly car (moving through the skies); वरं विमानेन विवाहमावः R. 13. 1, 7. 51;

12. 104; Ku. 2. 45, 7. 40, V. 4. 43; Ki. 7. 11. 4 A vehicle or conveyance in general; R. 16. 68. 5 A hall, splendid room or assembly-hall; R. 17. 9. 6 A palace (with seven stories); वैजा नीताः सततगतिना यद्विमानावधूमीः Me. 69. 7 A horse. -Comp. -चारिन् -वान *a.* moving in a balloon. -राजः 1 an excellent heavenly car; U. 3. 2 the driver of a heavenly car.

विमानना Disrespect, dishonour, contempt, humiliation; विमाननां सुनु कृतः पितृर्ह्ये Ku. 5. 43; अयमवस्थां विमानना कृषित् R. 8. 8.

विमानित *p. p.* Disrespected, dishonoured.

विमार्गः 1 A bad road. 2 A wrong road, evil conduct or course, immorality. 3 A broom. -Comp. -ना an unchaste woman; विमार्गयाश्च रुचिः स्वकति Bv. 1. 125. -गामिन्, -ग्रस्थित *a.* following evil courses; S. 5. 8.

विमार्गेण Searching, looking out for, seeking for.

विमिश्र, विमिश्रित *a.* Mixed, blended, mingled (with instr. or in comp.); दुग्धमिश्रा नार्यश्च Mb.; द्रव्योद्दिह को न को न तमसि ब्रीहिविमिश्रो रसः Gt. 5.

विमुक्त *p. p.* 1 Set free, released, liberated. 2 Abandoned, given up, quitted, left. 3 Freed from. 4 Hurlled, discharged. 5 Given vent to. -Comp. -कंठ *a.* raising a loud cry, weeping bitterly.

विमुक्तिः *f.* 1 Released, liberation. 2 Separation. 3 Absolution, final liberation.

विमुख *a.* (सी *f.*) 1 With the face averted or turned away from. 2 Averse, disinclined, opposed; न कुत्रापि प्रथमकृतापिमुखा संशयार प्राप्ते भिजे भवति विमुखः किं पुनर्यस्तथाहो Me. 17, 27; (रघुनां) मनः परस्त्रीविमुखमवृत्ति R. 16. 8, 19. 47. 3 Adverse; H. 1. 130. 4 Without, devoid of (in comp.); ककुणाविमुखेन सखुना हस्ता त्वां वरं किं न मे हतं R. 8. 67.

विमृग *a.* Confused, confounded, bewildered.

विमुद्र *a.* 1 Unsealed. 2 Opened, budded, blown.

विमुद् *p. p.* 1 Confounded, bewildered. 2 Seduced, tempted, beguiled. 3 Stuprid.

विमुत् *p. p.* 1 Rubbed off, wiped, cleansed. 2 Considered, reflected upon, pondered over.

विमोक्षः 1 Release, liberation, freeing. 2 Discharging, shooting. 3 Final emancipation or beatitude.

विमोक्षनं-ना 1 Liberating, releasing, setting free. 2 Discharging. 3 Quitting, leaving, abandoning. 4 Laying (as eggs).

विमोक्षनं 1 Unloosing, unyoking. 2 Release, freedom. 3 Liberation, emancipation.

विमोहन *a.* (ना or नी *f.*) Alluring, tempting, fascinating. -नः-नं N. of a division of Hell. -नं Seducing, tempting, fascinating.

विच-नं See विच.

विचकः See विचक.

विचदः The mustard plant.

विचिकाः See विचिका.

विचा-ची *f.* N. of a creeper.

विचित See विचित.

विचुः The betel-nut tree.

विपत् *n.* The sky, atmosphere, ether; पर्योदयपुनरादित्यौ बहुतरं सौकुडुर्वा ज्वाति S.

1. 7; R. 13. 40. -Comp. -नंग 1 the heavenly Ganges. 2 the galaxy.

-चारिन् (विचचारिन्) *m.* a kite. -दृष्टिः *f.* darkness. -मणिः (विचमणिः) the sun.

विपतिः A bird.

विपनः 1 Restraint, check, control. 2 Distress, pain, affliction. 3 Cessation, stop.

विपात *a.* 1 Bold (वृद्ध). 2 Audacious, shameless, impudent.

विपान See विपान.

विपुक्त *p. p.* 1 Detached, severed, separated. 2 Separated from, deserted by. 3 Free from, deprived of (with instr. or in comp.).

विपुत् *p. p.* Separated from, being deprived of; V. 4. 18.

विपोगः 1 Separation, disunion; अयमेकपदे तथा विपोगः सहसा चोपगतः सुदुर्बो मे V. 4. 3; स्वयोपस्थितविपोगस्य तपोवनस्यापि समवस्था दृश्यते S. 4; संचचे भूमावर्ति हि सद्भिः Ki. 5. 41; R. 12. 10; Me. 83, 88; Si. 12. 63. 2 Absence, loss. 3 Subtraction.

विपोगिन् *a.* Separated. -म. The ruddy goose.

विपोगिनी 1 A woman separated from her lover or husband; वृकविः-वासितैः कविर्मनीषी निरेषोदयना विपोगिनीति Bv. 4. 35. 2 N. of a metre; (see App. I.)

विपोजित *p. p.* 1 Separated. 2 Separated from, deprived of.

विपोजिनी 1 Manifold birth. 2 The womb of animals (Kull. on Ms. 12. 77). 3 A debased or ignominious birth.

विरक्त *p. p.* 1 Very red, ruddy; R. 13. 64, 2 Discoloured. 3 Changed in mind, disaffected, displeased; Bh. 2. 2. 4 Free from passion or worldly attachment, indifferent. 5 Impassioned.

विरक्तिः *f.* 1 Change of disposition, dissatisfaction, discontent, disaffection. 2 Estrangement. 3 Indifference, absence of desire, freedom from passion or worldly attachment.

विरचनं-ना 1 Arrangement, disposition; Si. 5. 21. 2 Contriving, constructing. 3 Formation, creation. 4 Composition, compilation.

विरचित *p. p.* 1 Arranged, made, formed, prepared. 2 Contrived; constructed. 3 Written, composed. 4 Trimmed, dressed, embellished, ornamented. 5 Put on, worn. 6 Set, inlaid.

विरज *a.* Free from dust or passion. -**जः** An epithet of Vishnu.

विरजस्क *a.* 1 Free from dust. 2 Free from passion; *Si.* 20. 80. 3 From menstrual excretion.

विरजस्का A woman in whom the menstrual secretion has ceased.

विरजाः, विः N. of Brahman.

विराः A kind of black agalloohum.

विरण A kind of fragrant grass; cf. *शाय.*

विरत *p. p.* 1 Ceased or desisting from (with *abl.*) 2 Rested, stopped, ceased. 3 Ended, concluded, at an end; *वित्तं मेव चतुर्विंशतः* *R.* 8. 66.

विरतिः *f.* 1 Cessation, stop, discontinuance. 2 Rest, end, pause. 3 Indifference to worldly attachments; *Bh.* 3. 79.

विरमः 1 Cessation, stop. 2 Sunset.

विरल *a.* 1 Having interstices, separated by intervals, thin, not thick or compact; *विषयसंयतो घनविरलः भावः क्षितिर्वा* *U.* 2. 27; *मवाति विरलभक्तिः क्लान्तपुष्पोपहारः* *R.* 5. 74. 2 Fine delicate. 3 Loose, wide apart. 4 Rare, scarcely found, unfrequent; *Pt.* 1. 29. 5 Few, little (referring to number or quantity); *तत्त्वं किमपि वाच्यतां जनाति विरलो ह्यपि* *B. v.* 1. 117; *विरलतपस्वविः* *Si.* 9. 3. 6 Remote, distant, long (as time, distance &c.). -**लं** Curds, coagulated milk. -**लं ind.** Scarcely, rarely, not frequently. -**Comp.** -**जालुक** *a.* bandy-legged, bow-kneed. -**द्रवा** a kind of gruel.

विरस *a.* 1 Tasteless, insipid, flavourless. 2 Unpleasant; disagreeable, painful; *तावत्कोकिल विरसात् वायव्य दिवसात् वनांतरे निवसन्* *Bv.* 1. 7. 3 Cruel, unfeeling. -**सः** Pain.

विरहः 1 Parting with, separation. 2 Especially the separation of lovers; *हा विरहे तव दीना* *Gt.* 4; *सुखमपि विरहः दुरा न मे* *ibid.*; *Me.* 8, 12, 29, 85, 87. 3 Absence. 4 Want. 5 Desertion, abandonment, relinquishment. -**Comp.** -**अनलः** the fire of separation. -**अवस्था** the state of separation. -**आर्तः**, -**उत्कंडः**, -**उत्सुक** *a.* suffering from separation, pining away in separation. -**उत्कंडिता** a woman distressed by the absence of her lover or husband, one of the several classes of a *Nāyikā* in poetic compositions; see *S. D.* 121. -**उपरो** the fever or anguish of separation.

विरहिणी 1 A woman separated from her lover or husband. 2 Wagen, hire.

विरहित *p. p.* 1 Deserted, abandoned, forsaken. 2 Separated from. 3 Lonely, solitary. 4 Bereft of, devoid or destitute of, free from (mostly in *comp.*).

विरहिन् *a.* (जी *f.*) Absent from, being separated from a mistress or lover; *कृपति युवतिजनेन समं सखि विरहि-जनस्य वृत्ते* *Gt.* 1.

विरागः 1 Change of colour. 2 Change of disposition, disaffection, discontent, dissatisfaction; *विरागकारणं परिहृयेत्* *Mu.* 1. 3 Aversion, disinclination. 4 Indifference to worldly attachments, freedom from passion.

विराज *m.* 1 Beauty, splendour. 2 A man of the *Kshatriya* or warrior tribe. 3 The first progeny of Brahman; cf. *Ms.* 1. 32; *तस्मात् विराजयत* *Rv.* 10. 90. 5. (where *विराज* is represented as born from *Purusha*). 4 The body. -*f.* N. of a Vedic metre.

विराज See *विराज*.

विराजित *p. p.* 1 Irradiated, illuminated. 2 Displayed, manifested.

विराटः 1 N. of a district in India. 2 N. of a king of the *Matyas*. The *Pāṇḍavas* lived *incognito* in the service of this king for one year, (the thirteenth of their exile) having assumed different disguises. His daughter *Uttarā* was married to *Abhimanyu* and was mother of *Parikshit* who succeeded *Yudhishthira* to the throne of *Hastināpura*. -**Comp.** -**जः** a sort of inferior diamond. -**चर्चन्** *m.* the fourth book of the *Mahābhārata*.

विराटकः A sort of inferior diamond, a diamond of inferior quality.

विराजिन् *m.* An elephant.

विराज् *p. p.* 1 Opposed, counteracted. 2 Offended, injured, treated with contempt; see the quotations under *रज्* with *वि*.

विराघः 1 Opposition. 2 Annoyance, vexation, molestation. 3 N. of a powerful *Rākshas* slain by *Rāma*.

विराघन 1 Opposing. 2 Hurting, injuring, offending. 3 Pain, anguish.

विरामः 1 Cessation, discontinuance. 2 End, termination, conclusion; *रजितिदानीमिकमपि याति विरामं* *Gt.* 5; *U.* 3. 16, *Mā.* 9. 34. 3 Pause, stop. 4 The stop or pause of the voice; *Mk.* 3. 5. 5 A small oblique stroke placed under a consonant, usually at the end of a sentence. 6 N. of Vishnu.

विराल See *विरल*.

विराव Clamour, noise, sound; *आलोकयन् वरासं विरावः* *R.* 2. 9, 16. 31.

विराविन् *a.* 1 Weeping, crying, shouting. 2 Lamenting. -**जी** 1 Weeping, crying. 2 A broom.

विरिचः, विरिचनः N. of Brahman,

विरिचिः 1 N. of Brahman; *Vikr.* 1. 46.; *N.* 3. 44.; *Si.* 9. 9. 2 Of Vishnu. 3 Of Siva.

विरुज *p. p.* 1 Broken to pieces. 2 Destroyed. 3 Bent. 4 Blunted.

विरुत *p. p.* 1 Screamed, shouted. 2 Resounding, filled with cries -**इ** 1 Crying, shrieking, roaring &c. 2 Cry, sound, noise, clamour, din. 3 Singing, humming, chirping, buzzing; *परसूत-रिक्तं कलं यथा प्रतिवचनीकृतमिरोति* *S.* 4. 9.

विरुचः -**इ** 1 Proclaiming. 2 Crying aloud. 3 A paenegyric laudatory poem; *मयपचमयी राजसुतिर्विरुच्यते* *S.* 11. 570; *नदंति मयदंतिनः परिलक्षि वाजिजराः पदंति विरु-दावलीमदिनदंतिरे वदिनः* *R. G.*

विरुचिन् Loud cry or lamentation; *U.* 3. 30. v. 1.

विरुद्ध *p. p.* 1 Hindered, checked, opposed, obstructed. 2 Blocked up, confined or shut up. 3 Besieged, blockaded. 4 Opposed to, inconsistent with, incongruous, incompatible. 5 Contrary, opposite, opposed in quality. 6 Contradictory, proving the reverse, (as a *hetu* in Logic); e. g. *शत्रो निरयः कृतकत्वात्* *T.* 8. 7 Hostile, adverse, inimical. 8 Unfavourable, unpropitious. 9 Prohibited, forbidden (as food.) 10 Wrong, improper -**इ** 1 Opposition, contrariety, hostility. 2 Discord, disagreement.

विरुद्धन 1 Roughening. 2 Acting as an astringent. 3 Blame, censure. 4 A curse, an imprecation.

विरुद्ध *p. p.* 1 Grown, germinated, shot up; *Mk.* 1. 9. 2 Produced, born, arisen. 3 Grown, increased. 4 Budded, blossomed. 5 Ascended, mounted.

विरूप *a.* (या or जी *f.*) 1 Deformed, ugly, misshapen, disfigured; *Pt.* 1. 143. 2 Unnatural, monstrous. 3 Multiform, diverse. -**यं** 1 Deformity, ugliness. 2 Variety of form, nature or character. -**Comp.** -**अक्ष** *f.* having deformed eyes, *वदुर्विरूपाक्षः* *Ku.* 5. 72. (-**क्षः**) N. of Siva (having an unusual number of eyes); *इदो हृदं मनसिर्जं जीवयंति इदोय याः विरूपाक्षस्य जयि-नीस्ताः सुवे वामलोचनाः* *Vb.* 1. 2; *Ku.* 6. 21. -**कारणं** 1 disfiguring. 2 injuring. -**चक्रुस्** *m.* an epithet of Siva. -**रूप** *a.* deformed.

विरुपिह *a.* (जी *f.*) Deformed, ugly, disfigured.

विरेकः 1 Evacuation of the bowels, purging. 2 A purgative.

विरेचन See *विरेक*.

विरिचित *a.* Purged, evacuated.

विरिहः 1 A river, stream. 2 Absence of the letter *z*.

विरोकः -**क** A hole, pit, chasm. -**कः** A ray of light.

विरोचनः 1 The sun. 2 The moon. 3 Fire. 4 N. of the son of *Pradhāna*

and father of Pali. -Comp. -सुतः an epithet of Bali.

विरोधः 1 Opposition, obstruction, impediment. 2 Blockade, siege, investment. 3 Restraint, check. 4 Inconsistency, incongruity, contradiction. 5 Antithesis, contrast. 6 Enmity, hostility; विरोधी विभक्तः U. 6. 11; Pt. 1. 332; R. 10. 13. 7 A quarrel, disagreement. 8 A calamity, misfortune. 9 (In Khet.) An apparent incongruity which is merely verbal and is explained away by properly construing the passage; it consists in representing objects as antithetical to one another though in the nature of things they are not so:—representing things as being together though really they cannot be together; (this figure is largely used by Bāṇa and Subandhu; प्रसव्यपि पवित्रा, कृष्णोत्पद्मद्वयं, अतोपि सुप्रसूतः being familiar instances); it is thus defined by Mammata:—**विरोधः** सोऽविरोधेऽपि विरुद्धत्वेन यद्वचः K. P. 10; this figure is also called विरोधाभास. -Comp. -सक्तिः f., -सक्त्यन्तः contradiction, opposition. -कारिन् a. fomenting quarrels. -कृत् a. opposing. (-m.) an enemy.

विरोधनं 1 Hindering, opposing, obstructing. 2 Besieging, blockading. 3 Opposition, resistance. 4 Contradiction, inconsistency.

विरोधिन् a. (नी f.) 1 Resisting, opposing, obstructing. 2 Besieging. 3 Contradictory, opposed to, inconsistent with; तपोवनं S. 1. 4 Hostile, inimical, adverse; विरोधिसत्त्वोऽजिततृण-मसरं Ku. 5. 17. 5 Quarrelsome. -m. An enemy; Si. 16. 64.

विरोध (ह)न् Healing (as a sore); गणविरोधं तैलं S. 4. 14.

विहृ I. 6 P. (विलुति) 1 To cover, conceal. 2 To break, divide. -II. 10. U. (विलुति-ने) To throw, send forth.

विले See विल.

विलक्ष a. 1 Having no characteristic or distinguishing marks. 2 Bewildered, embarrassed. 3 Surprised, astonished. 4 Ashamed, abashed, disconcerted; गोपेऽस्त्रालितस्तदा भवति च श्रीगणिलक्ष्मिणं S. 6. 5. 5 Strange, unusual.

विलक्षण a. 1 Having no characteristic or distinguishing marks. 2 Different, other. 3 Strange, extraordinary, unusual. 4 Possessed of insuspicious marks. -न् A vain or useless state.

विलसित p. p. 1 Distinguished, perceived, seen, discovered. 2 Discernible by. 3 Dismayed, perplexed, embarrassed, puzzled. 4 Vexed, annoyed.

विलस्य a. 1 Clinging or sticking to, resting on, fastened on; S. 7. 25;

Si. 9. 20. 2 Cast, fixed, directed; Ku. 7. 50. 3 Gone by, elapsed (as time). 4 Thin, slender, delicate; मध्येन सा वेदिविलस्यन्मा Ku. 1. 39; V. 4. 37. -न् 1 The waist. 2 The hips. 3 The rising of constellations.

विलस्यन् 1 Transgressing, overstepping. 2 Offence, transgression, injury.

विलसित p. p. 1 Passed over or beyond, gone over. 3 Transgressed. 3 Surpassed, excelled. 4 Overcome, defeated.

विलस्य a. Shameless, unabashed.

विलसन् 1 Talking. 2 Talking idly, chattering, prattle. 3 Lamenting, wailing; विलसन्विनोदोऽप्युल्लसः U. 3. 30. 4 The sediment of any oily substance.

विलसितं 1 Lamentation, wailing. 2 A wail.

विलस्यः 1 Hanging over, pendulousness. 2 Tardiness, delay, procrastination.

विलस्यन् 1 Hanging down, depending. 2 Delay, procrastination; न कुरु निवेदिनि गमनविलस्यन् Gt. 5; or तन्मये विकले विलस्यन्मयी रम्योऽसिराह्वयः ibid.

विलम्बिका Constipation.

विलम्बित p. p. 1 Hanging, depending. 2 Pendent, pendulous. 3 Depending on, closely connected with. 4 Tardy, delayed, retarded. 5 Slow (as time in music). See लम्ब with वि. -न् Delay.

विलम्बिन् a. (नी f.) 1 Hanging down, depending, pendent; नवावृत्ति-रेविविलम्बिनो वनाः S. 5. 12; अलङ्कारविलम्बिनो-चतुष्टयः Si. 4. 29. 59; Ku. 1. 14; Ki. 5. 6; R. 16. 84, 18. 25; Mk. 5. 13. 2 Delaying, dilatory, being slow; भवति विलम्बिनि विगतलज्जा विलम्बति रोदिति वासकस्य Gt. 6.

विलम्बः 1 Liberality. 2 A gift, donation.

विलसः 1 Dissolution, liquefaction. 2 Destruction, death, end, U. 7. 3 Destruction or dissolution of the world; (विलस्य गन्तुं to be dissolved, to end, to be terminated; दिक्सीदुद्विग्नममद्विलस्य Si. 9. 17).

विलस्यन् 1 Dissolving, liquefying, dissolution. 2 Corroding. 3 Removing, taking away. 4 Attenuating. 5 An attenuant.

विलसत् pres. a. (स्त्री f.) 1 Glittering, shining, bright. 2 Flashing, darting. 3 Waving. 4 Sportive; playful.

विलसन् 1 Glittering, flashing, gleaming. 2 Sporting, dallying.

विलसित p. p. 1 Glittering, shining, gleaming. 2 Appeared, manifested. 3 Sportive, wanton. -न् 1 Glittering, gleaming. 2 A gleam, flash; रेवोद्भासं द्रुमुलुनं विरुजैर्धीनां भासस-

द्विद्विलासितानि विदम्बन्ति Ki. 5. 46, Me. 81, V. 4. 3 Appearance, manifestation; as in अज्ञानविलसितं &c. 4 Sport, play, dalliance, amorous or wanton gesture. **विलापः** Wailing, lamentation, a wail, moan; कंठाक्षणां पुनश्चक्रे विलापाचार्यकं श्वरेः R. 12. 78.

विलासः 1 A cat (for विहङ्ग). 2 An instrument, a machine.

विलासः 1 Sport, play, pastime. 2 Amorous pastime, diversion, pleasure, as in विलासमेखला R. 8. 64; so विलास-काननं, विलासमन्दिरं &c. 3 Coquetry, dalliance, affectation, wantonness, graceful movement or play, any feminine gesture indicative of amorous sentiment; S. 2. 2; Ku. 5. 13; Si. 9. 26. 4 Grace, beauty, elegance, charm; Māl. 2. 6. 5 Flash, gleam.

विलासन् 1 Sport, play, pastime. 2 Wantonness, dalliance.

विलासवती A wanton or amorous woman; R. 9. 48; R. 1. 12.

विलासिका A drama in one act full of love-incidents; it is thus defined in S. D.:—**विलासिका** एकैकानां दृश्यात्मनस्तथा। विदुषकविदाभ्यां च धीमन्यैर्दत्ता। शीना गर्भ-विषयाभ्यां संविद्यां शीननायकाः स्वल्पवृत्ता हुनेत्येता विलासिकाः 552.

विलासिन् a. (नी f.) Sportive, playful, dallying, wanton, coquettish, R. 6. 14. -m. 1 A sensualist, voluptuary, an amorous person; उपमानमद्विलासिनो कर्णं यच्च कतिचित्त्वा Ku. 4. 5. 2 Fire. 3 The moon. 4 A snake. 5 An epithet of Krishna or Vishnu. 6 Of Siva. 7 Of the god of love.

विलासिनी 1 A woman (in general). 2 A coquettish or wanton woman; हरिश्चि हृष्यवृषिकरे विलासिनी विलसति केलिरे Gt. 1; Ku. 7. 59; Si. 8. 70; R. 6. 17. 3 A wanton, harlot.

विलिखानं Scratching, scraping, writing.

विलिप्त p. p. Anointed, besmeared, smeared over.

विलीन p. p. 1 Sticking to, clung or attached to. 2 Perched or settled on, alighting on. 3 Contiguous to, in contact with. 4 Melted, dissolved, liquefied. 5 Disappeared, vanished. 6 Dead, perished.

विलुच्यन् Tearing off, peeling.

विलुठनं Robbing, plundering.

विलुप्त p. p. 1 Broken or torn off; Pt. 2. 2. 2 Seized, snatched away, carried off. 3 Robbed, plundered. 4 Destroyed, ruined. 5 Impaired, mutilated.

विलुपकः A thief, robber, ravisher.

विलुलित p. p. 1 Moving to and fro, unsteady, shaken, tossed about, tremulous. 2 Disordered, disarranged; गलितकुसुमवद्विलुलितकेकां Gt. 7.

विलून *p. p.* Cut off, lopped off, elipt, cut asunder.

विलेखन 1 Scratching, scraping, making a mark or furrow. 2 Digging. 3 Uprooting.

विलेपः 1 Unguent, an ointment. 2 Mortar. 3 Plaster (in general).

विलेपन 1 Smearing, anointing. 2 An ointment, unguent, any cosmetic or perfume for the body (such as saffron, sandal &c.), शय्येषु सुगन्धद्रव्येषु विलेपनादीनि K.

विलेपनी 1 A woman scented with perfumes. 2 A woman beautifully dressed or attired. (दुवेज्ञा). 3 Rice-gruel.

विलेपिका, विलेपी, विलेप्यः Rice-gruel. विलोकन 1 Seeing, looking at, observing; Ki. 5. 16. 2 Sight, observation; Si. 1. 29.

विलोकित *p. p.* 1 Seen, observed, viewed, beheld. 2, Examined, thought about. -त A look, glance; S. 2. 3.

विलोचन The eye; R. 7. 8; Ku. 4. 2. 3. 67. -Comp. -अश्रु *n.* tears.

विलोचन Agitating, shaking about, stirring up, churning; Si. 14. 83.

विलोहित *p. p.* Shaken, churned, stirred, agitated. -त Buttermilk.

विलोपः 1 Taking away, carrying off, seizure, plunder. 2 Loss, destruction, disappearance.

विलोपन 1 Cutting off. 2 Carrying away. 3 Destroying, destruction.

विलोभः Attraction, seduction, allurements.

विलोभन 1 Enticing, alluring. 2 An allurements, temptation, seduction. 3 Praise, flattering.

विलोम *a.* (मी *f.*) 1 Inverted, reverse, inverse, contrary, opposite. 2 Produced in the reverse order. 3 Backward. -तः 1 Reverse order, inversion. 2 A dog. 3 A snake. 4 N. of Varuna. -तः A waterwheel, a machine for raising water from a well. -Comp. -उत्पन्न, -ज, -जात, -वर्ण *a.* 'born in the reverse order'; i. e. 'born of a mother whose caste is superior to the father's; cf. प्रतिविलोम also. -क्रिया, -विधिः 1 a reverse action. 2 A rule of inversion (in math.). -जिह्वा an elephant.

विलोमी The emblic myrobalan.

विलोल *a.* 1 Shaking about, trembling, tremulous, unsteady, rolling, waving, tossing about; पृथिवी विलोल-मक्षिण R. 8. 59; Si. 9. 8, 15. 62; 20. 42; Ve. 2. 28; R. 7. 41, 16. 68. 2 Loose, disordered, dishevelled (as hair); U 3. 4.

विलोहिता N. of Rudra.

विह्व See विह्व.

विह्व See विह्व.

विह्व 1 A desire to speak. 2 Wish, desire. 3 Meaning, sense. 4 Intention, purpose.

विह्वित *a.* 1 Intended to be said or spoken; विह्वितं वक्तुमनुत्तमं जनयति S. 3. 2 Meant, intended, purposed. 3 Wished, desired. 4 Favourite. -तः 1 Purpose, intention. 2 Sense, meaning.

विह्वि *a.* Wishing or about to speak; Ku. 5. 83.

विह्वता A calfess cow.

विह्वः 1 A yoke for carrying burdens. 2 A road, highway. 3 A load, burden. 4 Storing grain. 5 A pitcher

विह्विकः 1 A carrier of loads, porter. 2 A pedlar, hawker.

विह्व 1 A fissure, hole, cavity, hollow, vacuity; यन्कार विह्वं शिलायने तादृकोरसि स समसायकः R. 11. 18, 9. 61, 19. 7. 2 An interstice, interval, intervening space; S. 7. 7. 3 A solitary place; Ki. 12. 27. 4 A fault, flaw, defect, weak point. 5 A breach, wound. 6 The number 'nine'. -Comp. -नालिका a flute, fife, pipe.

विह्वण 1 Displaying, expressing, unfolding, opening. 2 Exposing, laying bare or open. 3 Exposition, explanation, gloss, comment, interpretation.

विह्वर्जन Leaving, excluding, abandoning; Y. 1. 181.

विह्वर्जित *p. p.* 1 Left, abandoned. 2 Shunned. 3 Deprived of, destitute of, without (usually in comp.). 4 Given, distributed.

विह्वर्ण *a.* 1 Colourless, pale, wan, pallid; नैऋतमार्गो ह्येष विह्वर्णमासं स सैश्वर्यालः R. 6. 67. 2 Discoloured, deprived of water; S. 3. 14. 3 Low, vile. 4 Ignorant, stupid, unlettered. -वर्णः An outcast, a man belonging to low caste.

विह्वर्तः 1 Turning round, revolving, whirling. 2 Rolling onward. 3 Rolling back, returning. 4 Dancing. 5 Alteration, modification, change of form, altered condition or state; शब्दप्रज्ञास्तारसं विह्वर्तमितिहासं रामायणं प्रणिनाय U. 2; रको रसः कण्ठ एव विह्वर्तमितिहासः पृथक् पृथग्विषयवत्ते विह्वर्तः U. 3. 47; Mv. 5. 57. 6 (In Vedānta phil.) An apparent or illusory form, an unreal appearance caused by अविद्या or human error; (this is a favourite doctrine of the Vedāntins according to whom the whole visible world is a mere illusion—an unreal and illusory appearance—while Brahman or Supreme spirit is the only real entity; as a serpent (हृष) is a *vicaria* of a rope (रज्जु), so is the world a *vicaria* of the real entity Brahman, and the illusion is

removed by *Vidyā* or true knowledge; cf. Bhavabhūti; विद्याकलेन मरुता मेघानां सूक्ष्ममपि । प्रहृणीव विह्वर्तानां क्षापि विह्वल्यः क्लृप्तः U. 6. 6. 7 A heap, multitude, collection, an assemblage. -Comp. -वादः the doctrine of the Vedāntins that the visible world is illusory and Brahman alone is the real entity.

विह्वर्तन 1 Revolving, revolution, whirling round. 2 Rolling about, turning round; S. 5. 6. 3 Rolling back, returning. 4 Rolling down, descending. 5 Existing, abiding. 6 Reverential salutation. 7 Passing through various states or existences. 8 An altered condition; U. 4. 15; Māl. 4. 7.

विह्वर्धन 1 Increasing. 2 Increase, augmentation, growth. 3 Enlargement, aggrandisement.

विह्वर्धित *p. p.* 1 Increased, augmented. 2 Advanced, promoted, furthered. 3 Gratified, satisfied.

विह्वरा *a.* 1 Uncontrolled, unsubdued. 2 Having lost control over oneself, dependent, subject, under control (of another), helpless; परीता रक्षोभिः शयति विह्वरा कामपि दृशां Bv. 1. 83, Mu. 6. 18; Si. 20. 58, H. 1. 172; Mv. 6. 32, 63. 3 Insensible, not master of oneself; विह्वरा जगन्विविधिता Ku. 4. 1. 4 Dead, perished; उपलब्धवती दिव्यभ्युत्तं विह्वरा शपानिवृत्तिकारणं R. 8. 82. 5 Desirous or apprehensive of death.

विह्वसन *a.* Naked, unclothed. -तः A Jaina mendicant.

विह्वस्त *m.* 1 The sun; त्वरा विह्वस्त-मिहोहितल Ki. 17. 48, 5. 48, R. 10. 30, 17. 48. 2 N. of Aruna. 3 N. of the present Manu. 4 A god. 5 The *Arka* plant.

विह्वः N of one of the seven tongues of fire.

विवाकः A judge; cf. प्राविवाक.

विवादः 1 (a) A dispute, contest, contention, controversy, discussion, debate, quarrel, strife; अलं विवादं Ku. 5. 83; पतयोर्विवाद एव मे न रोचते M. 1; एकाग्रतः-प्रातिपक्षविवादः R. 7. 53. (b) Argument, argumentation, discussion. 2 Contradiction; एव विवाद एव प्रत्यासयति S. 7. 3 A litigation, lawsuit, contest at law; सीमाविवादः, विवादपदं &c.; it is thus defined :—क्षणाद्विवादक-ल्ले द्वयोर्वैदुतरस्य वा विवादो व्यवहारः; see व्यवहार also. 4 Crying aloud, sounding. 5 An order, command; R. 18. 43. -Comp. -अधिप *m.* 1 a litigant. 2 a plaintiff, complainant, prosecutor. -पदं a title of dispute. -वस्तु *n.* the subject of dispute, the matter at issue.

विवादि *a.* 1 Disputing, contending, disputations, quarrelling. 2

Litigating. -m. A litigant, party in a law-suit.

विचारः 1 Opening, expansion. 2 Expansion of the throat in the articulation of letters, (one of the Abhyantara Prayatnas, opp. सवार, see Sk. on P. I. 1. 9).

विवासः, विवासनं Banishment, sending into exile, expulsion; रामस्य मात्रमसि दुर्बलमस्ति विवासनपटोः करुणा कुतस्ते U. 2. 10.

विवाहित p. p. Banished, exiled, expelled.

विवाहः Marriage; (Hindu law-givers enumerate eight forms of marriage; ब्राह्मणेन स्तथैवार्थः प्राजापत्यस्य चानुरः। गार्ग्यो राजसूयश्च वैशाखश्राद्धमोक्षमः Ms. 3. 21; see Y. 1. 58-61 also; for explanation of these forms see s. v.) -**Comp.** -चतुष्टयं marrying four wives. -**वीक्षा** the marriage ceremony or rite.

विवाहित p. p. Married.

विवाहः 1 A son-in-law. 2 A bridegroom.

विविक्त p. p. 1 Separated, detached, disjoined, abstracted. 2 Lonely, solitary, retired, sequestered. 3 Single, alone. 4 Distinguished, discriminated. 5 Judicious. 6 Pure, faultless; Ratn. 1. 21. -**क्त** 1 A lonely or solitary place; Si. 8. 70. 2 Loneliness, privacy, seclusion. -**क्ता** An unlucky or ill-fated woman, one disliked by her husband (दुर्भाग).

विविग्रह a. Very much agitated or terrified; R. 18. 13.

विविध a. Various, diverse, manifold, multifarious, sundry; Ms. 1. 8, 39.

विधीतः An enclosed or preserved spot of ground, such as pasture-land.

विवृक्त p. p. Left, abandoned, deserted.

विदुक्ता A woman disliked by her husband; cf. विदिका.

विदुत p. p. 1 Displayed, manifested, expressed. 2 Evident, open. 3 Uncovered, exposed, laid bare. 4 Opened, unclosed, bare, open. 5 Proclaimed. 6 Expounded, explained, commented upon. 7 Expanded, spread out. 8 Extensive, large, spacious. **त** Open articulation. -**Comp.** -**अक्ष** a. large-eyed. (-**अक्षः**) a cock. -**द्वार** a. with the gates thrown open Ku. 4. 26.

विदुतिः f. 1 Display, manifestation. 2 Expansion. 3 Exposure, discovery. 4 Exposition, comment, interpretation, gloss.

विदुत p. p. 1 Turned round. 2 Turning round, revolving, rolling whirling.

विदुतिः f. 1 Turning round, whirling; revolution. 2 (In gram.) A hiatus.

विदुत p. p. 1 Grown up. 2 Increased, augmented, heightened, enhanced, intensified (as grief, joy &c.). 3 Copious, large, plentiful.

विदुतिः f. 1 Growth, increase, augmentation, development; ययुः क्षीरावयवा विदुतिः R. 18. 49; विदुतिमश्वमेधे वसुति 13. 4; so शोक, हर्ष &c. 2 Prosperity.

विवेकः 1 Discrimination, judgment, discernment, discretion; काश्यपि यातस्तथापि च विवेकः Bv. 1. 68, 66; ज्ञातोयं जलधर नाथको विवेकः 96. 2 Consideration, discussion, investigation; यच्चैवमविवेकतत्त्वमपि यथाप्येषु लीलायिते Git. 12, so द्वैत, धर्म. 3 Distinction, difference, discriminating, (between two things); नीरक्षीरविवेके ईसायस्य त्वमेव तनुवै Bv. 1. 53; Bk. 17. 60. 4 (In Vedānta phil.) The power of distinguishing between the visible world and the invisible spirit, or of separating reality from mere semblance or illusion. 5 True knowledge. 6 A receptacle for water, basin, reservoir. -**Comp.** -**ज्ञ** a judicious, discriminative. -**ज्ञानं** the faculty of discrimination. -**दृशन्** m. a discerning man. -**पदवी** reflection, consideration.

विवेकिन a. Discriminating, discreet, judicious. -**m.** 1 A judge, discriminator. 2 A philosopher.

विवेक m. 1 A judge. 2 A sage, philosopher.

विवेचनं -**ना** 1 Discrimination. 2 Discussion, consideration. 3 Settlement, decision.

विबोद्ध m. A bridegroom, husband. **विबोक्त** See विबोक्त; विबोक्तते कृतविजयिनो वर्त्मपाती बभूव Ud. S. 43.

विशू 6 P. (विशति, वि) 1 To enter, go or enter into; विशेय कश्चिज्जडिलस्तपोवनं Ku. 5. 30; R. 6. 10, 12; Me. 102; Bg. 11. 29. 2 To go or come to, come into the possession of, fall to the share of; उपदा विशुः शम्भोः श्लोकः कोशलेखरं R. 4. 70. 3 To sit or settle down upon. 4 To penetrate, pervade. 5 To enter upon, undertake. -**Caus.** (वेशयति-ने) To cause to enter. -**Desid.** (विशियति) To wish to enter. -**With** अनु 1 to enter into. 2 to enter after some one else, follow in entering. -**अनुमते** to enter into; (fig.) to adapt or accommodate oneself to the will of; यस्य यस्य हि यो भावतस्य तस्य हि तं नरः। अनु प्रविश्य मेवाभि क्षिप्रमालम्बशं न्येत Pt. 1. 68. -**अभिनि** (Atm.) 1 to enter into, occupy. 2 to resort to, take possession of; अभिनिविशति सन्मार्गं Bk.; ययै तावत्लेखाद्भिनिविशते सेवकजनं Mu. 5. 12; Bk. 8. 80. -**आ** 1 to enter; R. 2. 26. 2 to possess, occupy, take possession of. 3 to approach. 4 to go or attain to a particular state. -**अप** 1 to sit down, take a seat; Bg. 1. 46. 2 to encamp.

3 to enter upon, practise; प्रायश्चयविशति.

4 to abstain from food; Bk. 7. 7. 5.

-**नि** (Atm.) 1 to sit down, take a seat; नवावुदस्यामवपुर्न्यविशत (आसने) Si. 1. 19. 2 to halt, encamp; R. 12. 68.

3 to enter; रामशालां न्यविशत Bk. 4. 28, 6. 143, 8. 7, R. 9. 82. 4 to be fixed on, be directed towards; द्योतिविशदृष्टिः R. 14. 66. 5 to be devoted or attached to, be intent on, practise; श्रुतिप्रामाण्यतो विद्यास्थधर्मे निविशत वै Ms. 2. 8.

6 to marry (for निर्विश) (-**Caus.**) 1 to fix or direct upon, apply to (as thoughts, mind &c.); Bg. 12. 8. 2 to put, place, keep; R. 6. 16, 4. 39, 7. 63. 3 to seat, install; R. 15. 97. 4 to cause to settle in life, get married; S. 4. 19. 5 to encamp (as an army); R. 5. 42, 16. 37. 6 to draw, paint, portray; विशे निवेश्य परिकल्पितस्त्वयोऽस्य S. 2. 9; M. 3. 11. 7 to commit to (writing), inscribe on; V. 2. 14. 8 to entrust or commit to; R. 19. 4.

-**नित** 1 to enjoy; ज्योत्स्नावतो निर्विशति प्रशेयान् R. 6. 34; निर्विशदिवयसेहः स दशालक्षेविवात् R. 12. 1, 4. 51, 6. 50, 9. 35, 13. 60, 14. 80, 18. 3, 19. 47; Me. 110. 2 to adorn, embellish. 3 to marry. -**न** 1 to enter. 2 to enter upon, begin.

(-**Caus.**) to introduce, usher. -**नि** to be placed in, be seated in. (-**Caus.**) 1 to fix, place; Ku. 1. 49, R. 6. 63; मधुरसि कुचकलशं निविशेय Git. 12. 2 to populate; colonize; R. 6. 37.

-**सं** 1 to enter. 2 to sleep, lie down to rest; संबिष्टः कुशस्थाने निशा निनाय R. 1. 95; Ms. 4. 55, 7. 225. 3 to cohabit, have sexual intercourse with; रोहशतुनिशाः क्षीणां तस्मिन् युग्माह संविशेत् Y. 1. 79; Ms. 3. 48. 4 to enjoy. -**समा** 1 to enter; Bk. 8. 27. 2 to approach. 3 to be devoted to, be intent on. -**सति** (Caus.) 1 to place, put. 2 to install or place on; R. 12. 58.

विशू m. 1 A man of the third caste, a Vaisya. 2 A man in general. 3 People. -**f.** 1 People, subjects. 2 A daughter. -**Comp.** -**पद** goods, merchandise. -**पतिः** (also विशोपतिः) a king, lord of subjects.

विश The fibres of the stalk of a lotus; cf. विश. -**Comp.** -**आकरः** a kind of plant (मन्त्रवृक्ष). -**कैट** a crane.

विशंकट a. (दा-टी f.) 1 Great, large, big; विशंकटो वज्रसि बाणपाणिः Bk. 2. 50, Si. 13. 34. 2 Strong, vehement, powerful.

विशंका Fear, suspicion.

विशब्द a. 1 Clear, pure, pellucid, clean, spotless; योगनिद्रातविशब्देः रावनेन लोकने R. 10. 14, 19. 39; Ratn. 3. 9, Ki. 5. 12. 2 White, of a pure, white colour; निशैतहारालिकाविशब्दं हिमाम् R. 5. 70; Ku. 1. 44, 6. 25, Si. 9. 26, Ki. 4. 23. 3 Bright, shining, beautiful; Ku. 3. 33; Si. 8. 70. 4 Clear, evi-

dent, manifest. 5 Calm, free from anxiety, at ease; जातो ममांशं विशदः प्रकामं (अंत्यमा) S. 4. 22.

विशयः 1 Doubt, uncertainty, the second of the five members of an Adhikarana, q. v. 2 Refuse, asylum.

विशरः 1 Splitting, bursting. 2 Slaughter, killing, destruction.

विशरव a. Free from trouble or anxiety, secure

विशसनं 1 Killing, slaughter, immolation; U. 4. 5. 2 Ruin -नः 1 A sabre, crooked sword. 2 A sword in general.

विशस्त p. p. 1 Cut up, hacked. 2 Ruin, ill-mannered. 3 Praised, celebrated.

विशस्त m. 1 An immolator. 2 A Chāṇḍāla.

विशक्त a. Weaponless, unarmed, defenceless.

विशक्तः 1 N. of Kārtikeya; Mv. 2. 33. 2 An attitude in shooting (in which the archer stands with the feet a span apart). 3 A beggar petitioner. 4 A spindle. 5 N. of Siva. -Comp. -जः the orange tree.

विशक्तल See विशक्त (2).

विशक्ता (Usually in the dual) N. of the 16th lunar mansion consisting of two stars; किमत्र विचं यदि विशाखे शशकोलखानमुपवर्तेते S. 3.

विशायः sleeping in rotation, the rest enjoyed in rotation by the sentinels on watch.

विशारणं 1 Splitting, rending. 2 Killing, slaughter.

विशारद a. 1 Clever, skilful or proficient, versed in, conversant with (usually in comp.); मधुवान-विशारदाः R. 9. 29, 8. 17. 2 Learned, wise. 3 Famous, celebrated. 4 Bold, confident -दः The Bakula tree.

विशाल a. 1 Large, great, extensive, spacious, broad, wide; श्रेष्ठि-शालवेति श्रेष्ठिशालः Si. 3. 50, 11. 23; R. 2. 21, 6. 32. Bg. 9. 21. 2 Rich or abounding in; श्रीविशाला विशाला Me. 30. 3 Eminent, illustrious, great, noble, celebrated. -लः 1 A kind of deer. 2 A kind of bird. -लम् 1 N. of the town Ujjayini; श्रीविशालमुखं पूर्वं श्रीविशालं विशालं Me. 30. 2 N. of a river. -Comp. -अक्ष a. large-eyed. (-कः) an epithet of Siva. (-की) an epithet of Pārvatī.

विशाल a. Crownless, crestless, pointless. -कः 1 An arrow; मधुव-सिन्धुविशालमगदिव भावयन् चवि लीना Git. 4; R. 5. 50; Mv. 2. 38. 2 A kind of reed. 3 An iron crow.

विशाला 1 A spade, 2 A spindle. 3 A needle or pin. 4 A minute arrow. 5 A highway. 6 A barber's wife.

विशाल a. Sharp, acute.

विशाल 1 A temple. 2 An abode, a house.

विशाल p. p. 1 Distinguished, distinct. 2 Particular, special, peculiar, distinctive. 3 Characterized by, endowed with, possessed of, having. 4 Superior, best (of all), eminent, excellent, choice. -Comp. अद्वैतवादः a doctrine of Rāmānuja which regards Brahman and Prakṛiti as identical and real entities. -ज्ञः f. a distinguishing knowledge, differentiation. -वर्ण a. of an eminent or excellent colour.

विशाल p. p. 1 Shattered, broken to pieces. 2 Decayed, withered. 3 Dropped or fallen down; Ku. 5. 28. 4 Shrunk, shrivelled. -Comp. -वृक्षः the Nimba tree. -वृत्ति a. having the body destroyed; Ku. 5. 54. (-तिः) an epithet of the god of love.

विशुद्ध a. 1 Purified, cleansed. 2 Pure, free from vice, sin or imperfection. 3 Spotless, stainless. 4 Correct, accurate. 5 Virtuous, pious, straightforward; Māl. 7. 1. 6 Humble.

विशुद्धिः f. 1 Purification, sanctification; तद्व्यसंस्मरणमात्रं कल्पते एवं चित्ता-मस्मरजो विशुद्धये Ku. 5. 79. Bg. 6. 12; Ms. 6. 69, 11. 53. 2 Purity, complete purity; R. 1. 10, 12. 48. 3 Correctness, accuracy. 4 Rectification, removal of error. 5 Similarity, equality.

विशुद्ध a. Without (i. e. not possessing) a spear; R. 15. 5.

विशुद्धल a. 1 Without fetters (lit.) 2 Unfettered, unchecked, unestrained, uncurbed (fig.); Si. 12. 7, Bv. 2. 177. 3 Free from all moral bonds, dissolute; Bh. 2. 59.

विशेष a. 1 Peculiar. 2 Copious, abundant; R. 2. 14. -कः 1 Discrimination, distinguishing between. 2 Distinction, difference; निर्विशेषो विशेषः Bh. 3. 50. 3 Characteristic difference, peculiar mark, special property, speciality, differentia; oft. in comp. and translated by 'special', 'peculiar' &c.; S. 6. 6. 4 A favourable turn or crisis in sickness, a change for the better; अस्ति मे विशेषः S. 3; 'I feel better'. 5 A limb, member; प्रोषणं लाघवमनाम् विशेषान् Ku. 1. 25. 6 A species, sort, variety, kind, mode (usually at the end of comp.); स्वविशेषः U. 4; परमलविशेषान् Pt. 1; स्वकीविशेषः Ku. 1. 36. 7 A different or various object, various particulars, (pl.); Ms. 58, 64. 8 Excellence, superiority, distinction; usually at the end of comp. and translated by 'excellent', 'distinguished', 'pre-eminent', 'choice' &c. अनुपमविशेषान् R. 1. 37; अनुविशेष

Ku. 5. 31, R. 2. 7, 6, 5; Ki. 9. 58; so आकृतिविशेषः 'excellent forms'; अतिविशेषः 'a distinguished guest' &c. 9 A peculiar attribute, the eternal distinguishing nature of each of the nine *draṇyas*. 10 (In logic) Individuality (opp. सामान्य), particularity. 11 A category, predicament. 12 A mark on the forehead with sandal, saffron &c. 13 A word which limits or qualifies the sense of another; see विशेषण. 14 N. of the mundane egg. 15 (In Rhet.) A figure of speech, said to be of three kinds; it is thus defined by Mammata:—विना प्रसिद्धमाधारमात्रेणैव व्यवस्थितिः। एकारणा युगपद्विदिकस्यानेकगोचरा। अन्यलक्ष्यतः कार्यमशक्यमात्रस्य वस्तुनः। तथैव कारणे चेति विशेषविशेषः स्तुतः॥ K. P. 10. -Comp. -अतिविशेषः a special supplementary rule, special extended application. -उक्तिः f. a figure of speech in which an effect is represented as not taking place though the usual necessary causes exist; विशेषोक्तिरखंडेयं कारणं फलावयः K. P. 10; e. g. हृदि स्नेहस्यो नाधुस्स्पर्शोऽपि ज्वलत्यपि. -ज्ञः, -विद् a. 1 knowing distinctions, critical, connoisseur. 2 learned, wise; Bh. 2. 3. -लक्षणं, -लिङ्गं a special or characteristic mark. -वचनं a special text or precept. -विधिः, -शास्त्रं a special rule.

विशेषक a. Distinguishing, distinctive -कः, -कं 1 A distinguishing feature or characteristic, an attribute. 2 A mark on the forehead with sandal, saffron &c.; M. 3. 5. 3 Drawing lines of painting on the face and person with coloured unguents and cosmetics; स्नेहोदयः किङ्क-पुष्पांगनानां चके पदं पञ्चविशेषकेषु Ku. 3. 33, R. 9. 29, Si. 3. 63, 10. 14. -कं A group of three stanzas forming one grammatical sentence; द्वाभ्यां युगानामेति शोकं त्रिभिः श्लोकीर्विशेषकम्। कलावकं चतुर्भिः स्यात्तद्वर्षं कुलकं सप्तम्॥

विशेषण a. Attributive. -नं 1 Distinguishing, discrimination. 2 Distinction, difference. 3 A word which particularizes or defines another, an adjective, attribute, epithet (opp. विशेष्य). (विशेषण is said to be of three kinds आगतक, विवेक and हेतुगम) 4 A distinguishing feature or mark. 5 Species, kind. विशेषतश्च ind. Especially, particularly.

विशेषित p. p. 1 Distinguished. 2 Defined, particularized. 3 Distinguished by an attribute. 4 Superior, excellent.

विशेष्य a. 1 To be distinguished. 2 Chief, superior. -वत् The word qualified or limited by an adjective, the object to be defined or par-

ticularized by another word; a noun; विशोभ्य नामिषा गच्छेत्क्षीणशक्तिर्विशोषणे K. P. 2.

विशोक *a.* Free from grief, happy. -कः The Asoka tree. -का Exemption from grief.

विशोधन *1* Cleaning, clearing (fig. also); राज्यकंदकविशोधनोक्तः Vikr. 5. 1. 2 Purifying, freeing from sin, defect &c. 3 Expiation, atonement. विशोष्य *a.* To be purified, cleansed or corrected. -ञ्च A debt.

विशोषण *1* Drying up, desiccation. विश्रणनं, विश्राननं Giving away, bestowing, grant, gift, donation; विश्रणनाद्यान्पशुविस्तीर्णः R. 2. 54.

विश्रब्ध *p. p.* (Also written विश्रब्ध) 1 Confined in, confided to, entrusted. 2 Confident, fearless, confiding; Mn. 3. 3. 3 Trusty, confidential. 4 Quiet, calm, tranquil, free from anxiety. 5 Firm, steady. 6 Meek, lowly. 7 Excessive, exceeding. -ञ्च *ind.* Confidently, fearlessly, without fear or hesitation; विश्रब्धं क्रियतां ब्रह्मततिभिर्मुक्तासतिः पल्ले S. 2. 6.

विश्रमः *1* Rest, repose. 2 Relaxation, cessation.

विश्रमः *1* Trust, confidence, familiar confidence, perfect intimacy or familiarity; विश्रमावुरसि निषय लम्बविद्रां U. 1. 49, Māl. 3. 1. 2 A confidential matter, secret; विश्रमेणम्यन्तरीकणीया K. 3 Rest, relaxation. 4 An affectionate inquiry. 5 A love-quarrel, an amorous dispute. 6 Killing. -Comp. -आलापः. -भाषणं confidential or familiar conversation. -पात्रं, -भूमिः, -स्थानं an object of confidence, a confidant, trusty person.

विश्रवः A shelter, an asylum. विश्रवश्च *m.* N. of a son of Pulastya, and father of Ravana, Kumbhakarna, Bibhishana and Sūtanakha by his wife Keikast, and of Kubera by his wife Idāvidā.

विश्राणित *p. p.* Given away, bestowed; विश्राणितकोरुजातः R. 5. 1. विश्रांत *p. p.* 1 Ceased, stopped. 2 Rested, reposed. 3 Calm, tranquil composed.

विश्रांतिः *f.* 1 Rest, repose. 2 Cessation.

विश्रामः *1* Cessation, stop. 2 Rest, repose; विश्रामो ह्यवस्य यम U. 1. 39. 3 Tranquillity, calm, composure.

विश्रामः *1* Dropping, flowing forth (for विश्राप q. v.). 2 Celebrity, renown.

विश्रुत *p. p.* 1 Well-known, renowned, celebrated. 2 Pleased, delighted, happy. Flowing forth.

विश्रुतिः *f.* Fame, celebrity.

विश्रुथ *a.* 1 Loose, relaxed, untied: R. 6. 73. 2 Languid.

विश्रुथ *p. p.* Disjoined, separated, disunited; R. 12. 76.

विश्रुथः *1* Disunion, disjunction. 2 Especially separation of lovers, or of husband and wife. 3 Separation (in general); तनयाविश्रुथदुःखेः S. 4. 5; चरणरविद्विश्रुथ R. 13. 23. 4 Absence, loss, bereavement. 5 A chasm.

विश्रुथित *p. p.* Severed, separated, disunited.

विश्व *pron. a.* 1 All, whole, entire, universal. 2 Every, every one. -*m.* pl. N. of a particular group of deities ten in number and supposed to be sons of विश्वा; their names are:—वदुः सत्यः क्रतुर्दसः कालः कामो वृतिः क्रूरः । पुरुषो माद्रवाश्च विश्वेदेवाः प्रकीर्तिताः ॥ -ञ्च *1* The universe, the (whole) world; इदं विश्वं पाल्यं U. 3. 30; विश्वस्त्रि-अधुनायः कुलव्रतं पालयिष्यति कः Bv. 1. 13. 2 Dry ginger. -Comp. -आत्मन् *m.* 1 the Supreme Being (soul of the universe). 2 an epithet of Brahman. 3 of Siva; अथ विश्वात्मने गौरी संविदेश मिथः सखी Ku. 6. 1. 4 of Vishnu.

-ईशः, -ईश्वरः *1* the Supreme Being, lord of the universe. 2 an epithet of Siva. -कद्रु *a.* wicked low, vile. (-द्रुः) *1* a hound, dog trained for the chase. 2 sound. -कर्म्मन् *m.* 1 N. of the architect of gods; cf. लघु. 2 an epithet of the sun. -जा, -सुता an epithet of सहा, one of the wives of the sun. -कृत् *m.* 1 the creator of all beings. 2 an epithet of Visvakarman. -केतुः an epithet of Aniruddha. -कण्वः an onion. (-कं) myrrh. -कंघ्रा the earth. -जन्मं mankind.

जनीन, -जन्म *a.* good for all men, suitable to all mankind, beneficial to all men; Bk. 2. 48, 21. 17. -जित् *m.* 1 N. of a particular sacrifice; R. 5. 1. 2 the noose of Varuna. -देव See under विश्व *m.* -धारिणी the earth. -धारिन् *m.* a deity. -दायः lord of the universe, an epithet of Siva. -पा *m.* 1 the protector of all. 2 the sun. 3 the moon. 4 fire. -पावनी, -पुजिता holy basil. -पत्न्य *m.* 1 a god. 2 the sun. 3 the moon. 4 an epithet of Agni. -पुञ्ज *a.* all-enjoying, all-eating. (-*m.*) an epithet of Indra. -प्रेषजं dry ginger. -सृति *a.* existing in all forms, all-pervading, omnipresent; Māl. 1. 3. -योगिः *1* an epithet of Brahman. 2 of Vishnu. -राज, -राजा a universal sovereign. -रूप *a.* omnipresent, existing everywhere. (-*पः*) an epithet of Vishnu. (-*वं*) agallochum. -रेतस् *m.* an epithet of Brahman. -बाहु *a.* (विश्वोदी *f.*) all-sustaining. -सहा the earth. -सृज् *m.* an epithet of Brahman, the creator; प्रायेण सामान्य-विधौ यणानां पराङ्मुखी विश्वसृजः प्रवृत्तिः Ku. 3. 28, 1. 49.

विश्वकरः The eye (*n.* according to some).

विश्वतस् *ind.* On all sides, all round, everywhere; Bv. 1. 30. -Comp. -सुख *a.* having a face on every side; Bg. 9. 15.

विश्वथा *ind.* Everywhere.

विश्वम्बर *a.* All-sustaining. -रः *1* The all-pervading being, the Supreme Spirit. 2 An epithet of Vishnu. 3 of Indra. -रा The earth; विश्वम्बरा भगवती भवतीमसूत U. 1. 9; विश्वम्बरायतिष्ठन्न-निराशं तवातिष्ठे निवर्त K. P. 10.

विश्वसनीय *pot. p.* 1 To be relied upon, trustworthy, reliable. 2 Capable of inspiring confidence; S. 2, M. 3. 2.

विश्वस्त *p. p.* 1 Believed in, trusted, relied on. 2 Confiding, relying on. 3 Fearless, confident. 4 Trustworthy, reliable. -स्ता A widow.

विश्वाधवश्च *m.* A god, deity.

विश्वावरः An epithet of Savitri.

विश्वामित्रः N. of a celebrated sage.

[He was originally a Kshatriya, being the king of Kanyakubja and son of Gadhi. One day while out hunting, he went to the hermitage of the great sage Vasishtha, and seeing there the cow of plenty, offered the sage untold treasure in exchange for it, but being refused he tried to take it by force. A long contest thereupon ensued in which king Visvamitra was signally defeated; and so great was his vexation, and withal so greatly was he impressed with the power inherent in Brahmanism that he devoted himself to the most rigorous austerities till he successively got the titles *Rajarsi*, *Rishi*, *Maharsi*, and *Brakmarshi*, but he was not contented till Vasishtha himself called him by the name *Brakmarshi*—which, however, took place after several thousands of years. Visvamitra several times tried to excite Vasishtha—for example by killing his one hundred sons—but the great sage was not in the least perturbed. His power, even before he finally became a Brahmarshi was very great, as was seen in his transporting Trishanku to the skies, in saving Sunahsepha from the hands of Indra, in creating things after the style of Brahman &c. &c. He was the companion and counsellor of young Rama to whom he gave several miraculous missiles.]

विश्वामयः N. of a Gandharva.

विश्वासः *1* Trust, confidence, faith, reliance; दुर्जनः विश्वादीति नेतृद्विवासरारणः S. 1. 14; R. 1. 51, H. 4. 103. 2 A secret, confidential communication. -Comp. -घातः, -घनः breach of faith, treachery, perfidy. -घातिन् *m.* a treacherous fellow, traitor. -पात्रं, -भूमिः, -स्थानं an object of confidence, a reliable or trusty person, a confidant.

विस् *1* 3 U. (वेदि, वेदि, विह) *1* To surround. *2* To spread through, ex-

tend, pervade. 3 To go to, go against, encounter; (not generally used in classical literature). -II. 9 P. (विष्णाति) To separate, disjoin. -III. 1 P. (वेति) To sprinkle, pour out.

विष *f.* 1 Feces, excrement, ordure. 2 Spreading, diffusion. 3 A girl, as in विदुति. -Comp. -कारिका (विदुकारिका) a kind of bird. -ग्रहः (विदुग्रहः constipation. -वरः, वराहः (विदुवरः, विदुवराहः) a tame or village hog (eating ordure). -लवनं (विदुलवनं) a kind of medicinal salt. -संगः (विदुसंगः) constipation. -सारिका. (विदुसारिका) a kind of bird.

विष 1 Poison, venom (said to be m. also in this sense; विषं भवतु मा युद्धं कदापि मयंकरः Pt. 1. 204. 2 Water; विषं जलधरेः पतिं सुखितां पयिकामनाः Chandr. 5. 82. (where both senses are intended). 3 The fibres of a lotus-stalk. 4 Gum-myrrh. -Comp. -अक, -विष *a.* poisoned, envenomed. -अंकुरः 1 a spear, 2 a poisoned arrow. -अंतकः an epithet of Siva. -अपह, -अ *a.* repelling poison, antidote. -आवननः, -आयुधः, -आस्यः a snake. -आस्वाद *a.* tasting poison. -कुम्भः a jar filled with poison. -कुम्भिः a worm bred in poison. -न्याय see under न्याय. -उबरः a buffalo. -दुः (दुः) green vitriol. -द्वेतकः a snake. -दर्शनदुष्टकः -मृत्पुः a kind of bird (said to be Chakora). -धरः a snake; Bv. 1. 74. -निलयः the lower regions, the abode of snakes. -पुष्पं the blue lotus. -प्रयोगः use of poison, administering poison. -मिष *m.* -वैद्यः a dealer in antidotes, curer of snake-bites; संज्ञति विष-वैद्यः कर्म M. 4. -मेषः 1 a spell for curing snake-bites. 2 a snake-charmer, conjurer. -वृक्षः a poisonous tree; विषवृक्षोपि संवध्य स्वयं उदुमसरात् Ku. 2. 55. -न्याय see under न्याय. -वेगः the circulation or effect of poison. -सारकः the root of the lotus. -शूलः, -शूलियः, -शूलक *m.* a wasp. -द्वेष *a.* 'poison-hearted', malicious.

विषक *p. p.* 1 Fixed firmly or closely. 2 Adhering or clinging closely to.

विषं The fibres of the lotus-stalk.

विषण *p. p.* Dejected, cast down, sad, sorrowful, spiritless, despondent. -Comp. -दुःख, -दुःख *a.* looking sad. -स *a.* in a sad mood.

विषम *a.* 1 Uneven, rough, rugged; पायुष विषमव्यवहारा Mu. 3. 3; Pt. 1. 64, Me. 19. 2 Irregular, unequal; Mā. 9. 43. 3 Odd, not even. 4 Difficult, hard to understand, mysterious; Ki. 2. 3. 5 Impassable, inaccessible; Ki. 2. 3. 6 Coarse, rough. 7 Oblique; Mā. 4. 2. 8 Painful, troublesome; Bh. 3. 105. 9 Very strong, vehement; Mā. 3. 9.

10 Dangerous, fearful; Mk. 8. 1 27. Mu. 1. 18, 2. 20. 11 Bad, adverse, unfavourable; Pt. 4. 16. 12 Odd, unusual, unparallelled. 13 Dishonest, astful. -अ 1 Unevenness. 2 Oddness. 3 An inaccessible place, precipice, pit &c. 4 A difficult or dangerous position, difficulty; misfortune; सुवं वमत्तं विषमस्थितिं वा रक्षति पुण्यानि पुरा कृतानि Bh. 2. 97; Bg. 2. 2. 5 N. of a figure of speech in which some unusual or incompatible relation between cause and effect is described; said to be of four kinds; see K. P. Kārikās 126 and 127. -मः N. of Vishnu.

-Comp. -अक्षः, -ईक्षणः, -नयनः, -नेत्रः, -लोचनः epithets of Siva. -अकं unusual or irregular food. -आयुधः, -इषुः, -शरः epithets of the god of love. -कालः an unfavourable season. -चतुरङ्गः, -चतुर्भुजः an unequal quadrilateral figure. -छद्मः the tree सतीये q. v. -उबरः remittent fever. -लक्ष्मीः ill-luck. -विभागः unequal distribution of property. -स्थ *a.* 1 being in an inaccessible position. 2 being in difficulty or misfortune.

विषमि *a.* 1 Made rough, uneven or crooked. 2 Contracted, frowning. 3 Made difficult or inaccessible.

विषयः 1 An object of sense; (these are five, corresponding to the five organs of sense; रस, स्पर्श, रूप, रस, स्पर्श and शब्द corresponding to the eye, tongue, nose, skin and ear); श्रुतिविषययुगा या स्थिता व्याप्य विषयं S. 1. 1. 2 A worldly object or concern, an affair, a transaction. 3 The pleasures of sense, worldly or sensual enjoyments, sensual objects (usually in pl.); शेषे विषयविषय R. 1. 8; निर्दिष्टविषयस्थेः 12. 1, 3. 70, 8. 10, 19, 49; V. 1. 9; Bg. 2. 59. 4 An object, a thing, matter; नलो न जम्बुविषयं तपामि R. 7. 12, 8. 89. 5 An object or thing aimed at, mark, object; श्रुतिमन्त्रविषया न ह दक्षिण्याः S. 1. 31; Si. 9. 40. 6 Scope, range, reach, compass; सौमित्रविषयविषयविषयं तव विषे क्षाति भोः U. 3. 45; सकलवचनात्मविषयः Mā. 1. 30, 36; U. 5. 19; Ku. 6. 17. 7 Department, sphere, province, field, element; सर्वभौतिकस्यास्वभावविषय विषयः V. 3. 8 A subject, subject-matter, topic; Bv. 1. 10; so सुधारविषयको ग्रन्थः 'treating of love'. 9 The topic or subject to be explained, general head; the first of the five members of an Adhikarsana. q. v. 10 A place, spot; परितरविषये लीलकटाः Ki. 5. 35. 11 A country, realm, domain, territory; district, kingdom. 12 A refuge, an asylum. 13 A collection of villages. 14 A lover, husband. 15 Semen virile. 16 A religious observance. (विषये means 'with regard or reference to, 'in respect

of, 'in the case of', 'regarding, 'concerning'; वा तत्रास्ते सुवर्तिषये इष्टि-सत्येव वातुः Me. 82; क्रीणा विषये; पनविषये &c.). -Comp. -अभिरतिः 1 attachment to objects of sense or worldly pleasures; Ki. 6. 44; so -अभिलाषः Ki. 3. 13. -आत्मक *a.* consisting of worldly objects. -आसक्त, -निरत *a.* addicted to sensual objects, sensualist, worldly-minded. -आसक्तिः -उपसेवा, -निरतिः *f.*, -प्रसंगः addiction to pleasures of sense, sensuality. -ग्रामः the collection of the objects of sense. -सुखं the pleasures of sense.

विषयाचिन् *m.* 1 One addicted to pleasures of sense, a sensualist. 2 A man of the world. 3 The god of love. 4 A king. 5 An organ of sense. 6 A materialist.

विषयि *a.* Sensual, carnal. -*m.* 1 A man of the world, worldling. 2 A king. 3 The god of love. 4 A sensualist, v. upturny; Pt. 1. 146; S. 5. -*n.* 1 An organ of sense. 2 Knowledge (ज्ञान).

विषल *a.* Poison, venom.

विषल *a.* 1 Endurable, bearable; अविषलव्यसनेन धृमिता Ku. 4. 30, R. 6. 47. 2 Possible to be settled or determined; Ms. 8. 265. 3 Possible. विषा 1 Ordure, feces. 2 Intellect, understanding.

विषाणः -र्धः, -णी 1 A horn; संहिय-संभीतकलाविहीनः साक्षारमयः पृच्छविषाणहीनः Bh. 2. 12; कदाचिदपि पर्वतं शशविषाणमा-सायेत् 2. 5. 2 The tusk of an elephant or boar; तमनामुपधारे विषाणमिवाः प्रहीदं सुकरिणां वनाः क्षतः Ki. 7. 13; Si. 1. 60.

विषाणि *a.* Having horns or tusks. -*m.* 1 Any animal having horns or tusks. 2 An elephant; Si. 4. 63, 12. 77. 3 A bull.

विषादः 1 Dejection, sadness, depression of spirits, grief, sorrow; मद्वाणि मा कुरु विषादं Bv. 4. 41; विषादे कर्तव्ये विदयति जगः प्रसूतं मुदं Bh. 3. 25, B. 8. 54. 2 Disappointment, despondency, despair, विषादलुप्तप्रतिपत्तिर्न B. 3. 40; (विषादश्चेतसो भग उपायमात्रनाशयोः). 3 Languor, drooping state; Mā. 2. 5. 4 Dulness, stupidity, insensibility. -**विषादि** *a.* Dejected, dismayed, sad, disconsolate.

विषारः A snake.

विषासु *a.* Poisonous, venomous.

विषु *ind.* 1 In two equal parts; equally. 2 Differently, variously. 3 Same, like. विषुः The equinox.

विषुः The first point of Aries or Libra into which the sun enters at the vernal or autumnal equinox, the equinoctial point. -Comp. -रात्रिः the shadow of the gnomon at noon. -दिनं the day of the equinox. -रेखा

the equinoctial line. —संक्रांतिः *f.* the sun's equinoctial passage.

विश्वविद्यालय Cholera.

विश्व 10 U. (विश्वयतिने) 1 To kill, hurt, injure (Atm. only in this sense). 2 To see, perceive.

विश्वः 1 Dispersing. 2 Going away. विश्वः 1 Obstacle, hindrance, impediment. 2 The bolt or bar of a door. 3 The supporting beam of a house. 4 A post, pillar. 5 A tree. 6 (In dramas). An interlude between the acts of a drama and performed by one or more characters—maddling or inferior—who connect the story of the drama and the subdivisions of the plot by briefly explaining to the audience what has occurred in the intervals of the acts or what is likely to happen later on:—S. D. thus defines it:—वृत्तवर्तिष्यमाणानां कथांशानां निदर्शकः। संक्षिप्तार्थस्तु विश्वः आदावं कस्य दर्शितः। मयेन मध्यमायां वा पात्राणां सम्योजितः। शुद्धः स्यात् तत् संकीर्णं नीचमध्यम-कल्पितः 3 8. 7 The diameter of a circle. 8 A particular posture practised by Yogins. 9 Extension, length.

विश्वमन्त्र See विश्वमन्त्र.

विश्वमन्त्र *a.* Hindered, obstructed.

विश्वमन्त्र *m.* The bolt of a door.

विश्वः 1 Scattering about, tearing up. 2 A cock. 3 A bird, gallinaceous-bird, हास्यप्रसिद्धाणामपि विश्वस्यार्थकृत्कृतः त्वः U. 2. 9.

विश्वः —*v.* A world; Ku. 3. 20; cf. विश्वः. —*Comp.* —*हारि* *a.* one who pleases the world; Bh. 2. 25.

विश्वः *p. p.* 1 Fixed firmly; well supported. 2 Propped up, supported. 3 Obstructed; hindered. 4 Paralysed, made motionless.

विश्वः 1 Fixing firmly. 2 Obstruction, hindrance, an impediment. 3 Obstruction of the urine or ordure, constipation. 4 Paralysis. 5 Stopping, staying.

विश्वः 1 A seat (a stool, chair &c.); R. 8. 18. 2 A layer, bed (as of Kusa grass.). 3 A handful of Kusa grass. 4 The seat of the presiding priest (or Brahman) at a sacrifice. 5 A tree. —*Comp.* —*मात्र* *a.* seated on or occupying a seat; Ku. 7. 72. —*अव* *m.* an epithet of Vishnu or Krishna; Si. 14. 12.

विश्वः *f.* 1 Pervading. 2 An act, occupation. 3 Hire, wages. 4 Unpaid labour. 5 Sending. 6 Residence in a hell to which one is condemned.

विश्वः A remote place, one situated at a distance.

विश्वः 1 Feces, ordure, excrement; Ms. 3. 180, 10. 31. 2 The belly.

विश्वः 1 The second deity of the sacred Triad, entrusted with the

preservation of the world, which duty he is represented to have duly discharged by his various incarnations; (for, their descriptions see the several avatāras s. v. and also under अवतार); the word is thus popularly derived:—यस्याद्विषयि सर्वे तस्य शक्त्या महात्मनः। तस्माद्विषयते विश्वविश्वयतिः प्रवेक्षणात् 11. 2 N. of Agni. 3 A pious man. 4 N. of a law-giver, author of a Smṛiti called विश्वस्मृति. —*Comp.* —*कांची* N. of a town. —*कन*: the step or stride of Vishnu. —*गुप्त*: N. of Chāṇakya. —*वैद्य* a kind of medicinal oil. —*द्वैत* N. of the eleventh and twelfth day of each fortnight (of a lunar month). —*पदं* 1 the sky, atmosphere. 2 the sea of milk. 3 a lotus. —*पदी* an epithet of the Ganges. —*पुराण* N. of one of the most celebrated of the eighteen Purāṇas. —*प्रीतिः* *f.* land granted rent-free to Brāhmanas to maintain Vishnu's worship. —*रथ*: an epithet of Garuḍa. —*रिणी* a quail. —*लोकः* Vishnu's world. —*बहुधा* 1 an epithet of Lakshmi. 2 the holy basil. —*बाहनः*, —*बाह्यः* epithets of Garuḍa.

विश्वः Throbbing, palpitation.

विश्वः 1 The twang of a bow. 2 Vibration.

विश्वः *a.* Deserving death by poison.

विश्वः Flowing, trickling.

विश्वः *a.* Hurtful, injurious, mischievous.

विश्वः, विश्वः *a.* (Nom. sing. *m.* विश्वः, *f.* विश्वी, *n.* विश्वः) 1 Going or being every where, all-pervading; विश्वः-मोहः स्थगयति कथं मंदभाग्यः कृतोऽसि U. 3. 38, Māl. 9. 20. 2 Separating into parts. 3 Different. (विश्वः is used adverbially in the sense of 'everywhere, on all sides, all around'; Ki. 15. 59; Pt. 2. 2; Māl. 5. 4, 9. 25) —*Comp.* —*सेन*: (विश्व-सेनः or विश्वसेनः) an epithet of Vishnu; सायनाय कर्मलालविश्वसेनवैत-युगांतयोपे: Si. 10. 55; विश्वसेनः स्वयमुप-विश्वसंलोकमतिता R. 15. 103. —*विद्या* N. of Lakshmi.

विश्वगर्भः, विश्वगर्भः Eating.

विश्वगर्भः (ग्रंथः *a.* (विश्वगर्भी *f.*) Going everywhere, all pervading; विश्वगर्भीविश्वगर्भः स्वयंपर्भी: Si. 18. 25; विश्वगर्भीया भुवनममिती मासि वस्य मासः Bv. 4. 18.

विश्वः I. 4 P. (विश्वति) To cast, throw, send. —II. 1 P. (विश्वति) To go, move.

विश्वः See विश्वः.

विश्वयुक्तः *p. p.* Disjoined, separated.

विश्वयोगः Disjunction, separation.

विश्वबाधः 1 Deception, breaking one's promise, disappointment. 2 Inconsistency, incongruity, disagreement. 3 Contradiction.

विश्वबाधः *a.* 1 Disappointing, deceiving. 2 Inconsistent, contradictory. 3 Differing, disagreeing; R. 15. 67. 4 Fraudulent, crafty.

विश्वदुःखः *a.* 1 Unsteady, agitated. 2 Uneven.

विश्वदुःखः *a.* Frightful; dreadful, Māl. 5. 13; cf. विश्वदुःखः —*ए*: 1 A lion. 2 The Ingudi tree.

विश्वदुःखः *a.* Ill-fitted, incongruous, unharmonious.

विश्वदुःखः Bad or disagreeable Sandhi (euphony) or absence of Sandhi, regarded as a fault in composition; see K. P. 7.

विश्वदुःखः 1 Going forth. 2 Spreading, extending. 3 Crowd, multitude, herd, flock. 4 A large quantity, heap; Māl. 1. 37.

विश्वदुःखः 1 Sending forth, emission. 2 Shedding, pouring down, dropping; R. 16. 38. 3 Casting, discharge. 4 Giving away, a gift, donation; आदाय हि विश्वदुःखं सदा वरिष्ठपा-त्रिभ्यः R. 4. 86 (where the word means 'pouring down' also). 5 Sending away, dismissal. 6 Abandonment, relinquishment. 7 Voiding, evacuation; as in पुरोविश्वदुःखः. 8 Departure, separation. 9 Final beatitude. 10 Light, splendour. 11 A symbol in writing, representing a distinct hard aspiration and marked by two perpendicular dots (ः). 12 The southern course of the sun. 13 The penis.

विश्वदुःखः 1 Emitting, sending forth, pouring down; समतया बहुदुष्टविश्वदुःखः R. 9. 6. 2 Giving away, a gift, donation; R. 9. 6. 3 Voiding; Ms. 4. 18. 4 Casting off, quitting, abandoning; R. 8. 25. 5 Sending away, dismissal. 6 Allowing (the deity invoked) to go (opp. आवाहन). 7 Setting a bull at liberty on certain occasions.

विश्वदुःखः *a.* To be abandoned &c. —*यः* = विश्वः. (11) q. v.

विश्वदुःखः *p. p.* 1 Emitted, sent forth. 2 Given away. 3 Left, quitted, abandoned. 4 Sent, dispatched. 5 Dismissed.

विश्वदुःखः 1 Creeping about, gliding. 2 Moving to and fro. 3 Spread, circulation; U. 1. 35. 4 An unexpected or unwished for consequence of an act. 5 A sort of disease, dry spreading itch. —*Comp.* —*ग्रंथः* wax.

विश्वदुःखः 1 Creeping along, gliding, going gently. 2 Diffusion, spreading, extending.

विश्वदुःखः, विश्वदुःखः See विश्वदुःखः (5) above.

विश्वदुःखः See विश्वदुःखः. विश्वदुःखः 1 Spreading out, expan- sion, diffusion. 2 Creeping, gliding. 3 A fish. —*र* 1 A wood. 2 Timber.

विस्तारिन् *a.* (नी. *f.*) 1 Spreading, diffusing. 2 Creeping, gliding. -*m.* A fish.

विस्तिनी See **विसिनी**.

विसिल See **विसिल**.

विस्तारिका Cholera.

विस्तरण-गा Distress, sorrow.

विस्तृति Repentance, distress. -*त* Fever.

विस्तृत *p. p.* 1 Spread out, extended, diffused. 2 Extended, stretched. 3 Uttered.

विस्तृत् *a.* (नी. *f.*) 1 Spreading about, being diffused; **विस्तृत्** *रुहा* रजिभिः *Si.* 3. 11. 2 Creeping, gliding.

विस्तृत् *a.* Creeping along, gliding, moving gently; **विस्तृत्** *रुहा* *Ve.* 4.

विस्तृत् *p. p.* 1 Emitted, sent forth.

2 Created, emanated. 3 Shed, cast.

4 Sent, dispatched; *R.* 5. 39. 5 Dis-

missed, let go, discharged; *R.* 2. 9.

6 Discharged, hurled. 7 Given, be-

stowed, granted; **विस्तृत्** *रुहा* *R.*

1. 44. 8 A. abandoned, quitted,

removed. (See **वृत्** with **वि.**)

विस्त See **विस्त**.

विस्तरः 1 Extension, expansion. 2

Minute details, detailed description,

minute particulars; **विस्तरः** *रुहा* *Si.*

1. 24; (**विस्तरण**, **विस्तरः**,

विस्तरः 'in detail, at length, fully,

with minute details, with full partic-

ulars'; **विस्तरः** *रुहा* *Mu.* 1, *Bg.* 10. 18.) 3 Prolix-

ity, diffuseness; **विस्तरः** 4 Abund-

ance, quantity, multitude, number 5

A bed, layer. 6 A seat, stool.

विस्तरः 1 Spreading, extension,

expansion; **विस्तरः** *रुहा* *Mā.* 1. 27.

2 Amplitude, breadth; **विस्तरः** *रुहा*

R. 2. 11; *Bg.* 13. 30. 3 Expanse, vastness, magni-

tude; **विस्तरः** *रुहा* *Me.* 18. 4 Details, full particulars;

विस्तरः *रुहा* *Si.* 7. 5 The

diameter of a circle. 6 A shrub. 7

The branch of a tree with new shoots.

विस्तीर्ण *p. p.* 1 Spread out, expand-

ed, extended. 2 Wide, broad. 3

Large, great, extensive. -*Comp.* -**पृ**

a kind of root (**मृ**).

विस्तृत *p. p.* 1 Diffused, spread, ex-

tended. 2 Broad, expanded. 3 Ample.

4 Diffuse, prolix.

विस्तृति *f.* 1 Extension, expansion.

2 Breadth, width, magnitude. 3 The

diameter of a circle.

विस्तृत् *a.* 1 Plain, clear, intelligi-

ble. 2 Manifest, evident, obvious,

open, apparent.

विस्तारः 1 Vibration, trembling,

throbbing. 2 The twang of a bow.

विस्तारिन् *p. p.* 1 Made to vibrate

2 Trembling, tremulous. 3 Twanged

4 Dilated, expanded. 5 Manifested,

displayed.

विस्तृत् *p. p.* 1 Tremulous, qui-

vering. 2 Swollen, enlarged.

विस्तृत् *रुहा* 1 A spark of fire; अग्नि-

रुहा *Si.* 3. 11. 2 A kind of poison.

विस्तृत् *रुहा* 1 Roaring, thundering,

rumbling. 2 A clap or peal of

thunder. 3 (Hence) A thunder-like

manifestation or rise, any sudden

appearance or stroke; **विस्तृत्** *रुहा*

R. 14. 62. 4 Rolling (as of waves) ; swell surg-

ing appearance; **विस्तृत्** *रुहा* *R.*

13. 12.

विस्तृत् *रुहा* 1 Roar, shout. 2 Rolling.

3 Fruit, result; *Bh.* 2. 125, 3. 148

विस्तृत् *रुहा* 1 A boil, tumour. 2

Small-pox.

विस्मयः 1 Wonder, surprise, astonish-

ment, amazement; **विस्मयः** *रुहा*

R. 10. 51. 2 Astonishment or

wonder, being the feeling which

produces the *adbhuta* sentiment; *S.*

D. thus defines it.—**विस्मयः** *रुहा* *Si.*

1. 207. 3 Pride; arrogance; **विस्मयः**

रुहा *Ms.* 4. 237. 4 Uncertain-

ty, doubt. -*Comp.* -**विस्मयः** *a.*

astonished, struck with wonder.

विस्मयः *a.* Astonishing, produc-

ing wonder.

विस्मयः *a.* Forgetting, forgetfulness,

oblivion; *S.* 5. 23.

विस्मयः *a.* (नी. *f.*) Astonishing.

-*n.* 1 The god of love. 2 Trick, de-

ceit, illusion. -*n.* 1 Causing wonder.

2 Anything causing wonder. 3 A

city of the Gandharvas (said to be

m. also).

विस्मयः *p. p.* 1 Astonished, sur-

prised, amazed, wonder-struck. 2

Disconcerted. 3 Proud.

विस्तृत् *p. p.* Forgotten.

विस्तृत् *f.* Forgetfulness, oblivion,

loss of memory.

विस्तृत् *a.* Surprised, struck with

wonder, astonished.

विस्तृत् *a.* A smell like that of raw meat.

-*Comp.* -**विस्तृत्** *a.* yellow orpiment.

विस्तृत् *a.* 1 Falling down. 2 De-

cay, laxness, weakness, debility.

विस्तृत् *a.* 1 Causing to fall or

drop down; **विस्तृत्** *a.* loosening;

विस्तृत् *a.* *K.* P. 7. -*n.* 1 Falling

down. 2 Flowing, dropping. 3 Un-

tying, loosening. 4 A laxative,

purgative.

विस्तृत्, **विस्तृत्** *See* **विस्तृत्**, **विस्तृत्**.

विस्तृत् *Decay, debility, decrepitude.*

विस्तृत् *p. p.* 1 Loosened. 2 Weak,

infirm.

विस्तृत्, **विस्तृत्**, *Flowing, dropping,*

trickling.

विस्तृत् *Bleeding.*

विस्तृत् *f.* Flowing forth, trickling,

oozing.

विस्तृत् *a.* Discordant.

विस्तृत् 1 A bird; *Me.* 28; *Rs.* 1. 23.

2 A cloud. 3 An arrow. 4 The sun.

5 The moon. 6 A planet in general.

विस्तृत् 1 A bird; *R.* 1. 51, *Ms.* 9.

55. 2 A cloud. 3 An arrow. 4 The

sun. 5 The moon. -*Comp.* **विस्तृत्**, **विस्तृत्**,

विस्तृत्; epithets of *Garuda*.

विस्तृत् *a.* A bird; (**विस्तृत्**) *m.* *Ms.*

1. 37. **विस्तृत्** *a.* *R.* 9. 37; *Ms.* 1. 39, *H.*

1. 37.

विस्तृत्, **विस्तृत्** *A pole for carry-*

ing burdens.

विस्तृत् *p. p.* 1 Struck completely,

killed. 2 Hurt. 3 Opposed, imped-

ed, resisted.

विस्तृत् *A friend, companion. -f.* 1

killing, striking. 2 Failure. 3 De-

feat, rout.

विस्तृत् 1 Killing, striking. 2 Hurt,

injury. 3 Obstruction, obstacle, im-

pediment. 4 A bow for cleaning

cotton.

विस्तृत् 1 Taking away, removing.

2 Separation, disunion.

विस्तृत् 1 Removing, taking away.

2 Taking a walk, airing, going about

or rambling for pleasure. 3 Pleasure,

pastime.

विस्तृत् *m.* 1 A roamer. 2 A robber.

विस्तृत् *Great joy, rapture.*

विस्तृत्, **विस्तृत्**, **विस्तृत्** *A gentle*

laugh, smile.

विस्तृत् *a.* 1 Handless. 2 Confound-

ed, bewildered, overpowered, made

powerless; *Mā.* 1, *R.* 5. 49. 3 Dis-

abled, incapacitated (for doing the

proper work); **विस्तृत्** *M.* 4. 4

Learned, wise.

विस्तृत् *ind.* Heaven, paradise.

विस्तृत् *p. p.* 1 Caused to abandon.

2 Extorted, caused to be given up.

-*n.* A gift, donation.

विस्तृत् *m. n.* Sky, atmosphere;

Ki. 16. 43. -*m.* A bird; *N.* 3. 99.

विस्तृत् *See* **विस्तृत्**.

विस्तृत् 1 Removing, taking away.

2 Roaming or walking for pleasure,

airing, a stroll, taking a walk. 3

Sport, play, pastime, recreation, di-

version, pleasure; **विस्तृत्** *Ms.*

R. 16. 26, 67; 5. 41; 9. 68, 13. 38,

19. 37. 4 Tread, stepping; **विस्तृत्**

Gt. 11; *Ki.* 4. 15. 5 A park,

garden; especially a pleasure-gar-

den. 6 The shoulder. 7 A Jaina or

Buddhist temple, convent, monastery.

8 A temple in general. 9 Great ex-

pansion of the organs of speech.

-*Comp.* -**विस्तृत्** *a.* a pleasure-house.

-*n.* a nun.

विस्तृत् *A convent.*

वीरणी 1 A side-look. 2...A deep place.

वीरतरः 1 A great hero 2 An arrow-
-र A kind of fragrant grass.

वीरचरः 1 A peacock. 2 Fighting
with beasts. 3 A leather-jacket.

वीरवत् α. Full of heroes. -सी A
woman whose husband and sons are
living.

वीरा 1 The wife of a hero. 2 A
wife. 3 A mother, matron. 4 A kind
of perfume (called Murā). 5
Spiritous liquor. 6 An aloe. 7 The
plantain tree.

वीरिण See वीरिण.

वीर्य-आ f. 1 A spreading creeper;
मृता प्रदानिनी वीर्य Bk; अहेतिवत्तस्यैव ममाप-
वर्तिविह्वलितो वीर्य S. 5. 9, Ku. 4. 34, R.
8. 36. 2 A branch, shoot. 3 A plant
which grows after being cut. 4 A
creeper, a shrub in general; Ki
4. 19.

वीर्य 1 Heroism, prowess, valour;
वीर्यवान् कृतावमर्षः Ki. 3. 43, R. 2. 4,
3. 62, 11. 78, Ve. 3. 3. 2 Vigour,
strength. 3 Virility. 4 Energy,
firmness, courage. 5 Power, potency;
S. 3. 2. 6 Efficacy (of medicines);
अतिवीर्यवती भेषजे बहुलविषयि दृश्यते गुणः Ki.
2. 24; Ku. 2. 48. 7 Semen virile; Ku.
3. 15, Pt. 4. 50. 8 Splendour, lustre.
9 Dignity, consequence. -Oomp. -जः
a son. -वपातः seminal effusion,
discharge of semen.

वीर्यवत् α. 1 Strong, stout, vigorous.
2 Efficacious.

वीरयः 1 A yoke for carrying
burdens. 2 A burden. 3 Storing
corn. 4 A way, road.

वीरयिकः A man who carries loads
by means of a yoke.

वीहारः 1 A Buddhist or Jaina
convent. 2 A sanctuary.

वृक्ष 1 P. (वृणक्ति) To leave, abandon.

वृद्ध 10 U. (वृद्धयति) 1 To hurt,
kill. 2 To perish.

वृद्धु α. Desirous of choosing.

वृद्ध See वृद्ध.

वृण् α. Chosen, selected.

वृ. I. 1. 5. 9 U. (वरयति, वृणोति-वृणते,
वृणाति-वृणीते, वृत्; pass. व्रियते) 1 To
choose, select, select as a boon; वृते
तेनेवमेव प्राक् Ku. 2. 56; ववार रामस्य वन-
प्रवासे Bk. 3. 6. 2 To choose for one-
self (Atm.); वृणते हि विदुष्यकारिणे युग
वृथाः स्वयमेव संपदः Ki. 2. 30, R. 3. 6. 3
To choose in marriage, woo, court;
Mv. 1. 28, A. R. 3. 42 4 To beg,
solicit, ask for. 5 To cover, conceal,
hide, screen, envelop; मेघैर्वृतः श्वमाः
Mk. 5. 14. 6 To surround, encompass;
Bk. 5. 10, R. 12. 61. 7 To ward off,
keep away, restrain, check. 8 To
hinder, oppose, obstruct. -Caus.
(वरयति-ते) 1 To cover, conceal. 2
To avert from (with abl.). 3 To
prevent, ward off, restrain, suppress,
check, hinder; वृण्यो कारयितुं जलेन वृण्यन्

Rh. 2. 11. -Desid. वृवृषति-ते, विवरयति-ते,
विवरयति-ते) To wish to choose.

WITH अप् to open. (-Caus.) to
cover, conceal. -अप् to open. -आ 1
to cover, conceal, hide; आवृणोत्तात्मनो
रं प्रिष्ठु प्रहृष्टं रिपू R. 17. 61; Bk. 9.
24. 2 to fill, pervade; Bg. 13. 13,
Ms. 2. 144. 3 to choose, desire. 4 to
solicit, beg. 5 to enclose, block up,
obstruct; R. 7. 31. 6 to keep off;
Bk. 14. 109. -वृते to surround, en-
close; Bk. 14. 29. (-Caus.) to ward
off, keep away from, avert from
(with abl.); पापविचारयति योजयते हिताय
Bh. 2. 72. -निष् (usually in p. p.
only) to feel happy, be pleased or
satisfied; विवरार मधुनाद्रियवर्गः Si. 10. 3,
see निवृत्त. -परि to surround. -प्र 1 to
cover, envelop; प्रावारिवृत्तिं क्षोणीं क्षिताय
वृक्षाः समेततः Bk. 9. 25. 2 to wear, put
on. 3 to select, choose. -प्र to wear,
put on. -वि 1 to cover up, stop. 2 to
open; Ku. 4. 26. 3 to unfold, dis-
close, reveal, show, display; N. 9. 1;
Ku. 3. 15, R. 6. 85; Bk. 7. 73. 4 to
teach, explain, expound; Mv. 2. 43.
5 to spread; Bv. 1. 5. 6 to choose.

-वृणि (Caus.) to prevent, ward off,
suppress; विनयं विनिवार्य Māl. 1. 18.
-स 1 to hide, cover, conceal; मृदुं वृण-
सं वृणाचरोऽं S. 3. 25, 2. 10; R. 1. 20,
7. 30. 2 to suppress, restrain, oppose;
Bk. 9. 27. 3 to shut. -II. 10 U.
(वरयति-ते) 1 To choose, select;
वरं वरयते कन्या मता विवं पिता गुन
Pt. 4. 67. 2 To choose in marriage.
3 To ask for, beg, solicit.

वृक्षः वृद्धित See वृद्ध, वृद्धित.

वृक् 1 A. (वरयति) To seize, take,
grasp.

वृकः 1 A wolf. 2 A hyena. 3 A
jackal. 4 A crow. 5 An owl. 6 A
robber. 7 A Kshatriya. 8 Turpentine.
9 A compound perfume, a mixture
of various fragrant articles. 10 N.
of a demon. 11 N. of a tree
(वक्रवृक्ष). 12 N. of a fire in the
stomach. -Oomp. -अरातिः, -अरिः a
dog. -उव्वरः 1 an epithet of Brahman.
2 of Bhīma, the second Pāṇḍava
prince; Bg. 1. 15, Ki. 2. 1. -वृक्षः a
dog. -वृषः 1 turpentine. 2 a
compound perfume. -वृष्टः a jackal.

वृक्षाः 1 The heart. 2 A kidney
(in dual in this sense).

वृक्य p. p. 1 Cut, divided. 2 Torn.
3 Broken.

वृक्य p. p. Cleaned, cleared, puri-
fied.

वृक्ष 1 A. (वृणते) 1 To accept,
select. 2 To cover.

वृक्षः A tree; आत्मापरायवृक्षाणां कलाभ्येतानि
देहिनाम्. -Oomp. -अवृक्षः 1 a carpenter's
chisel. 2 a hatchet. 3 the fig-tree. 4
the Piyāla tree. -अवृक्षः the hog-
plum. -आलवः a bird. -आवातः 1 a

brid. 2 an ascetic. -आश्रयिन् m. a
kind of small owl. -कुक्षः a wild

cock. -खड्ग a grove or clump of trees.

-चरः a monkey. -छाया the shade of a
tree. (-चं) thick shade; the shade of
many trees. -दूपः turpentine. -नायः

the fig-tree. -निर्गसः gum, resin.

-पाकः the fig-tree. -निद्र f. an axe.

-मर्कटिका a squirrel. -वाटिका, -वाटी a

garden, grove of trees. -शः a
lizard. -शाविका a squirrel.

वृक्षकः 1 A small tree; Ku. 15. 14. 2
A tree (in general).

वृक्ष 7 P. (वृणक्ति) To choose.

वृक्ष 1. 2, A. (वृक्ते) To avoid, shun,
abandon. -II. 7 P. (वृणक्ति) 1 To

avoid, shun, give up, abandon 2 To
choose; असम्भितमो वृणक्ति सर्वान् स्वर्गवृषणां

Bhāg. 3 To tone for, efface, purify;

तन्मे रेतः पिता वृक्षावित्यस्यैव निदर्शनं Ms. 9.

20. 4 To turn away, avert.

-III. 1 P., 10 U. (वृजयति, वृजयति-ते,
वृजति) 1 To shun, avoid. 2 To give

up; abandon. 3 To exclude, set
aside. 4 To abstain from. 5 To cut

to pieces. (The following verse
from K. R. illustrates the root

in its different conjugations:—
वृणक्ति वृजतिः सर्वं वृक्ते च वृणतेः सहाजं ज्ञेयमाजवेपतेः

स वृजयति वृजते ॥ -With अप् to
destroy. 2 to finish. 3 to leave, quit;

R. 17. 79, Ki. 1. 29. 4 to pour,
throw; Si. 13. 37. -आ 1 to bend,

incline; आवृण्ये शाखाः सद्यं च यासां R. 16.
19, 13. 17; आवृण्ये वृक्षः Me. 46. 2 to

offer, give; R. 1. 62, 67; 8. 26; Ku. 5.
34. 3 to subdue, win over. -परि to

avoid, shun. -रते 1 to shun, avoid. 2
to make destitute of, deprive of.

वृजनः 1 Hair. 2 Curled hair. -नं 1
Sin. 2 A calamity. 3 Sky. 4 An

enclosed piece of ground, an
enclosure; especially a field cleared

for pasture or agriculture.

वृजिन α. 1 Crooked, bent, curved. 2
Wicked, sinful. -नः 1 Hair, curled

hair. 2 A wicked man; वृणक्ति वृजिः
सर्वं K. R. -नं 1 Sin; सर्वं ज्ञानपुष्पैव वृजिनं

संतरिष्यामि Bg. 4. 36, R. 14. 57. 2
Pain, distress (said be m. also in
this sense).

वृण् 8 U. (वृणोति, वृणते) To eat,
consume.

वृत् I. 4 A. (वृणते) To choose, like;
cf. वापृत्. 2 To distribute, divide.

-II. 10 U. (वर्तयति-ते) To shine. -III.
1 A. (वर्तते, but Paras. also in the

Aorist, the two Futures and the
Conditional, also in the Desider-

ative; वृत् 1 To be, exist, abide, re-
main, subsist, stay; इदं मे मनसि वर्तते

S. 1; अव विनयेऽस्माकं महत्कुहलं वर्तते Pt.
1; मरालकुलनायकः कथय रे कथं वर्तते Bv. 1.

3; often used merely as a copula;
अद्वैत इति इदं वर्तते बाजिनः S. 1. 2
To be in any particular condition or

circumstances; पश्चिमे वयसि वर्तमानस्य K. ; so दुःखे, हर्षे, विषादे &c. वर्तते. 3 To happen, take place, occur, come to pass; सीतादिव्याः किं वृत्तमित्यस्ति काचित्प्रवृत्तिः U. 2; सायं संप्रति वर्तते पथिक २ स्थानांतरं गम्यतां Subhāsh, 'now it is evening' &c. ; S. Til. 6; Bg. 5. 26 4 To move on, proceed in regular course; सर्वथा वर्तते वृत्तः Ms. 2. 15; निर्याजनिम्ना ववृते Bk. 2. 37; R. 12. 56. 5 To be maintained or supported by, live on, subsist by (fig. also) ; फलसुखव्याप्तिसिधितमाना K. 172; Ms. 3. 77. 6 To turn, roll on, revolve; शब्दविषयं लोकायानां वर्तते. Ve. 3. 7 To occupy or engage oneself, be occupied or engaged in, set about (with loc.) ; भगवान् काश्यपः शाश्वते ब्रह्मणि वर्तते S. 1; इतरो दृष्टे स्वकर्मणां ववृते ज्ञानमयं ब्रह्मिना R. 8. 20; Ms. 8. 346; Bg. 3. 22. 8 To act, behave, conduct or demean oneself towards, do, perform, practise (usually with loc. or by itself) ; आर्याश्चिन्तनं विचिन्तनं वर्तन् U. 6; कविनिर्माणं सौहृदेन भगवत् वर्तमानः Māl. 1; औदार्योच्चैर्न वर्तितुं R. 10. 25; Ms. 7. 104, 8. 173, 11. 30. 9 To act a part, enter upon a course of conduct; साध्वी वृत्तिं वर्तते 'he acts an honest part'. 10 To have the sense of, signify, be used in the sense of; गुण्यसमीपस्ये चंद्रमसि गुण्यवृत्तौ वर्तते Mhb. on P. IV. 2. 3. (often used in lexicons in this sense) . 11 To tend or conduce to (with dat.) ; प्रेते किं फलं ये वै विदुःसाय वर्तते. 12 To rest or depend upon. -Caus. (वर्तयति-ने) 1 To cause to be or exist. 2 To cause to move or turn round cause to revolve, S. 7. 6. 3 To brandish, flourish, whirl round; Bk. 15. 37. 4 To do, practise exhibit; Māl. 9. 33. 5 To perform, discharge, attend or look to; सोवि-कारमयिः कुलोचितं काश्चन स्वयमवर्तयत्समाः R. 19. 4; Mv. 3. 23. 6 To spend, pass (as time). 7 To live on, subsist; Ki. 2. 18; R. 12. 20. 8 To relate, describe. -Desid. (विवृत्सति, विवर्तयति) . -With अति 1 to go beyond, exceed; Māl. 1. 26. 2 to surpass, excel; Ki. 3. 40; Si. 14. 59. 3 to violate, overstep, transgress; Si. 6. 19. 4 to neglect, disregard; Ms. 5. 16 5 to hurt, injure, offend. 6 to overcome, subdue. 7 to pass away (as time). 8 to be late or delay; Ms. 2. 38. -अनु 1 to follow, conform to, act according to; प्रवृत्तिर्न हि जने-वृत्तते Si. 15. 41, Māl. 3. 2. 2 to humour, adapt oneself to the will of, be guided by. 3 to obey. 4 to resemble, imitate. 5 to please, gratify. 6 to be repeated or supplied from a preceding rule or Sūtra (intransitive) . (-Caus.) 1 to turn round. 2

to follow, obey. -अप 1 to turn away from, turn back; तस्मादपवर्तते द्रष्टुं न विवर्तयति प्रतिकूलवृत्तान् R. 6. 58, 7. 33. 2 to be reversed or inverted, to be overturned; Ki. 12. 49. 3 to have the face downward; Māl. 3. 17. (-Caus.) to turn away or aside, bend; Māl. 1. 40, Ki. 4. 15. -अभि 1 to go up to, go towards, go near, approach, turn to; इत एवामि वर्तते S. 1; R. 2. 10. 2 to attack, assail, rush at or upon; Ki. 13. 3. 3 to commence, break (as day). 4 to stand supreme, be over all. 5 to be, exist, chance to be. -आ 1 to revolve. 2 to return; R. 1. 89, 2. 19. 3 to go to or towards. 4 to be restless or uneasy, whirl round; Māl. 1. 41. -उद् 1 to ascend. 2 to rise, increase 3 to be haughty or proud. 4 to overflow, be swollen; उद्भूतः क इह त्वावहः परां Si. 8. 18; Mu. 3. 8, R. 7. 56. -उप 1 to approach. 2 to return. -नि 1 to come back, return; न च निष्ठादिव सलिलं विवर्तते न ततो हृदयं S. 3. 1; Ku. 4. 30, R. 2. 43; Bg. 8. 21, 15. 4. 2 to flee from, retreat; Bk. 5. 102. 3 to turn away from, be averse to; R. 5. 23, 7. 61. 4 to abstain from; प्रसमीक्ष्य विवर्तते सर्व-मांसस्य भक्षणात् Ms. 5. 49, 1. 53; Bk. 1. 18; निवृत्तमांसस्तु जनकः U. 4. 5 to be freed or absolved from, to escape; Bg. 1. 39. 6 to leave off speaking, cease, stop. 7 to be removed, come to an end, cease, disappear; Bg. 2. 59, 14. 22; Ms. 11. 185, 186. 8 to be withheld or withdrawn from. (-Caus.) 1 to cause to return, send back; R. 2. 3, 3. 47, 7. 44. 2 to withdraw, keep away from; turn away, divert, R. 2. 28; Ku. 5. 11. -निवृ 1 to cease, come to an end; Bk. 8. 69. 2 to be got or accomplished; R. 17. 68; Ms. 7. 161. 3 to be withheld, not to happen; Bk. 16. 6. (-Caus.) 1 to perform; accomplish, finish, complete; R. 2. 45, 3. 33, 11. 30. -वर्त 1 to return, turn back. -वर्ति 1 to turn round, revolve; Ku. 1. 16. 2 to roam about, move hither and thither. 3 to change, barter, exchange. 4 to turn back; R. 4. 72, V. 1. 17. 5 to be, fall into; Māl. 9. 8. 6 to decay, perish, disappear; Māl. 10. 6. -व 1 to go forward, move on, proceed; Pt. 1. 81. 2 to arise, be produced, spring. 3 to happen; come to pass, take place. 4 to begin, commence (usually with inf.) ; एतं प्रवृत्तं संजीतं M. 1; Ku. 3. 25. 5 to strive, exert oneself; प्रवर्ततां प्रवृत्तिद्विताय पार्थिवः S. 7. 35. 6 to act up to, follow; Pt. 1. 116. 7 to engage in, be occupied with; S. 1; Ku. 5. 23. 8 to act, do;

S. 6. 9 to act or behave towards. 10 to prevail, exist; राजन् प्रजाश ते कश्चि-द्वचनः प्रवर्तते R. 15. 47. 11 to hold good. 12 to proceed uninterruptedly, thrive; Bg. 17. 21, Ms. 3. 61. (-Caus.) 1 to proceed with, continue; Mu. 1. 2 to introduce. 3 to set on foot, establish, found. 4 to drive, propel, urge, stimulate. 5 to promote, advance. -प्रतिनि 1 to turn back, return; गत्वेव पुनः प्रतिनिवृत्तः S. 1. 29, V. 1. 2 to turn round. -वि 1 to turn round, roll, revolve, move round; Māl. 1. 40. 2 to turn aside, bend; R. 6. 16; S. 2. 11. 3 to be, become. -विनि 1 to return. 2 to cease, come to an end; Bg. 2. 59; Ms. 5. 7. 3 to desist, turn away, abstain (from); देवनात्, उद्भूत, &c. -विपरि 1 to revolve (fig. also) ; Bg. 9. 10. -व्यप 1 to return, turn back; वेतः कथं कथमपि व्यपवर्तते नै Māl. 1. 18. 2 to desist from, leave; U. 5. 8. -व्या 1 to turn back, turn away from; सदयुवा व्यपवर्तमाना हिया Ratn. 1. 2. 2 to be turned or withdrawn from, to be averse to; विषयव्यावृत्तकौतुहलः V. 1. 9. (-Caus.) to restrict, limit, exclude, arrest; तुल्यः पूर्वपक्षं व्यावर्तयति S. B. ; अथवा इत्यादि व्यावर्तयति नैव R. 15. 7. -सं 1 to be or become; ते यथोक्ताः संवत्सराः Pt. 1. 2 to be produced, arise, spring. 3 to happen, take place. 4 to be accomplished.

वृत्त p. p. 1 Chosen, selected. 2 Covered, screened. 3 Hidden. 4 Surrounded, encompassed. 5 Agreed or assented to. 6 Hired. 7 Spoiled, vitiated. 8 Served.

वृत्तिः f. 1 Choosing, selecting. 2 Hiding, covering, concealing. 3 Asking, soliciting. 4 An entreaty, a request. 5 Surrounding, encompassing. 6 A hedge, fence, an enclosure, Me. 78.

वृत्तिर्कर. 2. Surrounding, encompassing. -रः The tree called विंशत. वृत्त p. p. 1 Lived, existed. 2 Occurred, happened. 3 Completed, finished. 4 Performed, done, acted. 5 Past, gone. 6 Round, circular; R. 6. 32. 7 Dead, deceased. 8 Firm, fixed. 9 Read through, studied. 10 Derived from. 11 Famous:—(See वृत्). -सः A tortoise. -सै 1 A never, occurrence. 2 History, account; R. 15. 64. 3 News, tidings. 4 Practice, profession, mode of life, occupation; सतां वृत्तवृत्तिताः Ms. 10, 127, v. 1, 7. 122; Y. 3. 44. 5 Conduct, behaviour, manner, act, action; as in सवृत्त, दुर्वृत्त. 6 Good or virtuous conduct; Pt. 4. 28. 7 An established rule or usage. law, custom; observance of such rule or usage, duty; R. 5. 33. 8 A circle;

वीरतरः 1 A great hero 2 An arrow-
-र A kind of fragrant grass.

वीरवरः 1 A peacock. 2 Fighting
with beasts. 3 A leather-jacket.

वीरवत् ५. Full of heroes. -नी A
woman whose husband and sons are
living.

वीरा 1 The wife of a hero. 2 A
wife. 3 A mother, matron. 4 A kind
of perfume (called Murā). 5
Spirituuous liquor. 6 An aloe. 7 The
plantain tree.

वीरिण See वीरिण.

वीरिण-आ १. 1 A spreading creeper;
मृता प्रतपिनी वीरिण Bk; अहिष्ठिलसंवा ममाप-
चरितिविद्विभितो वीरिणा S. 5. 9, Ku. 4. 34, R.
8. 36. 2 A branch, shoot. 3 A plant
which grows after being cut. 4 A
creeper, a shrub in general; Ki
4. 19.

वीर्य 1 Heroism, prowess, valour;
वीर्यवान्नु कृतावमर्षः Ki. 3. 43, R. 2. 4,
3. 62, 11. 78, V. 3. 3. 2 Vigour,
strength. 3 Virility. 4 Energy,
firmness, courage. 5 Power, potency;
S. 3. 2. 6 Efficacy (of medicines);
अतिवीर्यवतीष भेषजे वदुरूपयिषि दह्यते उग्रः Ki.
2. 24; Ku. 2. 48. 7 Semen virile; Ku.
3. 15, Pt. 4. 50. 8 Splendour, lustre.
9 Dignity, consequence. -Comp. -जः
a son. -वप्रातः seminal effusion,
discharge of semen.

वीर्यवत् ५. 1 Strong, stout, vigorous.
2 Efficacious.

वीरयः 1 A yoke for carrying
burdens. 2 A burden. 3 Storing
corn. 4 A way, road.

वीरयिका A man who carries loads
by means of a yoke.

वीहारः 1 A Buddhist or Jaina
convent. 2 A sanctuary.

वृत् 1 P. (वृत्ति) To leave, abandon.

वृत् 10 U. (वृत्त्यति-ने) 1 To hurt,
kill. 2 To perish.

वृत् ५. Desirous of choosing.

वृत् See वृत्.

वृत् ५. Chosen, selected.

वृत् 1. 1. 5. 9 U. (वृत्ति-ने, वृत्ति-वृत्ते,
वृत्ति-वृत्ति, वृत्; pass. विवृते) 1 To
choose, select, select as a boon; वृत्ते
तेनेदमेव प्राक् Ku. 2. 56; ववार रामस्य वन-
प्रवासे Bk. 3. 6. 2 To choose for one-
self (Atm.); वृत्ते हि विदुष्यकारिणे उग्र
वृत्त्याः स्वमेव संवत् Ki. 2. 30, R. 3. 6. 3
To choose in marriage, woo, court;
Mv. 1. 28, A. R. 3. 42 4 To beg,
solicit, ask for. 5 To cover, conceal,
hide, screen, envelop; मेमेवैतश्चैत्रमाः
Mk. 5. 14. 6 To surround, encompass;
Bk. 5. 10, R. 12. 61. 7 To ward off,
keep away, restrain, check. 8 To
hinder, oppose, obstruct. -Caus.
(वृत्त्यति-ने) 1 To cover, conceal. 2
To avert from (with abl.). 3 To
prevent, ward off, restrain, suppress,
check, hinder; उग्रयो वारयितुं जलेन वृत्तः

Bh. 2. 11. -Desid. वृत्त्यति-ने, विवृत्त्यति-ने,
विवृत्त्यति-ने) To wish to choose.

WITH अप् to open. (-Caus.) to
cover, conceal. -अप् to open. -अप् 1
to cover, conceal, hide; अवृत्तेनात्मनो
रंते जिघ्र वदन् रिपुः R. 17. 61; Bk. 9.
24. 2 to fill, pervade; Bg. 13. 13,
Ms. 2. 144. 3 to choose, desire. 4 to
solicit, beg. 5 to enclose, block up,
obstruct; R. 7. 31. 6 to keep off;
Bk. 14. 109. -नि to surround, en-
close; Bk. 14. 29. (-Caus.) to ward
off, keep away from, avert from
(with abl.); वारयितुं वीर्यवत्ते हिताय
Bh. 2. 72. -निश्च (usually in p. p.
only) to feel happy, be pleased or
satisfied; विवृत्तः सन्नुद्विग्नः Si. 10. 3,
see निवृत्त. -परि to surround. -प्र 1 to
cover, envelop; वारयितुं वीर्यवत्ते हिताय
वृत्ताः समेततः Bk. 9. 25. 2 to wear, put
on. 3 to select, choose. -प्रा to wear,
put on. -वि 1 to cover up, stop. 2 to
open; Ku. 4. 26. 3 to unfold, dis-
close, reveal, show, display; N. 9. 1;
Ku. 3. 15, R. 6. 85; Bk. 7. 73. 4 to
teach, explain, expound; Mv. 2. 43.
5 to spread; Bv. 1. 5. 6 to choose.

-विनि (Caus.) to prevent, ward off,
suppress; विनयं विनिवार्य Māl. 1. 18.
-सं 1 to hide, cover, conceal; सुदुर्लभ-
संवृतावरोधं S. 3. 25, 2. 10; R. 1. 20,
7. 30. 2 to suppress, restrain, oppose;
Bk. 9. 27. 3 to shut. -II. 10 U.
(वृत्त्यति-ने) 1 To choose, select;
वरे वरयते कन्या माता विचं पिता पुत्र
Pt. 4. 67. 2 To choose in marriage.
3 To ask for, beg, solicit.

वृत्, वृत्ति See वृत्, वृत्ति.
वृत् 1 A. (वृत्ते) To seize, take,
grasp.
वृत् 1 A wolf. 2 A hyena. 3 A
jackal. 4 A crow. 5 An owl. 6 A
robber. 7 A Kshatriya. 8 Turpentine.
9 A compound perfume, a mixture
of various fragrant articles. 10 N.
of a demon. 11 N. of a tree
(वृत्तवृत्त). 12 N. of a fire in the
stomach. -Comp. -अरातिः, -अरिः a
dog. -उग्रः 1 an epithet of Brahman.
2 of Bhima, the second Pāṇḍava
prince; Bg. 1. 15, Ki. 2. 1. -वृत्ताः
a dog. -वृत्तः 1 turpentine. 2 a
compound perfume. -वृत्तः a jackal.

वृत्ताः 1 The heart. 2 A kidney
(in dual in this sense).
वृत्तः p. p. 1 Cut, divided. 2 Torn.
3 Broken.
वृत्तः p. p. Cleaned, cleared, puri-
fied.
वृत्तः 1 A. (वृत्ते) 1 To accept,
select. 2 To cover.
वृत्ताः A tree; आत्मापरावृत्तायां फलाव्येतानि
देहिनाम्. -Comp. -अवृत्तः 1 a carpenter's
chisel. 2 a hatchet. 3 the fig-tree. 4
the Piyāla tree. -अवृत्तः the hog-
plum. -आलयः a bird. -आवासः 1 a

brid. 2 an ascetic. -आवासः m. a
kind of small owl. -कुलः a wild

cock. -खड्गः a grove or clump of trees.
-चरः a monkey. -छाया the shade of a
tree. (-चं) thick shade; the shade of
many trees. -धूपः turpentine. -नारः
the fig-tree. -निर्गोलः gum, resin.
-पार्कः the fig-tree. -निर्गु १. an axe.
-मर्कटिका a squirrel. -वाटिका, -वाटी a
garden, grove of trees. -लः a
lizard. -लारिका a squirrel.

वृत्तः 1 A small tree; Ku. 5. 14. 2
A tree (in general).

वृत् 7 P. (वृत्ति) To choose.

वृत् 1. 2, A. (वृत्ते) To avoid, shun,
abandon. -II. 7 P. (वृत्ति) 1 To
avoid, shun, give up, abandon 2 To
choose; आसन्निकनमां वृत्तिं सवर्णां सर्वश्रुणां
Bhāg. 3 To tone for, efface, purify;
समे रेतः पिता वृत्तावित्यस्येन निवृत्तः Ms. 9.
20. 4 To turn away, avert.
-III. 1 P., 10 U. (वृत्त्यति-ने, वृत्त्यति-ने,
वृत्ति) 1 To shun, avoid. 2 To give
up; abandon. 3 To exclude, set
aside. 4 To abstain from. 5 To cut
to pieces. (The following verse from
K. R. illustrates the root in
its different conjugations:—
वृत्ति वृत्तिः संगे वृत्ते वृत्ते लः सहा वृत्त्यनां वृत्ते पितेः
स वृत्त्यति वृत्त्यति नः. -With अप् to
destroy. 7 To finish. 3 to leave, quit;
R. 17. 79, Ki. 1. 29. 4 to pour,
throw; Si. 13. 37. -अप् 1 to bend,
incline; आवृत्ते शाखाः सवृत्तं वृत्तां R. 16.
19, 13. 17; आवृत्तं वृत्तेः Ms. 45. 2 to
offer, give; R. 1. 62, 67; 8. 26; Ku. 5.
34. 3 to subdue, win over. -परि to
avoid, shun. -रि 1 to shun, avoid. 2
to make destitute of, deprive of.

वृत्तः 1 Hair. 2 Curled hair. -नं 1
Sin. 2 A calamity. 3 Sky. 4 An
enclosed piece of ground, an
enclosure; especially a field cleared
for pasture or agriculture.
वृत्ति ५. 1 Crooked, bent, curved. 2
Woked, sinful. -नः 1 Hair, curled
hair. 2 A wicked man; वृत्ति वृत्तिः
संमं K. R. -नं 1 Sin; सर्वं ज्ञानवृत्तेन वृत्तिं
संनिरूपयति Bg. 4. 36, R. 14. 57. 2
Pain, distress (said be m. also in
this sense).

वृत् 8 U. (वृत्त्यति, वृत्त्यति) To eat,
consume.

वृत् 1. 4 A (वृत्त्यति) To choose, like;
cf. वृत्तः. 2 To distribute, divide.
-II. 10 U. (वृत्त्यति-ने) To shine. -III.
1 A. (वृत्ते, but Paras. also in the
Aorist, the two Futures and the
Conditional, also in the Desider-
ative; वृत्) 1 To be, exist, abide, re-
main, subsist, stay; इदं ने मनसि वृत्ते
S. 1; अत्र विद्यमानं महत्तुहलं वृत्ते Pt. 1;
मया कुलनायकः कथय रे कथं वर्तता Bv. 1.
3; often used merely as a copula;
अतीव हस्तिं हस्तिं वृत्ते वाजिनः S. 1. 2
To be in any particular condition or

circumstances; परिमि वयमि वर्तमानस्य K.; so दुःखे, हर्षे, विपदि &c. वर्तते. 3 To happen, take place, occur, come to pass; स्तिदिद्यः किं वृत्तमित्यस्ति काचित्पुनः U. 2; सारं सति वर्तते पक्षि २ स्थानादरे गन्तां Subhāsh. 'now it is evening' &c.; S. Til. 6; Bg. 5. 26 4 To move on, proceed in regular course; सद्य वर्तते यज्ञः Ms. 2. 15; निष्ठांजमिन्ना ववृते Bk. 2. 37; R. 12. 56. 5 To be maintained or supported by, live on, subsist by (fig. also); कलधुववातिभिर्धर्तमाना K. 172; Ms. 3. 77. 6 To turn, roll on, revolve; सद्यदि लोकायाना वर्तते Ve. 3. 7 To occupy or engage oneself, be occupied or engaged in, set about (with loc.); भगवान् काश्यपः श्रावणे ब्रह्मणि वर्तते S. 1; इतो दत्ते स्वकर्मणा वृते ज्ञानमयन बह्मिना R. 8. 20; Ms. 8. 346; Bg. 3. 22. 8 To act, behave, conduct or demean oneself towards, do, perform, practise (usually with loc. or by itself); आर्योऽस्मिन् विनयेन वर्तना U. 6; कर्वावर्तमानः सौद्रेन भतेषु वर्तमानः Māl. 1; ओदृष्टिर्वेन वर्तते R. 10. 25; Ms. 7. 104, 8. 173, 11. 30. 9 To act a part, enter upon a course of conduct; सार्धं वृतिं वर्तते 'he acts an honest part'. 10 To have the sense of, signify, be used in the sense of; पुष्पसमिपक्षे चद्रमसि पुष्पवन्दो वर्तते Mbh. on P. IV. 2. 3. (often used in lexicons in this sense). 11 To tend or conduce to (with dat.); पुत्रेण किं कथं वे विदुःसाय वर्तते. 12 To rest or depend upon. -Caus. (वर्तयति-ते) 1 To cause to be or exist. 2 To cause to move or turn round cause to revolve, S. 7. 6. 3 To brandish, flourish, whirl round; Bk. 15. 37. 4 To do, practise exhibit; Māl. 9. 33. 5 To perform, discharge, attend or look to; सोषि-कारमिहः कुलोचितं काश्चन स्वयमवर्तयस्यः R. 19. 4; Mv. 3. 23. 6 To spend, pass (as time). 7 To live on, subsist; Ki. 2. 18; R. 12. 20. 8 To relate, describe. -Desid. (विदुःसति, विवर्तयते). -With अति 1 to go beyond, exceed; Māl. 1. 26. 2 to surpass, excel; Ki. 3. 40; Si. 14. 59. 3 to violate, overstep, transgress; Si. 6. 19. 4 to neglect, disregard; Ms. 5. 15 5 to hurt, injure, offend. 6 to overcome, subdue. 7 to pass away (as time). 8 to be late or delay; Ms. 2. 38. -अनु 1 to follow, conform to, act according to; अनुविधेयं हि जने-वृत्तते Si. 15. 41, Māl. 3. 2. 2 to humour, adapt oneself to the will of, be guided by. 3 to obey. 4 to resemble, imitate. 5 to please, gratify. 6 to be repeated or supplied from a preceding rule or Sūtra (intransitive). (-Caus.) 1 to turn round. 2

to follow, obey. -अप 1 to turn away from, turn back; तस्मादावर्तत दुःखदा नयिव लक्ष्मीः प्रतिकूलदैवान् R. 6. 58, 7. 33. 2 to be reversed or inverted, to be overturned; Ki. 12. 49. 3 to have the face downward; Māl. 3. 17. (-Caus.) to turn away or aside, bend; Māl. 1. 40, Ki. 4. 15. -अभि 1 to go up to, go towards, go near, approach, turn to; इत एवामि वर्तते S. 1; R. 2. 10. 2 to attack, assail, rush at or upon; Ki. 13. 3. 3 to commence, break (as day). 4 to stand supreme, be over all. 5 to be, exist, chance to be. -आ 1 to revolve. 2 to return; R. 1. 89, 2. 19. 3 to go to or towards. 4 to be restless or uneasy, whirl round; Māl. 1. 41. -उद् 1 to ascend. 2 to rise, increase 3 to be haughty or proud. 4 to overflow, be swollen; उद्बुधः क इव प्रसवः पशो Si. 8. 18; Mu. 3. 8, R. 7. 56. -उप 1 to approach. 2 to return. -नि 1 to come back, return; नच विन्नादिव सलिलं विवर्तते ने ततो हृदयं S. 3. 1; Ku. 4. 30, R. 2. 43; Bg. 8. 21, 15. 4. 2 to flee from, retreat; Bk. 5. 102. 3 to turn away from, be averse to; R. 5. 23, 7. 61. 4 to abstain from; प्रसमीक्ष्य विवर्तते नय-नासिस्व भयनात् Ms. 5. 49, 1. 53; Bk. 1. 18; निवृत्तमास्तु जनकः U. 4. 5 to be freed or absolved from, to escape; Bg. 1. 39. 6 to leave off speaking, cease, stop. 7 to be removed, come to an end, cease, disappear; Bg. 2. 59, 14. 22; Ms. 11. 185, 186. 8 to be withheld or withdrawn from. (-Caus.) 1 to cause to return, send back; R. 2. 3, 3. 47, 7. 44. 2 to withdraw, keep away from; turn away, divert, R. 2. 28; Ku. 5. 11. -निवृ 1 to cease, come to an end; Bk. 8. 69. 2 to be got or accomplished; R. 17. 68; Ms. 7. 161. 3 to be withheld, not to happen; Bk. 16. 6. (-Caus.) 1 to perform; accomplish, finish, complete; R. 2. 45, 3. 33, 11. 30. -वर् 1 to return, turn back. -परि 1 to turn round, revolve; Ku. 1. 16. 2 to roam about, move hither and thither. 3 to change, barter, exchange. 4 to turn back; R. 4. 72, V. 1. 17. 5 to be, fall into; Māl. 9. 8. 6 to decay, perish, disappear; Māl. 10. 6. -य 1 to go forward, move on, proceed; Pt. 1. 81. 2 to arise, be produced, spring. 3 to happen; come to pass, take place. 4 to begin, commence (usually with inf.); एतं यत्पुं संज्ञकं M. 1; Ku. 3. 25. 5 to strive, exert oneself; यत्ततो प्रकृतिज्ञातय पार्थिवः S. 7. 35. 6 to act up to, follow; Pt. 1. 116. 7 to engage in, be occupied with; S. 1; Ku. 5. 23. 8 to act, do;

S. 6. 9 to act or behave towards. 10 to prevail, exist; राजन् प्रजाह ते कश्चि-द्वचनः प्रवर्तते R. 15. 47. 11 to hold good. 12 to proceed uninterruptedly, thrive; Bg. 17. 21, Ms. 3. 61. (-Caus.) 1 to proceed with, continue; Mu. 1. 2 to introduce. 3 to set on foot, establish, found. 4 to drive, propel, urge, stimulate. 5 to promote, advance. -प्रति 1 to turn back, return; गत्वेव पुनः प्रतिनिवृत्ताः S. 1. 29, V. 1. 2 to turn round. -वि 1 to turn round, roll, revolve, move round; Māl. 1. 40. 2 to turn aside, bend; R. 6. 16; S. 2. 11. 3 to be, become. -विनि 1 to return. 2 to cease, come to an end; Bg. 2. 59; Ms. 5. 7. 3 to desist, turn away, abstain (from); देवनात्, उद्धात्, &c. -विपरि 1 to revolve (fig. also); Bg. 9. 10. -व्यप 1 to return, turn back; येतः कथं कथमपि व्यपवर्तते मे Māl. 1. 18. 2 to desist from, leave; U. 5. 8. -व्यप 1 to turn back, turn away from; सद्वृत्ता व्यवर्तमाना द्विया Ratn. 1. 2. 2 to be turned or withdrawn from, to be averse to; विषयव्यावृत्तकोतुहलः V. 1. 9. (-Caus.) to restrict, limit, exclude, arrest; तुसाब्दः पूर्वपक्षं व्यावर्तयति S. B.; अपवाद इतोऽस्य व्यवर्तयितुमीश्वरः R. 15. 7. सं 1 to be or become; ते यथोक्ताः संवृत्ताः Pt. 1. 2 to be produced, arise, spring. 3 to happen, take place. 4 to be accomplished.

वृत्त p. p. 1 Chosen, selected. 2 Covered, screened. 3 Hidden. 4 Surrounded, encompassed. 5 Agreed or assented to. 6 Hired. 7 Spoiled, vitiated. 8 Served.

वृत्तिः f. 1 Choosing, selecting. 2 Hiding, covering, concealing. 3 Asking, soliciting. 4 An entreaty, a request. 5 Surrounding, encompassing. 6 A hedge, fence, an enclosure, Me. 78.

वृत्तिकर्त्तृ. a. Surrounding, encompassing. -रः The tree called विंशत.

वृत्त p. p. 1 Lived, existed. 2 Occurred, happened. 3 Completed, finished. 4 Performed, done, acted. 5 Past, gone. 6 Round, circular; R. 6. 32. 7 Dead, deceased. 8 Firm, fixed. 9 Read through, studied. 10 Derived from. 11 Famous:—(See वृत्). -तः A tortoise. -सं 1 An event, occurrence. 2 History, account; R. 15. 64. 3 News, tidings. 4 Practice, profession, mode of life, occupation; सतां वृत्तवृत्तिताः Ms. 10. 127, v. 1. 7. 122; Y. 3. 44. 5 Conduct, behaviour, manner, act, action; as in सवृत्त, दुर्वृत्त. 6 Good or virtuous conduct; Pt. 4. 28. 7 An established rule or usage, law, custom; observance of such rule or usage, duty; R. 5. 33. 8 A circle;

circumference of a circle. 9 A metre in general, especially a metre regulated by the number of syllables it contains (opp. जाति), see App. I. -Comp. -अनुपूर्व *a.* taperingly round; Ku. 1. 35. -अनुसारः 1 conformity to prescribed rules, 2 conformity to metre. -अन्तः 1 an occasion, incident, event; अनेनारम्भकवृत्तिन पर्याकुलाः स्मः S. 1; R. 3. 66, U. 2. 17. 2 news, tidings, intelligence; को दुःखं वृत्तः V. 4; R. 14. 87. 3 account, history, tale, narrative, story. 4 a subject, topic. 5 kind, sort. 6 mode, manner. 7 state, condition. 8 the whole, totality. 9 rest, leisure. 10 property, nature. -इर्वाहः, -कर्करी the water-melon. -जिह्वी *n.* N. of a kind of prose (having only the name of metre). -चूड, -चौल *a.* tonsured, whose tonsure ceremony has been performed; U. 2. -गुपः 1 a cane (शरीर). 2 the *Siri'sha* tree. 3 the *kadamba* tree. -जलः 1 the jujube tree. 2 the pomegranate tree. -जल *a.* one who has mastered the science of arms; Bk. 9. 19.

वृत्तिः *f.* 1 Being, existence. 2 Abiding, remaining, attitude, being in a particular state; *as in* विरुद्धवृत्ति, विपक्षवृत्ति &c. 3 State, condition. 4 Action, movement, function, operation; वृत्तिसम्प्रदानविशेषवृत्तिः R. 3. 43, Ku. 3. 73, S. 4. 15. 5 Course, method; S. 2. 11. 6 Conduct, behaviour, course of conduct, mode of action; कुरु प्रियसखीवृत्तिं सपत्नीजने S. 4. 18, Me. 8; वैनीवृत्तिः, वक्रवृत्तिः &c. 7 Profession, occupation, business, employment, mode of leading life (often at the end of comp.); वारं वृत्तिवृत्ति R. 1. 8; S. 5. 6; Pt. 3. 125. 8 Livelihood, maintenance, means of subsistence or livelihood; oft. in comp.; R. 2. 38, S. 7. 12, Ku. 5. 28; (for the several means of subsistence, see Ms. 4. 4-6). 9 Wages, hire. 10 Cause of activity. 11 Respectful treatment. 12 Gloss, commentary, exposition; सद्गतिः सन्नि- र्भवा Si. 2. 112, काशिकावृत्तिः &c. 13 Revolving, turning round. 14 The circumference of a wheel or circle. 15 (1u gram.) A complex formation requiring resolution or explanation. 16 The power or force of a word by which it expresses, indicates or suggests a meaning; (these are three अमिता, लक्षणा and व्यञ्जना q. q. v. v.) 17 A style in composition (these are four; वैशिकी, मातृकी, सात्वती and आरभटी q. q. v. v.) -Comp. -अनुमासः a kind of alliteration; see K. P. 9. -उपायः a means of subsistence. -कर्मित *a.* badly off or distressed for want of

livelihood; Ms. 8. 411. -वर्तते the wheel of state; Pt. 1. 81. -वैद्यः deprivation of the means of subsistence. -वैद्यः want of a livelihood; Pt. 1. 153. -व्य *a.* 1 being in any state or employment. 2 well-conducted, of good behaviour. (-व्यः) a lizard, chameleon.

वृषः 1 N. of a demon killed by Indra; (he is supposed to be a personification of darkness); see इंद्र. 2 A cloud. 3 Darkness. 4 An enemy. 5 Sound. 6 A mountain. -Comp. -अरिः, -हिम् *m.*, -हन् *m.* epithets of Indra; कृतेऽपि पञ्चकिं हि वृषस्य Ku. 1. 20; वाचा हरि वृषहर्षे हितेन 7. 46.

वृथा *ind.* 1 Tono purpose, in vain, uselessly, unprofitably; often with the force an adjective; अर्थं वृथ कपीन्द्र- सस्यमपि मे शीर्षं हरीणा वृथा U. 3. 45, दिवं यदि प्रार्थयंत वृथा श्रमः Ku. 5. 45. 2 Unnecessarily. 3 Foolishly, idly, wantonly. 4 Wrongly, improperly. (At the beginning of comp. वृथा may be translated by 'vain, useless, improper, false, idle' &c.). -Comp. -अव्यव्रतः strolling about idly, walking for pleasure. -आकारः a false form, an empty show. -कथ्य idle talk. -जन्म *n.* unprofitable or vain birth. -दानं a gift that may be revoked or not made good if promised. -मति *a.* foolish-minded. -मांसं flesh not intended for the Gods or Manes. -वादिन *a.* speaking falsely. -असः useless exertion or trouble.

वृद्ध *a.* (compar. ज्ययम् or वर्ययम् superl. ज्येष्ठः or वर्येष्ठः) 1 Increased, augmented. 2 Full-grown, grown up. 3 Old; aged, advanced in years; वृद्धास्ते न विचारणीयवर्तितः U. 5. 35. 4 Advanced or grown up (at the end of comp.), cf. वयोवृद्ध, वर्यवृद्ध, जलवृद्ध, आयुषवृद्ध &c. 5 Great, large. 6 Accumulated, heaped. 7 Wise, learned. -वृः 1 An old man; हेन्यवीर्य- मादाय वीरवृद्धास्तुपस्थितात् R. 1. 45, R. 78; Me. 30. 2 A worthy or venerable man. 3 A sage, saint. 4 A male descendant. -वृं Benzoin. -Comp. -अंगुलिः, *f.* great too. -अवस्था old age. -आचारः an ancient or long-standing custom. -उसः an old bull. -काकः a raven. -नाभि *a.* corpulent, pot-bellied. -मायः old age. -मन्त्रं the precept of ancient sages. -वाहयः the mango tree. -अवयव *a.* an epithet of Indra. -संघः a council of elders. -सूत्रकं a flock of cotton

वृद्धा 1 An old woman. 2 A female descendant.

वृद्धिः 1 Growth, increase, augmentation, development; पुत्रो वृद्धिं हरिद्वर्णीयितेष्टुमवेवातिष्ठ वसन्तं R. 3. 22; वयोवृद्धिः, ज्ञानवृद्धिः &c. 2 Waxing, increase of the digits of the moon;

पर्यवपतित्यमुरेहिर्यसोः कलाशयः भ्रातृवतरो हि वृद्धेः R. 5. 16, Ku. 7. 1. 3 Increase in wealth, prosperity, affluence; Pt. 2. 112. 4 Success, advancement, rise, progress; पराक्रमेणवतरो मनोहि मानिनां Si. 15. 1. 5 Wealth, property. 6 A heap, quantity, multitude. 7 Interest; सखा वृद्धिः and वक्रवृद्धिः 8 Usury. 9 Profit, gain. 10 Enlargement of the scrotum. 11 Extension of power or revenue. 12 (1n gram.) The increase or lengthening of vowels, the change of अ, इ, उ, ऋ, short or long and लृ to आ, ऐ, औ, आह् and आल् respectively. 13 The impurity caused by child-birth in a family (called जननाशौच q. v.). -Comp. -आजीवः, -आजीविन *m.* a usurer, money-lender. -जीवनं, -जी- विकार the profession of usury. -वृ *a.* promoting prosperity. -वृत्रं a kind of razor. -आर्द्धं an offering made to the Manes on prosperous occasions such as the birth of a son.

वृत् 1-1 A. (but Paras. also in the two Futures, the Aorist and the Conditional, also in the Desiderative (वधेते, वृद्ध; desid. विवृत्सति or विवर्धिते)) 1 To grow, increase, become larger, stronger or greater, thrive, prosper, improve; जयसंशयो वृद्धे वादिनोरिव R. 12. 92, 10. 78; वनस्येव वर्यति जलराशौः Subhāsh. ; Bk. 14 13, 19. 26. 2 To continue, last. 3 To rise, ascend. 4 To have cause for congratulation, usually with द्विष्टा; द्विष्टा धर्मपलासिमागमेन पुत्रसु- दृशनेन वाद्युपान्नं वर्यते S. 7. ' your honour is to be congratulated upon your union ' &c. -Caus. (वर्यति-ते, also वर्यापयति-ते) 1 To cause to grow, increase, augment, heighten, amplify, enhance; वर्ययतिव तर्कदातृवृत्तेर्वादिष्टुमिः R. 4. 71. 2 To cause to prosper, glorify, magnify, exalt; H. 3. 3. 3 To congratulate, felicitate (वर्यापयति in this sense). -WITH अभि to grow, increase; क्षीयः क्षीयोऽपि ज्ञात्री ह्येव ह्यो- मिषवने निव्यं K. P. 10. -परि-, -व-, -वि to grow, increase, prosper &c. -त्ते to increase. (-Caus.) to rear, bring up; R. 5. 6. -11. 10 U. (वर्यापयति-ते) 1 To speak. 2 To shine.

वृचसायः A man.

वृचसायः 1 A man. 2 A leaf. 3 An act or action.

वृत् 1 The foot-stalk of a leaf or fruit, a stalk; वृत्तायुधं हरति पुत्रयुक्ते- हानं R. 5. 69. 2 The stand of a water-jar. 3 A teat, nipple.

वृत्ताकः की The egg-plant.

वृत्तिका A small stalk.

वृत् 1 A multitude, host, large number, group; अनुगतमसिद्धिर्वादिर्वि- हार B. 12. 102; Me. 99; so अन्व. 2 A heap, quantity.

वृत् 1 The holy basil. 2 N. of a forest near Gokula. -Comp. -अन्व,

-वनं N. of a forest near Gokula: हुंकारणे वनविष्णुवन्दनं हुंकारः Pad. D. 38, 41, R. 6. 60. -**हो** the holy basil.

हुंकार *a.*: 1 Much, great, large. 2 Eminent, best, excellent. 3 Pleasing, attractive, beautiful.

हुंकारक *a.* (कार or रिकार *f.*) 1 Much, great, many. 2 Eminent, best, excellent. 3 Pleasing, attractive, handsome, lovely. 4 Respectable, venerable. -**का**: 1 A god, deity; **त्रिहो हुंकारण** त्रिनिखिलहुंकारकवृत्तः Bv. 4. 5. 2 The chief of anything (at the end of comp.) see (2) above.

हुंदिह *a.* 1 Very great or large. 2 Very handsome (superl. of हुंकारक *q. v.*).

हुंदीय *a.* 1 Greater, larger. 2 More handsome or beautiful (compar. of हुंकारक *q. v.*).

हुश् 4 P. (हुशति) To choose, select.

हुशः A rat. -**श** A drug. -**अङ्गिर**.

हुश्चक्रः 1 A scorpion. 2 The sign scorpion of the zodiac. 3 A crab. 4 A centipede. 5 A kind of beetle. 6 A hairy caterpillar.

हुश् I. 1 P. (वर्षति, वृष्टि) 1 To rain (usually with words signifying 'Indra', 'Parjanya', 'cloud', &c. as the subject of the verb, or sometimes used impersonally); **हुश्चक्षुः** वर्षति नववर्षं दशशतांशः Dk. ; काले वर्षतु मेघाः ; गर्जं वा वर्षं वा शुक Mk. 5. 31 ; मेघा वर्षतु गर्जतु हुंस्वस्वस्व निवेद्य वा 5. 16. 2 To rain or pour down, shower down ; वर्षतीतिवाजं नमः Mk. 1. 34 ; सो शरद्वर्षे, कुसुमवृष्टिर्भवति &c., 3 To pour forth, shed. 4 To grant, bestow. 5 To moisten. 6 To produce, engender. 7 To have supreme power. 8 To strike, hurt.

-**WITH** अग्नि 1 to shower, rain or pour down, sprinkle ; R. 1. 84, 10. 48. 2 to give, bestow. -**व** to rain, shower ; **वस्यवममिति** हुश्चिः वृष्ट इव वेदः Rām. (=U. 6. 36). -**II.** 10 A. (वर्षति) 1 To be powerful or eminent. 2 To have the power of production.

हुश्: 1 A bull ; असपदस्तस्य हुश्च मच्छतः Ku. 5. 80, Me. 52, R. 2. 35, Ms. 9. 123. 2 The sign *Taurus* of the zodiac. 3 The chief or best of a class, the best of its kind ; (at the end of comp.) ; **हुश्चिद्रा**, **कविद्रा** &c. 4 The god of love. 5 A strong or athletic man. 6 A lustful man, a man of one of the four classes into which men are divided in erotic works ; see **Ratimanjari** 31. 7 An enemy, adversary. 8 A rat. 9 The bull of *Siva*. 10 Morality, justice. 11 Virtue, a pious or meritorious act ; न वृष्टिः स्वाह वृषवर्जिता Kīr. K. 9. 62 (where वृष means a 'bull' also). 12 N. of *Kapa*. 13 N. of *Viṣṇu*. 14 N. of a particular drug. -**व** A peacock's

plumage. -**वृष्ण**. -**वृष्णः** 1 an epithet of *Siva*; R. 3. 23. 2 a pious or virtuous man. 3 the marking-nut plant. 4 a conch. 5 a small drum. -**वृष्णः** an epithet of *Siva*. -**वृष्णः** an epithet of *Viṣṇu*. -**वृष्णः** a cat. -**वृष्णः** 1 an epithet of *Siva*; R. 11. 44. 2 an epithet of *Gaṇeśa*. 3 a pious or virtuous man. -**वृत्तिः** an epithet of *Siva*. -**वृत्त** *m.* 1 an epithet of *Siva*. 2 N. of a demon who with the aid of *Sukra*, preceptor of the *Asuras*, maintained struggle with the gods for a long time. His daughter *Sarabhi* was married by *Yayāti*; see *Yayāti* and *Devayānti*. 3 a wasp. -**वृष्णा** the residence of *Indra* and the gods ; i. e. *Amarāvati*. -**वृष्णः** a cat. -**वृष्णः** an epithet of *Siva*.

वृष्णः The scrotum, the bag containing the testicles.

वृष्णवत्: A horse of *Indra*.

वृष्ण *m.* 1 A bull. 2 The sign *Taurus* of the zodiac. 3 The chief of a class ; Mv. 1. 7. 4 A stallion, horse. 5 Pain, sorrow. 6 Insensibility to pain. 7 N. of *Indra*; वृष्ण सीता तद्वद्वत् Ku. 5. 61, 80 ; R. 10. 52, 17. 77. 8 N. of *Karpa*. 9 of *Agni*.

वृष्णः 1 A bull. 2 Any male animal. 3 Anything best or eminent of its class (at the end of comp.) ; **हुश्च** : Ratn. 1. 5, 4. 21. 4 The sign *Taurus* of the zodiac. 5 A kind of drug ; cf. **वृष्ण**. 6 An elephant's ear. 7 The orifice or hollow of the ear. -**Comp.** -**वृत्तिः**, -**वृत्तः** epithets of *Siva* ; R. 2. 36 ; Ku. 3. 62.

वृष्णी *f.* 1 A widow. 2 Coward.

वृष्णः 1 A *Sūdra*. 2 A horse. 3 Garlic. 4 A sinner, wicked, or irreligious man. 5 An outcast. 6 N. of *Chandragupta* (particularly used by *Chāṇakya*, see *inter alia* Mu. acts 1 and 3).

वृषलका: A contemptible *Sūdra*.

वृषली 1 An unmarried girl twelve years old ; particularly, a girl remaining unmarried at her father's house in whom menstruation has commenced ; **वृषली** च क नारी रजः पश्यत्यवस्था । 2 A woman during menstruation. 3 A barren woman. 4 The mother of a still born child. 5 A *Sūdra* female or the wife of a *Sūdra*. -**Comp.** -**वृत्तिः** the husband of a *Sūdra* woman -**वृषली** intercourse with a *Sūdra* female.

वृषली A wasp.

वृषली 1 A woman longing for sexual intercourse (with acc. of male ; **वृषली** वृषली वृषली वाता Mv. 5 ;

Bk. 4. 30, R. 12, 34. 2 A libidinous or lascivious woman. 3 A cow in heat. **वृषली** 1 An epithet of *Lakṣmī*. 2 Of *Gauri*. 3 Of *Sachi*. 4 Of *Svāhā* wife of *Agni*. 5 Of the dawn, wife of the sun.

वृषली: 1 An epithet of the *सूद्र*. 2 Of *Viṣṇu*. 3 Of *Siva*. 4 Of *Indra*. 5 Of *Agni*.

वृषली: 1 An epithet of *Siva*. 2 A sparrow.

वृषली *m.* A peacock.

वृष. The seat of an ascetic or religious student (made of *Kusa* grass).

वृष *p. p.* 1 Rained, 2 Raining. 3 Showering, pouring down.

वृष *f.* 1 Rain, a shower of rain ; **वृष** जगते वृषिष्ठे ततः पञ्चाः Ms. 3. 76. 2 A shower (of anything) ; अन्तः R. 3. 58 ; **वृष** 2. 60 ; **वृष**, **वृष**, **वृष** &c. -**Comp.** -**कालः** the rainy season. -**जीवन** *a.* nourished or watered by rain (as a country) ; cf. **वृषालक**. -**वृष** a frog.

वृषिन् *a.* Raining, rainy. -*m.* A cloud.

वृषि *a.* 1 Heretical, heterodox. 2 Angry, passionate. -*m.* 1 A cloud. 2 A ram. 3 A ray of light. 4 N. of an ancestor of *Krishna*. 5 N. of *Krishna*. 6 Of *Indra*. 7 Of *Agni*. -**Comp.** -**वृष** an epithet of *Krishna*.

वृष *a.* 1 To be rained or showered down. 2 Stimulating amorous desire, provocative of sexual vigour, aphrodisiac. -**वृष**: A kind of kidney-bean.

वृष } See **वृष**, **वृष**, and **वृष** }
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वृष 1 The lute of *Nārada*. 2 The number 'thirty-six'. 3 A mantle, cloak, wrapper. 4 Speech. 5 A reservoir (as of water) ; see **वृष** also -**Comp.** -**वृत्तिः** an epithet of *Bṛhaspati*.

वृषपति See **वृषपति**.

वृष U. (वृषति, वृषति, वृषः, *pass.* वृषते ; *desid.* वृषति-ते or विवृषति-ते or विवृषति-ते) To choose, select ; (see **वृ** I.).

वृष 1 U. (वृषति-ते, उदः, *caus.* वावृषति-ते) 1 To weave ; **वृष** वृषति-ते स्म तद्वत् N. 1. 12. 2 To braid, plant. 3 To sew. 4 To make, compose, string together. -**WITH** **वृ** 1 to weave. 2 to tie, fasten. 3 to set, fix. 4 to interweave ; interlace ; see **वृष**.

वृष 1 A butiroon. 2 A jeweller. 3 A youth.

वृष: 1 Impulse, impetus. 2 Speed, velocity, rapidity. 3 Agitation. 4 Impetuosity, violence, force. 5 A stream, current ; as in **वृष**. 6 Energy, activity, determination. 7 Power, strength ; **वृष** **वृष** **वृष** K. 8 Circulation, working, effect (as of poison) ;

U. 2. 26, V. 5. 18. 9 Haste, rashness, sudden impulse; Pt. 1. 109. 10 The light of an arrow; Ki. 13. 24. 11 Love, passion. 12 The external manifestation of an internal emotion. 13 Delight, pleasure. 14 Evacuation of the feces. 15 Semen virile. -Comp. -आनेहः 1 blast caused by speed; V. 1. 4. 2 strong or violent wind. -आपातः 1 sudden arresting of velocity, check of speed. 2 obstruction of excretion, constipation. -वातलः the phlegmatic humour. -वादिः a swift. -विधारयः checking of speed. -सरः a mule.

वेदि ३. (नी. f.) Swift, fleet, impetuous, violent, rapid. -m. A courier. 3 A hawk. -नी A river.

वेदः N. of a mountain.

वेदः Hire, wages.

वेदः A kind of sandal.

वेदः A boat.

वेदः 1 U. (वेदि-ते. वेदि-ते) 1 To go, move. 2 To know, recognize, perceive. 3 To reflect, consider. 4 To take. 5 To play on an instrument.

वेदः 1 A musician by caste; cf. Ms. 10. 19; वेदनां मोहवादनं 10. 49. 2 N. of a king, son of Anga and said to be a descendant of Manu Svâyambhuva. [When he became king he issued a proclamation prohibiting all worship and sacrifices. The sages strongly remonstrated with him, but when he turned a deaf ear to their words, they killed him with 'blades of consecrated Kusa grass.' The kingdom was now without a ruler. So they rubbed the thigh of the dead body, until a Nishada came forth, short in stature and with a flat face. They then rubbed the right arm, and from it sprang the majestic Prithu (see Prithu). According to the Padma Purana, Vena began his reign well, but subsequently fell into Jain heresy. He is also said to have caused confusion of castes; cf. Ms. 7. 41, 9. 66-67.].

वेदः N. of a river (joining the Krishna).

वेदिः -नी. f. 1 Braided hair, a braid of hair; तस्मिन् वेदिनिवासा युवः Si. 12. 75; Ms. 18. 2 Hair twisted into a single unornamented braid and allowed to fall on the back (said to be worn by women whose husbands are absent from them); वनादिद्वये रघु-तेन मुक्ता स्वयं वेदिनिवासाय Si. 12. 14; अश्वत्थिनिमोक्षारुहनि Ms. 99, Ku. 2. 61. 3 Continuous flow, current, stream; अश्वत्थिनिमोक्षारुहनि Ms. 99, Ku. 2. 61. 4 The confluence of two or more rivers. 5 The confluence of the Ganges, Yamunā and Sarasvatī. 6 N. of a river. -Comp. -चः hair twisted into a braid; B. 10. 47. -वेदनी a leech. -वेदिनी a comb. -संहारः 1 tying the

hair into a braid; Ve. 6. 2 N. of a drama by Bhaṭṭa Nārāyaṇa.

वेदुः 1 A bamboo; मन्वेदुषि स्थितो वेदुर्वेदुषः न चन्दनं Subhāsh., R. 12. 41. 2 A reed. 3 A flute pipe; गुणध्वने हृत्वेकं वादयेत् स्रु वेदुः Git. 5. -Comp. -जः bamboo seed. -जः a flute-player, piper. -विह्वलिः the sugar-cane. -जः bamboo-seed. -वदिः f. a bamboo stick. -वादः -पादः a piper, flute-player. -वीजं bamboo-seed.

वेदुः A goat with a bamboo handle.

वेदुः Black pepper.

वेतः (वृ.) 1 An elephant; Bv. 1. 62. वेतः 1 Hire, wages, salary, pay, stipend; R. 17. 66. 2 Livelihood, subsistence. -Comp. -अदानं, -अनपा-कर्मन् २., -अनपादित्वा 1 non-payment of wages 2 a sanction for non-payment of wages. -जीविः m. a stipendiary.

वेतः 1 The ratan, reed, cane; अविलंबितेति वेतप्रसक्तस्त्वाय मा स मज्जयाः Si. 16. 53; R. 9. 75. 2 The citron.

वेतः The ratan; वेतवित्तुः K. P. 1. वेतस्वरः २. (ती. f.) Abounding in reeds.

वेतः 1 A kind of ghost, a goblin, vampire; particularly a ghost occupying a dead body; Māl. 5. 22, Si. 20. 60. 2 A door-keeper.

वेतुः m. 1 A knower. 2 A sage. 3 A husband, an expositor.

वेतुः 1 The cane, ratan. 2 A stick, staff, particularly the staff of a door-keeper; वामकौटिलिहोमः Ku. 3. 41. -Comp. -आसनं a cane-seat. -धरः, -धारकः 1 a door-keeper. 2 a mace-bearer, staff-bearer.

वेतुः a. Reedy, abounding in reeds.

वेतुः 1 A female door-keeper. 2 N. of a river; Ms. 24.

वेतुः m. 1 A door-keeper, warder. 2 staff-bearer.

वेतुः 1 A (वेदते) To beg, solicit, ask.

वेदुः 1 Knowledge. 2 Sacred knowledge, holy learning, the scriptures of the Hindus. (Originally there were only three Vedas: ऋग्वेद, यजुर्वेद and सामवेद, which are collectively called ऋषि 'the sacred triad'; but a fourth, the अथर्ववेद, was subsequently added to them. Each of the Vedas has two distinct parts, the *Mantra* or *Samhita* and the *Brahmana*. According to the strict orthodox faith of the Hindus the Vedas are *a-pauruṣeya*, 'not human compositions', being supposed to have been directly revealed by the Supreme Being Brahman, and are called *Sruti* i. e. 'what is heard or revealed', as distinguish-

ed from *Smṛti*, i. e. what is remembered or is the work of human origin; see ऋषि, स्मृति also; and the several sagas to whom the hymns of the Veda are ascribed are, therefore, called ऋषिः 'sages', and not ऋषिः or ऋषिः 'composers'). 3 A bundle of Kusa grass; Māl. 4. 35. 4 N. of Vishnu. -Comp. -अर्थः a member of the Veda. 'N. of certain classes of works regarded as auxiliary to the Vedas and designed to aid in the correct pronunciation and interpretation of the text and the right employment of the *Mantras* in ceremonies; (the *Upanishads* are six in number:— 1 *Śikṣā* 'the science of proper articulation and pronunciation'; 2 *Śāstra* 'the science of prosody'; 3 *Śāstra* 'grammar'; 4 *Nirukṭi* 'etymological explanation of difficult Vedic words'; 5 *Śāstra* 'astronomy'; and 6 *Śāstra* 'ritual or ceremonial'). -अव्ययः holy study, study of the Vedas. -अव्ययः a teacher of the Vedas, a holy preceptor. -अंतः 1 'the end of the Veda', an *Upanishad* (which comes at the end of the Veda.) 2 the last of the six principal *Darsanas* or systems of Hindu philosophy; (so called because it teaches the ultimate aim and scope of the Veda, or because it is based on the *Upanishads* which come at the end of the Veda); (this system of philosophy is sometimes called उत्तरमीमांसा being regarded as a sequel to Jaimini's *Pratimāṇa*, but it is practically quite a distinct system; see *Pratimāṇa*. It represents the popular pantheistic creed of the Hindus, regarding, as it does, the whole world as synthetically derived from one eternal principle, the Brahman or Supreme Spirit; see *अनन्त* also). ३. ४. ५. ६. ७. ८. ९. १०. ११. १२. १३. १४. १५. १६. १७. १८. १९. २०. २१. २२. २३. २४. २५. २६. २७. २८. २९. ३०. ३१. ३२. ३३. ३४. ३५. ३६. ३७. ३८. ३९. ४०. ४१. ४२. ४३. ४४. ४५. ४६. ४७. ४८. ४९. ५०. ५१. ५२. ५३. ५४. ५५. ५६. ५७. ५८. ५९. ६०. ६१. ६२. ६३. ६४. ६५. ६६. ६७. ६८. ६९. ७०. ७१. ७२. ७३. ७४. ७५. ७६. ७७. ७८. ७९. ८०. ८१. ८२. ८३. ८४. ८५. ८६. ८७. ८८. ८९. ९०. ९१. ९२. ९३. ९४. ९५. ९६. ९७. ९८. ९९. १००. १०१. १०२. १०३. १०४. १०५. १०६. १०७. १०८. १०९. ११०. १११. ११२. ११३. ११४. ११५. ११६. ११७. ११८. ११९. १२०. १२१. १२२. १२३. १२४. १२५. १२६. १२७. १२८. १२९. १३०. १३१. १३२. १३३. १३४. १३५. १३६. १३७. १३८. १३९. १४०. १४१. १४२. १४३. १४४. १४५. १४६. १४७. १४८. १४९. १५०. १५१. १५२. १५३. १५४. १५५. १५६. १५७. १५८. १५९. १६०. १६१. १६२. १६३. १६४. १६५. १६६. १६७. १६८. १६९. १७०. १७१. १७२. १७३. १७४. १७५. १७६. १७७. १७८. १७९. १८०. १८१. १८२. 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Gāyatrī १. १. -वचन, -वचन a Vedic text. -वचन grammar. -वचन a Brāhmaṇa. -वचन a. contrary to or not founded on, the Veda. -विद m. a Brāhmaṇa versed in the Veda. -विद a. enjoined by the Veda. -व्यास an epithet of Viṣṇu who is regarded as the 'arranger' of the Vedas in their present form; see व्यास. -व्यास giving up the ritual of the Vedas.

वेदः, वेदः १ Knowledge, perception. २ Feeling, sensation. ३ Pain, torment, agony, anguish; अविवेकः क्लिष्टावस्था Ku. 1. 23. B. 8. 50. 4 Acquaintance, work, property. 5 Marriage; Mo. 3. 42, S. 61; Y. 1. 62.

वेदारः A chameleon.

वेदिः A learned man, sage, Pundit. -विः दी f. १ An altar, especially one prepared for a sacrifice. २ An altar of a particular shape, the middle points of which come very close to each other; सवेन वा वेदिविद्वत् Ku. 1. 37; (some propose to take वेदि in this passage as meaning 'a sealing'). ३ A quadrangular spot in the court-yard of a temple or palace. ४ A seal-ring. ५ N. of Samsvat. ६ A tract or region. -Comp. -ज an epithet of Draupadi who was born from the midst of the sacrificial altar of king Drupada.

वेदिका १ A sacrificial altar or ground. २ A raised seat; an elevated spot of ground (usually for sacred purposes); सवर्णवेदि S. 1; Ku. 3. 44. ३ A seat in general. ४ An altar, heap, mound; भद्रकिर्तिभक्त-वेदिकाभिः Ku. 1. 29 'by making altars or heaps of sand &c'. ५ A quadrangular open shed in the middle of a courtyard. ६ An arbour, a bower.

वेदिक् a. १ Knowing; as इंद्रवेदिक्. २ Marrying. -m. १ A knower. २ A teacher. ३ A learned Brāhmaṇa. ४ An epithet of Brāhmaṇa.

वेदी see वेदि f.

वेद्य a. १ To be known. २ To be taught or explained. ३ To be married.

वेद्यः १ Penetrating, piercing, perforation. २ Wounding, a wound. ३ A hole, an excavation. ४ The depth (of an excavation). ५ A particular measure of time.

वेद्यका १ N. of one of the divisions of hell. २ Camphor. -कं Rice in the ear.

वेद्यन् १ The act of piercing, perforating. २ Penetration. ३ Evacuation. ४ Pricking, wounding. ५ Depth (of an excavation).

वेद्यिका A sharp-pointed instrument for perforating shells and jewels, a gimblet.

वेद्यो १ An instrument for piercing an elephant's ear. २ A sharp-pointed instrument for perforating shells and jewels, a gimblet.

वेद्यम् m. १ A creator; Mil. 1. 23. २ N. of Brahman, the creator; तं वेदा विद्वे पुन नारायणमिति R. 1. 29; Ku. 2. 16, 5. 41. ३ A secondary creator (such as Dakṣa, sprung from Brahman); Ku. 2. 14. ४ N. of Śiva. ५ Of Viṣṇu. ६ The sun. ७ The Arka plant. ८ A learned man.

वेद्यः The part of the hand under the root of the thumb.

वेद्यि p. p. Pierced, perforated.

वेद्य १ U. (वेद्यि-वे) see वेद्य.

वेद्य ३ see वेद्य (२).

वेद्यः वेद्यम्.

वेद्य १ A (वेद्ये, वेद्यि) To tremble, shake, quiver, quake; कृतमल्लिवेद्यः किरिटी Pg. 11. 35; R. 11. 65. -With -व to quiver, throb, tremble; Ku. 6. 27, 74.

वेद्यः Tremor, trembling, heaving (of breasts); अयमपि सन्वेद्यं जनयति व्यासः प्रजापतिः S. 1. 20, Si. 9. 22, 73; R. 19. 23; Ku. 4. 17, 5. 85.

वेद्यन् Tremor, trembling.

वेद्यः, वेद्यम् m. n. A loom; मृगवि-येन सहकुलरी बहं N. 1. 12; दुर्दिग्यादि T. S.

वेद्यः १ The body. २ Saffron. ३ The egg-plant.

वेद्यः A low man, one belonging to an inferior caste. -द The fruit of the jujube.

वेद्य १. १ P. (वेद्यति) १ To go, move. २ To shake, move about, tremble. -IL 10 U. (वेद्यति-ते) To count the times.

वेद्यः A garden, grove.

वेद्यः १ Time; वेद्योपसर्गार्थमादिहोमि S. 4. २ Season, opportunity. ३ Interval of repose, leisure. ४ Tide, flow, current. ५ The sea-coast, sea-shore; वेद्यमिवाय प्रवृत्ता भुजंगः R. 13. 12, 15; 1. 30, 8. 80, 17. 37; Si. 3. 79; 9. 38. ६ Limit, boundary. ७ Speech. ८ Sickness. ९ Easy death. १० The gums. -Comp. -कुल N. of a district called Tāmralipta. -कुल the sea-shore. -वर्ग a wood on the sea-coast.

वेद्य १ P. (वेद्यति) १ To go, move. २ To shake, tremble, move about; Dr. 1. 56; Si. 7. 72.

वेद्यः, वेद्यन् १ Shaking, moving. २ Rolling (on the ground).

वेद्यकः f. A libertine.

वेद्यि f. A creeper; cf. वलि.

वेद्यि p. p. १ Trembling, tremulous, shaken. २ Crooked. -तं १ Going, moving. २ Shaking.

वेद्य २ A. (वेद्यति) १ To go. २ To obtain. ३ To conceive, be pregnant. ४ To pervade. ५ To cast, throw ६

To ent. ७ To wish, desire; (seldom used in classical literature).

वेद्यः १ Entrance. २ Ingress, access. ३ A house, dwelling. ४ A house or residence of prostitutes; अरण्यवसतिस्थिता वेद्यकाः Mil. 1. 31. ५ Dress, apparel (also written वेद्य in this sense); मृगवेद्यः; शिववेद्यः S. 1; कुलवेद्यः Gīt. 11. -Comp. -कुल the sun-flower. -कृत् a. digressed. -कृत्-कृत् a harlot; Mo. 9. 10. -कृत् the residence of harlots.

वेद्यः A house.

वेद्यः Entering, entrance, ३ A house.

वेद्यः १ A small pond, pool. २ Fire. वेद्यः A male.

वेद्यम् m. A house, dwelling, an abode, a mansion, palace; R. 14. 15; Mo. 25, Mo. 4. 73, 9. 85. -Comp. -कृत् a. house-building. -कृत् a kind of sparrow. -कृत् the mark-reef. -कृत् the site of a habitation, building-ground.

वेद्यः The habitation of harlots.

वेद्यः A harlot, prostitute, courtesan, concubine; Mk. 1. 32; Mo. 33, Y. 1. 141. -Comp. -कृत् the master or keeper of prostitutes. २ a pimp. ३ a catamite. -अव्ययः habitation of harlots. -मनः debauchery, whoring. -गृह a brothel. -जनः a harlot. -वयः the wages given to a prostitute.

वेद्यः A male.

वेद्यः See वेद्य.

वेद्यः Occupation, possession.

वेद्य १ A. (वेद्यते) १ To surround, enclose, encompass, envelop. २ To wind or twist round. ३ To dress. -Caus. (वेद्यते-ते) १ To surround. &c. २ To blockade. -With -आ to fold. -परि-तं to fold together, clasp or wind round.

वेद्यः १ Surrounding, enclosing. २ An enclosure, a fence. ३ A turban. ४ Gum, resin, exudation. ५ Turpentine. -Comp. -वयः a kind of bamboo. -सरः turpentine.

वेद्यः १ An enclosure, a fence. २ A pumpkin-gourd. कं १ A turban. २ A wrapper, mantle. ३ Gum, exudation. ४ Turpentine.

वेद्यन् १ Encompassing, encircling, surrounding; मृगवेद्यः a finger-ring. २ Coiling round, twisting round; R. 4. 48. ३ An envelope, a wrapper, cover, covering, case ४ A turban, tiara; मृगवेद्यकवेद्यो R. 1. 42; शिरसि वेद्यमोमि S. 12. ५ An enclosure, a fence; श्रीशैलः कनककुलीपद्मवेद्यः Mo. 77. ६ A-girdle, zone. ७ A bandage. ८ The outer ear. ९ Bdellium. १० A particular attitude in dancing.

वेद्यकः A particular position in copulation.

वेष्टित *p. p.* 1 Surrounded, enclosed, encircled, enveloped. 2 Wrapped up, dressed. 3 Stopped, blocked, impeded. 4 Blocked.

वेष्टः, वेष्टः Water.

वेष्ट्या See वेष्ट्या.

वेष्टरः A mule; *Si.* 12. 19.

वेष्ट(का)वारः A particular condiment (consisting of ground coriander, mustard, pepper, ginger &c.).

वेष्ट 1 A. (वेष्टे) See वेष्ट.

वेष्ट *f.* A barren cow.

वेष्टारः N. of a country (Behâr).

वेष्ट 1 P. (वेष्टे) To go, move.

वेष्ट 1 P. (वायति) 1 To dry, he dried

2 To be languid or weary, be exhausted.

वेष्ट *ind.* A particle of affirmation or certainty (indeed, truly, forsooth), but it is generally used as an expletive; *आपो वे नस्तुवः Ms.* 1. 10; 2. 231, 9. 49, 11. 77. &c. It is also said to be a vocative particle and sometimes shows entreaty or persuasion (अनुनय).

वेष्टिक *a.* (की *f.*) Bought for twenty.

वेष्टक 1 A garland worn over one shoulder and under the other, like the यज्ञोपवीत. 2 An upper garment, a mantle.

वेष्टककः, वेष्टकिकः A garland worn over the left shoulder and under the right arm (like the यज्ञोपवीत *q. v.*).

वेष्टिकः A jeweller.

वेष्टकनः N. of Karpâ.

वेष्टक्य 1 Optionality. 2 Dubiousness, ambiguity. 3 Uncertainty, indecision.

वेष्टक्य *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Optional. 2 Dubious, doubtful, uncertain, undecided.

वेष्टक्य 1 Defect, deficiency, imperfection. 2 Mutilation, being crippled or lame. 3 Incompetency. 4 Agitation, flurry, excitement. 5 Non-existence.

वेष्टकिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Relating to modification. 2 Modifying. 3 Modified.

वेष्टकः Afternoon, evening.

वेष्टकिक *a.* (की *f.*), वेष्टकलीन *a.* (की *f.*) Relating to or occurring in the evening.

वेष्टकः 1 An epithet of Vishnu. 2 of Indra. 3 Holy basil. -ष्ट 1 The heaven of Vishnu. 2 Tale, -Comp. -चतुर्दशी the fourteenth day of the bright half of Kârtika. -लोकः the world of Vishnu.

वेष्टक *a.* (ती *f.*) 1 Changed. 2 Modified. -त 1 Change, alteration, modification. 2 Aversion, disgust, loathing. 3 Change in state, appearance &c., disfigurement; *N.* 4. 5. 4 A portent, any event foreboding evil; तत्पतीपयवादि वेष्टके श्रेष्ठ *R.* 11. 62.

-Comp. -विवर्तः a woful plight, miserable condition, suffering; वेष्टकविवर्त-द्वारणः *Mâl.* 1. 39.

वेष्टकिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Changed modified. 2 Belonging to a Vikṛiti *q. v.* (in Sāṅkhya phil.).

वेष्टक्य 1 Change, alteration. 2 Woful state, miserable plight. 3 Disgust.

वेष्टकिक A kind of gem.

वेष्टक्य, वेष्टक्य 1 Confusion, agitation, bewilderment. 2 Commotion, tumult.

3 Affliction, distress, grief; *S.* 4. 3, *Ve.* 5; *Mk.* 3.

वेष्टकिक Articulate utterance, production of sound; see *Mâl.* on *Ku.* 2. 17. 2 The faculty of speech. 3 Speech in general.

वेष्टकनस *a.* (की *f.*) Relating to a hermit, ascetic, monastic; वेष्टकनस किमन्वा व्रतमा प्रदान्वा व्यापारोवि मदनस्य निवेदितव्यं *S.* 1. 27. -सः An anchorite, a hermit (वानप्रस्थ); a Brâhmana in the third order of his religious life; *It.* 14. 28; *Bk.* 3. 46.

वेष्टक्य 1 Absence of qualities or attributes. 2 Absence of good qualities, a defect, fault, an imperfection. 3 Difference of properties, diversity, contrariety. 4 Inferiority, lowness. 5 Unskilfulness.

वेष्टक्य Skill, cleverness, proficiency.

वेष्टक्य Grief, mental distraction, sorrow; *Mâl.* 3. 1.

वेष्टक्य 1 Variety, diversity. 2 Manifoltness. 3 Strangeness. 4 Strikingness; as in वाच्यवेष्टक्य *K. P.* 10. 5 Surprise.

वेष्टकनस The last month of pregnancy.

वेष्टकनः 1 The palace of Indra. 2 The banner of Indra. 3 A banner or flag in general. 4 A house.

वेष्टकनिकः A standard-bearer.

वेष्टकनिक 1 A banner, flag (fig. also); संचारिणी वेष्टकनिक मकरहेतोर्जगद्भिज्जवै-जयंतिका कात्यायनवती *Mâl.* 1. 2 A kind of necklace of pearls.

वेष्टकनिकी 1 A banner, flag; सनपतिगाह-विद्यावैजयंती *Mâl.* 3. 15. 2 An ensign. 3 A garland, necklace. 4 The necklace of Vishnu. 5 N. of a lexicon.

वेष्टकन्य 1 Difference of kind or species. 2 Difference of, caste. 3 Strangeness. 4 Exclusion from caste. 5 Looseness, wantonness.

वेष्टकन्य *a.* See वेष्टकन्य.

वेष्टकनिक *a.* (की *f.*) Clever, skilful, proficient.

वेष्टकल See वेष्टकल.

वेष्टकः A maker of bamboo-work.

वेष्टक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Made of or produced from, a bamboo. -कः 1 A bamboo-staff. 2 A worker in bamboo

or wicker-work. -की Bamboo-usuana.

-व The seed or fruit of the bamboo.

वेष्टकिकः A piper, flute player.

वेष्टकनिक *m.* An epithet of Siva.

वेष्टकिकः A lutanist.

वेष्टकः A piper, flute-player. -क A goad; See वेष्टक.

वेष्टकनिकः A vendor of flesh.

वेष्टकनिकः A disputatious man, cap-tious person.

वेष्टकनिक *a.* (की *f.*) Living on wages.

-कः 1 A hired labourer, labourer. 2 A stipendiary.

वेष्टकनिकः-की *f.* 1 N. of the river of hell. 2 N. of a river in the country of the Kalingas.

वेष्टकनिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Pertaining to a case. 2 Reed-like, i. e. yielding to a superior foe, bowing down to a stronger enemy; as in वेष्टकी वृद्धिः *R.* 4. 35, *Pt.* 3. 19.

वेष्टकनिक *a.* (की *f.*) Sacrificial, sacred; वेष्टकनिकं यज्ञाय यज्यन्तु *S.* 4. 7. -न 1 A sacrificial rite. 2 A sacrificial oblation.

वेष्टकनिक *a.* (की *f.*) See वेष्टकनिक.

वेष्टकनिक 1 A bard, minstrel. 2 A magician, conjurer; especially one who is a votary of Vetâla *q. v.*

वेष्टकनिक *a.* (की *f.*) Cany, ready.

वेष्टकः A wise man, learned man.

वेष्टक्य, वेष्टक्य, वेष्टक्य 1 Skill, dexterity, proficiency, cleverness; अश्व वेष्टक्य *Mâl.* 1; व्रतवेष्टक्यसंयमविधिः *Vâs.* *Si.* 4. 26. 2 Skill in arrangement, beauty; *Mâl.* 1. 37. 3 Shrewdness, smartness, cunningness; *Râm.* 2. 4 Wit.

वेष्टकः A king of Vidarbha. -की 1 N. of Damayanti. 2 of Rukmini. 3 A particular style of composition; thus defined in *S. D.*:—माधुर्यं यज्जैवे रचना ललितारिका। अष्टवित्त्वयुतिर्वा वेष्टकी रीतिरिष्यते 626. Daplia very minutely distinguishes this style from the *Gaudîya*; see *Kâr.* 1. 41-53.

वेष्टक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Made of wicker or cane. -कः A kind of cake. 2 Any leguminous vegetable or grain. -क 1 A shallow cup of a religious mendicant. 2 Any seat or vessel of wicker-work.

वेष्टक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Derived from or conformable to the Vedas, Vedic. 2 Sacred, scriptural, holy; *Ku.* 5. 73. -कः A Brâhmana well-versed in the Vedas. -Comp. -वाकः a snatterer in Veda, one possessing an imperfect knowledge of the Vedas.

वेष्टक्य *f.*, वेष्टक्य Learning, wisdom.

वेष्टक *a.* (री or री *f.*) Brought, from or produced in Vidâra. -वै *Lapis lazuli*; *Ku.* 7. 10, *Si.* 3. 45.

वेष्टकनिक *a.* (की *f.*) Belonging to another country, foreign, exotic. -कः A stranger, foreigner; *U.* 1.

wedding. -कः The father of a son's wife or daughter's husband.

वैश्वदेव 1 Clearness, purity (fig. also). 2 Perspicuity. 3 Whiteness. 4 Calmness, composure (of mind).

वैश्वसं 1 Destruction, slaughter, butchery, Ku. 4. 31; U. 4. 24, 6. 40. 2 Distress, torment, pain, suffering, hardship; उपरोधवैश्वसं Mu. 2; Māl. 9. 35.

वैश्वसं 1 Defencelessness. 2 Government rule.

वैश्वसः 1 N. of the second luna. month (corresponding to April-May). 2 A churning stick; हुततर-द्वयः शिववैश्वसः...कलशमुदाधियुक्तीं बल्लवा लोचयति Si. 11. 8. -कः A kind of attitude in shooting; see विश्वसः. -की The full-moon day in the month of Vaisākha.

वैश्विक a. Practised by harlots; वैश्विकी कला: Mk. 1. 3 'arts practised by harlots'. -कः A person who associates with harlots; a kind of hero in erotic works. -कः Harlotry arts of harlots.

वैश्विद्वत् 1 Distinction, difference. 2 Peculiarity, speciality, particularity; वैश्विद्वत्त्वमर्थं वा बोधयेत्सार्थसंभवा S. D. 27. 3 Excellence; S. D. 78. 4 Possession or endowment with some characteristic attribute.

वैश्वेदिक a. (की f.) 1 Characteristic. 2 Belonging to the Vaisesika doctrine. -कः One of the six principal Darśanas or systems of Hindu philosophy founded by Kanāda; it differs from the Nyāya philosophy of Gautama in that it recognizes only seven instead of sixteen categories or heads of predicables and lays particular stress upon Vaisesika.

वैश्वेदयः Excellence, pre-eminence, superiority.

वैश्वः A man of the third tribe, his business being trade and agriculture; विश्वव्याप्य विद्युत्पथः कृत्वादावर्षाभिः ह्यभिः वैश्वः पवनवर्षाः स वैश्व इति संज्ञिता Padma Purāṇa. -Comp. -कर्मवत् n., -वृत्तिः f. the business or occupation of a Vaisya; trade, agriculture &c.

वैश्ववर्णः 1 N. of Kubera, the god of wealth. (वैश्वानर इति कलितकलायां मनोहरा वैश्ववर्णस्य लक्ष्मीः Bv. 2. 10. 2 N. of Kāvaṇa. -Comp. -आलयः, -आवासः 1 the abode of Kubera. 2 the fig-tree. -जलवृक्षः the fig-tree.

वैश्वदेव a. (वी f.) Belonging to the Visvedevas, q. v. -4 1 An offering made to the Visvedevas. 2 An offering to all deities (made by presenting oblations to fire before meals).

वैश्वानरः 1 An epithet of fire; त्वयः साहस्यतामनसो हरेजु वैश्वानरः Bv. 1. 57. 2 The fire of digestion (in the

stomach); अहं वैश्वानरो भूत्वा प्राणिनां देहमाश्रितः। प्राणापानमहायुक्तः पचात्स्वं चतुर्विधं Bg. 15. 14. 3 General consciousness (in Vedānta phil.). 4 The Supreme Being.

वैश्वस्तिक a. (की f.) Trusty, confidential.

वैश्वस्ये 1 Unevenness. 2 Roughness, harshness. 3 Inequality. 4 Injustice. 5 Difficulty, misery, calamity. 6 Solitariness.

वैश्विक a. (की f.) 1 Relating to an object. 2 Pertaining to objects of sense, sensual, carnal. -कः A sensualist, voluptuary.

वैश्वः The ashes of a burnt offering.

वैश्वः 1 Heaven, sky. 2 Air, wind.

3 A world, a division of the universe.

वैश्वव्य a. (वी f.) 1 Relating to Vishnu; R. 11. 85. 2 Worshipping Vishnu. -व्यः One of the three important modern Hindu sects, the other two being Sāiva and Śākta sects. -व्यः The ashes of a burnt offering. -Comp. -पुराणं N. of one of the 18 Purāṇas.

वैश्वरिणः A fish.

वैश्वयस a. (सी f.) Being in the air, aerial.

वैश्वयस्य a. To be sported with, to be made the subject of jokes or pleasantry (said of the brother of one's wife or of the wife's relatives in general).

वैश्वसिकः A jester, buffoon.

वैश्वः 1 A kind of snake. 2 A kind of fish.

वैश्वः The fourth part of a. Papa, q. v.

वैश्व m. 1 A bearer, porter. 2 A leader. 3 A husband. 4 A bull. 5 A charioteer. 6 A draught-thorse.

वैश्वः A stalk, stem.

वैश्व a. Moist, wet, damp.

वैश्वः The sheat-fish.

वैश्व (ल)कः A scribe, writer.

वैश्वः A kind of jasmine (कुंद).

वैश्वः Gum-myrrh.

वैश्वः A kind of horse.

वैश्व 2 See वैश्व.

वैश्व ind. An exclamation or formula used in offering an oblation to the gods or Manes.

वैश्वकः A mountain.

वैश्वक a. Undressed, naked, Ki. 9. 24.

वैश्वकः A rogue, cheat; as in मयूर-वैश्वकः 'a roguish peacock', 'a rogue of a peacock'.

वैश्वनः Cheating, deceiving.

वैश्व p. p. 1 Manifested, displayed.

2 Developed, created; Ku. 2.

11. 3 Evident, manifest, clear,

plain, distinct, clearly visible. 4

Specified, known, distinguished. 5

Individual. 6 Wise, learned. -कः

ind. Clearly, evidently, certainly. -Comp. -गणितं arithmetic. -दृष्टार्थः an eye-witness, a witness in general. -राज्ञिः a known quantity. -रूपः an epithet of Vishnu. -विक्रम a. displaying valour.

वैश्वः f. 1 Manifestation, visibility, clear perception; राज्ञः समसंभवापरो-चरव्याक्तिर्भविष्यति M. 1, स्नेहव्याक्तिः Me. 12. 2 Visible appearance, clearness, distinctness; S. 7. 8. 3 Distinction, discrimination; तस्यैव श्रोतुमर्हति सदसद्व्याक्ति इत्यत्र R. 1. 10. 4 Ideal form or nature, true character; न हि ते भगवन् व्यक्तिं विद्-देवा न दानवाः Bg. 10. 14. 5 Individuality (opp. जाति); Bg. 8. 18. 6 An individual, a person. 7 Gender (in gram.) 8 Indecision.

वैश्व a. 1 Bewildered, perplexed, distracted. 2 Alarmed, frightened. 3 Eagerly or intently occupied (with loc., instr. or in comp.); R. 17. 27, Mv. 1. 13, 4. 28, Ku. 7. 2, U. 1. 23; Bv. 1. 123, Si. 2. 79.

वैश्व a. 1 Bodiless. 2 Wanting a limb, deformed, mutilated, maimed, crippled. -व्यः 1 A cripple. 2 A frog. 3 Dark spots on the cheek.

वैश्वलं An extremely small measure of length equal to one-sixtieth part of an *angula*.

वैश्वय a. 1 Indicated by implication, indicated by covert or indirect allusion. 2 Suggested (in sense). -व्यः Suggested sense, insinuation, the meaning hinted at (opp. वाच्य 'the primary or expressed meaning', and लक्ष्य 'the secondary or indicated meaning'); इदमुक्तममतिशयिनि व्यंग्ये वाच्याद् भविष्यति कथितः K. P. 1.

वैश्व 6 P. (विचरति, pass. विचरते) To cheat, deceive, trick

वैश्वः A fan.

वैश्वजः A fan; निर्वाते व्यजनं II. 2. 165; R. 8. 40, 10. 52; cf. गालव्यजन.

वैश्वज a. (जिक्का f.) 1 Making clear, indicating, showing, manifesting. 2 Suggesting or insinuating a meaning (as a word, opp. वाचक and वाचनिक q. v. v. v.) -कः 1 Dramatic action or gesture, external indication of an internal feeling by suitable gesticulation. 2 A sign, symbol.

वैश्वजं 1 Making clear, indicating, manifesting. 2 A mark, token, sign. 3 A reminder; Māl. 9. 4 Disguise, garb; Si. 2. 56; तपस्विभ्योजनोपेतः &c. 5. a. the male or female organ. 7 Insignia. 8 A mark or sign of puberty. 9 The beard. 10 A limb, member. 11 A condiment, sauce, a seasoned article; N. 16 104. 12 The last of the three powers of a word by virtue of which it suggests or insinuates a sense; see अंजनम् (8) (written

व्यञ्जना also in this sense). -Comp. -उद्य *a.* followed by a consonant. -संधि: the junction or coalition of consonants.

व्यञ्जना See व्यञ्ज (12) above.

व्यञ्जित *p. p.* 1 Made clear, manifested, indicated. 2 Marked, distinguished, characterized. 3 Suggested, insinuated.

व्यङ्गवकः, व्यङ्गवनः The castor-oil plant.

व्यतिकरः 1 Mixture, inter mixture, mixing or blending together; तर्ज्यं तोयव्यतिकरमेव जलकन्यासंख्योः R. 8. 95; व्यतिकर इव भीमस्तान्मो वैद्यतश्च U. 5. 12, Māl. 9. 52. 2 Contact, union, combination; M. 1. 4, Si. 4. 53. 7. 23. 3 Striking against; Māl. 5. 34. 4 Obstruction; Ku. 5. 85. 5 An incident, occurrence, affair, a thing, matter; एवंविधे व्यतिकरे 'such being the case.' 6 An opportunity. 7 Misfortune, calamity. 8 Mutual relation, reciprocity. 9 Exchange, interchange.

व्यतिकीर्ण *p. p.* 1 Mixed or blended together. 2 United.

व्यतिक्रमः 1 Transgressing, deviating, swerving. 2 Violation, breach, non-performance; as in संबिद्व्यतिक्रमः; li. 1. 79. 3 Disregard, neglect, omission. 4 Contrariety, inversion, reverse. 5 Sin, vice, crime. 6 Adversity, misfortune.

व्यतिक्रांत *p. p.* 1 Passed over transgressed, violated, neglected. 2 Inverted, reversed. 3 Elapsed, passed away (as time).

व्यतिरिक्त *p. p.* 1 Separated or distinct from; अव्यतिरिक्त्यमसच्छरीरात् K., Ku. 1. 31, 5. 22. 2 Surpassing, excelling, going beyond. 3 Withdrawn, withheld. 4 Excepted.

व्यतिरेकः 1 Distinction, difference. 2 Separation from. 3 Exclusion, exception. 4 Excellence, surpassing, excelling. 5 Contrast, dissimilarity. 6 (In logio) Logieal discontinuance (opp. अन्य *q. v.*); *e. g.* यत्र बह्विनीति तत्र युगे नास्ति is an instance of व्यतिरेक-व्याधि. 7 (In Rhet.) A figure of speech which consists in representing the *Upameya* as superior to the *Upamāna* in some particular respects; उपमानाद्यद्वयस्य व्यतिरेकः स एव सः K. P. 10.

व्यतिरिक्त *a.* 1 Different. 2 Surpassing, excelling. 3 Excluding, excepting. 4 Showing negation or non-existence; as in व्यतिरेके लिखं.

व्यतिरक्त *p. p.* 1 Mutually connected or related, linked or joined together. 2 Intermixed. 3 Inter-marrying.

व्यतिर्यगः 1 Mutual relation, reciprocal connection. 2 Intermixture. 3 Union, junction in general.

व्यति (ती) दारः 1 Exchange, barter. 2 Reciprocity, interchange; li. 12. 93.

व्यतीत *p. p.* 1 Passed, gone, elapsed, passed over; R. 5. 14. 2 Dead. 3 Left, abandoned, departed from. 4 Disregarded.

व्यतीपातः 1 Total departure, complete deviation. 2 Any great portentous calamity, or a portent foreboding a great calamity. 3 Disrespect, contempt.

व्यत्ययः 1 Passing over. 2 Opposition, contrariety. 3 Inverted order, inversion. 4 Interchange, transmutation. 5 Obstruction, hindrance.

व्यत्यस्त *p. p.* 1 Reversed, inverted. 2 Contrary, opposite. 3 Incoherent; अव्यस्तं रूपति Bv. 2. 84. 4 Crossed, placed crosswise; व्यत्यस्तपादः, व्यत्यस्तधुजः &c.

व्यत्यासः 1 Inverted position or order. 2 Opposition, contrariety.

व्यथ 1 *अथ* (व्यथते, व्यथित) 1 To be sorry, to be pained, vexed or afflicted, be agitated or vexed; विशंमराणि नाम व्यथते इति जितमपत्यलेहेन U. 7, न विव्यथे तस्य मनः Ki. 1. 2, 24. 2 To be ruffled or agitated; Ki. 5. 11. 3 To tremble. 4 To be afraid. 5 To dry, become dry. -*Caus.* (व्यथयति-ते) To pain, distress, vex, annoy; U. 1. 28. -With *प्र* to be excessively vexed; Bg. 11. 20.

व्यथक *a.* (थिका *f.*) Painful, distressing; Ki. 2. 4.

व्यथनं Giving pain, tormenting.

व्यथा 1 Pain, agony, anguish; तां च व्यथां प्रसक्तकालकृततामवाप्य U. 4. 23, 1. 12. 2 Fear, alarm, anxiety; स्वतन्त्रित्ववत्स तद्व्यथ R. 11. 62. 3 Agitation, inquietude. 4 Disease.

व्यथित *p. p.* 1 Afflicted, distressed, pained. 2 Alarmed. 3 Agitated, disquieted, troubled.

व्यथ 4 *P.* (व्यथति, विद्ध) 1 To pierce, hurt, strike, stab, kill; आक्षिप्तपदं विव्याव द्विषतः स तदुचिणः Si. 19. 99; विद्धमानः R. 5. 51, 9. 60, 14. 70; Bk. 5. 52, 9. 66, 15. 69. 2 To bore, perforate, pierce through. 3 To pick. -With *अनु* 1 to pierce, hurt, wound. 2 to intertwine, surround. 3 to set, inlay; see अनु-विद्ध. -अप 1 to throw, cast, toss or throw away; Mr. 2. 28; R. 19. 44. 2 to pierce through; इदमवधारणं मे वसुलाक्ष्याः कंठारिष्यद्वामपिद्धं पितृहृत्पुलिं च Māl. 1. 28. 3 to desert, abandon. -आ 1 to pierce. 2 to throw, cast; see आविद्ध. -परि, -स 1 to pierce through, wound.

व्यथः 1 Piercing, splitting, hitting; Si. 7. 24. 2 Smiting; wounding, striking. 3 Perforating.

व्यथिकार्यं Subsisting in different receptacles or substrata; (as in

व्यथिकारणबहुव्रीहि which means 'a Bahuvrīhi' compound, the first member of which is not in apposition or stands in a different case-relation to the second, in the dissolution of the compound; *e. g.* चक्रपाणिः, चंद्रनीलिः &c.).

व्यथः A butt, target, a mark to aim at.

व्यथः A bad or wrong road.

व्यथुनादः Reverberation, loud echo.

व्यथरः A spirit, a kind of supernatural being.

व्यथ 10 *U.* (व्यथयति-ते) 1 To throw. 2 To diminish, waste, decrease.

व्यथकृष्ट *p. p.* Drawn aside, taken away, removed.

व्यथगत *p. p.* 1 Gone away, departed, disappeared; मद्यो ने व्यथगतः Bb. 2. 8; Me. 76. 2 Removed. 3 Fallen away from.

व्यथगमः Departure, disappearance.

व्यथज्ञप *a.* Shameless, impudent.

व्यथादिष्ट *p. p.* 1 Named. 2 Shown, represented, signified. 3 Pleaded as a pretext or excuse.

व्यथदेशः 1 Representation, information, notice. 2 Designation by name, naming. 3 A name, an appellation, a title; एवंव्यथदेशमात्रः U. 6. 4 A family, race; अथ कोस्य व्यथदेशः S. 7; व्यथदेशमाविविधितुं किमीहते जनमिमं च पात-वितुं S. 5. 20. 5 Fame, reputation, renown. 6 A trick, pretext, excuse, device. 7 Fraud, craft.

व्यथदेशु *m.* A cheat.

व्यथोपेर्ण 1 Extirpating, uprooting. 2 Expelling, removing, driving away. 3 Cutting off, tearing out, plucking; उकोप तस्मिं स मुदां हर-त्रिवः प्रसक्तकालकृततामवाप्य दिव R. 3. 56. व्यथाकृतिः *f.* 1 Expelling, driving away. 2 Denial.

व्यथायः End, disappearance, close; Ku. 3. 33, R. 3. 37.

व्यथाभवः 1 Succession. 2 Taking refuge with, having recourse to, trusting to; Bg. 3. 18. 3 Depending on; वनो रामव्यथाभवः Rām.

व्यथेक्षा 1 Expectation, hope. 2 Regard, consideration; R. 8. 24. 3 Mutual relation, interdependence. 4 Mutual regard. 5 Application. 6 (In gram.) The Mutual application of two rules.

व्यथेत *p. p.* 1 Separated, severed. 2 Gone away, departed, off in comp.; व्यथेतकल्पः, व्यथेतमी, व्यथेतर्ह &c.

व्यथोद् *p. p.* 1 Expelled, removed. 2 Contrary, opposite; Ki. 4. 16. 3 Manifested, displayed, shown.

व्यथोद्दः Expelling, driving away, keeping off.

व्यथि (ती) दारः 1 Going away from, deviation, leaving the right course, following improper course,

मंत्रज्ञमव्यसनिने व्यभिचारविवर्जिते H. 3. 16, Bg. 14. 26. 2 Transgression, violation, Ma. 10. 24. 3 Error, crime, sin. 4 Separableness. 5 Infidelity, faithlessness (of a wife or husband), unchastity; व्यभिचारान् भर्तुः स्त्री लोके प्राप्नोति गच्छता Ms. 5. 164; बाह्मनः कर्मणि. पत्नी व्यभिचारे यथा न मे R. 15. 81; Y. 1. 71. 6 An anomaly, irregularity, exception (to a rule.) 7 (In logic) A fallacious *hetu*, the presence of the *hetu* without the *sa'dhya*.

व्याचिचारिणी An; unchaste wife, adulteress.

व्याचिचारिन् a. 1 Straying or deviating from, going, astray, erring, trespassing. 2 Irregular, anomalous. 3 Untrue, false; अव्याचिचारिन्. 4 F. itless, unchaste, adulterous. -m.

-व्याचिचारिभावः A transitory feeling, an accessory (opp. स्थायिन् or स्थायि-
भावः). (Though like the *Sthāyibhāvas* these accessories do not form a necessary substratum of any *Rasa*, still they act as feeders to the prevailing sentiment, and strengthen it in various ways, whether openly or covertly. They are said to be 33 or 34 in number; for an enumeration of these, see K. P. 4 *Kārikās* 31-34, S. D. 169; or R. G. first *Anana*; cf. निमाव and स्वायिभाव also.)
व्यय I. 10 U. (व्यययतिने) 1 To go, move. 2 To expend, give away, bestow. -II. 1 U. (व्यययतिने) To go, move. -III. 10 U. (व्यययतिने, also व्ययययतिने) 1 To throw, cast. 2 To drive.

व्यय a. Liable to change, mutable, perishable; cf. अव्यय. -यः 1 (a) Loss, disappearance, destruction; आपाद्यते न व्ययमंतरायेः कश्चिन्मर्कद्विचित्रं नप-
स्तु R. 5. 12. 33. (b) Cost, sacrifice; प्राणव्ययेनापि मया विधेयः Māl. 4. 4; Ku. 3. 23. 2 Hindrance, obstacle, R. 15. 37. 3 Decay, decline, overthrow, downfall. 4 Expenditure, expense, outlay, spending, applying to use (opp. आय); अये दुःखं व्यये दुःखं विगर्थाः कष्टसंश्रयाः Pt. 1. 163; आयाधिकं व्ययं करोति 'he lives beyond his means'; R. 5. 12. 15. 3; Ms. 9. 11. 5 Extravagance, prodigality. -Comp. -वर a. lavish in expenditure. -वराद्भुल्लुब्ध a. stingy, niggardly. -शील a. spendthrift, prodigal. -हृदिः f. defraying of expenses.

व्ययनं 1 Spending. 2 Wasting, destroying.

व्ययित p. p. 1 Expended, spent. 2 Wasted, fallen into decay.

व्यर्थ a. 1 Useless, vain, fruitless, unprofitable; व्यर्थं यत्र कर्षितस्यमपि मे U. 3. 45. 2 Meaningless, unmeaning, idle.

व्यर्थीक a. 1 False, untrue, 2 Offensive, disagreeable, displeasing.

3 Not false; Si. 5. 1. -कः 1 A libertine. 2 A catamite. -कं 1 Anything disagreeable or displeasing, disagreeableness; इत्थं निरः श्रियता इव सौख्यलीलाः सुश्राव सुतनयस्य तदा व्यर्थीकः Si. 5. 1. 2 Any cause of grief or uneasiness, pain, sorrow, grief; सुतनु इत्यात्मव्यादेशव्यलिकमपैतु ते S. 7. 24; Ki. 3. 19; Ku. 3. 25; R. 4. 87. 3 A fault, a. offence, a. transgression, any improper act; सत्यलीकमवर्षादितिविषं प्रस्थितं सपदि कोपपदेन Ki. 9. 45; Si. 9. 85; Ratn. 3. 5. 4 Fraud, trick, deception; Pt. 1. 120. 242. 5 Falsehood. 6 Inversion, contrariety.

व्ययकलनं 1 Separation. 2 (In math.) Subtraction, deduction.

व्ययकोशनं Wrangling, Mutual abuse.

व्ययच्छिन्न p. p. 1 Cut, off, rent, asunder, torn off. 2 Separated, divided. 3 Particularized, specified. 4 Marked, distinguished; शरीरं ताव-
दिदृश्यव्यच्छिन्ना पद्मली Kāv. 1. 10. 5 Interrupted.

व्ययच्छेदः 1 Cutting off, rending asunder. 2 Dividing, separating. 3 Dissection. 4 Particularizing. 5 Distinguishing. 6 Contrast, distinction. 7 Determination. 8 Shooting, letting fly (as an arrow). 9 A chapter or section of a work.

व्ययचा 1 That which intervenes. 2 A cover, screen, partition. 3 Concealment.

व्ययधानं 1 Intervention, interposition, separation. 2 Obstruction, hiding from view; दृष्टिं विमानव्ययधानमुक्तां पुनः सहस्रांश्चि संनिवृत्ते R. 13. 44. 3 Concealment, disappearance. 4 A screen, partition. 5 A cover, covering; Ku. 3. 44. 6 Interval, space. 7 (In gram.) The intervention of a syllable or letter.

व्ययधारक a. (पिका f.) 1 Intervening, screening, covering. 2 Obstructing, hiding. 3 Intermediate.

व्ययधिः Covering, intervention &c.; see व्यवधान.

व्ययसायः 1 Effort, exertion, energy, industry, perseverance; करोतु नाम नीतिस्तो व्ययसायवितस्ततः H. 2. 14. 2 Resolve, resolution, determination; संदीपकं मरणव्ययसायमुद्धि Ku. 4. 45 'the thought of resolving to die'; Bg. 2. 41, 10. 36. 3 An act, action, performance; व्ययसायः प्रतिपत्तिविद्वः R. 8. 65. 4 Business, employment, trade. 5 Conduct, behaviour. 6 Device, stratagem, artifice. 7 Boasting. 8 N. of Vishnu.

व्ययसायिन् a. 1 Energetic, industrious, diligent. 2 Resolute, persevering.

व्ययसित p. p. 1 Endeavoured, attempted; S. 6. 9. 2 Undertaken.

3 Resolved, determined, settled. 4 Devised, planned. 5 Endeavouring, resolving. 6 Persevering, energetic. 7 Cheated, deceived. -तं Ascertainment, determination.

व्ययस्था 1 Adjustment, arrangement, settlement; as in व्यायस्थमव्यस्था. 2 Fixity, definiteness; R. 7. 54. 3 Fixity, firm basis; आज्ञानुस्तच्चरन्मौ पृथिव्या स्थलारविदश्रियमव्यवस्था Ku. 1. 33. 4 Relative position. 5 A settled rule, law, statute, decree, decision, legal opinion, written declaration of the law (especially on doubtful points or where contradictory texts have to be properly adjusted). 6 An agreement, a contract. 7 State, condition.

व्ययस्थानं, व्ययस्थितिः f. 1 Arrangement, settlement, determination, decision. 2 A rule, statute, decision. 3 Steadiness, constancy. 4 Firmness, perseverance. 5 Separation.

व्ययस्थापक a. (पिका f.) 1 Arranging, putting in proper order, adjusting; settling, establishing, deciding. 2 One who gives a legal opinion. 3 A manager (modern use).

व्ययस्थापनं 1 Arranging, proper adjustment. 2 Fixing, determining, settling, deciding.

व्ययस्थापित p. p. Arranged, settled &c.; वाक् Ku. 5. 63.

व्ययस्थित p. p. 1 Placed in order, adjusted, arranged. 2 Settled, fixed; किं व्ययस्थिताविव्याः क्षान्तवर्माः U. 5. 3 Decided, determined, declared by law. 4 Stood aside, separated. 5 Extracted. 6 Based on, resting on. -Comp. -विभागा a fixed option.

व्ययस्थिति See व्यवस्थान.

व्ययहर्तु m. 1 The manager of a business. 2 A suer, litigant, plaintiff. 3 A judge. 4 An associate.

व्यवहारः 1 Conduct, behaviour, action. 2 Affair, business, work. 3 Profession, occupation. 4 Dealing, transaction. 5 Commerce, trade, traffic. 6 Dealing in money, usury. 7 Usage, custom, an established rule or practice. 8 Relation, connection; Pt. 1. 79. 9 Judicial procedure, trial or investigation of a case, administration of justice; व्यवहारस्त-
माह्वयिः अलं लज्जया व्यवहारस्तया पृच्छति Mk. 9. 10 A legal dispute, complaint, suit, law suit, litigation; व्यवहारस्य वाक्प-
मल्लं बते, इति लिख्यतां व्यवहारस्य यमनः पादः, केन सह नम व्यवहारः Mk. 9; R. 17. 39. 11 A title of legal procedure, any occasion of litigation. -Comp. -श्रेय the body of civil and criminal law. -अभिज्ञात a. prosecuted, charged. -आसनं tribunal of justice, judgment-seat; R. 8. 18. -युवः 1 one who understands business. 2 a youth come of age, one who is no longer a

minor. 3 one who is acquainted with judicial procedure. -तंत्र course of conduct; Māl. 4. -दर्शन trial, judicial investigation. -पदं व्यवहार-विषय q. v. -पादः 1 any one of the four stages of a legal proceeding. 2 the fourth stage; i. e. निर्णयपाद that part which concerns the verdict or decision. -नायका 1 a legal process in general. 2 any act or subject relating to the administration of justice or formation of courts (of which thirty heads are enumerated). -विधिः a rule of law, any code of law. -विषयः (so -पदं, -मार्गः, -स्थानं) a subject or head of legal procedure. an actionable business, a matter which may be made the subject of litigation (these are eighteen; for enumeration of names, see Ms. 8, 4-7).

व्यवहारकः A dealer, trader, merchant.

व्यवहारिक a. (का or की. f.) 1 Relating to business. 2 Engaged in business, practical. 3 Judicial, legal. 4 Litigant. 5 Usual, customary.

व्यवहारिका 1 Usage, custom. 2 A broom. 3 The *Inguet* plant.

व्यवहारिन् a. 1 Transacting business, acting, practising. 2 Engaged in a law-suit, litigant. 3 Usual, customary.

व्यवहित p. p. 1 Placed apart. 2 Separated by anything intervening; Si. 2. 85. 3 Interrupted, stopped, obstructed, impeded. 4 Screened from view, hidden, concealed. 5 Not immediately connected. 6 Done, performed. 7 Passed over, omitted. 8 Surpassed, excelled. 9 Hostile, opposed.

व्यवहतिः f. 1 Practice, process. 2 Action, performance.

व्यवायः 1 Separation, decomposition, resolution (into components). 2 Dissolution. 3 Covering, concealment. 4 Intervention, interval; अङ्कुराद्गुल्मस्यवायेऽपि. 5 An impediment, obstacle. 6 Copulation, sexual intercourse. 7 Purity. -यं Light, lustre.

व्यवायिन् m. 1 A sensualist, libertine. 2 An aphrodisiac.

व्यवेत p. p. 1 Separated, decomposed. 2 Different.

व्यष्टिः f. 1 Individuality, singleness. 2 Distributive pervasion. 3 (In Vedānta phil.) An aggregate or whole viewed as made up of many separate bodies (opp. समष्टि q. v.). व्यसनं 1 Casting away, dispelling. 2 Separating, dividing. 3 Violation, infraction. 4 Loss, destruction, defeat, fall; defection, weak point;

अमलव्यसनं Pt. 3; स्वबलव्यसने Ki. 13. 15. 5 (a) A calamity, misfortune, distress, evil, disaster, ill-luck; अज्ञातमर्त्यसना युद्धं कृतोपकारेव रतिर्विभू Ku. 3. 73, 4. 30, R. 12. 57. (b) Adversity, need; स सुहृद्व्यसने यः स्वात् Pt. 1. 33 'a friend in need is a friend indeed'. 6 Setting (as of the sun &c) तजोद्भूयस्व युगपद् व्यसनोदयास्या S. 4. 1 (where व्यसन means 'a fall' also). 7 Vice, bad practice, evil habit; मिथ्यैव व्यसनं वदति युग्यामीदृग् विनोदः कुतः S. 4. 5, R. 18. 14; Y. 1. 309; (these vices are usually said to be ten; see Ms. 7. 47-48); सनानशीलव्यसनेषु सहस्रं Subhāsh. 8 Close or intent application, assiduous devotion; विद्यायां व्यसनं Bh. 2. 62, 63. 9 Inordinate addiction. 10 Crime, sin. 11 Punishment. 12 Inability, incompetency. 13 Fruitless effort. 14 Air, wind. -Comp. -अतिभारः heavy calamity or distress; R. 14. 68. अन्वित, -आर्त, -पीडित a. overtaken by calamity, involved in distress. व्यसनिन् a. 1 Addicted to any vice, vicious. 2 Unlucky, unfortunate. 3 Intently attached or excessively devoted to anything (usually in comp.).

व्यसु a. Lifeless, dead; Si. 20. 3. व्यस्त p. p. 1 Cast or thrown asunder, tossed about; Māl. 5. 23. 2 Dispersed, scattered; U. 5. 14. 3 Dispelled, cast away. 4 Separated, divided, severed; V. 5. 23. 5 Taken or considered separately, taken singly (opp. समस्त); यमिः समस्तैरपि किमस्य किं पुनर्व्यस्तेः U. 5; तद्वत् किं व्यस्तमपि त्रिलोचने Ku. 5. 72. 6 Simple, uncompounded (as words). 7 Manifold, different. 8 Removed, expelled. 9 Agitated, troubled, confused. 10 Disordered, out of order, disarranged. 11 Reversed upset. 12 Inverse (as ratio).

व्यस्तारः The issue of rut or ichor from the temples of an elephant.

व्याकरणं 1 Analysis, decomposition. 2 Grammatical analysis, grammar, one of the six *Vedāngas* q. v.; सिद्धौ व्याकरणस्य कर्तुं हस्तं प्राधानं विद्यान् प्राणिनिः Pt. 2. 33.

व्याकारः 1 Transformation, change of form. 2 Deformity.

व्याकीर्णं p. p. 1 Scattered or thrown about. 2 Disordered.

व्याकुल a. 1 Agitated, perplexed, bewildered, distracted; शोकव्याकुल, वायु. 2 Alarmed, troubled, frightened; वृष्टिव्याकुलमोकुल Git. 4 3 Full of, overtaken by. 4 Intently engaged in, busy with; आलोकिते ते निपतति पुरा सा बलिव्याकुला वा Me. 85. 5 Flashing, moving about; U. 3. 43.

व्याकुलित a. Agitated, distracted, confounded, perplexed &c.

व्याकृतिः f. Fraud, disguise, deception.

व्याकृत p. p. 1 Analyzed, separated. 2 Explained, expounded. 3 Disfigured, distorted, deformed.

व्याकृतिः f. 1 Analysis. 2 Exposition, explanation. 3 Change of form, development. 4 Grammar.

व्याकोक (व) a 1 Expanded, blown, blossomed; व्याकोककोकनदता दधते नलित्यः Si. 4. 46. 2 Developed; Bh. 3. 17.

व्याक्षिपः 1 Tossing about. 2 Obstruction, hindrance. 3 Delay; अव्याक्षिपो भविष्यत्यः कार्यसिद्धेर्हि लक्षणं R. 10. 6. 4 Distraction.

व्याख्या 1 Relation, narration. 2 Explanation, exposition, comment, gloss.

व्याख्यात p. p. 1 Related, narrated. 2 Explained, expounded, commented upon.

व्याख्यातु m. An expounder, a commentator.

व्याख्यानं 1 Communication, narration. 2 Speech, lecture. 3 Explanation, exposition, interpretation, comment.

व्याघहनं 1 Churning. 2 Rubbing together, friction.

व्याघातः 1 Striking against. 2 A blow, stroke. 3 An impediment, obstacle. 4 Contradiction. 5 A figure of speech in which opposite effects are shown to be produced from the same cause or by the same agency; it is thus defined by Mammata-तद्यथा साधितं केनाप्यपरेण तद्व्याया । तथैव यद्विधीयते स व्याघात इति सूतः । K. P. 10; e. g. see Vb. 1. 2. or the quotation under विरुद्धाद्.

व्याघ्रः 1 A tiger. 2 (At the end of comp.) Best, pre-eminent, chief; as in नरव्याघ्र, पुरुषव्याघ्र. 3 The red variety of the castor-oil plant. -ग्री A tigress; व्याघ्रैव तिष्ठति जरा परितर्जयती Bh. 3. 109. -Comp. -अटः a sky-lark.

-आस्यः a cat. -नखः-खं 1 a tiger's claw. 2 a kind of perfume. 3 a scratch, the impression of a fingernail. -नायकः a jackal.

व्याजः 1 Deceit, trick, deception, fraud. 2 Art, cunning; अव्याजमनोहरं वयुः S. 1. 18 'artlessly lovely'. 3 A pretext, pretence, semblance; व्याज-व्याजमुपेत्य Nāg. 1. 1; R. 4. 25, 58; 10. 66; 11. 66. 4 An artifice, a device, contrivance; व्याजार्थसंदर्शित-मेखलानि R. 13. 42. -Comp. -उक्तिः f. 1 a figure of speech in which what is apparently the effect of one cause is intentionally ascribed to another; in other words, where a feeling is dissembled by being attributed to a different cause; see K. P. 10 under व्यायोक्ति. 2 covert allusion, insinuation. -निदा artful censure. -सुत a

'signing to be asleep. -स्तुति: f. a figure of speech resembling the English 'irony', wherein censure is implied by apparent praise, or praise by apparent censure; व्याहःस्तुतिरुक्ते मित्तुतिरुक्ते खदिरस्यथा K. P. 10.

व्याहः 1 A carnivorous animal, such as a tiger. 2 A villain, rogue. 3 A snake. 4 N. of Indra; cf. व्याहः.

व्याहः N. of a celebrated grammarian.

व्याहसुखी Mutual splashing and sporting in water.

व्याह p. p. Opened, spread, expanded.

व्याहानं Opening.

व्याहः An epithet of Vishnu.

व्याहः 1 A hunter, fowler (by caste or profession). 2 A wicked or low man. -Comp. -भीतः a deer.

व्याधातः, व्याधातः Indra's thunderbolt.

व्याधिः 1 Sickness, ailment, disease, illness (usually physical, and opp. आधि which means 'mental distress or anxiety'); पितृकृतशरीरचेतसः सततव्याधिरनीतिरस्तु ते Si. 16. 11 (where व्याधि means free from अधि 'also'); cf. अधि. 2 Leprosy. -Comp. -कर a. unwholesome. -ग्रस्त a. seized with disease, or diseased.

व्याधित a. Diseased, sick.

व्याधुत p. p. Shaken about, trembling, tremulous.

व्यायः One of the five life-winds or vital airs in the body, that which is diffused through the whole body.

व्यायनं A particular kind of coitus or mode of sexual enjoyment.

व्यापक a. (पिका f.) 1 Pervading, comprehensive, diffusive, widely extending over the whole of anything; निर्देयव्यपस्तत्र व्यापको महिमा हरेः Ku. 6. 71. 2 Invariably concomitant. -कः An attribute which is invariably concomitant or inherent. -कः An invariably concomitant or inherent property.

व्यापतिः f. 1 Ruin, calamity, misfortune; Ms. 6. 20. 2 Substitution of one thing for another. 3 Death; R. 12. 56.

व्यापद f. 1 Calamity, misfortune; Bh. 3. 105. 2 Disease. 3 Derangement. 4 Death, decease.

व्यापनं Pervading, penetrating, spreading throughout.

व्यापय p. p. 1 Fallen into misfortune, ruined. 2 Failed, miscarried. 3 Hurt, injured. 4 Dead, expired, deceased; as in व्यापय q. v. 5 Deranged, disordered. 6 Substituted, changed.

व्यापयः, व्यापयनं 1 Killing, slaying. 2 Ruin, destruction. 3 Evil design, malice.

व्यापादित p. p. 1 Killed, slain, destroyed. 2 Ruined, injured, hurt.

व्यापारः 1 Employment, engagement, business, occupation; ततः प्रविवृतिर्यथोक्तव्यापारः शकुनला S. 1; Ku. 2. 54. 2

Application, employment; Mu. 2. 4. 3 Profession, trade, practice, exercise; as in शब्दव्यापारः. 4 An act, doing, performance. 5 Working, operation, action, influence; (अतः) व्यापारोपि मदनस्य विवेचिन्यं S. 1. 27; तस्यानुमेने भगवान् विमनुष्यापारमात्मन्यपि सत्यकामा Ku. 7. 93; V. 3. 17. 6 Being placed on; M. 4. 14. 7 Exertion, effort; आर्यायस्कृती तत्र व्यापारं कर्तुमर्हति Ku. 6. 32. 'will be pleased to exert herself in that behalf.' (व्यापारं कृ 1 to take part in. 2 to have effect on. 3 to meddle; as in अन्वयापारं व्यापारं यो नरः कर्तुमिच्छति Pt. 1. 21.)

व्यापारित p. p. 1 Engaged, occupied, employed, appointed; R. 2. 38. 2 Placed, fixed, set; Ve. 3. 19

व्यापारिन् m. 1 A dealer, trader. 2 One who exercises or practises anything.

व्यापिन् a. 1 Pervading, filling, occupying (at the end of comp.). 2 All-pervading, coextensive, invariably concomitant. 3 Covering. -m. An epithet of Vishnu.

व्यापृत p. p. 1 Engaged in, occupied or busy with, employed in (with loc.). 2 Placed, fixed. -m. An employe, a minister.

व्यापृतिः f. 1 Employment, engagement, business; स्वस्वव्यापृतिमग्नानसतया Bv. 1. 57. 2 Operation, action. 3 Exertion. 4 Profession, practice; see व्यापार.

व्याप p. p. 1 Spread through, penetrated, pervaded, extended over, permeated, covered. 2 Pervading, extending over all. 3 Filled with, full of. 4 Encompassed, surrounded. 5 Placed, fixed. 6 Obtained, possessed. 7 Comprehended, included. 8 Invariably accompanied (in logic). 9 Famous, celebrated. 10 Expanded, stretched out.

व्यापिः f. 1 Pervasion, permeation. 2 (In logic) Universal pervasion, invariable concomitance, universal accompaniment of the middle term by the major; यद्य यत्र द्रव्यस्तत्र तदाग्निरिति साधनस्यैवियमो व्यापिः T. S. 3 A universal rule, universality. 4 Fulness. 5 Obtaining. -Comp. -ग्रहः apprehension of universal concomitance. -ज्ञानं knowledge of invariable or universal concomitance.

व्यापक a. To be pervaded, filled &c. -त्वे The sign or middle term of a syllogism (= हेतु, साधन q. v.), (in logic).

व्यापकत्वं Invariableness. -Comp. -असिद्धिः f. imperfect inference.

व्याप्युक्षी = व्याप्युक्षी q. v.

व्याप्तः, व्याप्तिः A measure of length equal to the space between the tips of the fingers of either hand when the arms are extended.

व्यामिश्र a. Mingled, intermixed.

व्यामोहः 1 Infatuation. 2 Bewilderment, embarrassment, perplexity; कंसस्यालममुञ्जितं जितमिति व्यामोहकोलाहलः Gtt. 10; Kāv. 3. 101.

व्यापत p. p. 1 Long, extended; उवा युगव्यापनवाहुरसलः R. 3. 34. 2 Expanded, wide open. 3 Exercised, disciplined. 4 Busy, engaged, occupied. 5 Hard, firm. 6 Strong, intense, excessive. 7 Mighty, powerful. 8 Deep; Ku. 5. 54.

व्यापतत्वं Muscular development; S. 2. 4.

व्यापयः 1 Extending, stretching out. 2 Exercise, gymnastic or athletic exercise; Si. 2. 94. 3 Fatigue, labour. 4 Effort, exertion. 5 Contention, struggle. 6 A measure of distance (= व्याम q. v.).

व्यापयिन् a. (की f.) Athletic, gymnastic.

व्यापयोगः A kind of dramatic composition in one act; it is thus described by S. D. :-व्यापयितृषो व्यापयोगः स्वस्वजीवनसंयुतः शीनो गर्भविमर्शान्मो नरेवैदुमिराश्रितः एकैकश्च भवेद्व्योनिमित्तसमोदयः । काशिकीवृत्तिरहितः प्रख्यातस्तत्र नायकः । राजावैथ दिव्यो वा भवेद्वैरोद्धतश्च सं । हास्यगुणारशतेन्य इतोऽप्यपि रसाः ॥ 514.

व्याल a. 1 Wicked, vicious; व्यालद्विषा वृत्तिरुन्मद्विषयः Si. 12. 28; रंता गजं व्यालमिषापादः Ki. 17. 25. 2 Bad, villainous. 3 Cruel, fierce, savage; Ki. 13. 4. -लः 1 A vicious elephant; व्याले बालद्वालतंतुमिरतो रोद्धे सद्युज्यते Bh. 2. 6. 2 A beast of prey. 3 A snake; H. 3. 29. 4 A tiger; Māl. 3. 5 A leopard. 6 A king. 7 A cheat, rogue. 8 N. of Vishnu. -Comp. -खड्गः, -नखः a kind of herb. -ग्राहः, -ग्राहिन् m. a snake-catcher. -युगः 1 a wild animal. 2 a hunting leopard. -रूपः an epithet of Siva.

व्यालकः A vicious or wicked elephant.

व्यालवः A kind of castor-oil plant.

व्यालील a. 1 Shaking about, tremulous. 2 Disordered, dishevelled; व्यालीलः केशपाशः Gtt. 11.

व्यापकलनं Subtraction.

व्यापकलोषी, व्यापकलोषी Mutual abuse, reciprocal imprecation.

व्यापवर्तः 1 Surrounding, encompassing. 2 Revolution, going round. 3 Ruptured navel.

व्यापवर्तक a. (रिक्ता f.) 1 Encompassing, surrounding. 2 Excluding, excepting, separating. 3 Turning away from. 4 Turning round.

व्यावर्तनं 1 Surrounding, encompassing. 2 Revolving, turning round; Ki. 5. 30. 3 A fold, band.

व्यावर्तित *p. p.* Moved, agitated.

व्यावहारिक *a.* (की. १.) 1 Relating to business, practical. 2 Legal, judicial. 3 Customary, usual. 4 Relating to the world of illusion; cf. पातिमासिक.

-कः A counsellor, minister.

व्यावहारी Mutual seizing.

व्यावहासी Mutual derision or laughter.

व्यावृत्तिः *f.* 1 Covering, screening. 2 Exclusion.

व्यावृत्त *p. p.* 1 Turned away from, withdrawn from; व्यावृत्ता यत्परस्मैभ्यः अती तत्कृता स्थिता R. 1. 21; V. 1. 9. 2 Separated from, singled out. 3 Excluded, set aside. 4 Revolved, turned round. 5 Encompassed, surrounded. 6 Desisting, ceased from; Ku. 2. 35. 7 Split asunder.

व्यासः 1 Distribution, separation into parts. 2 Dissolution or analysis of a compound. 3 Severalty, distinction. 4 Diffusion, extension. 5 Width, breadth. 6 The diameter of a circle. 7 A fault in pronunciation. 8 Arrangement, compilation. 9 An arranger, a compiler. 10 N. of a celebrated sage [He was the son of the sage Parasara by Satyavati (born before her marriage with Santanu q. v.); but he retired to the wilderness as soon as he was born, and there led the life a hermit, practising the most rigid austerities until he was called by his mother Satyavati to beget sons on the widows of her son Vichitravirya. He was thus the father of Pandu and Dhritrashtra and also of Vidura; q. v. v. He was at first called 'Krishna-dvaipayana' from his dark complexion and from his having been brought forth by Satyavati on a Dvīpa or island; but he afterwards came to be called Vyasa or 'the arranger', as he was supposed to have arranged the Vedas in their present form; विद्यासवेदान् यस्मात् तस्माद्व्यास इति सूतः. He is believed to be the author of the great epic the Mahabharata which he is said to have composed with Ganapati for his scribe. The eighteen Puranas, as also the Brahma-sutras and several other works are also ascribed to him. He is one of the seven *chirajivins* or deathless persons; cf. विरजिन्.]. 11 A Brāhmana who recites or expounds the Purāṇas in public.

व्यासक्त *p. p.* 1 Closely adhering to. 2 Attached or devoted to, intent on, occupied or busy with (with loc.). 3 Separated, detached, disjoined. 4 Confused, bewildered.

व्यासेनः 1 Close adherence, intent attachment or application. 2 Intention, devotion; Bv. 1. 79. 3 Diligent study. 4 Attention. 5 Detachment, separation.

व्यासिद्ध *p. p.* 1 Prohibited, forbidden. 2 Contraband (said of goods &c.).

व्याहत *p. p.* 1 Obstructed, impeded. 2 Repelled, repulsed. 3 Foiled, disappointed; Si. 3; 40. 4 Confused, bewildered, alarmed. -*Comp.* -अर्थत one of the faults of composition; see K. P. 7.

व्याहरणं 1 Utterance, pronunciation. 2 Speech, narration.

व्याहारः 1 Speech, utterance, words U. 4. 18, 5. 29. 2 Voice, note, sound; M. 5. 1.

व्याहृत *p. p.* Said, spoken, uttered.

व्याहृतिः *f.* 1 Utterance, speech, words; न होम्यव्याहृतयः कदाचित्पुण्यं लोके विपरीतमर्थं Ku. 3. 63. 2 Statement, expression; द्युतार्थव्याहृतिः सा हि न स्तुतिः परमेश्वरः R. 10. 38. 3 A mystic word uttered by every Brāhmana in performing his daily sandhyā-adoration; (these Vyāhritis are three द्युः, द्युवद् and स्वम् or स्त्रम् usually repeated after om; cf. Ms. 2. 76; according to some they are seven in number).

व्युच्छिन्ति *f.* व्युच्छेद्, 'Cutting off; extermination, complete destruction.

व्युत्क्रमः 1 Transgression, going astray. 2 Inverted order, contrariety. 3 Confusion, disorder.

व्युत्क्रांत *p. p.* 1 Transgressed, overstepped. 2 Departed, left, gone forth.

व्युत्थानं, व्युत्थितिः *f.* 1 Great activity. 2 Rising up against, opposition, obstruction. 3 Independent action, following one's own bent of mind. 4 The completion of religious abstraction or abstract meditation (in Yoga phil.). 5 A kind of dance. 6 Causing (an elephant) to rise; Si. 18. 26.

व्युत्पात्तिः *f.* 1 Origin, production. 2 Derivation, etymology. 3 Perfect proficiency, conversancy. 4 Scholarship, learning; व्युत्पत्तिर्वर्जितकविदापि न रजवार कृते जडानां Vikr. 1. 15, 18, 103.

व्युत्पन्न *p. p.* 1 Produced, begotten. 2 Formed by derivation. 3 Derived, traced to its etymology, as a word (opp. अव्युत्पन्न or 'primitive'). 4 Completed, perfected; Mr. 4. 57. 5 Thoroughly proficient in, learned, erudite.

व्युत्त *p. p.* Wetted, drenched.

व्युत्थस्त *p. p.* Thrown aside, rejected, cast off.

व्युत्थासः 1 Throwing aside, rejection. 2 Exclusion (in gram.) 3 Prohibition. 4 Disregard, indifference. 5 Killing, destruction; Si. 15. 37.

व्युत्प्रेक्षः Pretext, pretence.

व्युत्परमः Cessation, stop, close.

व्युत्पन्नमः 1 Non-cessation. 2 Inquietude. 3 Complete cessation (where शि shows intensity.)

व्युत्त *p. p.* 1 Burnt. 2 Dawned, become day-light. 3 Become bright or

clear. 4 Dwelt. -*उ* 1 Day-break dawn; Si. 12. 4. 2 Day. 3 Fruit.

व्युष्टिः *f.* 1 Dawn. 2 Prosperity. 3 Praise. 4 Fruit, consequence.

व्युष्ट *p. p.* 1 Expanded, developed, broad, wide; व्युष्टोक्तो वृषस्त्वयः R. 1. 13. 2 Firm, compact. 3 Placed in order, arranged, marshalled (as an army); Bg. 1. 3. 4 Disarranged, placed out of order. 5 Married. -*Comp.* -कंद *a.* mailed, clad in armour.

व्युत्त *a.* Interwoven, sewn, interlaced.

व्युतिः *f.* 1 Weaning, sewing. 2 The wages of weaving.

व्युहः 1 A military array; Ms. 7. 187. 2 An army, host, squadron; व्याहृद्व्यो तावितेतस्मात् भगं जयं चापतुरव्यवस्थं R. 7. 54. 3 A large quantity, an assemblage, a multitude, collection. 4 A part, portion, sub-head. 5 The body. 6 Structure, formation. 7 Reasoning, logic. -*Comp.* -प्राप्तिः *f.* the rear of an army. -भंगः, भेदः breaking an array.

व्युहन् 1 Arraying of troops, marshalling. 2 Structure of the members of the body.

व्युद्धिः *f.* Non-prosperity, ill-luck, misfortune (विगतं कृद्धिव्युद्धिः); as in यन्नातां व्युद्धिदुर्वचनं Sk.

व्ये 1 U. (व्ययतिने, उत; caus. व्यापयतिने desid. व्यापयति) 1 To cover. 2 To sew. व्योकारः A blacksmith.

व्योमन् *n.* 1 The sky, atmosphere; अस्त्वेवं जडयामता तु मवतो यद् व्योमि विस्फुज्जि K. P. 10, Ms. 51; R. 12. 67; N. 22. 54. 2 Water. 3 A temple sacred to the sun. 4 Talc. -*Comp.* -उदकं rain-water, dew. -केशः, -कोशिव् *m.* an epithet of Siva. -नगा the heavenly Ganges. -चारिव् *m.* 1 a god. 2 a bird. 3 a saint. 4 a Brāhmana. 5 a heavenly body. -धूमः a cloud. -धनिका a kind of quail. -मंडर, -मंडलं a flag, banner. -सुदूरः a gust of wind. -चरन् a celestial car. -सह् *m.* 1 a deity, god 2 a Gandharva. 3 a spirit. -स्पर्शनी the earth. -स्पर्श *a.* 'sky-touching', very lofty.

व्रज् 1 P. (व्रजति) 1 To go, walk, proceed; गतिरिति व्रज् दुर्लभः Ms. 4. 67. 2 To go to, approach, visit; समिक्ते शरणं व्रज Bg. 18. 66. 3 To depart, retire, withdraw. 4 To pass away (as time); इयं व्रजति यामिनी त्यज नन्द निवारं Vikr. 11. 74. (This root is used much in the same way as वृ or वा q. v.). -*With* अद् 1 to go after, follow. Ms. 11. 111, Ku. 7. 38. 2 to practise, perform. 3 to resort to. -आ to come, approach. -परि to wander about as a religious mendicant, turn out a recluse. -व 1 to go into exile. 2 to renounce all worldly attachments

enter on the fourth stage of life; i. e. to become a *Saṃnyāsin*; Ms. 6. 38, 8. 363. -यति to go to or towards, approach; Bk. 8. 98. -प्रत्युद् to go forth to meet or receive; R. 1. 90; 13. 33.

वज्रः 1 A multitude, collection, flock, group; नेत्रवज्राः पौरजनस्य तस्मिन् विहाय सर्वान्नपत्नीनिहेतुः R. 6. 7; 7. 60, Si. 6. 6, 14. 33. 2 A station of cowherds. 3 A cowpen, cowshed; Si. 2. 64. 4 An abode, a resting-place. 5 A road. 6 A cloud. 7 N. of a district near Mathurā. -Comp. -अंगना, युवतिः f. a woman of Vraja, a cowherdess; Bv. 2. 165. -अजिर a cowpen. -किशोरः, -नाथः, -मोहनः, वरः, -बल्लभः epithets of Kṛishṇa.

वज्रनं 1 Roaming, wandering, travelling. 2 Exile.

वज्रा 1 Wandering about as a religious mendicant. 2 An attack, invasion, a march. 3 A flock, multitude-tribe, class. 4 A theatre.

वज्र I. 1 P. (वज्रति) To sound. -II. 10 U. (वज्रयति-ते) To hurt; wound.

वज्रः-णं 1 A wound, sore, bruise, hurt; R. 12. 55. 2 A boil, an ulcer -Comp. -अरिः gum-myrrh. -कृत् a. wounding. (-म्.) the marking-nut tree. -विरोपण a. sore-healing; S. 4. 13. -शोधनं the cleansing or dressing of a wound. -हृः the castor-oil plant.

वज्रित a. Wounded, bruised; U. 4. 3.

व्रतः-सं 1 A religious act of devotion or austerity, vowed observance, a vow in general; अन्यस्वनीय व्रतमासिषार R. 13. 67, 2. 4, 25; (there are several *vratas* enjoined in the different Purāṇas; but their number cannot be said to be fixed, as new ones e.g. सत्यनारायणव्रत, are being added every day.) 2 A vow, promise, resolve; सोऽर्द्धं मध्वव्रतः शत्रून् दुष्टान् प्रतिरोपयन् R. 17. 42; so सत्यव्रत, दृढव्रत &c. 3 Object of devotion or faith, devotion; as in प्रतिव्रता (पातिव्रते यस्याः सा); यति देवव्रता देवान् पिबन् यति विव्रताः Bg. 9. 25. 4 A rite, an observance, practice, as in

अर्कव्रत q. v. 5 Mode of life, course of conduct; S. 5. 26. 6 An ordinance, a law, rule. 7 Sacrifice. 8 An act, a deed, work. -Comp. -आचरणं the observance of a vow. -आदेशः investiture of a youth (of any one of the three classes) with the sacred thread. -उपवासः a fast for a vow.

-ब्रह्मणं initiation into a vow for a religious performance. -चर्यः a religious student; see ब्रह्मचारिन्. -चर्या observance or practice of a religious vow. -पारणं, -जा conclusion of a vow or fast, eating after a fast. -भंगः 1 breach of a vow. 2 breach of a promise. -भिक्षा begging alms as a part of a ceremony of investiture with the sacred thread. -लोपनं breaking a vow. -वैकल्यं the incompleteness of a religious vow. -संहरः initiation into a vow. -स्नातकः a Brāhmaṇa who has completed the first stage of his religious life, i. e. that of a Brahmachārin or religious student; see स्नातक.

व्रतति, -ती f. 1 A creeper; पादाकृष्ट-व्रतविलयासंयमसंजातपात्रः S. 1. 33, R. 14. 1. 2 Expansion, extension.

व्रतिन् a. Observing a vow, practising penance, devout, pious. -म्. 1 A religious student. 2 An ascetic, a devotee; S. 5. 9. 3 One who institutes a sacrifice; cf. यजमान.

व्रत्र See वज्र.

व्रत्राच See व्रतन्.

व्रत्र 6 P. (वृश्नति, वृक्ण; caus. व्रत्रयति -ते; desid. विव्रत्रयति or विवृश्नति) 1 To cut, cut up of asunder, tear, lacerate. 2 To wound.

व्रत्रनः 1 A small saw. 2 A fine file used by goldsmiths. -ने Cutting, tearing, wounding.

व्रत्राजिः f. A gust or gale of wind, stormy wind.

व्रत्राः A multitude, flock, an assembly; शपाकानां व्रतिः G. L. 29; R. 12. 94; Si. 4. 35. -रं 1 Bodily or manual labour. 2 Day-labour. 3 Casual employment.

व्रतानि a. Living by day-labour, a hired labourer, coolie.

व्रात्यः 1 A man of the first three classes who has lost caste owing to the non-performance of the principal Samskāras or purificatory rites (especially investiture with the sacred thread) over him, an outcast; यद्यथा हि व्रात्याधमपतितपास्त्रिदशरिषस्यविवाहस्तेहः G. L. 37. 2 A low or vile person in general. 3 A man of a particular inferior tribe (the descendant of a Śūdra father and Kshatriya mother). -Comp. -व्रवः one who calls himself a Vratya. -स्तोमः N. of a sacrifice performed to recover the rights forfeited by the non-performance of the due Samskāras.

व्री I. 9 P. (व्रिणाति-व्रीणाति) To choose, select; cf. वृ.-II. 4 A. (व्रीयते, व्रीण) 1 To go, move. 2 To be chosen.

व्रीड् 4 P. (व्रीडयति) 1 To be ashamed, feel shame. 2 To throw, cast, send forth.

व्रीडः-डा 1 Shame, यथादिवाभ्यासगतेर्विल्ले Si. 3. 40; व्रीडमावहति मे स (शम्भुः) संगति R. 11. 73. 2 Modesty, bashfulness; Si. 10. 18.

व्रीडित p. p. Put to shame, ashamed, abashed.

व्रिस् 1 P., 10 U. (व्रीसति, व्रीसयति-ते) To injure, kill.

व्रीहिः 1 Rice; as in बहुव्रीहि q. v. 2 A grain of rice. -Comp. -अगार a granary. -कांचनं a kind of pulse. -राजिकं panic seed (= कृष्ण q. v.).

व्रद् 6 P. (वृदाते) 1 To cover. 2 To be heaped or gathered. 3 To heap, accumulate. 4 To sink, go down.

व्रद् 1 P., 10 U. See व्रीस्.

व्रीह्य a. (व्री. f.) 1 Fit for rice. 2 Sown with rice. -यं A field of rice, one fit for growing rice.

व्री 9 P. (व्रिणाति, rarely व्रीणाति, caus. व्रीयति) 1 To go, move. 2 To support, hold, maintain. 3 To choose, select.

व्री 10 U. (व्रीयति-ते) To see,

श

शः 1 A cutter, destroyer ; Ki. 15. 45. 2 A weapon. 3 N. of Siva. -शं Happiness ; Bh. 2. 16.

शंसु a. Happy, prosperous ; Bk. 4. 18.

शंसः 1 Ploughing in the regular direction. 2 The thunderbolt of Indra. 3 The iron head of a pestle.

शंसु 1 P. (शंसति, शस्त ; *pass.* शस्यते) 1 To praise, extol, approve of ; शंसु साधिते भूतानि शशंसोऽस्य रामः Rām. ; Bg. 5. 1. 2 To tell, relate, express declare, communicate, announce, report (with dat. or sometimes gen. of person or by itself) ; शंसु सीतापतिदेवनातममुदितं शासनमयज्ञाय R. 14. 83 ; न मे हि या शंसति किञ्चिदीप्सितं 3. 5, 2. 68, 4. 72, 9. 77, 11. 84 ; Ku. 3. 60, 5. 51. 3 To indicate, bespeak, show ; यः (अशोकः) सायज्ञौ मायधर्मनियोगे पुण्यैः शंसत्याहुरं त्वमयमे Ki. 5. 8 ; Ki. 5. 23, Ku. 2. 22. 4 To repeat, recite. 5 To hurt, injure. 6 To revile, traduce.

-WITH अभि 1 to curse. 2 to charge, defame, traduce ; Y. 3. 236. 3 to praise. -आ (usually Atm.) 1 to hope for, expect, desire, wish or long for ; स्वकार्यसिद्धिं पुनराशंसि Ku. 3. 57 ; संग्रामं चाशंसिरे Bk. 14. 70, 90 ; मनोरथाय नाशंसि किं वाहो संदसे वृथा S. 7. 13, 2. 15. 2 to bless, express a pious wish, wish well ; एवं ते देवा आशंसतु Mk. 1 ; राज्ञः शिवं सायजस्य भूयादित्याशंसि करुणवाहोः R. 14. 50. 3 to tell, relate (Paras.) ; आशंसता वायवतिं वृषाके कार्यं त्वया नः प्रतिपद्यस्व Ku. 3. 14. 4 to praise. 5 to repeat. -प्र to praise, extol, approve, speak approvingly of, command ; इतिहा युवतिः प्रशंसते Git. 1 ; यस्व वाचा प्रशंसते Ms. 5. 127 ; प्राशंसिन् निशाचरः Bk. 12. 65 ; R. 5. 25, 17. 36.

शंसनं 1 Praising. 2 Telling, relating. 3 Reciting.

शंसा 1 Praise. 2 Wish, desire, hope. 3 Repeating, narrating.

शंसित p. p. 1 Praised, extolled. 2 Told, said, spoken, declared. 3 Wished, desired. 4 Ascertained, established, determined. 5 Falsely accused, calumniated.

शंसित्व a. (Usually at the end of comp.). 1 Praising. 2 Telling, announcing, communicating ; प्रजावतीं शंसित्वसिनि ते R. 14. 45. 3 Indicating, bespeaking ; श्वानः श्वशंसित्वशंसिनः Ku. 2. 26 ; श्वशंसित्वशंसिनः R. 1. 42, Si. 9. 77. 4 Presaging, foretelling ; R. 3. 14, 12. 90.

शक्त 1. 5 P. (शक्नोति, शक्त) 1 To be able, be competent for, have a power to, effect (usually with an inf. and a power to, effect (usually with an inf. and a translatable by ' can ') ; अद्वयं

वक्तुमशक्तवत्यः शास्त्राभिरावर्जितपदवाभिः R. 13.

24, Bk. 3. 6 ; Me. 20 ; sometimes with acc. or dat. ; Ms. 11. 194. 2 To bear, endure. 3 To be powerful. -*Pass.* To be able, be possible or practicable (giving a passive sense to a following infinitive) ; तत्कृतं शस्यते ' it can be done '. -*Desid.* (शिञ्शति) 1 To wish to be able. 2 To learn. -II. 4 U. (शस्यति ते, शक्त) 1 To be able, have power to effect. 2 To bear, endure.

शक्तः 1 N. of a king (especially applied to Śālivāhana ; but scholars do not seem to have yet agreed as to the precise meaning and scope of the word.) 2 An epoch, era (the term is especially applied to the era of Śālivāhana which commences 78 years after the Christian era). -काः (m. pl.) 1 N. of a country. 2 N. of a particular tribe or race of people (mentioned in Ms. 10. 44 along with the Paundrakas, &c.). -*Comp.* -अंतकाः, -अरिः epithets of king Vikramāditya who is said to have exterminated the Sakas. -अब्दः a year of the Saka era. -कर्तृ-कृत् m. the founder of an era.

शकटः-टं A cart, carriage, waggon ; रोहिणीशकटं Pt. 1. 213, 211, 212 ; Y. 3. 42. -रः 1 A form of military array resembling a wedge ; Ms. 7. 187. 2 A measure of capacity, cart-load equal to 2000 *palas*. 3 N. of a demon slain by Krishna when quite a boy. 4 N. of a tree (तिगिर). -*Comp.* -अरिः, -हृत् m. epithets of Krishna. -आक्षर the lunar asterism Rohini (so called because it is figured by a cart). -बिलः a gallinule.

शकटिका A small cart, a toy-cart ; as in शृङ्खलिका.

शकट् n. Ordure, faeces, especially of animals ; (this word has no forms for the first five inflections, and is optionally substituted for शकुत् after acc. dual).

शकलः 1 A part, portion, piece, fragment, bit (n. also in this sense) ; उपलशकलभतद्वेदकं गोमयानां Mu. 3. 15 ; R. 2. 46, 5. 73. 2 Bark. 3 The scales (of a fish.)

शकलित् a. Reduced to fragments, shattered to pieces.

शकलित् n. A fish.

शकारः The brother of a king's concubine, the brother-in-law of a king by a wife not regularly married (अद्वाभ्रातृ) ; (he is usually represented as a strange mixture of pride, folly and vanity, of low

family and raised to power by reason of his relation to the king. In the Mricchbhakatika of Śūdraka where he plays a prominent part, his character is well exhibited in his lightness and frivolity of spirit, vain-glory, constant references to his high connection, his blundering and ludicrous folly, but withal cruelty enough to throttle the heroine when she refused to yield to his desire ; S. D. thus defines him:—मद्वर्त्तनाभिमानो दुष्कलित्स्वर्गसंयुक्तः । सेवयद्वाभ्रातां रातः इत्यलः शकार इत्युक्तः ॥ 81 ॥

शकुनः 1 A bird (in general) ; शकुनोच्छिद्यं Y. 1. 168. 2 A kind of bird, a vulture or kite. -नं 1 An omen, a prognostic, any omen presaging good or evil ; Si. 9. 83. 2 An auspicious omen. -*Comp.* -ज्ञ a. knowing omens. -ज्ञानं knowledge of omens, augury. -शास्त्रं ' the science of omens ', N. of a work.

शकुनिः 1 A bird ; U. 2. 25 ; Ms. 12. 63. 2 A vulture, kite or eagle. 3 A cock. 4 N. of a son of Subala, king of Gāndhāra and brother of Gāndhāri, wife of Dhritarāshṭra ; he was thus the maternal uncle of Duryodhan whom he assisted in many of his wicked schemes to exterminate the Pāndavas. The name is now usually applied to an old wicked-minded relative whose counsels tend to ruin. -*Comp.* -कुम्भः N. of Garuḍa. -ग्रपा a trough for watering birds. -नादः 1 the cry or sound of a bird. 2 the crowing of a cock.

शकुनी 1 A hen-sparrow. 2 A kind of bird.

शकुनः 1 A bird in general ; अङ्ग-व्यापिशकुनतडिनिषिद्धं विप्रजटासकलं S. 7. 11. 2 The blue jay. 3 A kind of bird.

शकुन्तलः A bird.

शकुन्तला N. of the daughter of Vivāmitra by the nymph Menakā who was sent down by Indra to disturb the sage's austerities. [When Menakā went up to the heaven she left the child in a solitary forest where she was taken care of by ' Sakuntas ' or birds, whence she was called Sakuntalā.] She was afterwards found by the sage Kaśya and brought up as his own daughter. When Dushyanta in the course of his hunting came to the sage's hermitage, he was fascinated by her charms and prevailed on her to become his wife by the Gandhārva form of marriage ; (see Dushyanta). She bore to him a son named Bharata, who

became a universal monarch, and gave his name to India which came to be called Bharatavarsha].

शकुनिः A bird ; कलमविरलं रत्नकुंठाः कण्ठ शकुनः U. 3. 24.

शकुनिका 1 A bird ; U. 1. 45. 2 A kind of bird. 3 A locust, cricket.

शकुलः ली A kind of fish. -Comp.

-अदनी a kind of medicinal plant (called Katki). -अनैकः a kind of fish.

शकुत्तु n. Ordure, excrement, especially of animals. -Comp.

शकुत्तु f. -करी a calf ; शकुत्तुकरितः Sk. -द्वार the anus. -पिंडः, -पिंडकः a ball or lump of dung ; शकुत्तुपिंडः प्रकिरति शकुत्तुपिंडः कानाम्नात् U. 4. 27.

शकरः, शकरिः A bull.

शकरी 1 A river. 2 A girdle, zone. 3 A woman of impure caste.

शक्त p. p. 1 Able, capable, competent (with gen. or loc. or inf.) ; बहुबोध्य कर्मणः शक्ताः Ve. 3 ; तस्योपकरी शक्तस्त्वं किं जीवन् विदुतात्मन्या

ibid. 2 Strong, mighty, powerful. 3 Rich, opulent, Ms. 11. 9. 4 Significant, expressive (as a word). 5 Clever, intelligent. 6 Speaking kindly or agreeably.

शक्तिः f. 1 Power, ability, capacity, strength, energy, prowess ; देवः निहत्स्वः कुरु वीर्यमात्मशक्त्या Pt. 1. 361 ; ज्ञाने मोक्षं क्षमा शक्ती R. 1. 22 ; so दयाशक्तिः, स्वशक्तिः &c. Regal power ; (it has three parts or elements ; 1 प्रभुशक्तिः or प्रभावशक्तिः 'the majesty or pre-eminent position of the king himself' ; 2 मंत्रशक्तिः 'the power of good-counsel' ; and 3

उत्साहशक्तिः 'the power of energy') ; राज्यं नाम शक्तिप्रदायकं Dk. ; विद्यायाः शक्तिः शिवार्थेऽर्थः R. 3. 13, 6. 33, 17-63 ; Si. 2. 26. 2 The power of composition, poetic power or genius ; शक्तिर्निपुणता लोकशास्त्रकाव्याद्यवेक्षणत्वात् K. P. 1 ; see explanation ad. loc. 3 The active power of a deity, regarded as his wife, female divinity ; (these are variously enumerated, 8, 9 or even 50 being mentioned) ; न जयति परिणद्धः शक्तिभिः शक्तिनाथः Māl. 5. 1 ; S. 7. 35. 4 A kind of missile ; शक्तिखंडामर्षितेन गांडीविणोक्तं Ve. 3 ; ततो विमदं वीरलक्षः शक्त्या बहुविधं लक्ष्मणं R. 12. 77. 5 A spear, dart, pike, lance. 6 (In Nyāya phil.) The relation of a term to the thing designated. 7 The power inherent in cause to produce its necessary effect. 8 (In Rhet.) The power or signification of a word ; (these are three अग्निः, लक्षणा and व्यञ्जना) ; S. D. 11. 9 The expressive power or denotation of a word (opp. लक्षणा and व्यञ्जना). 10 The female organ, the counterpart of the Phallus of Siva worshipped by a sect of people called Śaktas -Comp. -अर्थः perspir-

ing and panting through fatigue or exertion. -अपेक्ष, -अपेक्षित् a. having regard to strength, -कुंठनं the deadening of a power. -ग्रह a. 1 apprehending the force or meaning. 2 armed with a spear. (-ः) 1 apprehension of the force, meaning, or acceptation of a word. 2 a spearman, lancer. 3 an epithet of Śiva. 4 of Kārtikeya. -ग्राहक a. determining or establishing the meaning of a word. (-कः) an epithet of Kārtikeya. -त्रयं the three constituent elements of regal power ; see शक्ति (2) above. -वर a strong, powerful. (-ः) 1 a spearman. 2 an epithet of Kārtikeya. -वाणिः, -वृत् m. 1 a spearman. 2 an epithet of Kārtikeya. -वातः prostration of strength. -पूजकः a Śākta q. v. -पूजा the worship of Śakti. -वेकल्यं loss of strength, debility, incapacity. -हीन a. powerless, weak, impotent. -हेतिकः a lancer, spearman.

शक्तिवत् ind. According to power, to the best of one's power or ability.

शक्त, शक्त, शक्तु a. Speaking kindly or agreeably.

शक्त्य poi. p. 1 Possible, practicable, capable of being done or effected (usually with an inf.) ; शक्त्यो वाचयितुं जलेन हतमुद्गं Bh. 2 11, R. 2. 49, 54. 2 Fit to be effected 3 Easy to be effected. 4 Directly conveyed or expressed (as the meaning of a word) ; शक्त्योऽर्थोऽभिप्रेयः S. D. 11. 5 Potential. (The form शक्त्य is sometimes used as a predicative word with an inf. in a passive sense, the real object of the infinitive being in the nom. case ; एवं हि प्रणयवती सा शक्त्यमुवाचिनं कृपितं M. 3. 23 ; शक्त्य...अविलम्बादिभिर्गुणैः पवनः S. 3. 8 ; विदुषः शक्त्यमवाचयितुं नाः Subhāsh. ; Bg. 18. 11. -Comp. -अर्थः the meaning directly expressed.

शक्ताः 1 N. of Indra ; एकः कृती शकुनिश्च शकुन्यं शक्ताञ्च वाचते Kuval. 2 The Arjuna tree. 3 The Kūṭaja tree. 4 An owl. 5 The asterism ज्येष्ठ. 6 The number 'fourteen'. -Comp. -अज्ञः the Kūṭaja tree. -आख्यः an owl. -आत्मजः 1 Jayanta, son of Indra. 2 Arjuna. -उत्थानं, -उत्थः a festival in honour of Indra on the 12th day of the bright half of Bhādrapada. -वोषः a kind of red insect ; cf. इन्द्रोष-जः, -जातः a crow. -जित्, -भिद् m. epithets of Meghanāda, son of Ilāvāya. -द्रुनः the Devadāru tree. -धनुस् n., -शरसनं the rain-bow. -ध्वजः a flag set up in honour of Indra. -पर्वणिः the Kūṭaja tree. -पादपः 1 the Kūṭaja tree. 2 the Devadāru tree. -प्रद-इन्द्रस्य q. v. -भवनं, -धुवनं, वासः heaven, paradise. -भूषणं, n., -शिरस् m. an ant-hill, a hillock. -लोकः the world of Indra. -बाहनं a cloud. -काजित् m. the Kūṭaja

tree. -सारथिः 'the charioteer of Indra', an epithet of Mātali. -सुतः 1 an epithet of Jayanta. 2 of Arjuna. 3 of Vāli.

शक्राणी N. of Sachi, wife of Indra.

शक्तिः 1 A cloud. 2 The thunderbolt of Indra. 3 A mountain. 4 An elephant.

शकरः A bull, an ox ; cf. शक्र.

शङ्क 1 A. (शङ्केतः, शङ्कित) 1 To doubt, be uncertain, hesitate, be doubtful ; शङ्क जीवति वा न वा Rām. 2 To dread, fear, be afraid (with abl.) ; नाशङ्कितं विस्वस्तः Bk. 15. 39 ; अशङ्कितम् शङ्केतं शङ्कितम्पञ्च सत्यतः Subhāsh. 3 To suspect, mistrust, distrust ; स्थित्तिर्भवति हि शङ्कितो मनुष्यः Mk. ; 4. 2. 4 To think, believe, fancy, imagine, think probable, suspect, fear ; त्वय्यासन्ने नयनमुपरि पदि शङ्के श्वाश्रयाः Me. 95 ; नादं पुनस्तथा त्ववि यथा हि मां शङ्के भोक् V. 3. 14, Bk. 3. 26, N. 22. 42. 5 To start an objection, raise a doubt or objection (about) ; अनेदं शङ्कने (often used in controversial language) ; न च ब्रह्मणः प्रमाणतरस्यत्वं शङ्कने शङ्क्यं Sarva. S. -WITH अत्रि 1 to suspect. 2 to be doubtful, or uncertain ; Ms. 8. 66. -अत्रि 1 to suspect, distrust, have doubts about ; Bk. 21. 1. 2 to suspect, believe to be, think ; आशङ्कसे यद्यपि तदिदं सत्यमस्मि रत्न S. 1. 28 ; Si. 3. 72 ; Rk. 6. 6 ; Ms. 7. 185. 3 to fear, apprehend ; भ्रतानमनं पुनः आ-जन्म R. 12. 24 ; Pt. 1. 392. 4 to raise an objection, start a doubt ; अत्र एव न ब्रह्मसत्यस्य जात्याद्यथतिरमाशङ्कित्यं S. B. (and in several other places) . -परि 1 to suspect, believe, fancy (to be) ; पञ्चपि संचारिणि प्राप त्वां परिशङ्कते Gīt. 6. 2 to doubt, have doubts about. 3 to fear, be afraid of ; R. 8. 78. -वि 1 to suspect, fear, have doubts or suspicious about ; विशङ्कसे भोक् यतोऽप्यीरणा S. 3. 14 ; सतीमपि ज्ञाति-कुलकसंश्रया जनेऽप्यया भर्तुमती विशङ्कते 5. 17. 2 to think to be, fancy, imagine ; विशङ्क-माना समेतं कथापि जनादेन हृददेतदाह Gīt. 7. शङ्करः A draught-ox.

शङ्कर a. (शन्ती f.) Conferring happiness or prosperity, auspicious, propitious. -रः 1 N. of Śiva. 2 N. of a celebrated teacher and author ; see App. II. -रि 1 N. of Pārvatī, wife of Śiva. 2 Bengal madder. 3 The Sami tree.

शङ्का 1 Doubt, uncertainty. 2 Hesitation, scruple. 3 Suspicion, distrust, misgiving ; अपाशङ्का ; अशङ्क-शङ्का &c. 4 Fear, apprehension, dread, alarm ; आतङ्किकं शङ्केतं नामास्यः शङ्किता S. 1 ; कंकरीशङ्कनेवाह It. 12. 2, 13. 42 ; Me. 69. 5 Hope, expectation. 6 (Mistaken) belief, suspicion, (wrong) impression ; लज्जामपि शिरस्यः शिवां दुर्नीलादिश-क्या S. 7. 24 ; कुर्वन् बभूवमभवाह शङ्काशङ्का Ki. 5. 42 ; इतिदृष्टोऽनशङ्का 5. 38.

शक्ति *p. p.* 1 Doubtful, suspected, feared. 2 Suspicious, suspecting, distrustful. 3 Uncertain, doubtful. 4 Fearful, apprehensive, alarmed. (See शङ्क). -*Comp.* -*चित्*, -*मनस्* *a.* 1 timid, faint-hearted. 2 suspicious, distrustful. 3 doubtful.

शक्ति *a.* Doubting, suspecting, fearing, believing (at the end of comp.). खट्वावर्तनशक्ति मे मनः R. 8. 53; अतिलोहः पापशङ्की S. 4.

शङ्कुः 1 A dart, spear, spike, javelin, dagger; oft. at the end of comp.; शोकशङ्कुः 'the dart of grief'; *i. e.* sharp, poignant, grief; U. 3. 35; R. 8. 93. 2 A stake, pillar, post, pole. 3 A nail, pin, peg; R. 12. 95. 4 The sharp head or point of an arrow, barb. 5 The trunk (of a lopped tree), stump, pollard. 6 The pin of a dial. 7 A measure of twelve fingers. 8 A measuring-rod. 9 The sine or altitude (in astr.). 10 Ten billions. 11 The fibres of a leaf. 12 An ant-hill. 13 The penis. 14 The skate-fish. 15 A demon. 16 Poison. 17 Sin. 18 An aquatic animal, particularly, a goose. 19 N. of Siva. 20 The Sāla tree. -*Comp.* -*कर्ण* *a.* spike-eared. (-*र्णः*) an ass. -*रुक्*, -*द्रुक्*: The Sāla tree.

शङ्कुला 1 A kind of knife or lancet. 2 A pair of scissors. -*Comp.* -*खट्वा*: a piece cut off with a pair of scissors.

शङ्खः -*खं* 1 The conch-shell, a shell; न श्वेतमायुश्चाति शङ्खः शिखिपुङ्गवोऽपि Pt. 4. 110; शङ्खार्द्रश्च पृथक् पृथक् Bg. 1. 18. 2 The bone on the forehead; Ku. 7. 33. 3 The temporal bone. 4 The part between the tusks of an elephant. 5 A hundred billions. 6 A military drum or other martial instrument. 7 A kind of perfume (नखी). 8 One of the nine treasures of Kubera. 9 N. of a demon slain by Vishnu. 10 N. of the author of a Smṛiti (mentioned in conjunction with लिखित q. v.). -*Comp.* -*ज्वरक*: the water poured into a conch-shell. -*कारक*: a shell-cutter, described as a kind of mixed oaste. -*चरी*, -*चर्चरी*: a mark made with sandal (on the forehead). -*चूर्ण*: powder produced from shells. -*घ्रात*, -*घ्रातक*: a solvent for dissolving shells. -*ध्वज*, -*ध्वजा* *m.* a shell-blower, conch-blower. -*ध्वनि*: the sound of a conch (sometimes, but erroneously, used to denote a cry of alarm or despair). -*ग्रह*: a spot on the moon. -*शत्रु* *m.* an epithet of Vishnu. -*सुख*: an alligator. -*स्वन*: the sound of a conch.

शङ्खकः -*क* 1 A conch-shell. 2 The temporal bone. -*क*: A bracelet (made of conch-shell); Si. 13. 41.

शङ्खनकः (नः) A small ear of shell.

शङ्खिन् *m.* 1 The ocean. 2 An epithet of Vishnu. 3 A conch-blower. शङ्खिनी 1 A woman of one of the four classes into which writers on erotic science divide women; the Rāmānjanī thus describes her:—दीर्घादिदीर्घनयना वरसुन्दरीया कामोपमेयवसिका शुभ-शीलशुभा । रेखाचरेण च विप्रुषितकण्ठदेशा संयोग-केलिरसिका किल शङ्खिनी वा ॥ 6; cf. विप्रिणी, हस्तिणी and पक्षिणी also. 2 A female spirit, or a kind of fairy.

शङ्ख 1 A. (शङ्खते) To speak, say, tell. शङ्खि-नी *f.* N. of the wife of Indra; R. 3. 13, 23. -*Comp.* -*रति*, -*भर्तृ* *m.* epithets of Indra.

शङ्ख 1 A. (शङ्खते) To go, move. शङ्ख 1 P. (शङ्खति) 1 To be sick. 2 To divide, separate.

शङ्ख *a.* Sour, acid, astringent. शङ्खः The matted hair of an ascetic; cf. जटी.

शङ्खि *f.* The plant called zedoary. शङ्ख 1. 1 P. (शङ्खति) 1 To deceive, cheat, defraud. 2 To hurt, kill. 3 To suffer pain. -*HI* 10: P. (शङ्खति) 1 To finish. 2 To leave unfinished. 3 To go, move. 4 To be idle or lazy. 5 To deceive, cheat (शङ्खति in this sense).

शङ्ख *a.* 1 Crafty, deceitful, fraudulent, dishonest, perfidious. 2 Wicked, depraved. -*उ*: 1 A rogue, cheat, knave, swindler; Ms. 4. 30, Bg. 18. 28. 2 A false or deceitful lover (who pretends to love one woman while his heart is fixed on another); शुभ-मसि शङ्खः शुचिस्मिते विदितः केतवत्सलस्य R. 8. 49, 19. 31; M. 3. 19; S. D. thus defines a शङ्खः—शङ्खोऽयं कश्चिद् बहुभाषी यः दृष्टि-वदितुरागो विप्रियमन्यथ युद्धमाचरति ॥ 74. 3 A fool, blockhead. 4 A mediator, arbitrator. 5 The Dhattūra plant. 6 An idler, a lazy fellow. -*उ* 1 Iron. 2 Saffron.

शङ्ख Hemp. -*Comp.* -*शङ्ख* 1 a hempen cord or string 2 a net made of hemp. 3 cordage.

शङ्खः 1 An impotent man, a eunuch. 2 A bull. 3 A bull at liberty to move. -*उ* A collection, multitude; cf. शङ्ख or शङ्ख.

शङ्खः 1 A eunuch, an impotent man. 2 A male attendant in the women's apartments (chosen from the class of eunuchs or emasculated persons). 3 A yōll. 4 A bull at liberty to move. 5 A madman.

शङ्ख 1 A humored; लक्ष्मि शङ्खः Sānti. 2. 6; शङ्खकोपि शङ्खे शङ्खारस्यो धनुः शङ्खः Pt. 1. 229; (शङ्ख is used in the singular with a plural noun of any gender; शङ्खः शङ्खः, शङ्खः शङ्खः; or शङ्खः शङ्खः, in which case it is treated as a numeral adjective; but sometimes in dual and plural also; द्वे शङ्खे; दश शङ्खाणि &c. It is also used with a noun

in the genitive; शङ्खः शङ्खः, शङ्खः शङ्खः 'a century of cows, years' &c. At the end of comp., it may remain unchanged; शङ्खः शङ्खः, or may be changed into शङ्खी; as in आर्याशङ्खी a work of Govardhanāchārya.). 2 Any large number. -*Comp.* -*अक्षी* 1 night. 2 the goddess Durgā. -*अश्व*: a car, carriage; especially, a war-chariot. -*अनीक*: an old man, -*अर*, -*आर* the thunderbolt of Indra. -*आनन* a cemetery. -*आनन्द*: 1 N. of Brahman. 2 of Vishnu or Krishna. 3 of the car of Vishnu. 4 of a son of Gotama and Abalyā, the family-priest of Janaka; U. 1. 16. -*आहु* *a.* lasting or living for a hundred years. -*आवर्त*: आवर्तित *n.* N. of Vishnu. -*इक्ष*: 1 the ruler of a hundred. 2 the ruler of a hundred villages; Ms. 7. 115. -*कुम्भ*: N. of a mountain (where gold is said to be found). (-*भ*) gold. -*कृत्स्न* *ind.* a hundred times. -*कोटि* *a.* hundred-edged. (-*रि*) Indra's thunderbolt. (-*रि*) a hundred crores. -*कटु*: an epithet of Indra; R. 3. 38. -*सं* gold. -*शु* *a.* possessed of a hundred cows. -*शुण*, -*शुणित* *a.* hundred-fold, increased a hundred times; V. 3. 22. -*शुषि* *f.* the Dūryā grass. -*शुनी* 1 A kind of weapon used as a missile (supposed by some to be a sort of rocket, but described by others as a huge stone studded with iron spikes and four talas in length; शङ्खी च चतुस्तला लेह-कटकसंयिता; or अयःकटकसंयिता शङ्खी भवती शिला; R. 12. 95. 2 a female scorpion. 3 a disease of the throat. -*जिह्व*: an epithet of Siva. -*तारका*, -*तिरक*, -*तिरा* *f.* N. of the 24th lunar mansion containing one hundred stars. -*दल* the white rose. -*शु* *f.* N. of a river in the Panjab now called Sutlej. -*शामन्* *m.* an epithet of Vishnu. -*वार* *a.* having a hundred edges. (-*रि*) the thunderbolt of Indra. -*रुषि*: 1 an epithet of Indra. 2 of Brahman. 3 heaven or Svarga. -*रुष*: 1 a peacock. 2 the (Indian) crane. 3 A wood-pecker. 4 a parrot or a species of it. (-*या*) a woman. (-*य*) a lotus; आहुतशङ्खानिने (आननं) बह्व्या Ms. 1. 229. -*कोनि*: an epithet of Brahman; कनेन शङ्खः शङ्खकोपि (शङ्ख-यानस); Ku. 7. 46. -*पक्ष*: the wood-pecker. -*पक्ष*, -*पाक्ष* *a.* having a hundred feet. -*पक्षी* a centipede. -*पक्ष* 1 a lotus with a hundred petals. 2 the white lotus. -*पर्व* *m.* a bamboo. (-*रि*) 1 the full-moon, day in the month of Āsvin. 2 Dūryā-grass. 3 the plant Kāṭukā. -*ईक्ष* the planet Venus. -*नीर*, *f.* the Arabian jasmine. -*नख*, -*नखः* 1 epithets of Indra; Kh. 2. 33; Bk. 1. 5; Ku. 2. 64; R. 9.

शब्दः । Sound (the object of the sense of hearing and property of वाक्य); R. 13. 1. 2 Sound, note (of birds; men &c.), noise in general, विनायोरभाद्रविभक्तयः शब्दं महते स्याः S. 1. 14, Bg. 1. 13; S. 3. 1 Ms. 4. 113, Ku. 1. 45. 3 The sound of a musical instrument: वाद्यः Pt. 2. 24.

शमनी Night. -Comp. -सतः (-सतः)
a demon, goblin.

शमलं 1 Feces, ordure, excrement. 2 Impurity, sediment. 3 Sin, moral impurity.

शमित *p. p.* 1 Appeased, allayed, soothed, calmed. 2 Alleviated, cured, relieved. 3 Relaxed. 4 Calm, sedate. 5 Moderated, tempered.

शान्त *a.* 1 Calm, tranquil, pacific. 2 One who has subdued his passions, self-controlled; Rk. 7. 5.

शान्ति (शान्ति sometimes) 1 N. of a tree (said to contain fire); अग्निशान्ति S. 4. 2; Ms. 8. 247; Y. 1. 307. 2 A pod, legume. -Comp. -वर्णः 1 an epithet of fire. 2 a Brahmana, one belonging to the sacerdotal or priestly class. -पार्यं any pulse or grain growing in pods, leguminous grain.

शान्ति Lightning.

शब् 1. 1 P. (शब्) To go, move. -II, 10 P. (शब्) To collect, heap together.

शब् (व) *a.* 1 Happy, fortunate. 2 Poor, unfortunate. -वः 1 The thunderbolt of Indra. 2 The iron head of a pestle. 3 An iron chain worn round the loins. 4 Ploughing 'with the grain' or in the regular direction. 5 The second ploughing of a field. 'शब्' means 'to plough twice'.

शब्दः 1 N. of a demon slain by Pradyumna, q. v. 2 A mountain. 3 A kind of deer. 4 A kind of fish. 5 War. -र 1 Water. 2 A cloud. 3 Wealth. 4 A rite or religious observance. -Comp. -अग्निः, -सुखः epithets of Pradyumna or the god of love. -अग्निः the demon Sambara.

शब्दरी 1 Illusion, jugglery. 2 A female juggler.

शब्दरत्नं 1 A bank, shore. 2 Provisions for a journey, viaticum. 3 Envy, jealousy.

शब्दली A procuress.

शब्दः शब्दकः, शब्दकः A bivalve shell. शब्दकः 1 A bivalve shell. 2 A small conch-shell. 3 A snail. 4 The edge of the frontal protuberance of an elephant. 5 N. of a *शुद्ध* (who practised penance though forbidden to his caste and was in consequence slain by Rāma: see *ut supra* U. 2 and R. 15.)

शब्दः 1 A happy man. 2 The thunderbolt of Indra.

शब्दली A bawd, procuress.

शब्द *a.* Causing happiness, granting prosperity. -युः 1 N. of Siva. 2 Of Brahman. 3 A sage, venerable man. 4 A kind of Siddha. -Comp. -सुखः, -नन्दः. -सुखः epithets of Kārtikeya of Ganesa. -विष्णु 1 N. of Durgā. 2 Amblymyrobala (आमलकी). -सुखः the white lotus.

शब्दः 1 A wooden stick or post. 2 A staff. 3 The pin of a yoke. 4 A kind of cymbal. 5 A sacrificial vessel.

शब्द *a.* (शब्) Lying down, sleeping (usually at the end of comp.); शब्जान्तरं दिवाशयः R. 19. 34; 80 उद्यानशय, पार्श्वशय, कुलेशय, विलेशय &c. -वः 1 Sleep. 2 A bed, couch. 3 A hand. 4 A snake, especially the boa. 5 A curse, imprecation, curse.

शब्द *a.* Sleepy, sleeping.

शब्द *a.* Sleepy, asleep. -वः 1 Death. 2 A kind of snake, the box-constrictor. 3 A bear. 4 A fish.

शब्द 1 Sleeping, sleep, lying down. 2 A bed, couch; शब्दस्थः न युज्यते Ms. 4. 74, R. 1. 95; V. 3. 10. 3 Copulation, sexual union. -Comp.

शब्द (आ) शयः-र, -शयः a bed-chamber, sleeping apartments. -एकदशमी the eleventh day of the bright half of Ashāḍha when Vishnu lies down to enjoy his four months' repose. -सखी a bed-fellow. -स्थानं a sleeping apartment, bed-chamber.

शब्दनीयं A bed, couch; शब्दनीयं शब्दनीयं R. 8. 66; कलितस्य शब्दनीयस्य तलं ते U. 3. 21; (शब्दनीयं in the same sense).

शब्दवक्रः 1 A chameleon. 2 A kind of snake, the boa.

शब्दालु *a.* Sleepy, slothful; Si. 2. 80. -लुः 1 A kind of snake, the box-constrictor. 2 A dog. 3 A jackal.

शब्दित *p. p.* 1 Sleeping, reposed, asleep. 2 Lying down.

शब्दः A large snake, the boa.

शब्दः 1 A bed, couch; शब्दः शब्दितः Sānti. 4. 9; महीत्या शब्दः Bh. 3. 79; R. 5. 66. 2 Tying, stringing together. -Comp. -अध्यक्षः, -वाहः the superintendent or guardian of a king's bed-chamber. -उत्सवः the side of a bed. -वत *a.* 1 living in a bed. 2 confined to a bed. -वतः a bed-chamber; R. 16. 4.

शब्दः 1 An arrow, shaft; शब्दः शब्दितः निपाता वक्रशब्दः शब्दः S. 1. 10. 2 A kind of white reed or grass; शब्दः शब्दः शब्दः M. 3. 8; शब्दः शब्दः शब्दः R. 14. 26; Si. 11. 30. 3 The cream of slightly curdled milk, cream. 4 Hurt, injury, wound. 5 The number 'five.' -र Water. -Comp. -अश्वः an excellent arrow. -अश्वः archery. -अश्वः, अश्वः an arrow-shooter, a bow; R. 8. 52; Ku. 3. 64. -आश्वः flight of arrows. -आश्वः, -आश्वः a bow. -आश्वः a quiver. -आश्वः a struck by an arrow. -आश्वः an arrow. -श्वः the mango tree. -ओषः a shower or multitude of arrows. -श्वः 1 a reed stalk. 2 a shaft of an arrow. -श्वः shooting with arrows, archery. -श्वः fresh butter. -श्वः *m.* an epithet

of Kārtikeya; R. 3. 28. -जालं a multitude or dense or dense mass of arrows. -धिः a quiver. -धः an arrow's flight. -धः a bow-shot. -धः, धः the feathered end of an arrow. -धः the blade or barb of an arrow. -धः N. of a sage whom Rāma visited in the Dandaka forest; R. 13. 45. -धः N. of Kārtikeya. -धः a bow-man, an archer. -धः (-धः) a thicket of reeds; Me. 45. -धः, धः epithets of Kārtikeya. -धः a shower or volley of arrows. -धः the head of an arrow. 2 an archer. 3 a maker of arrows. 4 a foot-soldier. -धः *f.* a shower of arrows. -धः a mass or multitude of arrows. -धः taking aim with an arrow; शब्दधः नादधः S. 1. -धः *a.* covered with arrows. -धः a clump of reeds.

शब्दः 1 A chameleon. 2 A safflower.

शब्दः 1 Protection, help, succour, defence; R. 14. 64, V. 1. 3; U. 4. 23. 2 Refuge, shelter; Ku. 3. 8; Pt. 2. 23. 3 A place of refuge, resort, asylum (applied to persons also see *उपश्रवण* जगत्: शब्दः i. 18. 22. संतानात्म्यं शब्दः Me. 7; शब्दः शब्दः शब्दः &c. to go to for protection, take shelter with, to submit to, शब्दः इ कश्चि शब्दः Git. 7. 4 A sanctuary, cloister, an apartment; अग्निशब्दः शब्दः S. 5. 5 A abode, a house, habitation; Mu. 3. 15; Bk. 6. 9. 6 Lair, resting-place. 7 Injuring, killing. -Comp. -आश्वः *a.*, -धः *a.* seeking refuge or protection; Bh. 2. 76. -आश्वः, -आश्वः *a.* gone to for refuge or protection, taking shelter with, fugitive. -उपश्रवण *a.* looking up to for protection; R. 6. 21.

शब्दः 1 A bird. 2 A chameleon. 3 A cheat, rogue. 4 A lecher, libertine. 5 A kind of ornament.

शब्द *a.* 1 Fit to protect, yielding protection, a protector, refuge; अश्वः शब्दः शब्दः शब्दः R. 6. 21; शब्दः शब्दः Mv. 4. 1; R. 2. 30; 14. 64, 15. 2; Ku. 5. 76. 2 Needing protection, poor, miserable. -वः An epithet of Siva. -वः 1 A place of refuge, shelter. 2 A protector, who or what affords protection. 3 protection, defence. 4 Injury, hurt.

शब्दः 1 A protector. 2 A cloud. 3 Wind.

शब्द *f.* 1 The autumn, autumnal season (comprising the two months आश्विन and कार्तिक); शब्दः शब्दः शब्दः R. 4. 24. 2 A year; शब्दः शब्दः शब्दः R. 10. 1; U. 1. 15; M. 1. 15. -Comp. -शब्दः the end of autumn, winter. -शब्दः an autumnal cloud. -शब्दः an autumnal lake. -शब्दः *m.* a dog. -शब्दः the

autumnal season. -वनः, मेघः an autumnal cloud. -चन्द्रः (शरच्चन्द्रः) the autumnal moon. -विश्रामा an autumnal night. -पद्मः -of the white lotus. -पर्वन् n. the festival called *Kojāgara*; q. v. -सुखं the commencement of autumn.

शरदा 1 Autumn. 2 A year.

शरद्विज a. Autumnal.

शरदाः 1 A young elephant. 2 A fabulous animal said to have 8 legs and to be stronger than a lion; *अष्टभुजमजिह्वं मोक्षार्थं दृष्टव्यं* Rs. 1. 23; *अष्टपादः शरदाः सिंहवती Mb. 3* A camel. 4 A grass-hopper. 5 A locust.

शरदु (दुः) f. N. of a river; see शरदु (दुः).

शरल a. See शरल.

शरलक Water.

शरव A butt or mark (for arrows), target; (fig. also); ती शरवमकरोरु तैत्तिरीय V. 3; Ms. 6. 56. 2 A cover, lid. 3 A measure equal to 2 *Kudavas*.

शरवती N. of a town of which Lava was made ruler by Rāma; R. 15. 97.

शरिन्त m. Bearing, bringing forth.

शरीर 1 The body (of animate or inanimate objects); शरीरमाद्ये सल्ल पम-सपन्ने Ku. 5. 33. 2 The constituent element; Kāv. 1. 10. 3 Bodily strength. 4 Dead body. -Comp. -अन्तरं 1 the interior of the body. 2 another body. -आवरणं the skin. -कर्म m. a futher. -कर्मणे emaciation of the body. -जः 1 sickness. 2 lust, passion. 3 the god of love. 4 a son, offspring; Ki. 4. 31. -तुल्य a. equal to; i. e. as dear as one's own person. -चुदः 1 corporal punishment. 2 mortification of the body (as in penance). -चुक् a. having a body. -चुवनं, -पातः shuffling off the mortal coil, death. -पाकः emaciation (of the body). -चरु a. endowed with a body, embodied, incarnate; Ku. 5. 30. -चरः 1 the bodily frame; R. 16. 23. 2 being endowed with a body; i. e. birth as an embodied being; R. 18. 58. -चंचकः a hostage. -आत्म a. embodied, incarnate. (-म.) a creature, an embodied being. -वेदः separation of the body (from the soul), death. -वस्ति f. a slender body, slim or delicate figure. -यात्रा means of bodily sustenance. -विमोक्षनं the emancipation of the soul from the body. -वृत्तिः f. maintenance or support of the body; R. 2. 45. -वैषम्यं bodily

ailment, sickness, disease. -सुभवा personal attendance. -संस्कारः 1 decoration of the person. 2 purification of the body by the performance of the several purificatory *Samskāras*. -संपत्तिः f. the prosperity of body, (good) health. -साधुः leanness of body, emaciation; R. 3. 2. -स्थितिः f. 1 the maintenance or support of the body; R. 5. 9. 2 taking one's meals, eating (frequently used in *Kādambari*).

शरीरक 1 The body. 2 A small body. -कः The soul.

शरीरेव a. 1 (की f.) Embodied, corporeal, incarnate; कर्मण्यव्यतिरिक्तं शरीरेषु विरहयोर्ये वन्देति जानकी U. 3. 4, M. 1. 10. 2 Living. -म. 1 Anything endowed with a body (whether animate or inanimate); शरीरेणो स्वावर-जमयानां सुखाय तज्जन्मादिनं वन्द्य Ku. 1. 23; R. 8. 43. 2 A sentient being. 3 A mad. 4 The soul (clad with the body); R. 8. 89; Bg. 2. 18.

शर्करज Candied sugar.

शर्करा 1 Candied sugar. 2 A pebble, gravel, small stone; Mk. 5. 3 Gravelly mould. 4 Soil abounding in stony fragments, sand. 5 A piece, fragment. 6 A potsherd. 7 Any hard particle, as in जलशर्करा a nodule of water, i. e. hail. 8 The disease called gravel. -Comp. -उदके sugar water, water sweetened with sugar. -सप्तमी N. of an observance on the 7th day in the bright half of *Vaisākha*.

शर्करिक a. (की f.), शर्करिल a. Stony, gravelly, gritty.

शर्करी 1 A river. 2 A girdle.

शर्कः 1 Breaking wind, flatulence (said to be n. also in this sense). 2 A troop, multitude. 3 Strength, power.

शर्कज a. Causing flatulence -हः A kind of pulse or bean.

शर्कने The act of breaking wind.

शर्क 1 P. (शर्कति) 1 To go. 2 To injure, kill.

शर्मेन् m. An affix added to the name of a *Brāhmaṇa*; as विष्णुशर्मेन्; of. शर्मन्, शरत्, श्रम. -म. 1 Pleasure, happiness, delight; स्वर्जयन्तु शर्मन् च मानिने वरं स्वर्जति न स्वर्जयमानिने वरं N. 1. 50; R. 1. 69; Bh. 3. 97. 2 A blessing. 3 A house, receptacle (mostly Vedic in this sense). -Comp. -य a. conferring happiness. (-यः) an epithet of *Viṣṇu*.

शर्मरः A sort of garment.

शर्मा 1 Night. 2 A finger.

शर्मा 1 P. (शर्मति) 1 To go. 2 To hurt, injure, kill.

शर्मा 1 N. of *Siva*; R. 11. 93; Ku. 6. 14. 2 N. of *Viṣṇu*.

शर्मरः N. of the god of love. -रः Darkness.

शर्मा 1 A night; शर्मिन्, शर्मति शर्मे R. 8. 56, 3. 2; 11. 93; Si. 11. 5. 2 *Turmeric*. 3 A woman. -Comp. -ईशः the moon.

शर्माजी N. of *Pārvatī* or *Durgā*, wife of *Siva*.

शर्माजीक a. Mischievous, cruel. -कः A rogue, wretch, mischievous man.

शर 1. 1 A (शरते) 1 To shake, stir, agitate. 2 To tremble. -II. 1 P. (शरति) 1 To go 2 To run fast. -III. 10 A. (शरते) To praise.

शरः 1 A dart, spear. 2 A stake. 3 N. of मुनि an attendant of *Siva*. 4 N. of *Brahman*. -लं The quill of a porcupine (m. also according to some).

शरलक A spider.

शरलंग A king, sovereign.

शरलभः 1 A grass-hopper, locust; S. 1. 32. 2 A moth; क्रीडन्तं शरलभं वदन्तं शरलभवते Ve. 1. 19; Si. 2. 117; Ku. 4. 40.

शरलं The quill of a porcupine. -ली 1 The quill of a porcupine. 2 A small porcupine.

शरलाका 1 A small stick, peg, rod, pin, piece, thin bar (of anything); अवस्थान्तमणिशरलाका Mā. 1. 2 A penoil, small stick (used in painting the eyes with collyrium); अज्ञानावस्थ लोकात् शराजानशरलाका । चक्षुर्नृतीकितं केन तस्मै शराजिने नमः ॥ Sik. 58; Ku. 1. 47; R. 7. 8. 3 An arrow. 4 A dart, javelin. 5 A probe or a kind of pointed surgical instrument. 6 A rib (as of an umbrella). 7 A bone (forming the root of the fingers and toes); Y. 3. 85. 8 A sprout, sprig, shoot; Ku. 1. 24. 9 A paint-brush. 10 A tooth-brush, tooth-pick. 11 A porcupine. 12 An oblong piece of ivory or bone used in gambling. -Comp. -धूर्तः (forming शरलाधूर्तः) a swindler, sharper. -परि ind. an unlucky throw or movement of one of the pieces at a game played with *Salākās*; of. परि or अक्षपरि.

शरलाह a. Unripe. -हुः A kind of root.

शरलाभीलः A camel.

शरकः, शरकल 1 The scale of a fish; Ms. 5. 16; Y. 1. 178. 2 Bark, rind (of trees). 3 A part, portion, fragment.

शरकलिक, शरकलिक m. A fish.

शरप 1 A. (शरते) To praise.

शरमालः -ली f. The silk-cotton tree.

शरव 1 A spear, javelin, dart. 2 An arrow, a shaft; शरव्यं निशान्तद्वयं शरव्यं शरवः R. 9. 78; शरव्योत् 9. 75; S. 6. 9. 3 A thorn, splinter. 4 A pin, peg, stake (said to be m. also in these four senses). 5 Any extraneous substance lodged in the body and giving it very great pain; अक्षतशरवः U. 3. 35. 6 (Fig.) Any cause of poignant or

ment, also in general. 3 Iron. 4 steel. 5 A type of noise (सोर). -**Comp.** -**सज्जत** *a.* provided with armed military equipment. -**सज्जत** *a.* steel. 2 *adj.* armed with weapons for fighting and war. 3 *adj.* arms and munition. 4 *adj.* a warrior generally. -**सज्जत** *m.* a professional soldier. -**सज्जत** *a.* lifting up a weapon (उठाना). -**सज्जत** *a.* on foot. 1 *adj.* war, military equipment. -**सज्जत** *a.* an armorer. -**सज्जत** *a.* a shield or escutcheon of war; weapon. -**सज्जत** *a.* taking up or wearing arms (for battle). 2 *U. S. 3d.* -**सज्जत** *m.* one living by the use of arms, a professional soldier. -**सज्जत** *a.* a deity presiding over weapons. 2 *a.* a deified weapon. -**सज्जत** = सज्जत 4. v. -**सज्जत** *a.* laying down arms; so सज्जत (वरि) *व्यास* -**सज्जत** *a.* bearing arms, armed. (-*m.*) an armed warrior. -**सज्जत** *a.* 'purified by arms', rendered pure or absolved from guilt by being killed with a weapon on the battlefield; असज्जत *निर्वाण* (महामातं) *Mā. 15. 13*; (see Jagaddhara's explanation of the word); अहमपि तस्य निष्प्रापितनिजिद्वयसंपादितमश्वपुत्रं मरणमुपदिशामि *Ve. 2*. -**सज्जत** *a.* a wound inflicted with a weapon. -**सज्जत** *m.* a soldier, warrior; *R. 2. 40*. -**सज्जत** *a.* a weapon-cleaner, an armorer, a finisher. -**सज्जत** -**सज्जत** *a.* the science of arms. -**सज्जत** *f.* 1 a collection of arms. 2 an arsenal. -**सज्जत** *a.* a sudden fall of a number of weapons. -**सज्जत** *a.* killed by a weapon. -**सज्जत** *a.* armed. (-*सज्जत*) an armed man.

सज्जत 1 Steel. 2 Iron
सज्जत A knife.
सज्जत *a.* Bearing arms or weapons, armed, accoutred.

सज्जत A knife; पण्यसिद्धि विवेककल्पलानिका-
सज्जत *उच्यते* *क*: Subhāṣit. ; *Sl. 4. 44*.
सज्जत 1 Corn or grain in general;
द्वयोर्द्वयं स यज्ञाय ज्ञस्याय मन्वा विवं *It. 1. 26*.
2 The produce or fruit of a plant or tree; ज्ञस्य ज्ञेयवर्तं प्राहुः सत्तुं प्रायश्चित्तं; see तदुक्त also. 3 A merit. -**Comp.** -**सज्जत** *a.* corn field. -**सज्जत** *a.* granivorous. -**सज्जत** *a.* an ear of corn. -**सज्जत** *a.* crowned with harvests. -**सज्जत** *a.* abounding in corn. -**सज्जत** *f.* a beard of corn. -**सज्जत** *f.* abundance of corn. -**सज्जत** *f.* the Śāla tree.

सज्जत -**सज्जत** A vegetable, pot-herb, herb, any edible leaf, fruit or root used as a vegetable; तिष्ठतिचरो वा जम्बी-
चरो वा मयोरपार्थ इति तु सभयः । अनेनैवपुनः-
प्रतिदिनमनं काशाय वा स्वाह्वयय वा स्वाह्व-
-**सज्जत** *a.* Power, strength, energy. 2
The teak tree. 3 The Sirtsha tree.
4 N. of a people; see **सज्जत** 5 An era;
especially the era of Śālivāhana.
-**Comp.** -**सज्जत** *a.* corner. -**सज्जत** *a.* ho

plum. -आरुखः the teak tree. (-रुखं) a vegetable. -आहारः a vegetarian (living only on herbs &c.). -चुक्रिका the tamarind. -तकः the teak tree. -पानः 1 a measure equal to a handful. 2 a handful of vegetables. -पारिषिः a king fond of an era; see मध्वपदलोपिन् -प्रति ind. a little of herbs. -योग्यः coriander. -वृक्षः the teak tree. -शाकदं, -शाकिनं a field of vegetables, a kitchen-garden.

शाकट a. (दी. f.) 1 Relating to a cart. 2 Going in a cart. -टः 1 A draught-ox. 2 The tree called श्लेष्मातक. -टं A field; cf. शाकशाकटं.

शाकटायनः N. of a philologist and grammarian often referred to by Pāṇini and Yāska; cf. व्याकरणे शकटस्य च लोकं Nir.

शाकटिक a. (की. f.) 1 Belonging to a car. 2 Going in a car.

शाकटीनः A cart-load, a measure of load equal to 20 *tula's*.

शाकल a. (ली. f.) Relating to a piece (शकल). -लः A school of the Rigved or the followers of this school (pl.). -Comp. -प्रतिशाकल्यं N. of the Rigveda Pratisākhya. -शाखा the recension or traditional text of the Rigveda as represented by the Sākālas

शाकल्यः N. of an ancient grammarian mentioned by Pāṇini; (he is supposed to have arranged the *Paṇḍa* text of the Rigveda).

शाकारी One of the lowest forms of Prakṛita, the dialect spoken by the Sākāra; as in the *Mṛichchhakatika*. -कारिनः A field; as in शाकशाकिन.

शाकिनी 1 A field of vegetables. 2 A kind of female being attendant on Durgā (supposed to be a demon or fairy.)

शाकुन a. (नी. f.) 1 Relating to birds; Ms. 3. 268. 2 Relating to omens. 3 Ominous.

शाकुनिकः A fowler, bird-catcher; Mk. 6; Ms. 8. 260. -कं The interpretation of omens.

शाकुनेयः A small owl.

शाकुन्तलः A metonymic of Bharata (son of Sakuntalā). -लः The drama called अविनाशककुन्तला of Kālidāsa.

शाकुलिकः A fisherman.

शाकरः An ox.

शक्ति a. (की. f.) 1 Relating to power. 2 Relating to *Sakti* or the female personification of divine energy. -रुः A worshipper of *Sakti*; (the *Sāktas* are generally worshippers of Durgā representing the female personification of divine energy, and the ritual enjoined to them is of two kinds, the pure or right-hand ritual दक्षिणाचार, and impure or left-hand ritual वामाचार q. q. v. v.).

शक्तिः 1 A worshipper of *Sakti*. 2 A spearman, lancer.

शक्तीकः A spearman, lancer.

शक्तेयः A worshipper of *Sakti*.

शक्त्वः 1 N. of the family of Buddha. 2 N. of Buddha. -Comp. -भिक्षुकः a Buddhist religious mendicant. -हुनिः, -सिंहः epithets of Buddha.

शाक्ती 1 N. of Sachi, wife of Indra. 2 Of Durgā.

शाकरः An ox; cf. शाकर.

शाख 1 A branch (as of a tree); आवर्ज्य शाखाः R. 16. 19. 2 An arm. 3 A party, section, faction. 4 A part or subdivision of a work. 5 A school, branch, sect. 6 A school or traditional recension of the Veda, the traditional text followed by a school; as in शाकलशाखा, आश्वलायन शाखा, वाष्कलशाखा &c. -Comp. -चन्द्रयावः secunder व्याघ्र. -नगरं, -पुरं a suburb. -पित्तः inflammation of the extremities of the body e. g. hands, shoulders &c. -भृत् m. a tree. -भेदः difference of (Vedic) school. -मृगः 1 a monkey; an ape. 2 a squirrel. -रंहः 'a traitor to his Sākha', a Brāhmana who has changed his own school of the Vedas. -रथा a branch-road.

शाखालः A sort of cane (बान्नीर).

शाखिन् a. 1 Having branches (fig. also). 2 Branching, ramifying. 3 Belonging to any branch or school (as of the Veda). -म्. 1 A tree; S. 1. 15. 2 A Veda. 3 A follower of any Vedic school or recension.

शाखोदः, शाखोदकः N. of a tree; कल्लं योः क्यवादि देवदत्तं यो विदि शाखोदकं K. P. 10.

शाकरः A bull.

शाकरिः 1 N. of Kārtikeya. 2 Of Gaṇeśa. 3 Fire.

शाखिकः 1 A shell-cutter, worker in shells. 2 N. of a mixed tribe. 3 A shell-blower; Si. 15. 72.

शाटः, शाटी 1 A garment, cloth. 2 A petticoat.

शाटकः -कं Cloth, garment, petticoat; Pt. 1. 144.

शाटके Dishonesty, perfidy, guile, trickery, fraud, villainy; आश्विनः शाट्वमसिद्धिः यः S. 5. 25, Mu. 1. 1.

शाण a. (नी. f.) Hempen, flaxen. -यः 1 A touchstone; Bv. 1. 73; Bh. 2. 44. 2 A whetstone. 3 A saw. 4 A weight of four Māśhas. -कं 1 Sackcloth, coarse cloth. 2 A hempen garment; Ms. 2. 41, 10. 87. -Comp. -आजीवः an armourer.

शाणिः A plant from the fibres of which a coarse cloth is prepared.

शाणित p. p. Whetted, ground, sharpened (on a whetstone).

शाणी 1 A touchstone. 2 A whetstone. 3 A saw. 4 A hempen garment. 5; A ragged garment. 6 A

small screen or tent. 7 Gesticulation, a sign made with the hands or eyes.

शापीरं A bank or spot or ground in the Soṇa river.

शांडिल्यः 1 N. of a sage, the author of a law-book. 2 The *Bilva* tree. 3 A form of Agni. -Comp. -भोजं the family of Sāṇḍilya.

शात p. p. 1 Sharpened, whetted. 2 Thin, slender. 3 Weak, feeble. 4 Beautiful, handsome. 5 Happy, thriving. -तः The Dhātūra plant. -तः Happiness, pleasure, delight; मानेनो-जवजितशानं Gt. 10. -Comp. -वद्री a woman with a slender waist; Si. 5. 23; R. 10. 89. -दिस्र a. sharp-pointed.

शातकुंभं 1 Gold; Si. 9. 9; N. 16. 34. 2 The thorn-apple (पतूर)

शातकौंभं Gold.

शातने 1 Whetting, sharpening. 2 Cutting down, destroyer; R. 3. 42. 3 Causing to fall or perish. 4 Causing to decay or wither. 5 Becoming thin or small, thinness. 6 Withering, decaying.

शातपन्नकः की Moonlight.

शातभीकः A kind of Mallikā.

शातमान a. (नी. f.) Bought, for one hundred.

शात्रव a. (वी. f.) 1 Relating to an enemy; R. 4. 42. 2 Hostile, inimical. -वः An enemy; Si. 14. 44, 18. 20; Va. 5. 1; Bk. 5. 81; Ki. 14. 2; Mu. 2. 5. -चं 1 A collection of enemies. 2 Enmity, hostility; त्वीशान्वयनवे R. G.

शात्रवीय a. 1 Relating to an enemy. 2 Hostile, inimical.

शादः 1 Young grass. 2 Mud. -Comp. -हरितः तं a place green with young grass, a place clad in verdure.

शादुल a. 1 Grassy. 2 Abounding in young, green grass. 3 Green, verdant. -लः तं A grass-plot, green, meadow; शब्दा शादुलं Sānti, 2 21; R. 2. 17, Ki. 5. 87; Y. 3. 7.

शाच् 1 U. (श्रीशक्तिने, strictly a desiderative of शाच् used in a primitive sense) To sharpen, whet.

शानः 1 A touch-stone. 2 A whetstone. -Comp. -शब्दः 1 a stone for grinding: sandal. 2 the Pāriyātra mountain.

शांत p. p. 1 Appeased, allayed, calmed, satisfied, pacified; R. 12. 20. 2 Cured, alleviated; शांतरीः. 3 Abated, subsided, put an end to, removed, extinguished; शांतवस्त्रो-परिश्रमं R. 1. 58; 5. 47; शांतार्षिं दधिनि-वक्रशः Ki. 17. 16. 4 Ceased, stopped; Ku. 3. 42. 5 Dead, deceased. 6 Stilled, hushed. 7 Calm, quiet, undisturbed, tranquil, still; शांतमिन्द्राग्र-वत् S. 1. 16; 4. 19. 8 Tamed; R. 14. 79. 9 Free from passions, at

ease, contented. 10 Shaded. 11 Purified. 12 Auspicious (in augury); (the phrase शांतिं वारं, which is sometimes repeated, means 'oh, no! how can it be', 'god forbid such an untoward or unlucky event' S. 5; Mu. 1). -सः 1 A man who has subdued his passions, an ascetic. 2 Tranquillity, quietism, the sentiment of quietism, the predominant feeling of which is indifference to worldly objects and pleasures; see निर्वेद and स्व. -ई ind. Enough, not more, not so, for shame, hush!, god (heaven) forbid; शांतिं कथं दुर्जनां वैराजानपदाः U. 1; तामैव शांतमन्त्रा किमिहोच्यते 3. 26. -Comp. -आत्मन्, -चेतस् a. calm, tranquil-minded, sedate or composed in mind. -तोव a. having still waters. -रसः the sentiment of quietism; see शांति above.

शांतनवः 'The son of Santanu'. No. of Bhishma.

शान्ता N. of the daughter of Dasaratha, adopted by the sage Lomapada and subsequently married by Rishyasringa; see II. 1. 4 and कथयन् also.

शांतिः f. 1 Pacification, allayment, alleviation, removal; अश्वविघातशान्तिरे R. 11. 1. 62. 2 Calmness, tranquillity, quiet, ease, rest, repose; Ku. 4. 17; Māl. 6. 1. 3 Cessation of hostility; Bv. 1. 125. 4 Cessation, stop. 5 Absence of passion, quietism, complete indifference to all worldly enjoyments; R. 7. 71. 6 Consolation, solace. 7 Settlement of differences, reconciliation. 8 Satisfaction of hunger. 9 An expiatory rite, a propitiatory rite for averting evil. 10 Good fortune, felicity, auspiciousness. 11 Exculpation or absolution from blame. 12 preservation. -Comp. -चक्षुः, उदक-जलं soothing or propitiatory water; S. 3. -कर, -कारिन् a. soothing, pacifying. -गृह a room for rest or retirement. -होमः a sacrifice or burnt offering to avert or remove an evil; Ms. 4. 150.

शांतिः a. (की. f.) Expiatory, propitiatory. -कं Observances or ceremonies calculated to remove calamities.

शांत् &c. See शाक् &c.

शापः 1 A curse, an imprecation, anathema; शापेनास्ते गन्तव्यमस्मिन् भवति मे. 1. 92; R. 1. 78, 5, 56, 59; 11. 14. 2 An oath, asseveration. 3 Abuse, calumny. -Comp. -अंतः, -अवसानं, -निवृत्तिः f. the end of a curse; Me. 110; R. 8. 82. -अस्त्रः 'having a curse for weapon', sage, saint; R. 15. 3. -उत्तरः the utterance of a curse. -उद्धारः, -द्विजः f. -नोक्तः release or deliverance from a curse.

-शस्त a. labouring under a curse. -मुक्त a. released from a curse. -यजित a. restrained by a curse.

शापित p. p. 1 Bound by an oath, conjured. 2 Sworn, adjured.

शापरिकः A fisherman.

शाव (व) र a. (री. f.) 1 Savage, barbarous. 2 Low, vile, base. -रः An offence, a fault. 2 Sin, wickedness. 3 The tree called *Lodhra*. -री A low form of the Prākṛita dialect (spoken by mountaineers &c.). -Comp. -भेदाख्यं (also भेदाक्ष) copper.

शाब्द a. (वी. f.) 1 Relating to or derived from a word. 2 Relating to or depending on sound (opp. शर्त्त). 3 Verbal, oral. 4 Sounding, sonorous. -ब्दः A grammarian. -Comp. -बोधः perception or apprehension of the sense of words. -व्यञ्जना insinuation founded on words.

शाब्दिक a. (की. f.) 1 Verbal, oral. 2 Sounding. -कः A grammarian. शासनः N. of Yama. -न् 1 Killing, slaughter. 2 Tranquillity, peace. 3 End. -न्ती The southern direction. शास्त्रि 1 Sacrificing. 2 Immolating, killing animals at a sacrifice. 3 Tying up cattle for sacrifice. 4 A sacrificial vessel.

शामिल Ashes.

शामिली A sacrificial ladle; (सुत्र)

शामरी 1 Jugglery, sorcery. 2 A sorceress.

शाम्रिकः A dealer in shells.

शाम्रु (रु) कः A bivalve-shell.

शाम्भ a. (वी. f.) Belonging to Siva; अमुं वाक्यं शाम्भो गन्धर्वेणैव श्रुतः कृत्वा Pt. 1. 159. -वः A worshipper of Siva. 2 A son of Siva. 3 Camphor. 4 A kind of poison. -रः The *Devadaru* tree.

शाम्भवी 1 N. of Pārvatī. 2 N. of a plant (गन्धर्वा).

शाम्रकः 1 An arrow. 2 A sword; cf. शम्बक.

शाम् 10 U. (शापयिते) 1 To weaken. 2 To be weak.

शार a. Variegated, speckled, mottled, spotted. -रः 1 A variegated colour. 2 Green colour. 3 Air, wind. 4 A piece used at chess, a chessman; Bh. 3. 39. 5 Injuring, hurting.

शारंग 1 The *Chātaka* bird. 2 A peacock. 3 A bee. 4 A deer. 5 An elephant; cf. शरंग.

शारंगी A particular musical instrument (played with a bow); cf. शरंगी.

शारद a. 1 Belonging to autumn, autumnal; (the f. is शारदी in this sense); विमलशारदद्विरेषिका Bv. 1. 113; R. 10. 9. 2 Annual. 3 New, recent. 4 Young, fresh. 5 Modest, shy, bashful. 6 diffident, not bold.

-वः 1 A year. 2 An autumnal sickness. 3 Autumnal sunshine. 4 A kind of kidney-bean. 5 The *Bakula* tree. -द्विः The full-moon day in the month of Kārtika. -द्वि 1 Corn, grain. 2 The white lotus. -द्वि 1 A kind of Vinā or lute. 2 N. of Barga. 3 of Sarasvatī.

शारदिकः 1 Autumnal sickness. 2 Autumnal sunshine or heat. -रः An autumnal or annual Śrāddha.

शारदीय a. Autumnal.

शारिः 1 A chessman, a piece at chess &c. 2 A small round ball. 3 A kind of die. -रीः 1 The bird called Śārīka. 2 Fraud, trick 3 An elephant's housings. -Comp. -पञ्च; -रत्नं, -रत्नकः-कं a chequered cloth for playing at chess, draughts &c.

शारिका 1 A kind of bird. 2 A bow or stick for playing any stringed instrument. 3 Playing at chess &c. 4 A chessman, a piece at chess.

शारी A kind of bird.

शारीर a. (री. f.) 1 Relating to the body, bodily corporeal. 2 Incorporate, embodied. -रः 1 The incorporate or embodied spirit (जीवात्मा); human or individual soul. 2 A bull. 3 A kind of drug.

शारीरक a. (वी. f.) Relating to the body &c. -कं 1 the embodied spirit. 2 The inquiry into the nature of that spirit (a term applied to the Bhāṣya of Śaṅkarāchārya on the *Brahma-sūtras*). -Comp. -वृत्त the aphorisms of the Vedānta philosophy.

शारीरिक a. (की. f.) Bodily, corporeal, material.

शारक a. (की. f.) Noxious, hurtful, mischievous.

शार्ककः Candied sugar.

शार्कर a. (री. f.) 1 Made of sugar, sugary. 2 Stony, gravelly. -रः 1 A gravelly place. 2 The froth or skum of Milk. 3 Cream.

शार्क a. (शार्कं strictly) 1 Made of horn, horny. 2 Having a bow, armed with a bow; Bk. 8. 123. -रः 1 A bow (in general. 2 The bow of Vishnu. -Comp. -अश्वत्थ m., -बाणः, पाणिः, -सुत्र m. epithets of Vishnu.

शार्पिण m. 1 An archer, a Bowman. 2 An epithet of Vishnu; धर्मसंरक्षकं शार्पिणः R. 15. 4, 12. 70; Me. 46

शार्ङ्गः 1 A tiger. 2 A leopard or panther. 3 A demon, *Rākṣasa*. 4 A kind of bird. 5 (At the end of comp) An eminent or distinguished person, foremost; as in -रशार्ङ्गः; cf. कुशर. -Comp. -वर्त्मन् a. a tiger's skin. -विश्रीविर्त्त 1 a tiger's play; शर्ङ्गोद्विग्नवन्तं विरचयन् शार्ङ्गविश्रीविर्त्तं Gīt. 4. 7 N. of a metre; see App. 1.

शार्वर *a.* (*री. f.*) 1 Nocturnal ; Ku. 8. 58. 2 Mischievous, pernicious. -रं Darkness, thick gloom. -री Night.

शास्त्र 1 *A.* (*शाले*) 1 To praise, flatter. 2 To shine. 3 To be endowed with ; Malli. on Ki. 5. 44. 4 To tell.

शालः 1 *N.* of a tree (very tall and stately) ; R. 1. 38 ; St. 3. 40. 2 *A* tree in general ; R. 1. 13 ; Ve. 4. 3. 3 An enclosure, a fence. 4 *A* kind of fish. 5 *N.* of king Śalivāhana. -*Comp.* -ग्रामः a kind of sacred stone said to be typical of Vishnu, as the Phallus is of Siva, °मि *N.* of a mountain. °शिला the *Salagrama* stone. -जः, -निर्वासः exudation of the Sāla tree, resin ; R. 1. 31. -भञ्जिका 1 a doll, puppet, statue ; Vb. 1 ; N. 2. 83. 2 a courtesan, harlot. -भञ्जी a doll, puppet. -वेष्टः the resin of the Sāla tree ; of. शाल. -सारः 1 a superior tree. 2 *Asa foetida*.

शालवः The *Lodhra* tree.

शाला 1 An apartment, a room, saloon, hall ; °शालाशक्तिरिव शूरशालः St. 3. 50 ; so संगीतशाला, रंगशाला &c. 2 *A* house, an abode ; R. 16. 41. 3 The upper or main branch of a tree. 4 The trunk of a tree. -*Comp.* -भञ्जिरः, -रं a hollow earthen cup. -सुगः a jackal. -वृकः 1 a dog ; Bv. 1. 72. 2 a wolf. 3 a deer. 4 a cat. 5 a jackal. 6 a monkey.

शालाकः *N.* of Pāṇini.

शालाकि *m.* 1 A lancer, spearman. 2 A surgeon. 3 A barber.

शालातुरीयः An epithet of Pāṇini (written also शालोत्तरीय ; so called from शालातुर the place of his birth).

शालारं 1 *A* flight of steps, ladder. 2 *A* bird-cage.

शालिः 1 Rice ; न शालिः स्तंभकविता वसुधं नमस्ते Mu. 1. 13 ; यथाः प्रकीर्णं न भवति शालयः Mk. 4. 16. 2 The civet-cat. -*Comp.* -ओदनः -नं boiled rice (of a superior kind). -मोरी a female appointed to watch a rice-field ; R. 4. 20. -सूर्यः -र्यं rice-flour. -पिष्टं crystal. -भवनं a rice-field. -बाह्वः *N.* of a celebrated sovereign of India whose era commences with 78 A. D. -होत्रः 1 *N.* of a writer on veterinary subjects. 2 a horse. होत्रिन् *m.* a horse.

शालिकः 1 *A* weaver. 2 *A* toll, tax.

शालिन् *a.* (*की. f.*) (Usually at the end of comp.) 1 Endowed with, possessed of, possessing, shining or resplendent with ; Ki. 8. 17, 55 ; Bk. 4. 2. 2 Domestic.

शालिनी 1 *A* mistress of the house, housewife. 2 *N.* of a metre ; see App. I.

शालीन *a.* 1 Modest, bashful, shy, retiring ; लिव्यशालीनः जीवन् M. 4 ; R. 6. 81, 18. 17 ; St. 16. 83. 2 Like, re-

sembling. -नः *A* householder. (शाली-नीकृ 'to make humble, humiliate'). -शालुः 1 *A* frog. 2 *A* kind of perfumes. -लु *n.* The root of the water-lily.

शालु(लु)कं 1 The root of the water-lily. 2 Nutmeg. -कः *A* frog.

शालु(लु)रः *A* frog.

शालेयं *A* field of rice.

शालोत्तरीयः An epithet of Pāṇini ; see शालातुरीय.

शाल्मलः 1 The silk-cotton tree. 2 One of the seven great divisions of the earth.

शाल्मलिः 1 The silk-cotton tree ; Bv. 1. 115 ; Ms. 8. 246. 2 One of the seven great divisions of the earth. 3 *N.* of a kind of hell. -*Comp.* -स्थः an epithet of Garuda.

शाल्मली 1 The silk-cotton tree. 2-*N.* of a river in Pātāla. 3 *A* kind of hell. -*Comp.* -वेष्टः, -वेष्टकः the gum of the silk-cotton tree.

शाल्वः 1 *N.* of a country. 2 *A* king of Śālvā.

शाल्व *a.* (*की. f.*) 1 Relating to a dead body ; caused by the death (of a relative) ; दशाहं शाल्वमाशेषं अपिष्ठु पिबिष्ये Ms. 5. 59, 61. 2 Tawny, dark-yellowish. -तः The young of any animal, a fawn, cub ; कव्यं क पराश्रमन्-यो सुगन्धः समवेधितो जनः S. 2. 18 ; सुवराज-शाल्वः R. 6. 3, 18. 37.

शाल्वकः The young of any animal.

शार्वर See शार्वर.

शार्वत् *a.* (*री. f.*) Eternal, perpetual, ever-lasting ; शार्वतीः सगरः Rām. (= U. 2. 5) 'for eternal years', 'ever more', 'for all time to come' ; U. 5. 27 ; R. 14. 14. -तः 1 *N.* of Siva. 2 Of Vyāsa. 3 The sun. -तं *ind.* Eternally, perpetually, for ever.

शार्वत्तिक *a.* (*की. f.*) Eternal, permanent, perpetual, constant ; शार्वतिको विरोधः 'natural antipathy'.

शार्वती The earth.

शार्वकुल *a.* (*ली. f.*) Eating flesh (or fish).

शार्वकुलिकं *A* quantity of baked cakes (शार्वकुली).

शास्त्र 2 *P.* (*र. स्ति, शिष्ट*) 1 To teach, instruct, train (governing two accusatives in this sense) ; माणवके चर्मे शास्त्रि Sk. ; Bk. 6. 10 ; शिष्यसेवे शास्त्रि मां तव प्रपद्ये Bg. 2. 7. 2 To rule, govern ; अनन्वशासनमुदी शशास्त्रेयुरीतिव R. 1. 30 ; 10. 1 ; 14. 85, 19. 57 ; S. 1. 14 ; Bk. 3. 53. 3 To order, command, direct, enjoin ; B. 12. 34 ; Ku. 6. 24 ; Bk. 9. 68. 4 To tell, communicate, inform (with dat.) ; तस्मिन्नाशेषं वृत्तं लक्ष्मणायाः शिष्यमहत् Bk. 6. 27 ; S. 1. 82. 5 To advise ; स किं सत्ता शास्त्रं न शास्त्रि योऽपि Ki. 1. 5. 6 To decree, enact. 7 To punish, chastise, correct ; Ms. 4. 175 ; 8. 29. 8 To tame, subdue ; Mv.

6. 20. -WITH अहु 1 (*a*) to advise, persuade ; Ku. 5. 5. (*b*) to teach, instruct (how to act), order, command ; R. 6. 59, 13. 75 ; Bk. 20. 17. 2 to rule, govern. 3 to chastise, punish ; Ve. 2. 4 to praise, extol. -आ (usually *Atm.*) 1 to bless, pronounce a blessing ; कच्छदत्ता आशास्ते S. 4 ; U. 1. 2 to order, command, direct (*P.* in this sense) ; Bk. 6. 4. 3 to desire, seek for, hope, expect ; सर्वमस्मिन्वचमाशास्ते S. 7 ; आशास्ते ततः शास्त्रि-मस्तुरीनशब्दवत् Bk. 17. 1. 5. 16 ; Ms. 3. 80. 4 to praise. -प्र 1 to teach, instruct, advise ; Bk. 19. 18. 2 to order, command ; प्रशास्त्रि वचन्या कार्यं Mārka. P. 3 to rule, govern, be lord of ; यां प्रशास्त्रि गलितावधिकालं N. 5. 24 ; R. 6. 76 ; 9. 1. 4 to punish, chastise. 5 to pray or ask for, seek for (*Atm.*) ; इदं कविष्यः पूर्वो नमोवाकं प्रशास्ते U. 1. 1. (used in the sense of शास् with आ).

शासनं 1 Instruction, teaching, discipline. 2 Rule, sway, government ; अनन्वशासनमुदी R. 1. 30 ; so अश्वतिशासन. 3 An order, command, direction ; तस्मिन् अपि देवस्य शासनं प्रमाणीकृतं S. 6 ; R. 3. 69, 14. 83, 18. 18. 4 An edict, enactment, a decree. 5 A precept, rule. 6 A royal grant (of land &c.) ; charter ; अहं त्वां शासनशतेन योजयिष्यामि Pt. 1 ; Y. 2. 240, 295. 7 *A* deed, writing, written agreement. 8 Control of passions. (At the end of comp. शासन often means 'punisher, destroyer, killer', as in स्मरशासनः, पाकशासनः). -*Comp.* -पत्रं 1 a plate (usually of copper), on which a grant of land &c. is inscribed. 2 a sheet of paper on which an order is written. -दूरः a royal messenger. -हस्ति *m.* an envoy, a messenger ; R. 3. 68.

शासित *p. p.* 1 Ruled, governed. 2 Punished.

शासितु *m.* 1 A ruler, governor. 2 A chastiser ; S. 1. 25.

शास्त्र *m.* 1 A teacher, an instructor. 2 A ruler, king, sovereign. 3 A father. 4 A Buddha or Jaina ; or a deified teacher of the Bauddhas or Jainas.

शास्त्रं 1 An order, a command, rule, precept. 2 A sacred precept or rule, scriptural injunction. 3 A religious or sacred treatise, sacred book, scripture ; see comp. below. 4 Any department of knowledge, science ; इति यज्ञतमं शास्त्रं Bg. 15. 20 ; शास्त्रेण्युक्तिता इति R. 1. 19 ; often at the end of comp. after the word denoting the subject, or applied collectively to the whole body of teaching on that subject ; वेदांशास्त्रं, न्यायशास्त्रं, दर्शनशास्त्रं, अलंकारशास्त्रं &c. 5 *A* work, treatise, theory (opp. योग or practice) ; M. 1.

-Comp. -अतिक्रमः, -अनुष्ठानं violation of sacred precepts, disregard of religious authority. -अनुष्ठानं conformity to or observance of sacred precepts. -अभिज्ञ *a.* versed in the Sāstras. -अर्थः the meaning of a sacred precept. 2 a scriptural precept or statement. -आचरणं observance of sacred precepts. -उक्त *a.* prescribed by sacred laws, enjoined by the Sāstras, lawful, legal. -कारः, -कृत् *m.* 1 the author of a Sāstra or sacred book. 2 an author in general. -कोविद *a.* versed in the Sāstras. -महः a superficial reader of books, a superficial scholar. -चक्षुस् *n.* grammar (as being the 'eye', as it were, with which to understand any Sāstra). -ज्ञा, -विद् *a.* conversant with the Sāstras. -ज्ञानं knowledge of sacred books, conversancy with scriptures. -सत्यं truth as taught in the Sāstras, scriptural truth. -वृद्धिर् *a.* stated or enjoined in sacred books. -वृद्धिः *f.* scriptural point of view. -स्रोतः the source of the Sāstras. -विधानं, -विधिः a sacred precept, scriptural injunction. -विशतिषेयः, -विरोधः 1 mutual contradiction of sacred precepts, inconsistency or precepts. 2 any act contrary to sacred precepts. -विमुख *a.* averse from study; Pt. 1. -विरुद्ध *a.* contrary to the Sāstras, illegal, unlawful. -व्युत्पत्तिः *f.* intimate knowledge of the sacred writings, proficiency in the Sāstras. -शिल्पिन् *m.* the country of Kāshmir. -सिद्ध *a.* established by sacred authority.

शास्त्रि *a.* (जी *f.*) Versed or skilled in the Sāstras. -*m.* One who has mastered the Sāstras, a learned man, a great Pandit.

शास्त्रीय *a.* 1 Scriptural. 2 Scientific. शास्त्र *a.* 1 To be taught or advised. 2 To be regulated or governed. 3 Deserving punishment, punishable. शिक्ष 5 U. (शिक्षति, शिक्षते) 1 To whet, sharpen. 2 To attenuate, make thin. 3 To excite. 4 To be attentive. 5 To be sharp.

शिक्षः 1 Auspiciousness, good fortune. 2 Composure, calm, tranquillity, peace. 3 An epithet of Siva.

शिक्षा 1 N. of a tree (शिक्षु). 2 The Asoka tree.

शिक्ष *a.* idle, lazy, indolent.

शिक्षणं Fees 'wax'; cf. शिक्ष.

शिक्षन्, -व्या 1 A loop or swing (made of rope). 2 A burden or load carried in a sling.

शिक्षित *a.* Suspended or carried in a loop.

शिक्षि 1 A. (शिक्षते, शिक्षित) To learn, study deep mere knowledge of; अक्षितारमपितरु भवत् B. 3. 31.

शिक्षकः (शिक्षका or शिक्षिका *f.*) 1 A inner. 2 A teacher, instructor;

यस्योभयं (i. e. क्रिया and संक्रांति) साधु च शिक्षकाणां दुरि प्रतिग्रपयितव्य इव M. 1. 16.

शिक्षणं 1 Learning, acquiring knowledge. 2 Teaching, instruction.

शिक्षा 1 Learning, study, acquisition of knowledge; B. 9. 63. 2 Desire of being able to do anything, wish to prevail; Ki. 15. 37. 3 Teaching, instruction, training; काव्यशिक्षायाः सः K. P. 1; अयुध नमः प्रणिपातशिक्षा B. 3. 25; M. 4. 9; रणशिक्षा 'the science of war'. 4 One of the six Vedāngas, the science which teaches the proper pronunciation of words and laws of euphony. 5 Modesty, humility. -Comp. -करः 1 a teacher, an instructor. 2 N. of Vyāsa. -वरः an epithet of Indra. -ज्ञः *f.* skill.

शिक्षित *p. p.* 1 Learnt, studied. 2 Taught, instructed; अशिक्षितपदं S. 5. 21. 3 Trained, disciplined. 4 Tame, docile. 5 Skilful, clever. 6 Modest, diffident. -Comp. -अक्षरः a pupil. -आयुध *a.* versed in the use of weapons.

शिक्षमानः A pupil, scholar.

शिक्षहः 1 A lock of hair left on the crown or sides of the head at tonsure. 2 A peacock's tail.

शिक्षहकः 1 A lock of hair left on the crown of the head at tonsure. 2 Locks or tufts of hair left on the sides of the head; (these are three or five in the case of the Kāshtriya); U. 4. 19. 3 A crest, tuft, plume. 4 A peacock's tail.

शिक्षहिकः A cock.

शिक्षहिका See शिक्ष (1).

शिक्षहिक *a.* Crested, tufted. -*m.* 1 A peacock; नदति स एव वृषसः शिक्षी U. 3. 18; R. 1. 39; Ku. 1. 15. 2 A cock. 3 An arrow. 4 A peacock's tail. 5 A kind of jasmine. 6 N. of Vishnu. 7 N. of a son of Drupada. [Sikhandin was originally a female, being Amba born in the family of Drupada for wreaking her revenge upon Bhishma; (see Amba). But from her very birth the girl was given out as a male-child and brought up as such. In due course she was married to the daughter of Hiraṇyavarman, who was extremely sorry to find that she had got a veritable woman for her husband. Her father, therefore, resolved to attack the kingdom of Drupada for his having deceived him; but Sikhandin contrived, by practising austere penance in a forest, to exchange her sex with a Yaksha, and thus averted the calamity which threatened Drupada. Afterwards in the great Bharata war he proved a means of killing Bhishma, who declined to fight with a woman, when Arjuna put him forward as his hero. He was afterwards killed by Asvatthaman].

शिक्षिनी 1 A peacock. 2 A kind of jasmine. 3 N. of the daughter

of Drupada; see शिक्षिनी above.

शिक्षरः-र 1 The top, summit or peak of a mountain; जगम गौरी शिक्षर शिक्ष-द्विम् Ku. 5. 7, 1. 4; Me. 18. 2 The top of a tree. 3 Crest, tuft. 4 The point or edge of a sword. 5 Top, peak, point in general. 6 The armpit. 7 Bristling of the hair. 8 The bud of the Arabian jasmine. 9 A kind of ruby-like gem. -Comp. -वासिनी an epithet of Durgā.

शिक्षरिणी 1 An excellent woman. 2 A dish of curds and sugar with spices. 3 A line of hair extending across the navel. 4 N. of a metre; see App. I.

शिक्षरिन् *a.* (जी *f.*) 1 Crested, tufted. 2 Pointed, peaked; शिक्षरि-द्विम् Me. 83. -*m.* 1 A mountain; इत्यत्र शरणार्थिनां शिक्षरिणां गणः शेरते Bh. 2. 76; Me. 13; R. 9. 12, 22. 2 A hill-fort. 3 A tree. 4 The lapwing. 5 The plant अजामर्ष.

शिक्षा 1 A lock of hair on the crown of the head; Mu. 3. 30; Si. 4. 50; Māl. 10. 6. 2 A crest, topknot. 3 Tuft, plume. 4 Top, summit, peak; Ki. 6. 17. 5 Sharp end, edge, point or end in general; S. 1. 4; Bv. 1. 2. 6 The end of a garment; S. 1. 14. 7 A flame; प्रमामहत्या शिक्षयेव दीपः Ku. 1. 28; R. 17. 34. 8 A ray of light; Ku. 2. 38. 9 A peacock's crest or comb. 10 A fibrous root. 11 A branch in general; especially one taking root. 12 The head or chief of anything. 13 The fever of love. -Comp. -तण्डः a lamp-stand. -धरः a peacock. -जं a peacock's feather. -धारः a peacock. -जयिः a crest-jewel. -मूलं 1 a carrot. 2 a turnip. -वरः the jack-fruit tree. -बल *a.* pointed, crested. (-लः) a peacock. -बुधः a lamp-stand. -वृद्धिः *f.* a kind of usurious interest, daily increasing.

शिक्षाहः The crest of a peacock.

शिक्षावत् 1 Crested. 2 Flaming. -*m.* 1 A lamp 2 Fire.

शिक्षित *a.* 1 Pointed. 2 Crested, tufted. 3 Proud. -*m.* 1 A peacock; Pt. 1. 159; V. 2. 23; Si. 4. 50. 2 Fire; शिक्षितं सखीं सखायौ शिक्षितं शिक्षितं Gīt. 7; Pt. 4. 110; R. 19. 54; Si. 15. 7. 3 A cock. 4 An arrow. 5 A tree. 6 A lamp. 7 A bull. 8 A horse. 9 A mountain. 10 A Brāhmana. 11 A religious mendicant. 12 N. of Ketu. 13 The number 'three'. 14 The Chitraka tree. -Comp. -कंदः, शिक्ष blue vitriol. -रक्षः 1 an epithet of Kārtikeya. 2 smoke. -विच्छः, -वृद्धः a peacock's tail. -वृषः an antelope. -वर्षः a gourd. -वारहः an epithet of Kārtikeya. -शिक्षा 1 a flame. 2 a peacock's crest.

शिरः 1 A pot-herb. 2 A kind of tree.
 शिरः 1 P. (शिरः) To go, move.
 शिरः 1 P. (शिरः) To smell.
 शिराणः 1 Froth, foam. 2 Phlegm.
 शिराणः 1 The mucus of the nose. 2 Rust of iron. 3 A glass-vessel.
 शिराणकः क The mucus of the nose. -कः Phlegm.
 शिरः 1. 2. A., 10. U. (शिरः, शिरः, शिरः) To tinkle, jingle, rattle ; Si. 10. 62.
 शिरः Tinkle, jingle, tinkling or jingling sound ; especially of ornaments such as anklets.
 शिरजंजिका A chain worn round the loins.
 शिरा 1 Tinkle, jingle &c. 2 A bow-string.
 शिरजित p. p. Tinkling, jingling. -लं Tinkling, jingling (cf. anklets &c.) ; शिरजित राजेश्वरी वेदं दृष्टुं शिरजितं V. 4. 14.
 शिरजिनी 1 A bow-string. 2 An anklet (worn round the feet).
 शिरः 1 P. (शिरः) To slight, despise, disregard.
 शिरः p. p. 1 Sharpened, whetted. 2 Thin, emaciated. 3 Wasted, declined. 4 Weak, feeble. -Comp. -अयः a thorn. -अयः a. sharp-edged. -अयः 1 barley. 2 wheat.
 शिरः f. The river Sutelej ; see शिरः.
 शिरः 1 White. 2 Black ; Si. 15. 48. -रिः The birch tree. -Comp. -कटः 1 an epithet of Siva ; तस्यास्य शिरः कटस्य सैनापत्यपुरेण वा Ku. 2. 61, 6. 81. 2 a peacock ; अयनतशिरिकटकवलक्ष्मीमिह दधति स्फुरितागुरेणजालः Si. 4. 56. 3 a gallinule. -छद्ः, -रक्षः a goose. -रत्नं a sapphire. -वासस्य m. an epithet of Rāma ; विद्वयंतं शिरिवाससस्तु Si. 1. 6.
 शिरिल a. 1 Loose, loosened, slackened, relaxed. 2 Untied, unfastened ; S. 2. 6. 3 Severed, fallen from the stalk ; S. 2. 8. 4 Languid, enfeebled, unnerved. 5 Weak, feeble ; अशिरिलपरिमं U. 1. 24. 27 'fast or close embrace'. 6 Flaccid, flabby. 7 Dissolved. 8 Decayed. 9 Ineffective, futile, vain. 10 Careless. 11 Loosely done, not strictly or rigidly performed. 12 Cast off, abandoned. -लः 1 Laxity, looseness. 2 Slowness. (शिरिलीक means 1 to loosen, unfasten, untie. 2 to relax, slacken. 3 to weaken, impair, enfeeble. 4 to give up, abandon ; R. 2. 41 ; शिरिलीक 1 to be slackened or relaxed. 2 to fall off from ; Mk. 1. 13).
 शिरिलपति Den P. 1 To relax, slacken, loosen. 2 To give up, abandon ; Ve. 5. 6. 3 To lessen, allow to cool down ; V. 2.
 शिरिलित a. 1 Loosed. 2 Relaxed, loosened. 3 Dissolved.

शिरिः N. of a warrior belonging to the side of the Yādavas. (शिरिः m. N. of Sātyaki).
 शिरिः A ray of light. -f. Skin, leather. -n. Water ; शिर्याच्छयनयोगाच्च शिरि वारि प्रचक्षत. Vyāsa. -Comp. -विष्ट a. (written शिरिष्ट or शिरिष्ट also) 1 pervaded by rays. 2 bald, bald-headed. 3 leprous. (-ष्टः) 1 an epithet of Vishnu. 2 of Siva. 3 a bold man. 4 a man without prepuce. 5 a leper.
 शिरः N. of a lake on the Himālaya.
 शिरा N. of a river which issues from the Sipa lake and on the bank of which stands Ujjayini ; शिरावातः शिरातम इव प्रार्थनाचाटुकारः Me. 31.
 शिरः See शिरा.
 शिरा 1 A fibrous root. 2 The root of a water-lily. 3 A root in general. 4 A stroke with a whip. 5 A mother. 6 A river. -Comp. -अयः a branch. -रुहः the (Indian) fig-tree.
 शिराकः The root of a water-lily.
 शिरिः (विः) 1 A beast of prey. 2 The birch tree. 3 N. of a country (pl.). 4 N. of a king (who is said to have saved Agni in the form of a dove from Indra in the form of a hawk by offering an equal quantity of his own flesh weighed in a balance) ; cf. Mu. 6. 17.
 शिरि (वि) का 1 A palanquin, litter. 2 A bier.
 शिरि (वि) रं 1 A camp ; धृष्टक्यः स्वशिरिरम्यं गतिं सर्वं सहस्रं Ve. 3. 18 ; Si. 5. 68. 2 A royal camp or residence. 3 An intrenchment for the protection of an army. 4 A kind of grain.
 शिरि (वि) रयः A palanquin, litter.
 शिरा A pod, legume.
 शिरिका 1 A pod, legume. 2 A kind of kidney-bean. (m. also according to some.).
 शिरि 1 A pod, legume. 2 A kind of plant.
 शिरः 1 The head. 2 The root of the pepper plant (m. also, according to some, in these senses) -रः 1 A bed. 2 A large serpent. -Comp. -अयः hair.
 शिरः n. 1 The head ; शिरा श्लाघते पूर्व (पुं) परं (स्त्री) कटे निवृत्तति Subhash. 2 Skull. 3 A peak, summit, top (as of a mountain) ; दिग्गोरेरुल्लाशिः शिराभिः Ki. 5. 17 ; Si. 4. 54. 4 The top of a tree. 5 The head or top of anything ; शिरसि महीपटलं दधाति शिरः Bv. 1. 74. 6 Pinnacle, acme, highest point. 7 Front, forepart, van (as of an army) ; S. 7. 26 ; U. 5. 3. 8 Chief, principal, head (usually at the end of comp.). (Before soft consonants शिरः is changed to शिरि in comp.). -Comp. -अयः n. (शिराशिरः) the skull. -अयः शिरः m. an ascetic who carries about

a human skull. -अयः a room on the top of a house, turret, garret. -अयः affection of the head, head-ache. -अयः, -अयः (शिरः अयः &c.) beheading, decapitation. -तापिन् m. an elephant. -अयः, -अयः 1 A helmet ; अयः शिरिश्चक्रोत्तरं R. 7. 49, 66 ; अयनीत-शिराणाः 4. 64. 2 head-dress. -अयः, -अयः the neck ; Si. 4. 52, 5. 65. -अयः headache. -अयः the cocoanut tree. -अयः an ornament for the head. -अयः 1 a jewel worn on the head. 2 a crest-jewel. 3 a title of respect conferred on learned men. -अयः m. a hog. -अयिन् m. an epithet of Siva. -अयः a jewel worn on the head. -अयः head-ache. -अयः m. -अयः (also शिरः शिरः) the hair of the head, Rs. 1. 4. Ku. 5. 9 ; R. 15. 16. -अयिन् a. being at the head. (-m.) a chief, any one at the head of affairs. -अयः pepper. -अयः, -अयः a head-dress, turban. -अयः headache. -अयिन् m. an epithet of Siva.
 शिरसिजः The hair of the head ; Si. 7. 62.
 शिरस्कं 1 A helmet. 2 A turban, head-dress.
 शिरस्का A palanquin.
 शिरस्तस् ind. From the head ; Ku. 3. 49 ; Bh. 2. 10.
 शिरस्य a. Belonging to or being on the head. -स्यः Clean hair.
 शिरा Any tubular vessel of the body, a nerve, vein, artery, blood-vessel. -Comp. -अयः the wood-apple वृक्षं lead.
 शिराल a. Sinewy, tendinous, veiny.
 शिरिः 1 A sword. 2 A killer, murderer. 3 An arrow. 4 A locust.
 शिरिषः N. of a tree. -अयः a flower of this tree (regarded as the type of delicacy) ; शिरिषपुष्पाधिकसोष्णमायं वाह तदीवापि मे वितर्कः Ku. 1. 41, 5. 4, R. 16. 48 ; Me. 65.
 शिरः 6 P. (शिरः) To glean.
 शिरः-लं Gleaning ears of corn (more than one at a time) ; see Kull. on Ms. 10. 112. -Comp. -अयः 1 gleaning ears of corn. 2 irregular occupation.
 शिरा 1 A stone, rock. 2 A grind-stone. 3 The lower timber of a door. 4 The top of a column. 5 A tendon, vein (for शिरा). 6 Red arsenic. 7 Camphor. -Comp. -अयः 1 a hole. 2 a fence, an enclosure. 3 a room on the top of a house. -आत्मजं iron. -आत्मिका a crucible. -आत्मिका the wild plantain. -आत्मनं 1 a slab of stone used as a seat. 2 benzoin. -आत्मं bitumen. -अयः a mountain, huge rock ; R. 2. 34. -अयः benzoin. -अयः 1 benzoin. 2 a superior kind of sandal-wood. -अयः m.

an epithet of Garuda. -कुशुकः a stone-cutter's chisel. -कुसुमं, -दुष्यं benzoin. -ज a. fossil, mineral. (-जं) 1 bitumen. 2 benzoin. 3 petroleum. 4 iron. 5 any fossil production. -जतु n. 1 bitumen. 2 red chalk. -जित् f. -जुः bitumen. -जातुः 1 chalk. 2 red chalk. 3 a white fossil substance. -पट्टः a slab (of stone) used as a seat, stone-seat. -दुजः, पुजकः a small flat stone for grinding condiments upon. -प्रतिमूर्तिः f. an image of stone. -फलकः a stone-slab. -भञ्जं benzoin. -भेदः a stone-cutter's chisel. -रसः 1 benzoin. 2 incense. -चकलं a kind of moss. -वृष्टिः f. 1 a shower of stones. 2 hail. -वेष्टम् n. a grotto, rocky recess. -व्याधिः bitumen.

शिलिः The birch tree. -f. The lower timber of a door.

शिलिदः A kind of fish.

शिलि 1 The lower timber of a door.

2 A kind of earthworm. 3 The top of a pillar. 4 A dart. 5 An arrow. 6 A kind of earthworm. 7 A female frog. -Comp. -सुखः a bee; मिलितशिलीसुखपाटिपटलकृतसमरूपविज्ञप्ते Glt. 1.; R. 4. 57. 2 an arrow; सा कुसुमपटितशिलीसुखमनोहरान्मदनचापादिषु प्रमदवनात्स्यति K. 225; or सुखपटिका शब्दवाद्यमिते शशिनः शिलीसुखगणोऽलभत Si. 9. 41 (in both passages the word is used in senses 1 and 2). 3 a fool.

शिलीशः 1 A kind of fish. 2 A kind of tree. -अं A mushroom, fungus; as in उच्छिदीश q. v. 2 The flower of the plantain tree; अधिपुंशि शिलीशमृगंशिमिः Si. 6. 32, or अलिवातमालिनी शिलीशे 72. 3 Hail.

शिलीशकः A mushroom, fungus.

शिलीश्री 1 Earth, clay. 2 A small earthworm.

शिल्पः 1 An art, a fine or mechanical art; (64 such arts are enumerated). 2 Skill (in any art); craft; M. 1. 6; Mk. 3. 15. 3 Ingenuity, cleverness. 4 Work, manual work or labour. 5 A rite, ceremony. 6 A kind of ladle or spoon used at sacrifices. -Comp. -कर्मन् n., -क्रिया any manual labour, handicraft. -कारः, -कारकः, -कारिन् m. an artisan, a mechanic. -शालः, -शाला a workshop, manufactory (a technical school). -शास्त्रं 1 a book on any art, fine or mechanical. 2 mechanics.

शिल्पिन् a. 1 Relating to a fine or mechanical art. 2 Mechanical. -m. 1 An artisan, artist, a mechanic. 2 One who is skilled in any art.

शिव a. 1 Auspicious, propitious, lucky; इयं शिवाया नियतेरिवायतिः Ki. 4. 21; 1. 38; R. 11. 33. 2 In good health or condition, happy, prosperous, fortunate; शिवायि वस्तुविजलायि कश्चिद् R. 5. 8; (अनुपप्रायि 'undisturbed'); शिवायि पयानः संतु 'a happy

journey to you', 'God bless (or speed) you on your journey'. -चः 3 N. of the third god of the sacred Hindu Trinity, who is entrusted with the work of destruction, as Brahman and Vishnu are with the creation and preservation, of the world; एको देवः केशवो वा शिवो वा Bh. 2. 115. 2 The male organ of generation, penis. 3 An auspicious planetary conjunction. 4 The Veda. 5 Final beatitude. 6 A post to which cattle are tied. 7 A god, deity. 8 Quick-silver. 9 Bdellium. 10 The black variety of thorn-apple. -चौ (m. dual) Siva and Pārvati; Ki. 5. 40. -चै 1 Prosperity, welfare, well-being, happiness; तव वर्त्मनि वर्ततां शिवे N. 2. 62; Ratn. 1. 2; R. 1. 60. 2 Bliss, auspiciousness. 3 Final beatitude. 4 Water. 5 Sea salt. 6 Rock-salt. 7 Refined borax. -Comp. -अकं =कदाचिद् q. v. -आत्मकं rock-salt. -आदेशकः 1 the bearer of auspicious news. 2 a fortune-teller. -आलयः 1 Siva's abode. 2 the red basil. (-चै) 1 a temple of Siva. 2 a cemetery. -हृत्वर a. inauspicious, unlucky; शिवतरस्यते K. P. 1. -कर (शिवकर also) a. conferring happiness, auspicious. -कीर्त्तनः N. of Bhṛngi. -गति a. prosperous, happy. -गर्वजः the planet Mars. -हाति a. 1 having an auspicious end, conferring or conducive to happiness, propitious; प्रयत्नः कुल्लोषे फलदु शिवतामिषं बभूव Mā. 6. 7. 2 tender, not demoniacal; मा पुनराव्यस्युषाः शिवतामिषे 9. 49. (-विः) auspiciousness, happiness. -वर्त्तं the discus of Vishnu. -वृक्षः n. the Devadāru tree. -वृमः the Bilva tree. -द्विष्टः the Ketaka tree. -चातुः quick-silver. -चुरी, -चुरी N. of Benares. -चुराणं N. of one of the eighteen Purāṇas. -पियः 1 a crystal. 2 the Baka tree. 3 the thorn-apple. -शुक्रः the Arjuna tree. -राजधानी N. of Benares. -रात्रिः f. the fourteenth day of the dark half of Māgha on which a rigorous fast is observed in honour of Siva. -लिङ्गं Siva, worshipped in the form of a Phallus. -लोकः the world of Siva. -वज्रपः the mango tree. (-मर) Pārvati. -बाह्वः a bull. -बीजं quick-silver. -सेखरः 1 the moon. 2 the thorn-apple. -सुन्दरी an epithet of Durgā.

शिवकः 1 A post to which cows or cattle in general are tied. 2 A post for cattle to rub against, scratching-post.

शिव 1 N. of Pārvati. 2 A jackal (in general); जहासि निद्रांशिवैः शिवाकैः Ki. 1. 38; हरेरुच द्वारे शिव शिव शिवानां कलकलः Bv. 1. 32; R. 7. 50, 11. 61, 12. 39. 3 Final beatitude. 4 The Sami tree. 5 The yellow myrobalan. 6

Dārva grass. 7 A kind of yellow pigment. 8 Turmeric. -Comp. -अरतिः a dog. -गियः a goat. -फलः the Sami tree. -रुतं the howling of a jackal; Ki. 1. 38.

शिवानी Pārvati, wife of Siva.

शिवालुः A jackal.

शिविर a. Cool, cold, chill, frigid; दुरु यदुन्दनचन्दनाशिविरतरेण करेण पयोधरे Glt. 12; R. 9. 59; 14. 3, 16. 49. -रः -चै 1 Dew, hoarfrost; पयानां शिविराद्वयैः जातौ मये शिविरमथितं पशिनौ वान्यरूपां Me. 83. 2 The cold season (comprising the two months Māgha and Phālguna); कटेष्टु स्वलिङ्गं गतेष्वपि शिविरे पुष्कोष्णिगानां स्ते S. 6. 3. 3 Coldness, frigidity. -Comp.

-अंशुः, -करः, -किरणः, -क्षीयितः, -रश्मिः the moon; दुष इव शिविरांशुः V. 5. 21; शिविराकिरणकांतं वासगतेऽभिसार्य Si. 11. 21; शिविराक्षीयितेना रजस्यः Rs. 3. 2. -अत्यधः, -अपनमः 'the close of the cold season,' spring season; स्वहस्तद्वयः शिविरात्यधस्य (पुष्पोद्भवः) Ku. 3. 61; उपहितं शिविरात्यधमथिवा R. 9. 31. -कालः, -समयः the cold season. -मृगः an epithet of Agni.

शिशुः 1 A child, an infant; शिशुर्वा शिष्या वा U. 4. 11. 2 The young of any animal (as a calf, puppy, fawn &c.); S. 1. 14; 7. 14, 18. 3 A boy under eight or sixteen years of age. -Comp. -कंदः, -कंद्वं the cry or weeping of a child. -मंथर a kind of jasmine dottle (jasmine). -पालः N. of a king of the Chedis and son of Damaghosha.

[According to the Vishnu Purāṇa this monarch was, in a previous existence, the unrighteous Hiranyakasipu, king of the Asuras who was killed by Vishnu in the form of Narasimha. He was next born as the ten-headed Ravana who was killed by Rama. Then he was born as the son of Damaghosha, and continued his enmity to Krishna, the eighth incarnation of Vishnu, with even greater implacability; (see Si. 1). He denounced Krishna when they met at the Rajasaya sacrifice of Yudhishtira, but his head was cut off by Krishna with his discus. His death forms the subject of a celebrated poem by Magha.] 'हृद्' m. an epithet of Krishna. -नारः the Gangetic porpoise. -वाहकः a wild goat.

शिशुकः 1 A child, an infant. 2 The young of any animal. 3 A tree. 4 A porpoise.

शिवनं, शिवनं The penis or male organ of generation; Y. 1. 17; Ms. 11. 104.

शिविषदान् a. 1 Pious in conduct, virtuous, holy. 2 Wicked, sinful.

शिर 1. 1 P. (शेषति) To hurt, kill. -II. 1 P., 10 U., (शेषति, शेषयति-ते) To leave as a remainder, spare. -III. 7 P. (शिनति, शिष्ट) 1 To leave as a remainder, leave, leave remaining. 2 To

distinguish or discriminate from others. -*Caus.* (शिरयति-ने) To leave &c. अव to leave as a remainder ; leave behind (mostly in *pass.*), स्वेन निवार ह्वाचशिरः R. 5. 15 ; कियद्वचशिरः रजः 8. 4 ; निद्राममलीनः कियद्वचशिरः Mv. 6 ; Bg. 7. 2. -उद् to leave as a remainder ; see उच्छिद्य. -परि to leave remaining (*caus.* also) ; मविता करेणपरिशोभिता मही Bv. 1. 53. -वि 1 to particularize, individualize, specify, define. 2 to distinguish, discriminate. 3 to aggravate, heighten, enhance, intensify ; पुनरकाङ्क्षितवर्तनदाक्षिण विधिरहो विधि-नहि मनोरुजं Māl. 4. 7 ; U. 4. 15. (-*pass.*) 1 to be different from ; R. 17. 62. 2 to be better or higher than, surpass, excel, be preferable or superior to (with *abl.*) ; Ms. 2. 83, 3. 203. (-*Caus.*) to surpass, excel ; Mk. 4. 4 ; M. 3. 5.

शिर *p. p.* 1 Left, remaining, residual, rest 2 Ordered, commanded. 3 Trained, educated, disciplined. 4 Tamed, docile, tractable. 5 Wise, learned ; Si. 2. 10. 6 Virtuous, respectable. 7 Civil, polite. 8 Chief, principal, superior, excellent, distinguished, eminent. -एः 1 An eminent or distinguished person. 2 A wise man. 3 A counsellor. -*Comp.* -आचारः 1 the practice of wise men. 2 Good manners, good breeding. -सभा an assembly of chief or learned men, a council of state.

शिरिः *f.* 1 Rule, government. 2 Order, command. 3 Chastisement, punishment.

शिरवः 1 A pupil, disciple, scholar ; शिरवस्तेषां शाधि मां त्वां प्रपन्नं Bg. 2. 7. 2 Anger, passion. -*Comp.* -परंपरा a succession of pupils. -शिरिः *f.* the correction of a pupil.

शिरिकः शिरिका Benzoin.

शिरि 2 A. (शिरित्, शयित्, *pass.* शयते ; *desid.* शिरायित्ते) 1 To lie, lie down, recline, rest ; इतश्च शरणायित्ते शिरायित्ता गणा शिरते Bh. 2. 76. 2 To sleep (*fig.* also) ; किं निःशङ्के शेषे शेषे वयसः समागतो रुधुः । अथवा ! दुर्लभं शयीया विकटे जायति जा-ह्नवी जहनी Bv. 4. 30 ; Bh. 3. 79, Ku. 3. 12. -*Caus.* (शिरयति-ने) To cause to sleep or lie down. -With अति 1 to precede in sleeping. 2 to sleep after or longer than one ; अर्धं पदीयातिशये Mb. 3 to excel, surpass ; पूर्वाभ्यामाभ-यतातिशये B. 5. 14 ; शरितेन पातितशयिता शुनवः Ki. 6. 32 ; Bk. 7. 46. (-*Caus.*) to cause to excel ; आभ्यातिशययति वाम रुद्रराजान् Mu. 3. 17. -अधि (with *acc.* of place) 1 to lie or sleep on or in, rest upon ; अप्यशिरिह मां Bk. 15. 14 ; अर्धं उपविशितयोगनिद्राः सहाय लोकात् प्रुषोऽ-विशते B. 13. 6, 16. 49, 19. 32 ; Ki. 1. 38. 2 to inhabit, dwell in ; Bk. 10. 85. -उप to sleep or lie near. -कं

to doubt, be in doubt ; संशय्य कणादिषु शिरते यः Ki. 3. 14, 42 ; Bv. 2. 115.

शिरि 1 Sleep, repose. 2 Tranquillity. शिरि 1. 1 A. (शिरित्ते) 1 To wet, sprinkle. 2 To go or move gently. II. 1 P., 10 U. (शिरित्ति, शिरयति-ने) 1 To be angry. 2 to moisten, wet. शिरिकः 1 Spray, thin rain, drizzle, mist ; Ku. 1. 15, 2. 52 ; R. 5. 42, 9. 68 ; Ki. 5. 15. 2 A drop of water or rain ; मतसुपरि पतन्तां वारिगर्भैर्द्रव्यां पिबुन-यति रथस्ते शिरिकङ्कितेभिः S. 7. 7 ; R. 17. 62. -रं 1 The *Sarala* tree. 2 The resin of this tree.

शिरि *a.* Quick, rapid, speedy ; विभ्रममर्षि मरुलचारशीघ्रः V. 5. 2. -नः Con- junction (in *astr.*) -नं *ind.* Quickly, swiftly, rapidly. -*Comp.* -उच्चः con- junction (in *astr.*) . -कारिन् *a.* ex- peditions, quick. -कोपिन् *a.* choleric, irascible. -चेतनः a dog. -वृद्धिः *a.* acute, sharp-witted. -लंघन *a.* going rapidly, swift of foot, Ghat. 8. -वेदिन् *m.* a good archer.

शिरिन् *a.* Speedy, expeditious. शिरिष *a.* Quick. -यः 1 N. of Vishnu. 2 Of Siva. 3 The fighting of cats.

शिरिकं Quickness, rapidity.

शिरि *ind.* A sound made to express a sudden thrill of pleasure or pain, (particularly applied to the sound of pleasure during sexual enjoy- ment). -*Comp.* -कारः, कृत् *m.* the above sound.

शिरि *a.* 1 Cool, cold, frigid ; तव कुसुमशरत्वं शिरिदिनलवर्धितोः S. 3. 2. 2 Dull, sluggish, apathetic, sleepy. 3 Dull, lazy, stupid. -तः 1 A kind of reed. 2 The *Nimba* tree. 3 The cold season (*n.* also). 4 Camphor. -तं 1 Cold, coldness, chilliness ; आः शिरिहृदिनलवत्प कश्योः K. P. 10. 2 Water. 3 Cinnamon. -*Comp.* -अंशुः 1 the moon ; वरुणो तव सत्यं यदपरः शिरिहृदिनलवत्प K. P. 10. 2 camphor. -अदः a kind of affection or diseased state of the gums. -अद्रिः the *Himālaya* mountain. -अदमन् *m.* the moon-stone. -आर्त *a.* pinched or benumbed with cold, shivering. -उत्तम water. -कालः the cold season, winter. -कालीन *a.* wintry. -कृष्णः -कृष्णः a kind of religi- ous penance. -गर्ध white sandal. -शुः 1 the moon. 2 camphor. -चपकः 1 a lamp. 2 a mirror. -क्षीयतिः the moon. -गुणः the *Siri'sha* tree. -गुणक benzoin. -मन्ना camphor. -मासुः the moon. -मीरा a kind of jasmine (Arabian). -मयूकः, -मरीचिः, -रदिमः 1 the moon. 2 camphor. -रम्भाः a lamp. -रन् *m.* the moon. -रन्धकः the *udumbara* tree. -रन्धकः the fig-tree. -शिरः the *Sami* tree. (-रं) 1 rock-salt. 2 borax. -शूकः berley. -स्पर्श *a.* cooling.

शिरिक *a.* Cold ; see शिरिः -कः 1 Any cold thing. 2 Winter, the cold season. 3 A dull or dilatory person. 4 A happy man, one free from cares or anxieties. 5 A scorpion.

शिरिल *a.* Cool, cold, chill, frigid (*fig.* also) ; अतिशीतलमन्त्रं किं निवर्ति न भूयतः Subhāsh. ; मरुदपि परदुःखं शिरिलं स- न्यमाहः V. 4. 13. -लः 1 The moon. 2 A kind of camphor. 3 Turpentine. 4 The *Champaka* tree. 5 A kind of religious observance. -लं 1 Cold, coolness. 2 The cold season. 3 Benzoin. 4 White sandal, or sandal in general. 5 A pearl. 6 Green sulphate of iron. 7 A lotus. 8 The root called शिरण q. v. -*Comp.* -उद् the *Champaka* tree. -जलं a lotus. -यदः -दं sandal. -यष्टी the sixth day of the bright half of *Māgha*.

शिरिलकं A white lotus.

शिरिल 1 Small-pox. 2 The god- dess presiding over small-pox. -*Comp.* -पूजा worship of the goddess *Sitalā*.

शिरिली Small-pox.

शिरिता See शिरा.

शिरितालु *a.* Suffering from or shivering with cold, chilled, pinch- ed ; Si. 8. 19.

शिरित्य See शिरय.

शिरि *m. n.* 1 Any spirituous liquor, rum. 2 Wine. -*Comp.* -चंदः the *Bakula* tree. -यः a drinker of spirits.

शिरि *a.* Thick, congealed. -नः 1 A dolt, blockhead. 2 A large snake (*अजगर*).

शिरि 1 A. (शिरित्ते) 1 To boast. 2 To tell, say, speak (कथने ?).

शिरिवः 1 A bull. 2 N. of Siva.

शिरिः A large snake ; see शिरि also.

शिरि *p. p.* 1 Withered ; decayed, rotten. 2 Dry, sere. 3 Shattered ; shivered. 4 Thin, emaciated, (see श्रु). -रं A kind of perfume. -*Comp.* -अग्निः, -पादः 1 epithets of Yama. 2 of the planet Saturn. -पर्णं withered leaf ; (so शिरिपर्णं). (-र्णः) the *Nimba* tree. -वृत्तं a water-melon.

शिरि *a.* Destructive, hurtful, noxious, injurious.

शिरि 1 The head ; शिरिं तर्पे देशान्ते रेवः Karpūr., Mu. 1. 21. 2 The black variety of alce-wood. -*Comp.* अव- शिरः the head only as the remainder. -आमयः any affection or disease of the head. -उदः decapitation. -उद्य *a.* fit to be beheaded, deserving death by decapitation ; U. 2. 8 ; R. 15. 51. -रक्षकं a helmet.

शिरिकः An epithet of *Rāhu*. -कं 1 The head. 2 Skull. 3 A helmet. 4 A head-dress, (cap, hat &c.). 5 Verdict, judgment, judicial sentence.

श्रीर्षणः Clean or unentangled hair.
-पणं 1 A helmet. 2 A hat, cap.

श्रीर्षण n. The head. (This word has no forms for the first five inflections, and is optionally substituted for शिरस् or शिर्ष after acc. dual.)

शील 1 P. (शीलति) 1 To meditate, contemplate. 2 To serve, honour, worship. 3 To do, practise. -II. 10. U. (शीलयति ते) 1 To honour, worship. 2 To practise repeatedly, exercise, study, think of, ponder over; श्रुतिशतमपि श्रुयः शीलितं भारते वा Bv. 2. 35; शीलयति सनयः हशीलतां Ki. 13. 43. 3 To put on, wear; चल साक्षे कुञ्जं सतिमिपुञ्जं शील्य नलीनिचोलं Git. 5. 4 To go to, visit, frequent; श्रद्धयुगमनाय निशि गहनमपि शीलितं Git. 7; स्नेहनाम सपदि शील्य सीय नीलिं Bv. 2. 4. -WITH अन्तु, -परि to practise repeatedly, cultivate, think of; शब्दचक्रतोसि मनसा परिशीलितोऽसि Rāj. P.

शीलः A large serpent (the boa). -लं 1 Disposition, nature, character, tendency, inclination, habit, custom; समानशीलव्यसनेषु सख्यं Subhāsh.; frequently at the end of comp. in the sense of 'disposed or habituated to,' 'indulging in,' 'prone to,' 'addicted to,' 'attached to' &c.; as कलहशील 'disposed to quarrel,' 'quarrelsome'; भावनशील 'disposed or apt to think'; so दानं, सुखाय, दया, पुण्यं, आश्रयनं &c. 2 Conduct, behaviour in general. 3 Good disposition or character; good nature; शीलं परं सुखं Bh. 2. 82; Pt. 5. 2. 4 Virtue; morality, good conduct, virtuous life, chastity, uprightness; दीर्घायानुपतिर्विन्दयति...शीलं खलोपासनात् Bh. 2. 42, 39; तथा हि ते शीलसुदारदृशे तपस्विनामप्युपदेशात् Ku. 5. 36, Ki. 11. 25; R. 10. 70. 5 Beauty, good form. -Comp. -खलं violation of morality or chastity; Pt. 1. -धारिन् m. an epithet of Śiva. -व्यवसाय violation of chastity; मायेव शीलवचनां Mk. 1. 44.

शीलनं 1 Repeated practice, exercise, study, cultivation. 2 Constant application. 3 Honouring, serving. 4 Wearing.

शीलित p. p. 1 Practised, exercised. 2 Put on. 3 Frequented, visited. 4 Skilled in. 5 Endowed with, possessed of.

शीषन् m. A large snake (bca.)
शुशुमारः A porpoise, (a corruption of शिशुमार q. v.).

शुक् 1 P. (शुक्ति) To go, move
शुकः 1 A parrot; आत्मनो सुखदेवेण बध्यते शुक्सारिका Subhāsh.; 1 तुङ्गे रातामकुटिलेः पक्षैर्हरितकमलेः । श्रिवर्णराजिभिः कंदेते मंगुजिरः शुकाः ॥ Kāv. 2. 9. 2 The Śirisha tree. 3 N. of a son of Vyāsa. [He is said to have been born from the seed of Vyāsa which fell at the sight

of the heavenly nymph Ghrītachi while roaming over the earth in the form of a female parrot. Suka was a born philosopher, and by his moral eloquence successfully resisted all the attempts of the nymph Rambha to win him over to the path of love. He is said to have narrated the Bhagavata Purana to king Parikshit. His name has become proverbial for the most rigid observer of continence.] -कं 1 Cloth, clothes. 2 A helmet. 3 A turban. 4 End or hem of a garment. -Comp. -अवनः the pomegranate tree. -तकः, -दुमः the Śirisha tree. -नास a. having an aquiline, nose. -नासिका an aquiline nose. -पुच्छः sulphur. -पुष्पा, -त्रियः the Śirisha tree. -पुष्पा the rose-apple. -वज्रमः the pomegranate. -वाहः an epithet of Cupid.

शुक p. p. 1 Bright, pure, clean. 2 Acid, sour. 3 Harsh, rough, hard, severe. 4 United, joined. 5 Deserted, lonely. -कं 1 Flesh. 2 Sour gruel. 3 A kind of acid liquid.

शुक्तिः f. 1 An oyster-shell, pearl-oyster; पान्थिषोषयस्तं गुणतरं व्रजति शिल्पमाधुतः । जलमिव समुद्रशुक्ली शुक्ताफलतां पयोदस्य M. 1. 6; Bh. 2. 67; R. 13. 17. 2 A conch-shell. 3 A small shell, muscle. 4 A portion of the skull. 5 A curl of hair on a horse's breast (or neck); Si. 5. 4. see Malli. thereon. 6 A kind of perfume. 7 A particular weight equal to two Karshas. -Comp. -उद्भव, -जं a pearl. -युतं, -पेक्षी a pearl-oyster shell. -वधुः the pearl-oyster. -बीजं a pearl.

शुक्तिका A pearl-oyster.

शुक्रः 1 The planet Venus. 2 N. of the preceptor of the Asuras, who, by means of his magical charm, restored to life the demons killed in battle; see कृच, देवयानी and श्रुति. 3 The month of Jyeshtha. 4 N. of Agni or fire. -कं 1 Semen virile; गुणान् शुक्रोऽधिकं शुक्रे जी मयवापके त्रियाः Ms. 3. 69; 5. 63. 2 The essence of anything. -Comp. -अंगः a peacock. -कर a. spermatic. (-रः) the marrow of the bones. -वारः -वासरः Friday. -शिरवः a demon.

शुक्रलः, -शुक्रिय a. 1 Seminal. 2 Increasing the seminal flow.

शुक्ल a. White, pure, bright; as in शुक्लापंग q. v. -कः 1 A white colour. 2 The bright or light half of a lunar month. 3 N. of Śiva. -कुं 1 Silver. 2 A disease of the white part of the eye. 3 Fresh butter. 4 Sour gruel. -Comp. -अंगः, -अपंगः a peacock (having white corners of the eye); शुक्लापंगिः सजलनयनेः स्वागतद्विष्य केकाः Me. 22. -अम्लं a kind of sorrel. -अपलां candied sugar. -कंदकः a kind of gallinule. -कर्मन् a. pure in conduct, virtuous. -कुल white leprosy. -आयुः

chalk. -पक्षः the light half of a month. -वस्त्र a. dressed in white. -वायसः a crane.

शुक्ल a. White. -कः 1 White colour. 2 The bright half of a lunar month.

शुक्ल a. White.

शुक्ला 1 N. of Sarasvatī, 2 Candied sugar. 3 A woman having a white complexion. 4 The plant Kākoli.

शुक्लिन् m. Whiteness.

शुक्तिः 1 Air, wind. 2 Light, lustre. 3 Fire.

शुक्रः 1 The (Indian) fig-tree. 2 The hog-plum. 3 The awn of corn.

शुक्रा 1 The sheath of a young bud. 2 The awn of barley or corn.

शुक्लिन् m. The (Indian) fig tree.

शुच 1. 1 P. (शुचति) 1 To be sorry, grieve for, bewail, mourn; अरोदीद्विषयोऽशोचोपीमेहं वाशिशिष्यतरं Bk. 15. 71; 21. 6; Bg. 16. 5. 2 To regret, repent. -WITH -अन्तु to bewail, mourn over, regret; नष्टं दूतमतिक्रान्तं नांशुः शोचति पंडिताः Pt. 1. 333; Bg. 2. 11, Ve. 5. 4; U. 3. 32. -परि to lament, mourn. -II. 4 U. (शुचयति ते) 1 To be sorry or afflicted. 2 To be wet. 3 To shine. 4 To be pure or clean. 5 To decay, become fetid.

शुचः, शुचा f. Grief, sorrow, affliction, distress; विकलकरुणः पतिच्छायाः शुचा परिदुर्बलः U. 3. 22; कामं जीवति मे नाय इति सा विजही शुचं R. 12. 75, 8. 72, Me. 88, S. 4. 18.

शुचि a. 1 Clear, pure, clear; सकलहसगं शुचिं मानसं Ki. 5. 13. 2 White; Ki. 18. 14. 3 Bright, resplendent; प्रभवति शुचिर्दिवोद्यमोऽहो मयि शुचं चयः U. 2. 4. 4 Virtuous, pious, holy, undefiled, unsullied; अयं शुचिश्चि व्रतमात्मनः S. 5. 27; पयः शुचेर्दश-विनार ईश्वराः R. 3. 46, Ki. 5. 13. 5 Purified, cleansed hallowed; R. 1. 81; Ms. 4. 71. 6 Honest, upright, faithful, true, guileless; Pt. 1. 200. 7 Correct, accurate. -चिः 1 The white colour. 2 Purity, purification. 3 Innocence, virtue, goodness, uprightness. 4 Correctness, accuracy. 5 The condition of a religious student. 6 A pure man. 7 A Brahmana. 8 The hot season; उपपद्ये विद्यवज्रमहिकाः शुचिरसौ चिरतोऽमरः Si. 6. 22, 1. 58, R. 3. 3; Ku. 5. 20. 9 The months of Jyeshtha and Ashāḍha. 10 A faithful or true friend. 11 The sun. 12 The moon. 13 Fire. 14 The sentiment of love (शुगर). 15 The planet Venus 16 The Chitraka tree. -Comp. -शुक्रः a crystal. -महिका a kind of jasmine (Arabian). -रोचिश्च m. the moon. -व्रत a. holy, virtuous. -विस्र a. having a sweet or

शुक्लस्यैवातिसाधनत् H. 3.125; Ms. 8.159

Y. 2. 47. 2 Gain, profit. 3 Money advanced to ratify a bargain. 4 Purchase-price (of a girl); money given to the parents of a bride; शैलिनो दुहितुमुत्तमस्य R. 11. 47; न कन्यायाः पिता विद्वान् पुत्रीयाचुल्लमण्यवि Ms. 3. 51, 8. 204, 9. 98, 98. 5 A nuptial present. 6 Marriage settlement or dowry. 7 Present given by the bridegroom to his bride. -Comp. -ग्राहक, -ग्राहिण्य a. toll-collector. -दः 1 the giver of a nuptial present. 2 an affianced suitor. -शाला, -स्थानं a toll-station, custom-house.

छेद 1 A cord, rope, spring. 2 Copper.

छल (लुक्): 10 U. (छल-ल्य-वति-ते) 1 To give, bestow. 2 To send away, dismiss. 3 To measure.

छल (लुक्) 1 A rope string. 2 Copper. 3 A sacrificial rite or act. 4 The proximity of water, a place near it. 5 A rule, law, an institute. -लवा, -ल्वी See above.

छत्र f. A mother.

छत्रक a. Attentive, obedient. -कः A servant, an attendant.

छत्रकण-या 1 Desire to hear. 2 Service, attendance. 3 Obedience, dutifulness.

छत्रया 1 Desire to hear; अत एव छत्रया मां सुखरयति Mu. 3. 2 Service, attendance. 3 Dutifulness, obedience. 4 Reverence. 5 Telling, saying.

छत्रय a. 1 Desirous to hear. 2 Desirous of serving or attending. 3 Obedient, attentive.

छत्र 4 P. (छत्रयति, छत्र) 1 To be dried, become dry or parched up; तथा छत्रयासे पिबति सलिलं स्वादु हरति Bh. 3. 92. 2 To be withered. -Caus. (छत्रयति-ते) 1 To dry up, wither, parch. 2 To emaciate. -With उद्, -परि 1 to be dried up, dry up; Bk. 10. 41; Bg. 1. 29. 2 to pine, decay, wither. -वि, -सं to be dried up.

छत्रः, छत्रि 1 Drying, drying up. 2 A hole in the ground.

छत्रिः f. 1 Drying up; 2 A hole. 3 The hollow in the fang of a snake.

छत्रि a. Full of holes, perforated. -रः 1 Fire. 2 A rat or mouse. -र 1 A hole. 2 The atmosphere. 3 A wind-instrument.

छत्रि 1 A river. 2 A sort of perfume.

छत्रिलः Air, wind.

छत्रक p. p. 1 Dry, dried up; शाखायां छत्रकं कश्चित् Mk. 8. 2 Parched up, sear. 3 Shrivelled, shrunk up, emaciated. 4 Feigned, pretended, mock; कामिनः स कुस्ते कश्चेत्छत्रि छत्रकवित् च कुस्ते-ति Si. 10. 69. 5 Empty, vain, useless, unproductive; M. 2. 6 Groundless, causeless. 7 Offensive, harsh; तस्मै नादृशं कश्चां छत्रका गिरमीयेत् Ms. 11. 35. -Comp. -क्षेत्र a. emaciated. (-गी)

a lizard. -अन्नं rice in the husk. -कलहः 1 a vain or groundless quarrel. 2 a mock quarrel; Mu. 3. -वेरं groundless enmity. -त्रण a healed wound, scar.

छत्रकलः, -लं 1 Dried flesh. 2 Flesh in general.

छत्रमः 1 The sun. 2 Fire. 3 Air, wind. 4 A bird. -सं 1 Prowess, strength. 2 Light, lustre.

छत्रमन् m. Fire; Si. 14. 22. -न. 1 Strength, prowess. 2 Light, lustre.

छत्रकः -कं 1 The awn of barley &c., beard. 2 A bristle; हृत् च खलु छत्रैः Bv. 1. 24. 3 Point, tip, sharp end. 4 Tenderness, compassion. 5 A kind of poisonous insect. -Comp. -कीटः, -कीटकः a kind of insect or worm covered with bristles. -धान्यं any awned grain, (as barley). -पिंडिः ही, -शिवा, -शिबिका, -शिबी cowach (कपिकच्छु).

छत्रकः 1 A kind of grain. 2 Tenderness, compassion.

छत्रकः A bog; गच्छ शूकरं मदं ते वद सिंहो मया हतः । पंडिता एव जानति सिंहशूकरयोर्विलम् Subhāsh. -Comp. -दृष्टः a kind of grass (हस्ता).

छत्रकलः A restive horse.

छत्रः A man of the fourth or the last of the four principal tribes of the Hindus; (he is said to have been born from the feet of Purusha; पश्यं ब्रह्मो अजायत Rv. 10. 90. 12, or of Brahman; Ms. 1. 87, and his principal business was to serve the three higher castes; cf. Ms. 1. 91). -Comp. -आह्निकं the daily ceremonies of observances of a Sūdra. -उदकं water polluted by the touch of a Sūdra. -कृत्यं, -धर्मः the duties of a Sūdra. -मियः an onion. -भेदः a man of any of the three higher castes who has become a servant to a Sūdra. -सूचित a. consisting mostly of Sūdras.

-याजकाः one who conducts a sacrifice for a Sūdra. -वर्गः the Sūdra or servile class. -सेवनं serving a Sūdra, being the servant of a Sūdra.

छत्रकः N. of a king, the reputed author of the Mṛichchhakatika.

छत्रा A woman of the Sūdra tribe.

-Comp. -भार्यः one who has Sūdra woman for his wife. -वेदनं marrying a Sūdra woman. -सुतः the son of a Sūdra woman (the father being of any caste).

छत्राणी, छत्री The wife of a Sūdra.

छत्र p. p. 1 Swollen. 2 Increased, grown, prospered.

छत्रा 1 The soft palate, uvula. 2 A slaughter-house in general. 3 Anything (such as a piece of household furniture), whereby life is likely to be destroyed; (these are five; a fire-place, a grindstone, a broom, a

mortar, and a water-pot; पञ्च छत्रा एवस्य स्य बुद्धिः पेषणप्रकारः । कंडरी चोदकुंभश्च वक्ष्ये यास्तु वाहयन् Ms. 3. 68.

छत्रय a. 1 Empty, void. 2 Vacant (applied also to the heart, glances &c.), absent, listless; गमननः स छत्रयः Māl. 1. 17; see छत्रयद्वय below. 3 Non-existent. 4 Lonely, desolate, secluded, deserted; छत्रयं शूरा न के K. P. 7; Bk. 6. 9; U. 3. 38; Māl. 9. 20. 5 Dejected, downcast, dispirited; शूरा जगाम मन्नामिच्छन्ती कथञ्चित् Ku. 3. 75; Ki. 17. 39. 6 Utterly devoid or deprived of, without, wanting in (with instr. or in comp.); अणुलोपकछत्र्याने अंशुलिः S. 5; दया, ज्ञान &c. 7 Indifferent. 8 Guileless. 9 Non-sensical, unmeaning; Si. 11. 4. 10 Bare, naked, -न्य 1 A vacuum, void, blank. 2 The sky, space atmosphere. 3 A cipher, dot. 4 Non-entity, (absolute) non-existence; दृषणशून्यविद्वः N. 1. 21. -Comp. -मयः a hollow reed. -मनस्, -मनस्क a. absent-minded, listless. -मुख, -वदन a. with a blank face, with a downcast countenance. -वाक् the doctrine of the non-existence of anything, the doctrine of a Buddhist sect. -वादिन् m. 1 an atheist. 2 a Buddhist. -दृढ a. 1 absent-minded; V. 2; S. 4. 2 open-hearted, unsuspecting.

छत्र्या 1 A hollow reed. 2 A barren woman.

छत्र 10 U. (छत्रयति-ते) 1 To act the hero, be powerful. 2 To make vigorous exertions.

छत्र a. Brave, heroic, valiant, mighty; छत्रेण शूरा न के K. P. 7. -रः 1 A hero, warrior, valiant man. 2 A lion. 3 A boar. 4 The sun. 5 The Sala tree. 6 N. of a Yādava, the grandfather of Kṛishṇa. -Comp. -कीटः a contemptible warrior; Mv. 6. 32. -जानं arrogance, vaunting. -सेन m. pl. N. of the country about Mathurā or the inhabitants of that country; R. 6. 45.

छत्रणः A kind of esculent root. छत्रमन्व a. One who fancies himself to be a hero.

छत्र-वै A winnowing-basket. -वैः A measure of two Dronas. -Comp. -कर्णः an elephant. -जना-जी (for जना) 'having finger-nails like winnowing-baskets,' N. of a sister of Rāvana. [She was attracted by the beauty of Rama, and solicited him to marry her. But he said that as he had already got a wife she had better go to Lakshmana and try him. But he too rejected her and back, she came to Rama. This circumstance excited Sita's laughter, and the revengeful demoness, feeling herself grossly insulted, assumed a hideous form and threatened to eat her up. But Lakshmana cut off her ears

and nose, and thus doubly deformed her; see R. 12. 32-40].
-वातः wind produced by shaking a winnowing basket. -श्रुतिः an elephant.

शुर्पी 1 A small winnowing-basket or fan. 2 N. of Śūrapākṣā.

शुर्मः-शुर्मिः *m. f.*, शुर्मिका, शुर्मी 1 An iron-image. 2 An anvil.

शूल 1 P. (शूलति) 1 To be ill. 2 To make a loud noise. 3 To make ill, disorder.

शूलः-ल 1 A sharp or pointed weapon, pike, dart, spear, lance. 2 The trident of Śiva. 3 An iron-spit (for roasting meat upon); शूले संस्कृतं शूलम् cf. अयः शूलः 4 A stake for impaling criminals; (विभ्रतुं) स्फुट्येन शूलं इत्येन शोकं Mk. 10. 21, Ku. 5. 73. 5 Any acute or sharp pain. 6 Colic. 7 Gout, rheumatism. 8 Death. 9 A banner, an ensign. (शूलाक 'to roast on an iron-spit'). -Comp. -अग्रं the point of a pike. -ग्रन्थिः *f.* a kind of Dūrvā grass. -घातनं iron-filings. -प्र *a.* sedative, anodyne. -धन्वन, -धर, -धारिन्, -धृक्, -पाणि, -श्रुत *m.* epithets of Śiva; अयिगतवलिम्नः शूलपाणेरभिख्यां Si. 4. 65; R. 2. 38. -हस्तः the castor oil plant. -हृत् *a.* impaled. -हन्त्री a kind of barley. -हस्तः a lancer.

शूलकः A restive horse.

शूला 1 A stake for impaling criminals. 2 A harlot.

शूलाकृतं Roasted meat.

शूलिक *a.* 1 Having a spike. 2 Roasted on a spit. -कः A hare. -कं Roasted meat.

शूलिन् *a.* 1 Armed with a spear; दुर्जयो लघुः शूली R. 15. 5. 2 Suffering from colic. -*m.* 1 A spearman. 2 A hare. 3 N. of Śiva; दुर्जसंघ्यामलिपटवता शूलिनः द्वापरगीर्षा Me. 34; Ku. 3. 57.

शूलिन् The (Indian) fig-tree.

शूल्य *a.* 1 Roasted on a spit; S. 2. 2 Deserving impalement. -रूपं Roasted meat.

शुष् 1 P. (शुषति) 1 To produce, beget. 2 To bring forth.

शूकालः A jackal; see शूकाल below.
शूकालः 1 A jackal. 2 A cheat, rogue, swindler. 3 A coward. 4 An ill-natured man, one using harsh words. 5 N. of Krishna. -Comp. -केशिः a kind of jujube. -जंघुः-शू *f.* a kind of cucumber. -योनिः birth in a future life as a jackal. -रूपः an epithet of Śiva.

शूकालिका, शूकाली 1 A female jackal. 2 A fox. 3 Flight, retreat.

शूलकः-ल-लं 1 An iron-chain, fetter. 2 A chain, fetter in general (fig. also); Bk. 9. 90; कीलाकदाशूकालशूलकानि Dk.; पञ्चसूत्रसूत्रशूलकानि Gt. 3. 3 A chain for tying the feet of an elephant; शूलकं शूलकं शूलकं B. 5. 72; K.

7. 31. 4 A chain or belt worn round the waist. 5 A measuring chain. 6 A chain, series, succession. -Comp. -यमकं a variety of Yamaka; see Ki. 15. 42.

शूलकः 1 A chain. 2 A camel in general.

शूलकित *a.* Chained, fettered, bound.

शूर्ण 1 A horn; वन्द्येतिदानीं महिषैस्तद्वधः शूर्णहतं कोशति द्विर्धिकायां R. 16. 13; गार्हता महिषा निपानसलिलं शूर्णेमुहुस्ताडितं S. 2. 6. 2 The top or summit of a mountain; अद्रेः शूर्णं हरति पवनः किं विदितुमुत्सृज्यभिः Me. 14. 52; Ki. 15. 42; R. 13. 26. 3 The top of a building, turret. 4 Elevation, height. 5 Lordship, sovereignty, supremacy; eminence; शूर्णं स हवतिनयाधिकृतः परेषामत्युच्चकृतं न मध्ये न तु द्विर्धिकायाः R. 9. 62 (where the word means a 'horn' also). 6 A cusp or horn of the moon. 7 Any peak, point or projection in general. 8 A horn (of a buffalo &c.) used for blowing. 9 A syringe; वन्द्येतिद्रेः काचन-शूर्णमुक्तैः R. 16. 70. 10 Excess of love, rising of desire. 11 A mark, sign. 12 A lotus. -Comp. -अंतरं the space or interval between the horns (of a cow &c.). -उच्चकृतः a lofty summit. -जः an arrow. (-जं) also-wood. -प्रहारिन् *a.* butting. -प्रियः an epithet of Śiva. -मोहिन् *m.* the Champaka tree. -नेर 1 N. of a town on the Ganges near the modern Mīrzāpura; U. 1. 21. 2 ginger.

शूर्णकः-क 1 A horn. 2 A horn of the moon. 3 Any pointed thing. 4 A syringe; Ratn. 1.

शूर्णवत् *a.* Peaked. -*m.* A mountain. शूर्णाद, शूर्णादकः 1 N. of a mountain. 2 N. of a plant. -चं, -कं A place where four roads meet.

शूर्णारः 1 The sentiment of love or sexual passion, the erotic sentiment (the first of the eight or nine sentiments in poetical compositions; it is of two kinds:—संयोगशूर्णार and विरलमशूर्णार q. v. &c.); शूर्णारः सखि शूर्तिमानिव मयौ दुःखौ इति कीदृति Gt. 1; (it is thus defined:—दुःखं क्षिया क्षियाः दुःखि संयोगं प्रति वा सृष्टा। स शूर्णार इति स्वातः कीदृतरथाधिकारकः || see S. D. 210 also). 2 Love, passion, sexual love; V. 1. 9. 3 A dress suited to amorous interviews, an elegant dress. 4 Coition, sexual union. 5 Marks made with red-lead on the body of an elephant. 6 A mark in general. -रं 1 Cloves. 2 Red lead. 3 Undried ginger. 4 A fragrant powder for the dress or body. 5 Agallochum. -Comp. -नेहा an amorous or love-gesture; R. 6. 12. -वाचितं amorous talk. -वृषणं red lead. -योनिः an epithet of the god of love. -रतः the sentiment of love.

-विधिः-वेष्टः a dress suited to amorous interviews and other purposes. -सहायः an assistant in love-affairs, a confidant of the hero of a play; cf. सर्वसचिव.

शूर्णारकः Love. -रं Red-lead.

शूर्णारित *a.* 1 Impassioned, affected by love. 2 Reddened. 3 Adorned.

शूर्णारिन् *a.* Amorous, impassioned, enamoured. -*m.* 1 An impassioned lover. 2 A ruby. 3 An elephant. 4 Dress, decoration. 5 The betel-nut tree. 6 A preparation of betel-leaves and pieces of areca-nut, see शूर्ण.

शूर्णिः Gold for ornaments. -*f.* The sheat-fish.

शूर्णिकं A kind of poison. -का A kind of birch tree.

शूर्णिणः A ram.

शूर्णिणी 1 A cow. 2 The Arabian jasmiae.

शूर्णिन् *a.* (जी *f.*) 1 Horned. 2 Crested, peaked. -*m.* 1 A mountain. 2 An elephant. 3 A tree. 4 N. of Śiva. 5 N. of one of Śiva's attendants; शूर्णीं शूर्णीं रिदितुं डी Ak.

शूर्णी 1 Gold used for ornaments. 2 A kind of medicinal root. 3 A kind of poison. 4 The sheat-fish. -Comp. -कनकं gold used for ornaments.

शूर्णिः *f.* A hook for pricking an elephant, a goad.

शृत *p. p.* 1 Cooked. 2 Boiled (water, milk &c.).

शृ 1. 1 A. (but Paras. also in the Second Future, Aorist and Conditional), (शर्षते) To break wind downwards. -II. 1 U. (शर्षति) 1 To moisten, wet. 2 To cut off. -III. 10 U. (शर्षति-ते) 1 To strive. 2 To take, grasp. 3 To insult (as by breaking wind), mock, ridicule.

शृयुः 1 Intellect (दुद्धि). 2 The anus.

शृ 9 P. (शृणति, शीर्णं) 1 To tear asunder, tear to pieces. 2 To hurt, injure. 3 To kill, destroy; Ki. 14. 13. -pass. (शीर्णे) 1 To be shattered. 2 To wither, decay, waste away. -With अव to seize away. (-pass.) to fade or wither; शृण वा सर्वलोकस्य विशीर्णं वनेऽपरा Bk. 2. 104.

श्रेकरः 1 A crest, chaplet, tuft, a garland of flowers worn on the head; कपालि वा स्वाद्यवैदुशेर Ku. 5. 98, 7. 32; नवकरनिकरेण सट्टवैद्यकसुखस्तवकचित्तनेने. श्रेकरं विप्रतिमं Si. 11. 46, 4. 50; मण्यवैदुशेरली-भूता पुष्पपुटी नाम नगरी Dk. 2 A diadem; crown. 3 A peak, summit. 4 The best or most distinguished of a class (at the end of comp.). 5 A kind of Dhruva or burden of a song. -रं Cloves.

श्रेपः, श्रेपन् *m.*, श्रेपः-कं, श्रेपन् *m.* 1 The penis. 2 A testicle. 3 A tail,

शेफालिका-ली: शेफालिका *f.* A kind of plant; शेफालिकाकुसुममयनोदरप्रति Rs. 3. 14.

शेमुषी Intellect, understanding.

शेख 1 P. (शेलति) 1 To go, move. 2 To tremble.

शेख 1 A snake. 2 The penis. 3 Height, elevation. 4 Happiness. 5 Wealth, treasure. -*श* 1 The penis. 2 Happiness. -*Comp.* -*शि* 1 A valuable treasure; विद्या ब्राह्मणमेत्याह शेषशिलेऽस्मि रक्ष मां Ms. 2. 114; सर्व कामाः शेषविजीविते वा क्षीणा मर्मा र्मद्वाराश्च पुत्रां Māl. 6. 18. 2 one of the 9 treasures of Kubera.

शेखल 1 The green moss-like substance growing on the surface of water. 2 A kind of plant.

शेखलिनी A river.

शेखलः See शेखल.

शेष *a.* Remaining, rest, all the other; श्वेषि शेषोपयुक्तविर्गः R. 2. 4, 4. 64, 10. 30; Me. 30. 87; Ms. 3. 47; Ku. 2. 44; *off.* at the end of comp. in this sense; शक्तिशेष, आलेख्यशेष. &c. -*श* 1 Remains, rest, residue; शेषशेषोपशेषश्च व्याधिशेषस्तथैव च। पुत्रश्च वर्धते ब्रह्मणस्माच्छेषं न करिष्ये Chāṇ. 40; अथ-शेष Me. 38; विभागशेष Ku. 5. 57; वाक्य-शेष V. 3 &c. 2 Anything left out or omitted to be said, (इति शेषः is often used by commentators in supplying an ellipsis or words necessary to complete the construction). 3 Escape, salvation, respite. -*श* 1 Result, effect. 2 End, termination, conclusion. 3 Death, destruction. 4 N. of a celebrated serpent, said to have one thousand heads, and represented as forming the couch of Vishnu or as supporting the entire world on his head; किं शेषश्च मरुत्या न वदुषि ह्यमं न क्षियेयं यत् Mu. 2. 18, Ku. 3. 13, 6. 68; Me. 110; R. 10. 13. 5 N. of Balarāma (supposed to be an incarnation of Śeṣha). -*श* The remains of flowers or other offerings made to an idol and distributed among the worshippers as a holy relique; S. 3, Ku. 3. 22. -*श* The remnants of food, remains of an offering. (शेषे is used adverbially in the sense of 1 at last, finally. 2 in other cases).

-*Comp.* -*अश* leavings of food. -*अवस्था* old age. -*भाग* the remainder. -*भाजनं* the eating of leavings. -*रात्रि* the last watch of the night. -*सप्तमः*, -*सावित्र* *m.* epithets of Vishnu.

शेषः 1 A student who studies Śikṣā or the science of pronunciation, one who has just entered upon the study of the Vedas. 2 (Hence) A novice, tyro.

शेषिकः One skilled in Śikṣā.

शेष्य Learning, proficiency.

शेष्यः Quickness, rapidity.

शेष्यः Cold, coldness, frigidity;

शेष्यः किं कथा प्रकृतिजलस्य R. 5. 64, Ku. 1. 36.

शैथिल्यं 1 Looseness, laxity. 2 Slackness. 3 Dilatoriness, inattention. 4 Weakness; cowardice.

शैथियः N. of Śātyaki.

शैथ्याः (*m.* pl.) The descendants of Sini.

शैथ्य See शैथ्य.

शैलः 1 A mountain, hill; शैले शैले न मानिकं मोक्षिकं न गजे नजे Chāṇ. 55; शैले मलम्बुरो R. 4. 51. 2 A rock, big stone. -*ल* 1 Borax, benzoin. 2 Bitumen. 3 A kind of collyrium. -*Comp.* -*अंश* N. of a country. -*अग्रं* the peak of a mountain. -*अटः* 1 a mountaineer, a barbarian. 2 an attendant on an idol. 3 a lion. 4 a crystal. -*अधिर*, -*अधिराजः*, -*इन्द्र* -*पति*, -*राजः* epithets of the Himalaya. -*आस* benzoin. -*कटकः* the side or slope of a mountain. -*चं* a kind of sandal. -*जं* 1 benzoin. 2 bitumen. -*जा*, -*पनया*, -*पुत्री*, -*सुता* epithets of Pārvatī; अनाथः प्रालम्बं पणितरुचः शैलतनये K. P. 10; Ku. 3. 68. -*चम्ब* *m.* an epithet of Śiva. -*चरः* an epithet of Kṛishṇa. -*निर्वीमः* benzoin. -*पत्र* the Bilva tree. -*मिषि* *f.* an instrument for cutting stones, a stone-cutter's chisel. -*रं* a cave, cavern. -*शिबिरं* the ocean. -*सार* *a.* as strong as a mountain, firm as a rock; Ki. 10. 14.

शैलक 1 Benzoin. 2 Bitumen.

शैलादिः N. of Nandin, Śiva's attendant.

शैलालिख *m.* An actor, a dancer.

शैलिष्यः A hypocrite, an impostor, cheat.

शैली 1 A short explanation of a grammatical aphorism. 2 A mode of expression or interpretation; प्रायेण-वर्णानामिदं शैली यत्स्वामिनामपि परोपदेशमिव वर्णयति Kull. on Me. 1. 4. 3 Behaviour, manner of acting, conduct, course.

शैलूकः 1 An actor, a dancer; अः शैलूकासद् Ve. 1; एते पुरुषाः सर्वमेव शैलपूजनं आहन्ति *ibid.*; अनाथः शैलूक इवैव धूमिकां Si. 1. 69. 2 A musician, leader of a band. 3 One who beats time at a concert. 4 A rogue. 5 The Bilva tree.

शैलूरिकः One who follows the profession of an actor.

शैलेय *a.* (*श्री* *f.*) 1 Mountainous. 2 Produced from rocks. 3 Mountain-like, hard, stony. -*श* 1 A lion. 2 A bee -*चं* 1 Benzoin; शैलेयवीरिणि शिला-तलुणि R. 6. 51; Ku. 1. 55. 2 Fragrant resin. 3 Rock salt.

शैलेय *a.* (*श्री* *f.*) Stony. -*क* Rockiness, hardness.

शैय *a.* (*श्री* *f.*) Relating to the god Śiva. -*श* 1 N. of one of the three principal Hindu sects. 2 A member of the Śaiva sect. -*श* N. of one of the eighteen Purāṇas.

शैयलः A kind of aquatic plant, moss;

सप्तजिम्बुविदं शैलेनापि रमं S. 1. 20. -*ल* A kind of fragrant wood.

शैवलिनी A river.

शैवाल See शैवाल.

शैव्यः 1 N. of one of the four horses of Kṛishṇa. 2 N. of a king and warrior in the Pāṇḍava army. 3 A horse (in general).

शैव्यः Childhood, infancy (period under sixteen.). शैवालभूति घोषितां शिवा U. 1. 45; शैव्यैः स्वस्त्यविधानं R. 1. 8.

शैशिर *a.* (*श्री* *f.*) Belonging to the cold or dewy season. -*च* A black kind of the Chāṭaka bird.

शैयोपाध्यायिका Instruction or tuition of youth.

शो 4-P. (श्नति, शत or शित, *pass.* शान्ते; *caus.* शानयति; *desid.* शिशानति) 1 To sharpen, whet. 2 To make thin, attenuate. -*With* शि to sharpen.

शोकः Sorrow, grief, distress, affliction, lamentation, wailing, deep anguish; शोककल्पमापद्यत यस्य शोकः R. 14. 70; Rg. 1. 6. -*Comp.* -*अग्निः*, -*अगलः* the fire of grief. -*अपनोदः* removal of grief. -*अभिभूत*, -*आकुल*, -*आविष्ट*, -*उपहत*, -*विह्वल* *a.* afflicted or agonized by grief. -*चक्षा* indulgence in grief. -*नाशः* the Aśvaka tree. -*परायण*, -*लासक* *a.* engrossed in grief, wholly given up to grief. -*विकल* *a.* overwhelmed with grief. -*स्थानं* any cause of sorrow.

शोचने Grief, sorrow, lamentation.

शोचनीय *a.* Lamentable; deplorable, mournful.

शोच्य *a.* 1 To be lamented or mourned, deplorable; pitiable. S. 3. 10. 2 Vile, wicked.

शोचिष्य *a.* 1 Light, lustre, radiance. 2 A flame. -*Comp.* -*केसः* (शोचिष्यकेसः) an epithet of fire.

शोदीर्य Valour, heroism.

शोड *a.* 1 Foolish. 2 Low, wicked. 3 Idle, lazy. -*श* 1 A fool. 2 An idler, a sluggard. 3 A low or wicked man. 4 A rogue, cheat.

शोष् 1 P. (शोषति) 1 To go, move. 2 To become red.

शोष् *a.* (जोर or श्री *f.*) 1 Red, crimson, tinged red; स्वानाद्यनङ्गुलमशोषितशोष्वाधिरुक्तविधति कर्णाक्षर शेषि श्रीः Ve. 1. 21; Mu. 1. 8; Ku. 1. 7. 2 Bay, reddish-brown. -*श* 1 Crimson, the red colour. 2 Fire. 3 A kind of red sugarcane. 4 A bay horse. 5 N. of a male river, rising in Gondavana and falling into the Ganges near Pātāliputra q. 7; प्रत्यङ्गशोष्वाधिरुक्तविधति तां शोष्वाधिरुक्तविधति शोष्वाधिरुक्तविधति B. 7. 86. 6 The planet Mars; cf. लाहित. -*जं* 1 Blood. 2 Red lead. -*Comp.* -*शोष्* N. of a cloud which is said to rise at the destruction of the world. -*अश्वत्थ* *m.*, -*उपलः* 1 a red stone. 2 a ruby. -*व* a red lotus. -*रत्न* a ruby.

शोणित *a.* 1 Red, purple, crimson. -**न** 1 Blood; उपविष्टा शोणितपाणा मे R. 39; Ve. 1. 21; Mu. 1. 8. 2 Saffron. -**Comp.** -आह्वयं saffron. -उक्षित *a.* blood stained. -उपलः a ruby. -चंदनं red sandal. -द *a.* blood-sucking. -पुरं N. of the city of the demon Bāpa.

शोणितम् *m.* Redness.

शोषः Swelling, intumescence. -**Comp.** -ह, -जित् *a.* removing swellings, discutient. -जिह्वः hog-weed. -रोगः dropsy. -हृत् *a.* discutient. (-*m.*) the marking nut plant.

शोषः 1 Purification. 2 Correction, rectification. 3 Acquittance, paying off (as of debts). 4 Retaliation, requital.

शोषक *a.* (का or पिका *f.*) 1 Purificatory. 2 Purgative. 3 Corrective. -का A Purifier. -कं A kind of earth.

शोषण *a.* (नी *f.*) Purifying, cleansing &c. -नं 1 Purifying, cleansing. 2 Correction, clearing away errors. 3 Exact determination. 4 Payment, discharge, acquittance. 5 Expiation, atonement. 6 Refining of metals. 7 Retaliation, requital, punishment. 8 Subtraction (in math). 9 Green vitriol. 10 Feces, ordure.

शोषणी A broom.

शोषणक An officer in a criminal court; Mk. 9.

शोषित *p. p.* 1 Purified, cleansed. 2 Refined. 3 Filtered. 4 Corrected, rectified. 5 Paid off, discharged. 6 Requited, retaliated.

शोष्य *a.* To be purified, refined, paid off &c. -व्यः An accused person, one who has to clear himself of the charge brought against him.

शोकः Swelling, tumour, intumescence. -**Comp.** -जित्, -हृत् *m.* the marking-nut plant.

शोभन *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Shining, splendid. 2 Handsome, beautiful, lovely. 3 Good, auspicious, fortunate. 4 Richly decorated. 5 Moral, virtuous. -नः 1 N. of Siva. 2 A planet. 3 A burnt offering for the production of happy results. -न्य 1 Turmeric. 2 A beautiful or virtuous woman; Ku. 4. 44. 3 A sort of yellow pigment (=शोरोचना *q. v.*). -नं 1 Beauty, lustre, brilliance. 2 A lotus.

शोभा 1 Light, lustre, brilliance, radiance. 2 (*a*) Splendour, beauty, elegance, grace, loveliness; द्युर्गमिन्-मत्वाः पुष्पति स्मान् शोभा S. 1. 19; Me. 52, 59. (*b*) Natural beauty, grandeur (as of a mountain); अविशोभा R. 2. 27. 3 An ornament graceful expression; शोभये मरुत्सुख्यभित्तोपविष्टा Si. 2. 107. 4 Turmeric. 5 A kind of pigment (=शोरोचना *q. v.*). -**Comp.** -अञ्जनः N. of a very useful tree.

शोभित *p. p.* 1 Adorned, graced, decorated. 2 Beautiful, lovely.

शोषः 1 Drying up, dryness; दृशोषविकृता Ku. 4. 39; so आस्वशोषः, कंठशोषः &c. 2 Emaciation, withering up; शरीरशोषः, कुष्ठमशोषः &c. 3 Pulmonary consumption or consumption in general; संशोषणाग्रसादीनां शोष इत्यादिष्वयते Susr. -**Comp.** -संघं the root of long pepper.

शोषण *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Drying up, desiccating. 2 Causing to wither up, emaciating. -नः N. of one of the arrows of Cupid. -नं 1 Drying up, desiccation. 2 Suction, sucking up, absorption. 3 Exhaustion. 4 Emaciation, withering up. 5 Dry ginger.

शोषित *p. p.* 1 Dried up. 2 Emaciated, withered up. 3 Exhausted.

शोषित् *a.* (नी *f.*) Drying up, withering, emaciating.

शोकं A flock of parrots.

शोक *a.* (नी *f.*) Acid, acetic.

शोक्तिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Relating to a pearl. 2 Acid, acetic.

शोक्तिकेयं, **शोक्तैयं** A pearl.

शोक्तिकेयः A sort of poison.

शोक्लत्वं Whiteness, clearness.

शोचं 1 Purity, clearness; Pt. 1. 147.

2 Purification from personal defilement caused by voiding excrement, but particularly by the death of a relative. 3 Cleansing, purifying. 4 Voiding of excrement. 5 Uprightness, honesty. -**Comp.** -आचारः, -कर्मन् *n.*, -चरुपः a purificatory rite. -कूपः a privy.

शोच्यः A washerman.

शोचू 1 P. (शोदति) To be proud or haughty.

शोचिर *a.* Proud, haughty. -रः 1 A hero, champion. 2 A proud man. 3 An ascetic.

शोचैर्वै, **शोचैर्वै** Pride, arrogance, haughtiness.

शोचू 1 P. (शोदति) See शोद.

शोच *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Addicted to drinking, fond of liquor. 2 Excited, intoxicated, drunk &c. (fig.); अमिक्षितिनियुं ते वेष्टितं मानशोचं Ve. 5. 21 'drunk with pride or very proud'. 3 Skilled in with loc. or in comp. &c. अशुशोचं, दानशोचं &c.

शोचिकः, **शोचिनः** *m.* A distiller and seller of spirituous liquors, a vintner. -की, -नी A female vintner; यदेति शोचिकोऽस्ते वाक्पौरावधिष्वयते H. 3. 11.

शोचिकेयः A demon.

शोचि Long pepper.

शोचिर *a.* 1 proud, haughty. 2 Elevated, raised up.

शोचोद्धतिः An epithet of Buddha, son of शुद्धोद्ध.

शोच *a.* (नी *f.*) Relating to a Śūdra or his tribe. -दः The son of a man of any of the first three castes by a Śūdra woman; see Ms. 9. 160.

शोचं Meat kept at a slaughter house.

शोचकः N. of a great sage, the reputed author of the Rīgveda Prātisākhya and various other Vedic compositions.

शोचिकः 1 A butcher; दृष्ट्वा परिदृष्ट्वा मुख्ये शोचिके गृहशुद्धिद्वयम् U. 1. 45. 2 A bird-catcher, hunter. 3 Hunting, chase.

शोभः 1 God, divinity. 2 The betel-nut tree.

शोभाञ्जनः N. of a tree; see शोभाञ्जन.

शोभिकः 1 A juggler, conjurer. 2 A hunter, fowler; इति चित्तयतो इदं पितृव्यं समपायि शोभिकेन शारः Bv. 1. 114.

शोरसेनी N. of a Prākṛit dialect.

शोरिः 1 N. of Viṣṇu or Kṛishṇa.

2 Of Balarāma. 3 The planet Saturn.

शौर्य 1 Prowess, heroism, valour; शौर्यं वैरिणि वज्रनाद्यु निवतत्यर्थोऽस्तु नः केवलं Bh. 2. 39, नये च शौर्यं च वसति संवदः Subhāsh.

2 Strength, power, might. 3 Representation of war and supernatural events on the stage; cf. आरमदी.

शौलकः, **शौलिककः** A superintendent of tolls, customs-officer.

शौलिम (तिर)कः A coppersmith.

शौव *a.* (नी *f.*) Relating to dogs, canine. -नं 1 A pack of dogs. 2 The state or nature of a dog.

शौवन *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Canine. 2 Having the qualities of a dog. -नं 1 The nature of a dog. 2 The progeny of a dog.

शौवस्तिक *a.* (की *f.*) Belonging to or lasting till tomorrow, 'ephemeral'.

शौक्लः 1 A vendor of flesh. 2 A habitual eater of flesh. -लं The price of dried meat.

शुत् see श्चुत् below.

श्चुत् 1 P. (श्चोतति) 1 To trickle, ooze, flow, exude; Si. 8. 63; Ki. 5. 29. 2 To shed, pour out, diffuse, scatter. -With नि to flow, ooze, trickle; निश्चोतते हतदु कचरीविंदो गानदेते Mā. 8. 2.

श्च्यो (व्यो)जः, **श्च्यो (व्यो)तनं** Oozing, flowing, exuding.

दमशानं A cemetery, a burial or burning ground; राजद्वारदमशानं च धर्षित इति च वाच्यः Subhāsh. -**Comp.** -अग्निः the fire of a burning ground. -आलयः a cemetery. -गोचर *a.* frequenting burning grounds; Me. 11. 39.

-निवासिनः, -वर्तिन *m.* a ghost. -वाजः, -वर्तिन *m.* epithets of Siva. -वेदमन् *m.* 1 an epithet of Siva. 2 a spirit, ghost. -वेदान्तं temporary dependency, momentary renouncement of the world as at the sight of a cemetery.

-शूलः-लं an impaling stake in a cemetery; Ku. 5. 73. -साधनं performance of magical rites in cemetery to acquire control over ghosts.

शम *n.* The beard; ज्योतिष्कपातश्च कंठालावपातश्च R. 15. 52. -**Comp.** -वृद्धिः the growth of a beard; B.

13. 71. -सुखी a woman with a beard*
-बर्बक: a barber.

इमङ्गल a. Having a beard, beard-
ed; मङ्गलवर्जितेनैव शिरोभिः इमङ्गलेमही
(तत्तार) R. 4. 63.

इमील 1 P. (इमीलति) To wink,
contract the eyelids, twinkle.

इमीलन Winking, twinkling.

इयान p. p. 1 Gone. 2 Coagulated,
congealed. 3 Thick, sticky, viscous.
4 Shrunk, dry; Bh. 2. 44. -न
Smoke.

इयान a. 1 Black, dark-blue, dark-
coloured; प्रत्यक्षानविशेषं कृतवर्क इयाना-
वातामन M. 3. 5; V. 2. 7; कुलवल्कल-
स्निग्धः U. 4. 19; Me. 15, 23. 2 Brown.
3 Dark-green. -नः 1 The black
colour 2 A cloud 3 The cuckoo. 4
N. of a sacred fig-tree at Allahabad
on the bank of the Yamunā; अयं च
कालिंदीनदे पटः इयानो नाम U. 1; सोमपटः इयान
इति प्रतीतः R. 13. 53. -नं 1 Sea-salt. 2
Black pepper. -Comp. -अन a. dark.
(-नः) the planet Mercury. -कंतः 1
an epithet of Siva (नीलकंठ); a
peacock. -कर्णः a horse suitable for
a horse-sacrifice. -पत्रः the tamar
tree -भास्वः -रवि a glossy black.
-कृष्णः an epithet of Krishna.

इयामल a. Black, dark-blue, black-
ish; निशितइयामलस्निग्धसुखी शक्तिः Ve. 4;
Si. 18. 36; U. 2. 25. -रुः 1 Black
colour. 2 Black pepper. 3 A large bee.
4 The sacred fig-tree.

इयामलिका The indigo plant.

इयामलिमन् m. Blackness, darkness;
इयामा इयामलिमानमानपन भोः सदिर्घीकृच्छ्रैः
Vb. 3. 1.

इयामा 1 Night, particularly a dark
night; इयामा इयामलिमानमानपन भोः सदिर्घी-
कृच्छ्रैः Vb. 3. 1. 2 Shade, shadow. 3
A dark woman. 4 A kind of woman
(योग्यमयस्या according to Malli. on
N. 3. 8, Si. 8. 36, Me. 82; or इति
हृदोन्मत्तगोपी योम या कश्चिन्नोक्तः । तत्कश्चि-
नर्णमा सा स्त्री इयामेति कथ्यते according to
one commentator on Bk. 5. 18 and 8.
100). 5 A woman who has borne no
children. 6 A cow. 7 Turmeric. 8
The female cuckoo. 9 The Priyangu
creeper; M. 2. 7, Me. 104. 10 The
indigo plant. 11 The holy basil. 12
The seed of the lotus. 13 N. of the
Yamunā. 14 N. of several plants.

इयामकः A kind of grain or corn;
(न) इयामकमुष्टिपरिवर्तको मेहासि S. 4. 13
(Also इयामक).

इयामिका 1 Blackness, darkness;
Kn. 5. 21. 2 Impurity, alloy, (of
metals &c.); इयामः सट्पत्ये इयामि विमुद्धिः
इयामिवापि वा R. 1. 10.

इयामित a. Blackened, darkened.

इयानः A wife's brother, brother-
in-law.

इयानलः 1 A wife's brother. 2 A
wretched brother-in-law.

इयानली, इयानलीका, इयानली A wife's
sister.

इयान a. (वा or वा f.) 1 Darkbrown,
dark, dusty. 2 Bay, brown. -नः The
brown colour. -Comp. -तेलः the
mango tree.

इयत a. (ता or ता f.) White. -नः
The white colour.

इयेनः 1 The white colour. 2 White-
ness. 3 A hawk, falcon. 4 Violence.
-Comp. -कृष्ण, -करणिका 1 burning
on a separate funeral pile. 2 a hawk-
like, i. e. rash and desperate act.
-चिह्न, जीवित्र m. a falconer.

इये 1 A. (इयाने, इयान, इति or इति)
1 To go, move. 2 To be congealed or
coagulated. 3 To dry up, wither.
-WITH आ to become dry; R. 17. 37;
see आइयान also.

इयेनपातर Hawking, hunting, chase.
इयोनाकाः, इयोनाकः N. of a tree.

अंकु 1 A (अकते) To go, creep.
अन् 1 P. (अंगति) To go, move,
creep.

अन् 1 P., 10 U. (अणति, आणयति, -ते)
To give, give away, bestow (usually
with ति); R. 5. 1.

अन् ind. A prefix used with the
root वा; see under वा.

अण (अयति, अयति) To hurt, in-
jure, kill. -II. 1 P., 10 U. (अयति,
आययति ते) 1 To hurt, kill. 2 To untie,
loosen, liberate, release. -III. 10 U.
(अययति ते) 1 To make efforts, be
occupied or busy. 2 To be weak
or infirm. 3 To be glad.

अयन 1 Killing, destruction. 2 Un-
tying, loosening, release. 3 Effort,
exertion. 4 Tying, binding.

अय्या 1 Trust, faith, belief, con-
fidence. 2 Belief in divine revela-
tion, religious faith; अय्या विरं विधि-
धेति वितं तत्त्वमायं S. 7. 29, R. 2. 16;
Bg. 6. 37; 17. 3. 3 Sedateness, com-
posure of mind. 4 Intimacy, famili-
arity. 5 Respect, reverence. 6 Strong
or vehement desire; तथापि वैषिञ्चर्यस्य-
दुष्ठाः यदा विद्यासंति वनेतसोत्र Vikr. 1.
13, M. 6. 18. 7 The longing of a
pregnant woman.

अय्यालु a. 1 Believing, full of
faith. 2 Desirous, longing or wish-
ing for (anything). -लुः f. A preg-
nant woman longing for anything.

अय्य I. 1 A. (अयते) 1 To be weak.
2 To be loose or relaxed. 3 To
loosen, relax. -II. 9 P. (अययति) 1
To loosen, liberate, release. 2 To
delight repeatedly.

अय्यः 1 Loosening, liberating. 2
Looseness. 3 N. of Vishnu.

अय्यन 1 Loosening, untying. 2
Hunting, killing, destroying. 3 Ty-
ing, binding.

अय्यन -यं Causing to boil, boiling.

अयित p. p. Boiled or caused to be
boiled. -सर् Rice-gruel.

अय्य 4 P. (आययति, यात) 1 To exert
oneself, take pains, toil, labour. 2
To perform austerities, mortify the
body (by acts of penance); विद्यायां
आययति गीरि Ku. 5. 50. 3 To be wearied
or fatigued, be exhausted; रतिमातः
शेन रजनिमणी गायत्रि K. P. 10; Si. 14.
38; Bk. 14. 110. 4 To be afflicted or
distressed; यो इदानीं स्वयति पथि आययतां
वेपितानां Me. 99. -Caus. (अ-आ-अयति-ते)
To cause to be fatigued &c. -WITH
एति to be fatigued very much; S. 1.
-ति 1 to take rest, repose, stop; Ku. 3.
9. 2 to cease, come to an end; see
विश्रांत also. (-Caus.) 1 to give rest
to, rest; R. 1. 54. 2 to cause to
alight or settle on; R. 4. 85.

अयनः 1 Toil, labour, exertion, effort;
अलं यदीवाल तव अयन R. 2. 34; जानाति हि
पुनः सम्यक् कविरिव कवेः अयनं Subhāsh. R.
16. 75; Ms. 9. 208. 2 Weariness,
fatigue, exhaustion; विनयते स तयोपा
ययनिर्विजयभन R. 4. 35, 67, Me. 17, 52;
Ki. 5. 28. 3 Affliction, distress. 4
Penance, austerity, mortification of
the body; दिवं यदि प्राययसे इया अयनः Ku.
5. 45. 5 Exercise; especially
military exercise, drill. 6 Hard
study. -Comp. -अय्य n. -अयल perspira-
tion, sweat. -अयित a. worn out by
fatigue. -साराय a. to be accomplished
by dint of labour.

अयन a. (जा-जी f.) 1 Labouring,
toiling. 2 Low, base, vile. -नः 1 An
ascetic, a devotee, religious
mendicant in general. 2 A Buddhist
ascetic. -जा-जी 1 A female devotee
or mendicant. 2 A lovely woman. 3
A woman of low caste. 4 Bengal
madder. 5 The spikenard.

अय्य 1 A. (अयते, अय) 1 To be
careless or inattentive, be negligent.
2 To err. -WITH ति to confide, place
confidence in; see विश्रय.

अयः, अयणं Refuge, shelter,
protection, asylum.

अयः 1 Hearing; as in हृत्तय. 2 The
ear. 3 The hypotenuse of a triangle.

अयणः -णं 1 The ear; अयति ययुसहृ
अयणमविद्याति Gtt. 5. 2 The hypotenuse
of a triangle. -णः-णा N. of a
lunar mansion containing three
stars. -णं 1 The act of hearing;
अयणययन Me. 11. 2 Study. 3 Fame,
glory. 4 That which is heard or
revealed, the Veda; इति अयणात्
'because of such a Vedic text'. 5
Wealth. -Comp. -अययि the sense of
hearing, the ear. -उद्वर the hollow
of the outer ear. -नोद्वर a. within
the range of hearing. (-रः) ear-
shot; as in अयणनोद्वरे तिष्ठ 'be within
ear-shot'. -ययः, -विषय the reach or
range of the ear; इयतेन अयणविषयविषयः

R. 14. 87. -**पारिः** -**ली** *f.* the up of the ear. -**दुभग** *a.* pleasing to the ear.

अवध *n.* 1 The ear. 2 Fame, glory.

3 Wealth. 4 Hymn.

अवधं Fame, glory, renown.

अवाधः -**ध्वः** An animal fit for sacrifice.

अविष्टा 1 N. of a lunar asterism, also called *Dhanishtha*. 2 The asterism called अवध. -**Comp.** -**जः** the planet Mercury.

आ 2 P. (आति, आण or शृत, *caus.* अवयति-ते) To cook, boil, dress, mature, ripen.

आण *a.* 1 Cooked, dressed, boiled.

2 Wet, moist.

आणा Rice-gruel.

आद्ध *a.* Faithful, believing. -**हु** 1 A funeral rite or ceremony performed in honour of the departed spirits of dead relatives; **अद्धया** क्षियते *वसनापस्माच्छ्राद्धं निगद्यते*; it is of three kinds: -**निष**, वैमिरिक and **काय**. 2 An obsequial oblation, a gift or offering at a *Śrāddha*. -**Comp.** -**कर्म** *n.*, -**क्षिप** *a.* a funeral ceremony. -**कृ** *m.* the performer of a funeral rite. -**युः** the offerer of a *Śrāddha* or funeral oblation. -**दिनः** -**न** the anniversary of the death of a relative in whose honour *Śrāddha* is performed. -**देव**, -**देवता** 1 a deity presiding over funeral rites. 2 an epithet of Yama. 3 a *Viśvadeva* q. v. 4 a *pitṛi* or progenitor. -**सुख**, -**मोक्ष** *m.* a deceased ancestor.

आद्धिक *a.* (की *f.*) Relating to a *Śrāddha*. -**कः** The recipient of an obsequial offering. -**क** A present given at a *Śrāddha*.

आद्धीय *a.* Relating to a *Śrāddha*.

आत *p. p.* 1 Worn, tired, fatigued, exhausted. 2 Calmed, tranquil. -**तः** An ascetic.

आतिः *f.* Fatigue, exhaustion, weariness.

आमः 1 A month. 2 Time. 3 A temporary shed.

आशः Shelter, protection, refuge, asylum.

आशः Hearing, listening.

आशकः 1 A hearer. 2 A pupil disciple; **आशकान्तरा** *Mā.* 10. 'in their pupilage, in *status pupillari*'. 3 A class of Buddhist saints or votaries. 4 A Buddhist votary in general. 5 A heretic. 6 A crow.

आशक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Relating to the ear. 2 Born under the asterism *Śrāvāṇa*. -**जः** 1 N. of a lunar month; (corresponding to July-August). 2 A heretic. 3 An impostor. 4 N. of a *Veiyra* ascetic unwittingly shot dead by king *Dasaartha* who was in consequence cursed by his old

parents that he would die of broken heart separated from his sons.

आशणिक *a.* Relating to the month *Śrāvāṇa*. -**कः** the month called *Śrāvāṇa*.

आशणी 1 The day of full moon in *Śrāvāṇa*. 2 N. of an annual ceremony performed on this day when the sacred thread is put on anew.

आशतिः -**सी** *f.* N. of a city north of the Ganges said to have been founded by king *Śrāvasta*.

आशित *a.* Told, narrated, related.

आशय *a.* 1 To be heard (opp. *रक्ष*). 2 Audible, distinct.

आ 1 U. (अवति-ते, अति; *caus.* विपयति-ते; *desid.* विप्रयति-ते, विप्रयति-ते) 1 To go to, approach, resort to, have recourse to, approach for protection; **वैदे** अयते तत्रैव कुर्वते वायुतापजितं *H.* 1. 171; *R.* 3. 70; 19. 1. 2 To go or attain to, reach, undergo, assume (as a state); **परिता** रक्षोभिः अवति विपयता कामपि दशां *Bv.* 1. 83; **क्षिप्रै** यामं कलयः अवे-निव *R.* 3. 32. 3 To cling to, lean or rest on, depend on; *U.* 1. 33. 4 To dwell in, inhabit. 5 To honour, serve, worship. 6 To use, employ. 7 To devote oneself to, be attached to. -**With** **अवि** 1 to dwell in. 2 to mount, ascend. -**आ** 1 to resort or betake oneself to, have recourse to; *V.* 5. 17; *Bk.* 14. 111. 2 to follow; *R.* 4. 35. 3 to seek refuge with, dwell in, inhabit; *R.* 13. 7; *Pt.* 1. 51. 4 to depend on; *Ms.* 3 77. 5 to go through, experience, undergo, assume; **एको** रतः कुरुष्व रव विमिरयेदाद्धिः युयुह् पुयनिभयते विप्रतति *U.* 3. 47. 6 to stick or adhere to 7 to choose, prefer. 8 to help, assist. -**उद्ध** to lift up, raise, elevate. -**उपा** to have recourse to; *Bg.* 14. 2; *U.* 1. 37. -**स** 1 to have recourse to, resort to, fly to for refuge or succour. 2 to rest on, dependent on; *U.* 6. 12; *Mā.* 1. 24. 3 to attain, obtain. 4 to approach for sexual union. 5 to serve.

आ *p. p.* 1 Gone to, approached, approached for refuge or protection. 2 Clung to, resting or sitting on. 3 United or joined with, connected with. 4 Protected. 5 Honoured, served. 6 Subservient, auxiliary. 7 Covered with, overspread. 8 Contained. 9 Assembled, collected. 10 Having, possessing.

आतिः *f.* Resort, recourse, approach.

आदिमन्त्र *a.* 1 Thinking oneself worthy. 2 Proud.

आदिपतिः an epithet of *Siva*.

आदि 1 P. (अपति) To burn.

आ 3 U. (आति, आति) To cook, dress, boil, prepare.

आ *f.* 1 Wealth, riches, affluence, prosperity, plenty; **अभिः** *वि* *उ*

Rām; **साहसे** श्रीः पतिवति *Mk.* 4; 'fortune favours the brave'; *Ms.* 9. 300.

2 Royalty, majesty, royal wealth; *Ki.* 1. 1. 3 Dignity, high position, state; श्रीलक्षण *Ku.* 7. 46 'the mark, or insignia of greatness or dignity'.

4 Beauty, grace, splendour, lustre; (सुखं) कयलभियं दूषी *Ku.* 5. 21, 7. 32; *R.* 3. 8; *Ki.* 1. 75. 5 Colour, aspect; *Ku.* 2. 2. 6 The goddess of wealth, *Lakshmi*, the wife of *Vishnu*; **आसी-**

दियं दशरथस्य पुरे यथा श्रीः *U.* 4. 6; *S.* 3. 14; *Si.* 1. 1. 7 Any virtue or excellence. 8 Decoration. 9 Intellect, understanding. 10 Superhuman power.

11 The three objects of human existence taken collectively (धर्म, अर्थ and काम). 12 The *Sarala* tree. 13 The *Bilvatree*. 14 Cloves. 15 A lotus.

(The word **आ** is often used as an honorific prefix to the names of deities and eminent persons; श्रीकृष्णः, श्रीरामः, श्रीवाल्मीकिः, श्रीजयदेवः; also celebrated works, generally of a sacred character; श्रीमद्भगवत्, श्रीमद्भागवत &c.; it is also used as an auspicious sign at the commencement of letters, manuscripts &c.; *Māgha* has used this word in the last stanza of each canto of his *Śaṅpālavadha*, as *Bhāravi* has used लक्ष्मी). -**Comp.** -**आद्ध** a lotus.

-**ईश** an epithet of *Vishnu*. -**कंडः** 1 an epithet of *Siva*. 2 of the poet *Bhāvabhūti*; श्रीकंडपदाच्छ्रयः *U.* 1.

-**सखः** an epithet of *Kubera*. -**करः** an epithet of *Vishnu*. (-**र**) the red lotus. -**करण** a pen. -**कांतः** an epithet of *Vishnu*. -**कारि** *m.* a kind of antelope. -**संह** -**सं** sandal-wood; श्रीसंह-विशेषं हसयति *H.* 1. 97. -**सदि** a kind of minor drama. -**गर्भः** 1 an epithet of *Vishnu*. 2 a sword. -**ग्रहः** a trough or place for watering birds. -**घनं** sour curds. (-**नः**) *Buddhist* saint.

-**वर्ग** 1 the circle of the earth, the globe. 2 a wheel of *Indra's* ear. -**जः** an epithet of *Kāma*. -**युः** an epithet of *Kubera*. -**द्वयितः** -**धरः** epithets of *Vishnu*. -**नगर** N. of a city. -**नंदनः** an epithet of *Rāma*. -**निकेतनः**, -**निवासः** epithets of *Vishnu*. -**पति** 1 an epithet of *Vishnu*; *Si.* 13. 69. 2 a king, sovereign. -**पथः** a main road, high-way. -**पर्ण** a lotus. -**पर्वतः** N. of a mountain; *Mā.* 1. -**पिहः** turpentine.

-**पुष्प** cloves. -**कलः** the *Bilva* tree. (-**ल**) the *Bilva* fruit. -**कला**, -**कली** 1 the indigo plant. 2 emblio myrobalan. -**आशु** *m.* 1 the moon. 2 a horse. -**असक्तः** garlic. -**द्वजः** a particular mark on the forehead by the *Vaiṣṇavas*. -**सूतिः** *f.* 1 an idol of *Vishnu* or *Lakshmi*. 2 any idol. -**युक्तः**

-**युक्त** *a.* 1 fortunate, happy. 2 wealthy, prosperous (often used as an honorific prefix to the names of men). -**रयः** an epithet of *Vishnu*.

-रसः 1 turpentine. 2 resin. -रसः 1 an epithet of Vishnu. 2 a mark or curl of hair on the breast of Vishnu प्रमालिषधीरसं लक्ष्मीविग्रमदर्पणं R. 10. 10. 'अंकः' धा. रि. 'भृत्', 'लक्ष्मन्', 'लालम्' m. epithets of Vishnu; Ku. 7. 43. -रसकिन् m. a horse having a curl of hair on his breast. -वरः, -वसुमः epithets of Vishnu. -वसुमः a favourite of fortune, a happy or fortunate person. -वासः 1 an epithet of Vishnu. 2 of Siva. 3 a lotus. 4 turpentine. -वाससु m. turpentine. -वृकः 1 the *Bilva* tree. 2 the *Asvattha* or sacred fig-tree. 3 a curl of hair on the breast and forehead of a horse. -वेधः 1 turpentine. 2 resin. -संज्ञं clove. -सङ्घोः the moon. -सुक्तं N. of a Vedic hymn. -हरिः an epithet of Vishnu. -हस्तिनी the sun-flower.

जीमूत a. 1 Wealthy, rich. 2 Happy, fortunate, prosperous, thriving. 3 Beautiful, pleasing; Ki. 1. 1. 4 Famous, celebrated, glorious, dignified; (the word is often used as a respectful affix to celebrated or revered names of persons and things). -m. 1 An epithet of Vishnu. 2 Of Kubera. 3 Of Siva. 4 The *Tilaka* tree. 5 The *Asvattha* tree.

जील a. 1 Rich, wealthy. 2 Fortunate, prosperous. 3 Beautiful. 4 Famous, celebrated.

ज्ञु 1 P. (अवाति) To go, move; cf. ज. -II. 5. P (ज्ञोति, ज्ञु) 1 To hear, listen to, give ear to; ज्ञु मे साधोषं वचः V. 2; कृताणि बाधोषन पदपदानां Bk. 2. 10; संवेष्टे मे तद्व जलद्वं शोभासि शोभने मे. 13. 2 To learn, study; द्वादशवर्षभिर्ष्याकृतं ज्ञुते Pt. 1. 3 To be attentive, to obey; (इति श्रुते 'it is so heard', i. e. is enjoined in the scriptures, i. e. is the sacred precept). -Caus. (आवाति-ने) To cause to hear, communicate, tell, relate. -Desid (ज्ञुष्यते) 1 To wish to hear, 2 To be attentive, or obedient, obey; Pt. 4. 78. 3 To serve, wait or attend upon; ज्ञुष्यन्त उक्त्वा S. 4. 17; Ku. 1. 59; Ms. 2. 44. -WITH अज् 1 to hear; Ms. 9. 100; तयपादुभक्त Pt. 1. 2 to hand down as by sacred tradition. -अज् 1 to hear, listen to. -अज् 1 to hear. 2 to promise (with dat. of person); Y. 2. 196; cf. P. I. 4. 40. -अज् 1 to hear. 2 to learn, ascertain; वेदिना हनसुर्वशी मारुतपुत्रयुध कर्षणेना समदिष्टा V. 1. -अज् 1 to hear. -अज् 1 to promise (with dat. of person to whom the promise is made); तस्ये प्रतिश्रुत्य राघवसिद्धिदीप्तिं R. 14. 29, 2. 56; 3. 67; 15. 4. -अज् 1 to hear (usually in p. p. q. v.). -सं 1 to hear, listen to संज्ञोति न बोधति Bk. 5. 19; 6. 5; (-but Atm. when used intransitively; त्विदं न संज्ञोति इति श्रुतः Ki. 1. 5.

श्रुतिका Natron.

श्रुत p. p. 1 Heard, listened to. 2 Reported, heard of. 3 Learnt, ascertained, understood. 4 Well-known, famous, celebrated, renowned; R. 3. 40, 14. 61. 5 Named, called. -तं 1 The object of hearing. 2 That which was heard by revelation; i. e. the Veda, holy learning, sacred knowledge; भुनक्तान् R. 5. 2. 3 Learning in general (विद्य); श्रोत्रं श्रुतेन न कुड्केन (विभाति). Bh. 2. 71, R. 3. 21, 5. 22; Pt. 2. 147; 4. 61. -अश्रुतं study of the Vedas. -अश्रुत a. conversant with the Vedas. -अश्रुः a fact verbally or orally communicated. -कीर्ति a. famous, renowned. (-m.) 1 a generous man. 2 a divine sage. (-f.) N. of the wife of Satrugna. -द्वेयी N. of Sarasvati. -धर a. remembering what is heard, retentive.

श्रुतवत् a. Knowing the Veda, proficient in sacred knowledge or learning in general; R. 9. 74.

श्रुतिः f. 1 Hearing; चक्षुष्यं श्रुतमिति श्रुते Mu. 1. 7; R. 1. 27. 2 The ear; श्रुतिस्तुष्टप्रमत्तवर्णितः R. 7. 35; S. 1. 1; V. 3. 23. 3 Report, rumour, news, oral intelligence. 4 A sound in general. 5 The Veda (known by revelation, opp. स्मृति; see under वेद). 6 A Vedic or sacred text; इति श्रुतेः or इति स्मृतेः 'so says a sacred text'. 7 Vedic or sacred knowledge, holy learning. 8 (In music) A division of the octavo, a quarter tone or interval; Si. 1. 10, 11. 1; (see Malli. ad loc.). 9. The constellation *Shravana*. -अश्रुतः a kind of alliteration; see K. P. 9. -उक्त, -उक्ति a. enjoined by the Vedas. -कृकः 1 a snake. 2 penance, expiation. -कृकः a. harsh to hear. (-कुः) a harsh or unmelodious sound, regarded as a fault of composition. -कोषः -न a. scriptural injunction, Vedic precept. -जीविका a law-book or code of laws. -द्वैत disagreement or contradiction of Vedas or Vedic precepts. -धर a. hearing. -निर्द्वयं evidence of the Vedas. -परः the range of the ear; M. 4. 1. -प्रसादः a. grateful to the ear. -प्रमाणं authority or sanction of the Vedas. -संज्ञं the outer ear. -मूलं 1 the root of the ear; श्रुतेरु विमवि श्रुतेरुल्ले Gtt. 1. 2 Vedic text. -मूलक a. founded on the Veda. -विषयः 1 the object of the sense of hearing, i. e. sound; S. 1. 1. 2 the reach or range of the ear; चक्षुष्येण श्रुतिविषयमाप नितये K. 3 the subject-matter of the Veda. 4 any sacred ordinance. -वेधः boring the ear. -स्वर्गः f. (dual) revelation and legal institutes, Veda and law.

भयः 1 A sacrifice. 2 A sacrificial ladle.

भयः 1 A sacrificial ladle; cf. भयः. -अयः -वृकः the *Vikankata* tree.

भेदी A progression (in math). -अयः -कल the sum of a progression.

भेदिः m. f., भेदि f. 1 A line, series, row; तं न भूमेना श्रुतिविहस्यभेदिस्तथा Ve. 4. 28; न चक्षुष्येभ्योभिरेव पंक्तं सद्योवलासंमपि प्रकाशते Ku. 5. 9; Me. 28, 35. 2 A flock, multitude, group; U. 4. 3 A guild or company of traders, artisans &c., corporate body. 4 A bucket. -अयः -धर्माः (m. pl.) the customs or trades or guilds.

भेदिका A tent.

भेदः a. 1 Better, preferable, superior; वर्धनाद्भूषणं भेदः H. 3. 3, 33. Bg. 3. 35, 2. 5. 2 Best, most excellent. 3 More happy or fortunate. 4 More blessed, dearer (compar. of प्रशस्त q. v.). -m. 1 Virtue, righteous deeds, moral or religious merit. 2 Bliss, good fortune, blessing, good, welfare, felicity, a good or auspicious result, पूर्वोपरीति अयो दुःखं हि परिवर्तते S. 7. 13; प्रतिपन्नाति हि अयो पूज्यपूजायातिक्रमः B. 1. 79; U. 5. 27, 7. 20; R. 5. 34. 3 Any good or auspicious occasion; S. 7. 4 Final beatitude, absolution. -अयः -अयि a. 1 seeking happiness, desirous of felicity. 2 wishing well. -कर 1 promoting happiness, favourable. 2 propitious, auspicious. -परिभ्रमः striving after absolution.

भेदः a. 1 Best, most excellent, pre-eminent (with gen. or loc.). 2 Most happy or prosperous. 3 Most beloved, dearest. 4 Oldest, senior. -हः 1 A *Brāhmaṇa*. 2 A king. 3 N. of Kubera. 4 N. of Vishnu. -हः Cow's milk. -अयः -अयः 1 the best order of one's religious life, i. e. that of a householder. 2 A householder. -वाक् a. eloquent.

भेदिनः m. The head or president of a mercantile or other guild; भिद्ये पतिने हर्षे भेदी स्तोति स्वदेवता Pt. 1. 14.

भे 1 P. (आवाति) 1 To sweat, perspire. 2 To cook, boil.

भोष् 1 P. (भोषति) 1 To collect, heap. 2 To be collected or accumulated.

भोजः a. Crippled, lame. -जः A kind of disease.

भोजः 1 Rice-gruel. 2 The constellation *Shravana*.

भोषिः -नी f. 1 The hip or loins, the buttocks; भोषीभारदलस्यमया Me. 82; भोषीभारदलस्यमया तनुता K. P. 10. 2 A road, way. -अयः -तः the slope of the hips. -कलः 1 the broad hips. 2 the buttocks. -विजः 1 the round hips; V. 4. 18. 2 a waist-band. -वृजः 1 a

अव्यय A hole, chasm; V. 1. 18; Ki. 14. 33.

अव्ययः Swelling, increase.

अव्ययः Swelling, intumescence.

अव्ययीची Sickness, disease.

अव्यय 1 P. (अव्ययि) To run, go quickly.

अव्यय 10 U. (अव्ययतिने) To tell, narrate.

अव्यय 1 P. (अव्ययि) To run; see अव्यय.

अव्ययः A father-in-law, wife's or husband's father; Ms. 3. 119.

अव्ययः A father-in-law.

अव्ययः 1 A brother-in-law, a wife's or husband's brother. 2 The younger brother of a husband.

अव्ययः f. A mother-in-law, a wife's or husband's mother; R. 14. 13. -Comp. अव्यय m. du. the mother and father-in law.

अव्यय 2 P. (अव्ययि, स्वस्ति or अव्ययि) 1 To breathe, respire, draw breath; स कर्मकारमन्त्रेण अव्ययपि न जीवति H. 2. 11; R. 8. 87. 2 To sign, pant, heave; अव्ययि विहगवर्गः Rs. 1. 13. 3 To hiss, snort. -Caus. (अव्ययतिने) To cause to breathe or live. -With आ 1 to breathe; Mv. 5. 51. 2 to recover breath, take courage, take heart; Me. 8. 3 to revive; Bk. 9. 56. (-Caus.) to console, comfort, cheer up. -उच् 1 to breathe, live; Ve. 5. 15, Ms. 3. 72. 2 to cheer up, revive, take heart; Ki. 3. 8; Si. 18. 58. 3 to open, bloom (as a lotus); Si. 10. 58, 11. 15. 4 to pant, sigh deeply; Bk. 6. 120; 14. 55. 5 to heave, throb. 6 to be loosened or relaxed. -नि, निरा to sigh, heave. -वि 1 to confide in, trust, rely on, place confidence in (usually: with loc.); दुर्नि विश्वसिति कुन कुमारी N. 5. 110; Ku. 5. 15; sometimes with gen. 2 to rest secure, be fearless or confident; विश्वस्यते पक्षिणैः समेतात् Bk. 2. 25. (-Caus.) to cause to believe, to inspire confidence; Bk. 8. 105. -समा to take courage, take heart, calm or compose oneself. (-Caus.) to console, encourage, cheer up

अव्यय ind. 1 Tomorrow; वरमय कपोता न श्री मयूः Subhāsh. 2 Future (at the beginning of comp.). -Comp. अव्यय a. (अव्ययत्) being tomorrow. -वसीय, -वसीयस् (अव्ययसीय, अव्ययसीयस्) a. happy, auspicious, fortunate (-n.) happiness, good fortune. -अव्यय (अव्यय) a. happy, prosperous. (-सं) 1

happiness, prosperity. 2 an epithet of Brahman or the Supreme Spirit.

अव्ययः 1 Air, wind; स्वसनहृत्तमिग्विः Si. 11. 21. 2 N. of a demon killed by Indra. -नं 1 Breath, breathing, respiration; अव्ययनचित्तपद्मवाचरोहे Ki. 10. 34; Rata. 2. 4 (where it has sense 1 also); Si. 9. 62. 2 Sighing; Ki. 2. 45. -Comp. अव्ययः a serpent. -ईश्वरः the Arjuna tree. -उत्सुकः a serpent. -ऊर्ध्वः f. gust of wind.

अव्ययि p. p. 1 Breathed, sighed. 2 Breathing. -तं 1 Breathing, respiration. 2 Sighing.

अव्यय a. (नी f.), अव्यय a. Relating to the morrow, future.

अव्ययः The ear of a dog.

अव्ययः A dog-keeper, one living by keeping dogs.

अव्ययः A dog's tooth.

अव्ययः A dog. -Comp. निद्रा 'a dog's sleep', a very light sleep. -वैखरी angry or currish snarling.

अव्यय a. (वी f.) Savage, ferocious. -वः 1 A beast of prey, wild beast. 2 A tiger.

अव्ययः A dog's tail.

अव्यय m. A porcupine.

अव्ययः 1 Breathing, breath, respiration, heaving; अद्यापि स्वस्तिपुं जनयति अव्ययः प्रमाणाविकः S. 1. 29; Ku. 2. 42. 2 A sigh, panting. 3 Air, wind. 4 Asthma. -Comp. अव्ययः asthma. -रोधः suspension or obstruction of breath. -हिक्या a kind of hiccough. -हेतिः f. sleep.

अव्यय a. Breathing. -m. 1 Air, wind. 2 A breathing animal, living being. 3 One who pronounces (letters) with a hissing sound.

अव्यय 1 P. (अव्ययि, ह्य) 1 To grow, increase (fig. also), to swell (as the eye); रुद्धोऽपिशिव्यश्चसुरास्व हेतोस्सवा-स्वयत् Bk. 6. 19, 31; 14. 79, 15. 30. 2 To thrive, prosper. 3 To go, approach, move towards. -With उच् 1 to swell, increase, grow; अव्यय-रुद्धितोऽव्ययनेत्रं (ह्य) Me. 84. 2 to be proud, be puffed up with pride.

अव्यय 1 A. (अव्ययते) To become white, be white; अव्ययकितविव्यताः अव्यय-मनैर्व्यशोभिः Mā. 2. 9.

अव्यय a. White.

अव्ययि f. Whiteness.

अव्यय a. White.

अव्यय 1 White leprosy. 2 A leprous spot (on the skin); तद्वत्स्वपि अव्ययं काये दुष्टं कथयन् ।

स्वाद्ययुः सुंदरमपि चित्रेणैकेन दुर्मते Kāv. 1. 7.

अव्ययि a. (जी f.) Leprous. -m. A leper.

अव्यय 1 A. (विने) To become white.

अव्यय a. (अव्यय or अव्ययि f.) White; ततः येनेहैव्युक्ते महति स्वदेने स्थितौ Bg. 1. 14. -सः 1 The white colour. 2 A conch-shell. 3 A cowrie. 4 The planet Venus. 5 Sukra, the regent of the planet. 6 A white cloud. 7 Cumin seed. 8 N. of a range of mountains; see कुलाचल or कुलपर्वत. 9 N. of a division of the world. -तं Silver. -Comp. अव्ययः, अव्यय m. a class of Jaina ascetics. -ह्ययुः a kind of sugarcane. -उदरः an epithet of Kubera. -कमलं, -पर्वः a white lotus. -कुंजरः an epithet of Airāvata, the elephant of Indra. -कुष्ठं white leprosy. -केतुः a Buddha or Jaina saint. -कोलः a kind of fish (शकर). -गजः, द्विपः 1 a white elephant. 2 the elephant of Indra. -गस्त m., -गरुतः a goose. -छद्मः 1 a goose. 2 a kind of basil. -द्विपः N. of one of the eighteen minor divisions of the known continent. -धातुः 1 a white mineral. 2 chalk. 3 the milk-stone. -धामन m. 1 the moon. 2 camphor. 3 cuttle-fish bone. -नीलः a cloud. -पत्रः a goose. -पद्मः an epithet of Brahman. -पादलः the white trumpet flower. -पिंगः a lion. -पिंगलः 1 a lion. 2 an epithet of Siva. -मरिचं white pepper. -मालः 1 a cloud. 2 smoke. -रक्तः the pink or rosy colour. -रजः lead. -रश्मिः the planet Venus. -रोहित m. the moon. -रोहितः an epithet of Garuḍa. -बलकलः the glomerous fig-tree. -बाजिन् m. 1 the moon. 2 an epithet of Arjuna. -बाहू m. an epithet of Indra. -बाहः 1 an epithet of Arjuna. 2 of Indra. -बाह्वः 1 an epithet of Arjuna. 2 the moon. 3 a marine monster (शक्र). -बाहिन् m. an epithet of Arjuna. -बुधः, -सूयः barley. -हयः 1 a horse of Indra. 2 an epithet of Arjuna. -हस्तिन् m. Airāvata, Indra's elephant.

अव्ययः A cowrie. -रक्तः Silver.

अव्यय 1 A cowrie. 2 Hog weed. 3 White Dhūrvā grass. 4 A crystal. 5 Candied sugar. 6 Bamboo-manna. 7 N. of various plants.

अव्ययि N. of Sachī, wife of Indra.

अव्यय White leprosy.

अव्यय 1 Whiteness. 2 White leprosy.

अव्यय, अव्यय White leprosy.

compound, one in which, when dissolved, the first member usually stands in the genitive case. -पूजनं, पूजा worship of the goddess who performed on the sixth day after a Roman's delivery.

पहसातः 1 A peacock. 2 A sacrifice.

वाह् ind. A vocative particle.

वाह्कोशिक a. (की f.) Incased or enveloped in six sheaths.

वाह्वः 1 Passion, sentiment. 2 Singing, music. 3 (In music) A Rāga in which six of the seven primary notes are used; ओह्वः पंचभिः प्रोक्तः स्तोत्रेः पद्मिस्तु वाह्वः.

वाह्वर्ण 1 The collection of six qualities. 2 Six expedients to be used by a king, six measures of royal policy; Si. 2. 93, see under गुण also. 3 Multiplication of anything by six. -Comp. प्रयोगः employment of the six expedients or measures of royal policy.

वाष्मातुरः 'Having six mothers,' an epithet of Kārtikeya.

वाष्मासिक a. (की f.) 1 Six-monthly, half-yearly. 2 Six months' old;

बौद्धिकानां वाष्मासिकानां Vb. 1. 17.

षष्ठ (डी f.) Sixth.

षिङ्गः 1 A lustful or libidinous man, libertine, lecher. 2 A gallant, an inconsistent lover (विट); षिङ्गेर-मयन संस्रममेव कश्चित् Si. 5. 34.

पुः Delivery, child-bearing.

षोडश a. (शी f.) Sixteenth; Ms. 2. 65, 86.

षोडशन् num. a. (pl.) Sixteen.

-Comp. -अंशु the planet Venus. -अंश a. having 16 parts or ingredients.

(-नः) a kind of perfume. -अंशुलक a. having the breadth of 16 fingers.

-अंशुः a crab. -अंशुः m. the planet Venus. -आवर्तः a conch-shell. -उपचार m. pl. the sixteen ways of doing homage to a deity &c.; they are thus enumerated:—आसनं स्वर्गं पादम-

र्चमाचमनीयकम् । मधुपुष्पं पुष्पदीपौ नैवेद्यं चन्दनं तथा । कलाः the sixteen digits of the moon, thus named:—अश्वना भास्वता पूषा तुष्टिः उर्ध्वी रति-

धृतिः शक्रिणी चन्द्रिका कर्तिकज्जोत्स्ना श्रीः शीतिरेव च । अमृता च तथा पूर्वाश्रुता षोडश च कलाः।

-शुजा a form of Durgā. -सातुका f. pl. the sixteen divine mothers; they are:—गौरी पद्मा शङ्खी मेधाः सवित्री विजया जया।

देवस्य स्वया स्वाहा मातरो लोकमातरः ! शान्तिः पुष्टिर्भूतिस्तुष्टिः कुलदेवयामनेश्वरताः.

षोडशवा ind. In sixteen ways.

षोडशिक a. (की f.) Consisting of sixteen parats, sixteenfold; षोडशिको देवलोपचारः.

षोडशित्व m. A modification of the Agnishtoma sacrifice.

षोडा ind. In six ways. -Comp.

-न्यासः the six ways of touching the body with mystical texts. -मुखः 'six-faced', N. of Kārtikeya; षोडा जनोर्द-नितषोडासुखः समितिं षोडा न दादकानिः Asvad. 7.

षिद् 1. 4. P. (डीवति, डीथति, डयत) 1 To spit, eject saliva from the mouth.

2 To aputter; Bk. 12. 18. -Witu नि 1 to eject, emit, send forth; S. 4.

4; R. 2. 75; Bk. 14. 100, 17. 10. 18. 14; Kāv. 1. 95. 2 to eject saliva from the mouth; Ms. 4. 132; Y. 2. 213.

श्रीवन्, श्रेवन् 1 Spitting out. 2 Saliva, spittle.

उच्चत p. p. Spit, ejected.

प्वक्, प्वक् 1 A. (प्वक्ते, प्वक्ते) To go, move.

सं.

स ind. A prefix substituted for सह or सम; स, तुल्य or सदृश and एक or समान, and compounded with nouns to form adjectives and adverbs in the sense of (a) with, together with, along with, accompanied by, having, possessed of; सयुज, समाय, सयुज, सयन, सतोष, सकोप, सहृदि &c.; (b) similar, like; सयमन् 'of a similar nature'; so सजाति, सवर्ण; (c) same; सौत्र, सवत्, सवित्र, सनत्ति &c. -m. 1 A snake. 2 Air, wind. 3 A bird. 4 A short name for the musical notes सप्त ग. v. 5 N. of siva. 6 Of Vishnu.

संयः Asketon.

संयत f. A battle, war, fight; व संयति प्रसिद्धिनिर्वाहः R. 6. 72, 7. 39, 18. 20; Ki. 1. 19; Si. 16. 15. -Comp. -वरः a king, prince.

संयत p. p. 1 Restrained, curbed, subdued. 2 Tied up, bound together. 3 Fettered. 4 Captive, imprisoned, a prisoner; R. 3. 20. 5 Ready. 6 Arranged; 'see सम् with सं. -Comp.

-अजति a. one who has folded his hands in supplication. -आत्मन् a. self-subdued, self-controlled. -आहार a. temperate in eating. -उपस्कर a. one who had a well-regulated house, whose house-furniture is kept in

good order. -अतन्, -अनन् a. controlled in mind. -वाय a. one whose breath is suppressed. -वाक् a. silent, taciturn, one who has held his tongue.

संयत् 1 a. Ready, prepared; Mv. 35. 51. 2 Being on guard.

संयमः 1 Restraint, check, control; योगादीनि विषयान्कये संयमाद्रियं बुद्धिः Bg. 4. 26, 27. 2 Concentration of mind, a term applied to the last three stages of Yoga; वायव्यान्समाधिपदेतत् संयमव-

वाच्यं Sarva. S., Ku. 2. 59. 3 A religious vow. 4 Religious devotion, practice of penance; S. 4. 19. 5 Humanity, feeling of compassion.

संयमनं 1 Restraining, checking. 2 Drawing in; S. 1. 3 Binding up; U. 1; V. 3. 6. 4 Confinement. 5 A Self-denial, control. 6 A religious vow or obligation. 7 A square of four houses.

-नः One who restrains or regulates, a ruler. -नी N. of the city of Yama.

संयमित p. p. 1 Restrained. 2 Bound, fettered. 3 Detained.

संयमिन् a. One who curbs or restrains, controlling. -m. One who controls or subdues his passions, a sage, an ascetic, R. 8. 11; Bg. 2. 69.

संयानः A mould. -नं 1 Going along with, accompanying. 2 Travelling,

proceeding. 3 Carrying out a dead body.

संयाम See संयम.

संयानः A kind of cake of wheaten flour; Ms. 5. 7.

संयुक्त p. p. 1 Joined, connected, united. 2 Blended, mixed, mingled.

3 Accompanied by. 4 Possessed of, endowed with. 5 Consisting of.

संयुजः 1 Conjunction, union, mixture. 2 Fight, war, battle, contest; संयुजे वायुनि सयुजं प्रवहेत कः Ku. 2. 57;

R. 9. 19. -Comp. -गोमृद्वं 'a contest in a cow's footstep'; i. e. an insignificant or trifling quarrel; cf. the English 'a storm in a teapot.

संयुक्त a. Connected, relating to; Si. 14. 55.

संयुत p. p. 1 Joined, united together, connected. 2 Endowed or furnished with; see यु with सं.

संयोगः 1 Conjunction, union, combination, junction, association, intimate union; संयोगे हि नियोगस्य संयुक्तस्य संयं Subhāsh. 2 Conjunction (as one of the 24 gunas of the Vaisesikas). 3 Addition, annexation. 4 A set; अमरणसंयोगः Māl. 6. 5 Alliance between two kings for a common object. 6 (In gram.) A conjunct com-

sonant. 7 (In astr.) The conjunction of two heavenly bodies. 8 An epithet of Siva. -Comp. -पृथक्त्वं severalty of conjunction. -विदग्धं any eatables causing disease by being mixed.

संयोगिन् *a.* 1 United, conjoined. 2 Joining.

संयोगः 1 Union, conjunction. 2 Copulation, sexual union.

संरक्षः Protection, care, preservation.

संरक्षणं 1 Protection, preservation. 2 Charge, custody.

संरक्त *p. p.* 1 Coloured, red. 2 Impassioned, fired with passion. 3 Angry, irritated, indamed with anger. 4 Enamoured, charmed. 5 Charming, beautiful.

संरक्त *p. p.* 1 Excited, agitated. 2 Inflamed, exasperated, enraged, furious. 3 Augmented. 4 Swelled. 5 Overwhelmed.

संरम्भः 1 Beginning. 2 Turbulence, impetuosity, violence; S. 7. 3 Agitation, excitement, flurry; Ku. 3. 43. 4 Energy, zeal, ardent desire; R. 12. 96. 5 Anger, rage, wrath; प्रणिपातप्रतीकारः संयोगे हि महाभयं R. 4. 64; 12. 36; V. 2. 21; 4. 28. 6 Pride, arrogance. 7 Swelling with heat and inflammation. -Comp. -रक्त *a.* harsh through rage. -रस *a.* excessively enraged. -वेगः the impetuosity of anger.

संरम्भिन् *a.* (गी. f.) 1 Excited, agitated, hurried; Si. 2. 67. 2 Angry, furious, enraged. 3 Proud, arrogant.

संरामः 1 Colouring. 2 Passion, affection. 3 Rage, anger.

संराधनं 1 Propitiation, conciliation, pleasing by worship. 2 Accomplishing. 3 Profound or deep meditation.

संराधः 1 Clamour, tumult, uproar. 2 Sound or noise in general.

संरुण *p. p.* Shattered, broken to pieces.

संरुद्ध *p. p.* 1 Checked, impeded, opposed. 2 Blocked up, filled up. 3 Blockaded, invested, besieged. 4 Covered over, concealed. 5 Refused, withheld; see रु with सं.

संरुद्ध *p. p.* 1 Grown together. 2 Cicatrized, healed; as in संरुद्धय. 3 Shot forth, sprouted, budded, germinated; R. 6. 47. 4 Firmly grown, striking firm root. 5 Bold, confident.

संरोचः 1 Complete obstruction or impediment, hindrance, prevention, check. 2 Blockade, siege. 3 Bond, fetter. 4 Throwing, sending forth.

संरोचनं Obstructing, stopping.

संरुचयं Marking, distinguishing or characterizing.

संरुद्ध *p. p.* 1 Closely attached, stuck together, united with, adhering

to. 2 Come to blows or close contest. संलघः 1 Lying down, sleep. 2 Dissolution. 3 Universal destruction (प्रलय).

संलघनं 1 Adhering or clinging to. 2 Dissolution.

संलघिन् *p. p.* Fondled, caressed.

संलापः 1 Conversation, chat, discourse. 2 Especially familiar or confidential talk, secret conversation. 3 (In dramas) A kind of dialogue.

संलापकः A kind of minor drama, said to be of a controversial kind; see S. D. 549.

संलीन *p. p.* Licked up, enjoyed.

संलीन *p. p.* 1 Clung, adhered to. 2 Joined together. 3 Hidden, concealed. 4 Cowering down. 5 Contracted, shrunk. -Comp. -कर्ण *a.* with the ears hanging down. -भावस *a.* depressed in mind, in drooping spirits.

संलोढनं Disturbing, confusing.

संवत् *ind.* 1 A year. 2 Especially a year of the Vikramāditya's era (commencing 56 years before the Christian era).

संवत्सरः 1 A year. 2 A year of Vikramāditya's era. 3 N. of Siva. -Comp. -सरः an epithet of Siva. -व्रति *a.* revolving in a year, completing one revolution in a year (said of the sun). -रयः a year's course.

संवदनं 1 Conversing, talking together. 2 Communication of tidings. 3 Examination, consideration. 4 Subduing or overpowering by magic or charms. 5 A charm, an amulet.

संवरः 1 Covering. 2 Comprehension. 3 Compression, contraction. 4 A dam, bridge, causeway. 5 A kind of deer. 6 N. of a demon; see संवर. -रं 1 Concealment. 2 Forbearance, self-control. 3 Water. 4 A particular religious observance (practised by Buddhists).

संवरणं 1 Covering, screening. 2 Hiding, concealment; Māl. 1. 3 A pretext, disguise; see संवर also.

संवर्यनं 1 Appropriating to oneself. 2 Consuming, devouring.

संवर्तः 1 Turning towards. 2 Dissolution, destruction. 3 The periodical destruction of the world; Mv. 6. 26. 4 A cloud. 5 A cloud of a particular class (abounding in water). 6 N. of one of the seven clouds that rise at the dissolution of the world. 7 A year. 8 A collection, multitude.

संवर्तकः 1 A kind of cloud. 2 The fire of destruction, the fire that is to destroy the world at the period of universal destruction; श्लोके वरुणाक्षः इह संवर्तकः Bh. 2. 76. 3 Sub-marine fire. 4 N. of Balarāma.

संवर्तकिन् *m.* N. of Balarāma.

संवर्तिका 1 The new leaf of a water-lily. 2 The petal near the filament. 3 The flame of a lamp &c.; (दृषिदेः शिखा Tv.).

संवर्धक *a.* (यिका *f.*) 1 Causing complete growth or prosperity, augmenting. 2 Greeting, welcoming (guests &c.), hospitable.

संवर्धित *p. p.* 1 Brought up, reared. 2 Increased.

संवलित *p. p.* 1 Met together, mingled, mixed; Māl. 6. 5. 2 Sprinkled with; Māl. 4. 9. 3 Connected, associated. 4 Broken; उदितो-पलस्वनसंवलितः (जनवः) Ki. 6. 4.

संवलित *a.* Overrun. -नं Sound; Māl. 5. 19.

संवसथः A place where people live together, a village, an inhabited place.

संवहः N. of the third of the seven courses or Mārgas of the wind; see वायु.

संवादः 1 Speaking together, conversation, dialogue, colloquy; Mv. 1. 12. 2 Discussion, debate. 3 Communication of tidings. 4 Information, news. 5 Assent, concurrence. 6 Speaking likeness, agreement, similarity, correspondence; स्वसंवादाच्च संवादादयः पृष्ठः Dk.; (वादः) विवाकर्षी परिचित इव श्रोत्रसंवादेऽपि Māl. 5. 20.

संवादिन् *a.* 1 Speaking, conversing. 2 Like, similar, resembling, corresponding to; बहुजनसंवादिनीः कदाः R. 1. 39; असंवेदसंवादिन्यकृतिः U. 6.

संवारः 1 Covering, closing up. 2 Contraction of the throat &c. in the pronunciation of letters, obtuse articulation (opp. विवार q. v.). 3 Diminution. 4 Protecting, securing. 5 Arranging.

संवासः 1 Dwelling together. 2 Association, company; Pt. 1. 250. 3 Domestic intercourse. 4 A house, dwelling. 5 An open space for meeting or recreation.

संवाहः 1 Bearing or carrying along. 2 Pressing together. 3 Shampooing, stroking gently. 4 A servant employed to rub and shampoo the body.

संवाहकः A shampooer; see संवाह (4) above.

संवाहनं, -ना 1 Carrying or bearing a burden. 2 Shampooing, gentle rubbing; U. 1. 24; Māl. 9. 25.

संविक्तं What is separated or individualized.

संविद्ध *p. p.* 1 Agitated, excited, disturbed, distracted, hurried; as in संविद्धान्त. 2 Terrified, frightened.

संविज्ञात *p. p.* Universally known, generally recognised or allowed.

संविधि *f.* 1 Knowledge, perception consciousness, feeling; संवेदना प्रसंविधि: स्मरणीयाश्चतानी Ki. 11. 34. 16. 32. 2 Understanding, intellect. 3 Recognition, recollection. 4 Harmony (of feeling), mental reconciliation.

संविद् *f.* 1 Knowledge, understanding, intellect; Ki. 18. 42. 2 Consciousness, perception; Māl. 6. 13. 3 An agreement, engagement, contract, covenant, promise; R. 7. 31. 4 Assent, consent. 5 An established usage, a prescribed custom. 6 War, battle, fight. 7 A warery, watch-word. 8 A name, an appellation. 9 A sign, signal. 10 Pleasing, delighting, gratification; Si. 16. 47. 11 Sympathy, participation. 12 Meditation. 13 Conversation. 14 Hemp. -Comp. -व्यतिक्रमः breach of promise, violation of a contract.

संविदा *a.* 1 Agreement or promise, covenant.

संविदात् *a.* 1 Knowing, intelligent. 2 Harmonious.

संविदित *p. p.* 1 Known, understood. 2 Recognised. 3 Well-known, renowned. 4 Explored. 5 Agreed upon. 6 Advised, admonished; see विद् with सं. -सं An agreement.

संविधा 1 Arrangement, preparation, plan; R. 7. 16, 14. 17. 2 Mode of life, means of leading life; R. 1. 94.

संविधानं 1 Arrangement, disposition; Māl. 6. 2 Performance. 3 Plan, mode. 4 A rite. 5 Arrangement of incidents (in a plot); Māl. 6.

संविधानके 1 Arrangement of incidents (in a plot), the plot of a drama &c.; अहो संविधानकं U. 3. 2 A strange act, an unusual occurrence.

संविभागः 1 Partition, dividing. 2 A part, portion, share.

संविभागिन् *m.* A partner, sharer, participator.

संविद् *p. p.* 1 Sleeping, lying down; R. 1. 95. 2 Entered together. 3 Seated together. 4 Dressed, clothed.

संवीक्षणं Looking about in all directions, search, looking for anything lost.

संवीत *p. p.* 1 Clothed, dressed. 2 Covered over, coated, overlaid. 3 Adorned. 4 Invested, surrounded, shut in, hemmed. 5 Overwhelmed.

संवृण *p. p.* 1 Devoured, consumed. 2 Destroyed.

संवृत्त *p. p.* 1 Covered, covered up; हृद्युल्लिख्यवरोधे (हृद्यं) S. 3. 26. 2 Hidden, concealed; S. 2. 11. 3 Secret. 4 Closed, shut up, secured. 5 Retired, secluded. 6 Contracted,

compressed. 7 Constricted, contracted. 8 Filled with, full of. 9 Accompanied by; सः च with सं. -सं 1 A secret or retired place, secrecy. 2 A mode of pronunciation. -उक्त्य. -वाचकः *a.* one who conceals all outward manifestation of internal feeling. one who gives no clue to his internal thoughts. -सं *a.* one who keeps his plans secret; R. 1. 20.

संवृत्तिः *f.* 1 Covering, covering up. 2 Concealment, suppression, hiding; Ki. 10. 44. 3 Secret purpose, covert design.

संवृत्त *p. p.* 1 Become, happened, occurred. 2 Fulfilled, accomplished. 3 Collected; heaped together. 4 Past, gone. 5 Covered. 6 Furnished with. -सः *N.* of Varuna.

संवृत्तिः *f.* 1 Becoming, happening, occurrence. 2 Accomplishment. 3 Covering.

संवृद्ध *p. p.* 1 Full-grown, increased, augmented. 2 Grown tall or high, big, large. 3 Prospering, blooming, flourishing.

संवेगः 1 Agitation, flurry, excitement; Mv. 1. 39. 2 Violent speed, impetuosity, vehemence; U. 2. 24; Māl. 5. 6. 3 Haste, speed. 4 Agonising pain, poignancy.

संवेदः Perception, knowledge, consciousness, feeling.

संवेदनं *na* 1 Perception, knowledge. 2 Sensation, feeling, experiencing, suffering; दुःखसंवेदनाविवे राने चैतन्यमपि U. 1. 47. 3 Giving, surrendering; Mu. 1. 23.

संवेष्टाः 1 Sleep, retiring to rest; R. 1. 93. 2 A dream. 3 A seat (chair, stool &c.). 4 Cohabitation, copulation or a particular mode thereof.

संवेष्टनं Coition, sexual union.

संव्यानं Covering, wrapping. 2 Cloth, vesture, garment. 3 An upper garment; Si. 18. 69.

संव्यसक्तः 1 A warrior sworn never to recede from a contest and kept to prevent the flight of others. 2 A picked warrior. 3 A brother in arms. 4 A conspirator who has taken an oath to kill another.

संशयः 1 Doubt, uncertainty, irresolution, hesitation; अशुभे संशयनेष माहते Ku. 5. 46; स्वल्पः संशयस्यास्य हेतुः च ह्यपचते Bg. 6. 39. 2 Misgiving, suspicion. 3 Doubt or indecision (in Nyāya), one of the 16 categories mentioned in the Nyāya philosophy; एकाधिकविधप्रमाणानुसारं हि संशयः. 4 Danger, peril, risk. च संशयनाशाय ततो भवति पश्यति H. 1. 7; सतः हि संशयः अशुभः Māl. 10. 13; Ki. 13. 16, V. 6. 1. 5 Possibility. -Comp. संशयः *a.* doubting, sceptical. -अशयः, अशयः, अशयः *a.*

doubtful, uncertain, irresolute. -अशयः *a.* falling into danger; S. 6. -हेतुः solution of a doubt, decision. -हेतुः *a.* clearing all doubt, decisive; S. 3. संशयः, संशयः *a.* Doubtful, irresolute, uncertain, wavering.

संशयः Commencement of a combat, attack, charge.

संशयः *p. p.* 1 Sharpened, aroused. 2 Sharp, acute. 3 Thoroughly completed, effected, accomplished. 4 Decided, well-ascertained, determined, certain. -Comp. -अशयः *a.* one whose mind is thoroughly matured or disciplined. -अशयः *a.* one who has fulfilled his vow.

संशुद्ध *p. p.* 1 Completely purified, pure. 2 Polished, refined. 3 Expiated.

संशुद्धिः *f.* 1 Complete purification; Bg. 15. 1. 2 Cleansing or purifying in general. 3 Correction, rectification. 4 Clearance. 5 Acquittance (of debt).

संशुद्धनं Purification, clearness &c. संशुद्ध *n.* Trick, jugglery, illusion. -*m.* A juggler.

संश्रयन *p. p.* 1 Contracted, shrunk up. 2 Frozen, congealed. 3 Rolled up. 4 Collapsed.

संश्रयः 1 A resting or dwelling place, residence, habitation; परमविरोधिन्यंरकसश्रयदुर्लभ V. 5. 24; R. 6. 41; oft. at the end of comp. in this sense and translated by 'residing with', 'relating or pertaining to', 'with reference to'; अतिकूलकसंश्रयः S. 5. 17; संश्रयः R. 16. 57; मन्त्रोक्त्या. शक्तिमोक्षिसंश्रयः Ku. 5. 60; द्विगुणः शक्तिमोक्ष लक्ष्मीः 1. 43; एकार्थसंश्रयमुद्योगः प्रयोगः M. 1. 2 Seeking protection or shelter with, fleeing for refuge, forming or seeking alliance, league together for mutual protection; one of the 6 gunas or expedients in politics; see under गुण also; Me. 7. 160. 3 Resort, refuge, asylum, protection, shelter; अन्वयादिनि संश्रयमुने वदन्ते पतन्त वदति Ku. 4. 31; Me. 17; Pt. 1. 22.

संश्रयः 1 Hearing attentively. 2 A promise, an agreement, engagement.

संश्रयः 1 Hearing. 2 The ear.

संश्रित *p. p.* 1 Gone to for refuge. 2 Supported, sheltered.

संश्रुत *p. p.* 1 Promised, agreed to. 2 Well-heard.

संश्रुत *p. p.* 1 Clapsed or pressed together, joined, united. 2 Embraced. 3 Related, connected together. 4 Adjoining, lying close or contiguous to. 5 Furnished or endowed with, having.

संश्रुतः 1 Embracing, an embrace. 2 Union, connection, contact.

संश्रुतः *na* 1 Pressing together. 2 Means of binding together.

संश्रुत *p. p.* 1 Adhered or stuck together. 2 Adhering or clinging to

attached to, clinging close to. 3 Joined or linked together, closely connected; R. 7. 24. 4 Near, contiguous, adjoining. 5 Confused, mixed, mingled, blended; तद्वत्संयुक्तं Mā. 9. 5; तद्वत्संयुक्तं भवति R. 6. 48; Mā. 5. 11. 6 Intent on. 7 Endowed with, possessed of. 8 Fattened, restrained. -Comp. -संयुक्त a. having the mind fixed or attached. -सुय a. yoked, harnessed; M. 3. 68.

संयुक्तिः f. 1 Close adherence, intimate union or junction; Ki. 7. 27. 2 Close contact, proximity. 3 Intercourse, intimacy, intimate acquaintance; M. 8. 67. 4 Tying, fastening together. 5 Devotion, adoration (to anything).

संयुक्तः f. 1 An assembly, meeting, circle, संयुक्तो पुरुषाधिकरि Ki. 3. 51; तद्वत्संयुक्तः Pt. 1; R. 16. 24. 2 A court of justice; M. 8. 52.

संसारः 1 Going, proceeding, revolution. 2 The world, worldly life, mundane existence; श्रीमद्भगवद्गीता-भाष्यसंज्ञाभाषितः Bv. 4. 6. 3 Birth and rebirth. 4 The unresisted march of troops. 5 The commencement of battle. 6 A highway. 7 A resting place for passengers near the gates of a city.

संसारः 1 Commixture, junction, union. 2 Contact, company, association, society; संसारः संयुक्तः Bh. 2. 62; S. 2. 3. 3 Proximity, touch. 4 Intercourse, familiarity. 5 Copulation, sexual union; M. 6. 72. 6 Co-existence, intimate relation. -Comp. -संसारः one of the two main kinds of non-existence, relative non-existence, which is of three kinds:—संसारः antecedent, प्रसंसारः emergent, and असंसारः absolute, non-existence. -दोषः the fault or evil consequences resulting from association, especially with bad people.

संसारिणः a. United, associated with. -म. An associate, a companion.

संसारजः 1 Commingling. 2 Leaving, abandoning. 3 Discharging, voiding. संसारः 1 Creeping along, gliding or gentle motion. 2 The intercalary month occurring in a year in which there occurs a *Kṛhaya-māsa* (इयमास).

संसारजः 1 Creeping along. 2 Surprise, unexpected attack, sally.

संसारिणः a. Creeping along, moving or winding near; Ku. 7. 81.

संसादः An assembly.

संसारः 1 Course, passage. 2 The course or circuit of worldly life, secular life, mundane existence, the world; असारः संसारः U. 1; Mā. 5. 30; संसारं यद्वि किं सारमाह्वयति संसारं यद्वि

Asvad. 22; or परिमिति संसारे यतः को न जायते Pt. 1. 27. 3 Transmigration, metempsychosis, succession or births. 4 Worldly illusion. -Comp. -संसारः transmigration. -सुयः an epithet of the god of love. -संसारः 1 the course of worldly affairs, worldly life. 2 the vulva, जेष्ठः -संसारः final liberation or emancipation from worldly life.

संसारिणः a. (जी. १.) Mundane, worldly, transmigratory. -म. 1 A sentient being, creature. 2 The embodied spirit, individual soul (जीवात्मन्).

संसारः p. p. 1 Fully accomplished, perfected. 2 One who has secured final emancipation.

संसिद्धिः f. 1 Completion, complete accomplishment or attainment; संसिद्धित्वं यमस्य संसिद्धिरिति भाष्यं Bhāg. 2. 63. 2 Absolution, final boatitude; संसिद्धिं यमः नतः Bg. 8. 15; 3. 20. 3 Nature, natural disposition, state or quality. 4 A passionate or intoxicated woman.

संसिद्धः 1 Showing plainly, proving. 2 Informing, telling. 3 Hinting, intimating; अथवा संसिद्धः. 4 Reproaching, accusing.

संसिद्धिः f. 1 Course, current, flow. 2 The worldly life, course of the world. 3 Metempsychosis, transmigration; किं न विप्रायसि संसिद्धिं यमस्य Bv. 4. 32; St. 14. 63; cf. संसारः.

संसिद्धः p. p. 1 Commingled, mixed or united together, conjoined. 2 Associated or connected together as partners. 3 Composed. 4 Bennited. 5 Involved in. 6 Created. 7 Cleanly dressed.

संसिद्धता, संसिद्धः 1 Association, union. 2 (In law) Voluntary reunion in pecuniary interest of kinsmen (as of father and son or of brothers after the partition of property).

संसिद्धिः f. 1 Combination, union. 2 Association, intercourse, co-partnership. 3 Living in one family, see संसिद्धता (2) above. 4 A collection. 5 Collecting, assembling. 6 (In Rhet.) The combination or co-existence of two or more independent figures of speech in one passage; यद्योऽत्र संसिद्धिः (संसारसंज्ञायां स्थितिः संसिद्धिर्यते S. D. 756).

संसिद्धः Sprinkling, watering.

संसिद्धः m. 1 One who dresses, cooks, prepares &c.; M. 5. 51. 2 One who consecrates, initiates &c.; U. 7. 13.

संसारः 1 Making perfect, refining, polishing; (अभिः) प्रकुं संसार इवाभिः कर्त्तुं R. 3. 18. 2 Refinement, perfection, grammatical purity (as of words); Ku. 1. 28; (where Malli.

renders the word by साकरजन्मा आदिः) R. 16. 76. 3 Education, cultivation, training (as of the mind); विस्मयः संसारविना दृष्टी कुरुष्व इति इति भाष्यं R. 3. 35; Ku. 7. 20. 4 Making ready, preparation. 5 Cooking, dressing (as of food &c.) 6 Embellishment, decoration, ornament स्वभावस्य वस्तु न संसारस्येति Dri. S. 49; S. 7. 23; Mu. 2. 10. 7 Consecration, sanctification, hallowing. 8 Impression, form, mould, operation, influence; यमस्य भावेन द्यः संसारः यमस्य भावेन H. Pr. 8; Bh. 3. 84. 9 Idea, notion, conception. 10 A faculty or capacity. 11 Effect of work, merit of action; R. 1. 20. 12 The self-reproductive quality, faculty of impression; one of the 24 qualities or guṇas recognised by the Vaiśeṣikas; it is of three kinds:—माया, वेद and स्थितित्वापत्ता q. q. v. 7. 13 The faculty of recollection, impression on the memory; संसारमात्रं जन्मं ज्ञानं स्थितिः T. S. 14 A purificatory rite, a sacred rite or ceremony; संसारार्थं इति R. 2. 66; R. 10. 79; (Manu mentions 12 such Samskāras; see M. 2. 27; some writers increase the number to sixteen). 15 A rite or ceremony in general. 16 Investiture with the sacred thread. 17 Obsequial ceremonies. 18 A polishing stone; S. 6. 6. (where संसार may mean 'polishing' also). -Comp. -सुय a. 1 purified by sacred rites. 2 purified by refinement or education. -राहित, -वर्जित, -हीन a. (a person of one of the three higher castes) over whom the purificatory ceremonies, particularly the thread-ceremony, have not been performed, and who therefore becomes a Vratya or outcast; cf. ब्राह्म.

संसिद्धः p. p. 1 Made perfect, refined, polished, cultivated; सायेका समलकरोति पुरुषं वा संसिद्धतां यावति Bh. 2. 19. 2 Artificially made, highly wrought, carefully or accurately formed, elaborated. 3 Made ready, dressed, prepared, cooked. 4 Consecrated, hallowed. 5 Initiated into worldly life, married. 6 Cleansed, purified. 7 Adorned, decorated. 8 Excellent, best. -सः 1 A word formed regularly according to the rules of grammar, a regular derivative. 2 A man of any one of the first three castes over whom all the purificatory rites have been performed. 3 A learned man. 4 1 Refined or highly polished speech, the Sanskrit language. 3 A sacred usage. 3 An offering, oblation (mostly Vedic).

संसिद्धः 1 A purificatory rite. 2 Consecration. 3 Obsequies, a funeral ceremony.

संस्तेमः 1 Support, prop. 2 Confirming, strengthening, fixing. 3 Stop, stay. 4 Stupefaction, paralysis. संस्तरः 1 A bed, couch, layer; नवपद्मसंस्तरेषु ते R. 8. 57; नवपद्मसंस्तरे यथा रश्मिभ्यानि तदु विभावरी Ku. 4. 34. 2 A sacrifice.

संस्तवः 1 Praise, eulogium. 2 Acquaintance, intimacy, familiarity; क्षुणाः त्रियल्लेखिकृता न संस्तवः Ki. 4. 25; नवैषुभिः संति संस्तवस्थिर तिरहिते प्रेम वनप्रम-क्षिवः 4. 22; Si. 7. 31.

संस्तवाः 1 Praise, celebration. 2 Hymning in chorus. 3 The place which Brāhmanas repeating hymns and prayers occupy at a sacrifice.

संस्तुत p. p. 1 Praised, eulogized. 2 Praised together. 3 Agreeing, together, harmonious. 4 Intimate, familiar.

संस्तुतिः f. Praise, eulogy.

संस्तवार्थः 1 A collection, heap, an assemblage. 2 Vicinity. 3 Spreading, diffusion, expansion. 4 A house, residence, habitation; संस्तवार्थमेव गच्छावः Mā. 1. 9. 5 Familiarity, familiar talk.

संस्थ a. 1 Staying, abiding, lasting. 2 Dwelling, being, existing, situated (at the end of comp.) शिष्टा क्रिया कस्यचिदात्मसंस्था M. 1. 16; Ku. 6. 60; Mā. 5. 16. 3 Tame, domesticated. 4 Fixed, stationary. 5 Ended, perished, dead. -स्थः 1 A dweller, an inhabitant. 2 A neighbour, countryman. 3 A spy.

संस्था 1 An assemblage, assembly. 2 Situation, state or condition of being. 3 Form, nature; R. 11. 38. 4 Occupation, business, settled mode of life; पृथक्संस्थानं निर्दिष्टे Ms. 1. 21. 5 Correct or proper conduct. 6 End, completion. 7 Stop, stay. 8 Loss, destruction. 9 Destruction of the world. 10 Resemblance. 11 A royal decree or ordinance. 12 A form of Soma sacrifice.

संस्थाने 1 A collection, heap, quantity. 2 The aggregation of primary atoms. 3 Configuration, position; आकृतित्वयवसंस्थानविशेषः. 4 Form, figure, appearance, shape; जीवस्थानं चान्तर-स्तिथिमापदुसिद्धौ ज्योतिरेकं जगाम S. 5. 29; Ms. 9. 261. 5 Construction, formation. 6 Vicinity. 7 Common place of abode. 8 Situation, position. 9 Any place or station. 10 A place where four roads meet. 11 A mark, sign, characteristic sign. 12 Death.

संस्थापनं 1 Placing or keeping together, collecting. 2 Fixing, determining, regulating; कुर्वति येषां प्रत्यक्षमर्थसंस्थापनं नृपः Ms. 8. 422. 3 Establishment, confirmation. 4 Restraining, curbing. -ना 1 Restraining, curbing. 2 A means of calming or

composing; संस्थापना त्रितरा विरहादुराणा Mk. 3. 3.

संस्थित p. p. 1 Being or standing together. 2 Being, staying; वियोग-संस्थित Pt. 1. 92. 3 Adjacent, contiguous. 4 Resembling, like. 5 Collected, heaped. 6 Settled, fixed, established. 7 Placed in or on, being in. 8 Stationary. 9 Stopped, completed, ended, finished; S. 3. 10 Dead, deceased; see स्था with सं.

संस्थितिः f. 1 Being together, staying with. 2 Contiguity, nearness, vicinity. 3 Residence, abode, resting-place; यथा नदीनद्याः सर्वे समरे वाति संस्थितिम्। तथैवाग्रविषः सर्वे गृहस्थे वाति संस्थितिं Ms. 6. 90. 4 Accumulation, heap. 5 Duration, continuance; H. 1. 43. 6 Station, state, condition of life. 7 Restraint. 8 Death.

संस्पर्शः 1 Contact, touch, conjunction, mixture. 2 Being touched or affected. 3 Perception, sense.

संस्पर्शी A kind of fragrant plant.

संस्फालः 1 A ram. 2 A cloud.

संस्फोटः, संस्फोटः War, battle.

संस्मरणं Remembering, calling to mind.

संस्मृतिः f. Remembrance, recollection; संस्मृतिमेव मन्त्रमवाय Ki. 18. 27.

संस्रवः, संस्रावः 1 Flowing, trickling, oozing. 2 A stream. 3 The remains of a libation. 4 A kind of offering or libation.

संहत p. p. 1 Struck together, wounded. 2 Closed, shut. 3 Well-knit, firmly united. 4 Closely joined, or allied; Ki. 1. 19. 5 Compact, firm, solid. 6 Combined, joined, keeping together, being in a body, being very close; जलमादाय गच्छति संहताः पक्षिणोऽप्यनी Pt. 2. 9; 5. 101; II. 1. 37. 7 Of one accord. 8 Assembled, collected. -Comp. -जानु a. knock-kneed. -यु a. knitting the eyebrows. -स्सर्त्री a woman whose breasts are very close to each other.

संहतता-सं 1 Close contact, conjunction. 2 Compactness. 3 Agreement, union. 4 Harmony, concord.

संहतिः f. 1 Firm or close contact, close union; Ku. 5. 8. 2 Union, combination; संहतिः कार्यसाधिका, संहतिः अद्वयी पुंसि II. 1; of. "Union is strength". 3 Compactness, firmness, solidity. 4 Bulk, mass; यस्तौ न संति हि गुणा न संहतिः Ki. 12. 10. 5 Agreement, harmony. 6 A collection, heap, assemblage, multitude; वनान्यवाजीव नकार संहतिः Ki. 14. 34, 27; 3. 20; 5. 4, Mu. 3. 2. 7 Strength. 8 The body.

संहतने 1 Compactness, firmness. 2 The body, person; अस्ताम्राजसहित-निग्नसंहतनसु ते U. 5. 21; Mv. 2. 46. 3 Strength; see संहति also.

संहरणं 1 Gathering, bringing together, collecting. 2 Taking, seizing. 3 Contracting. 4 Restraining. 5 Destroying, ruining.

संहर्तु m. A destroyer.

संहर्षः 1 Horriplation, a thrill of joy or fear. 2 Pleasure, joy, delight. 3 Emulation, rivalry. 4 Wind. 5 Rubbing together.

संहतः One of the 21 hells; Ms. 4. 89.

संहारः 1 Drawing or bringing together, collecting; अनुभवतु वेणीसंहार-संहारत्वं Ve. 6. 2 Contraction, compression, abridgment. 3 Withholding, drawing back, withdrawal (opp. प्रयोग or विशेष); प्रयोगसंहारविमक्रम्य R. 5. 57, 45. 4 Restraining, holding back. 5 Destruction, especially of the universe, universal destruction. 6 Close, end, conclusion. 7 An assemblage, a group. 8 A fault in pronunciation. 9 A charm or spell for withdrawing magical weapons. 10 Practice, skill. 11 A division of hell. -Comp. -भैरवः one of the forms of Bhairava. -कुञ्जा N. of a particular posture in the Tantra worship; it is thus defined :—अशोभते बामहस्ते ऊर्ध्वासं दक्षहस्तेकं। शिवाङ्गुलीरगुलीभिः संगृह्य परिवर्तयेत्.

संहित p. p. 1 Placed together, joined, united. 2 Agreeing with, conformable to, in accordance with. 3 Relating to. 4 Collected. 5 Provided, furnished, endowed, accompanied. 6 Caused by; see सृ with सं.

संहित 1 Combination, union, conjunction. 2 A collection, compilation, compendium. 3 Any systematically arranged collection of texts or verses. 4 A compendium or compilation of laws, code, digest; मनुसंहिता. 5 The continuous hymnical text of the Veda as formed out of the Padas or individual words by proper phonetic changes according to different Śākhās or schools; पञ्चकृतिः संहिता Nir. 6 (In gram.) Combination or junction of letters according to rules of Sandhi or euphony; एरः संनिर्कः संहिता P. I. 4. 109; वर्णानामति-शक्तिः संनिधिः संहितासंज्ञः स्वात् 8k; अर्धवर्णा-मेकपापयोगः संहिता 7. The Supreme Being who holds and supports the universe.

संहतिः f. General shout, loud uproar, tumultuous exultation.

संहत p. p. 1 Drawn together. 2 Contracted, abridged. 3 Withdrawn, drawn back. 4 Collected, assembled. 5 Seized, laid hold of. 6 Curbed, restrained. 7 Destroyed.

संहतिः f. 1 Contraction, compression. 2 Destruction, loss. 3 Taking, seizure. 4 Restraint. 5 Collection.

संहृ *p. p.* 1 Thrilled or horripilated with joy, delighted. 2 Bristling, shuddering. 3 Fired with emulation.

संज्ञा: १ A loud noise, an uproar. २
Noise in general.

संज्ञीण a. 1 Modest, bashful. 2
Completely abashed.

सकट *a.* Bad, vile.

संकटक a. 1 Thorny, prickly. 2 Troublesome, dangerous. -कः The aquatic plant शैवल q. v.

सकंप, सकंपन a. Trembling, tremulous.

सकारुण्य *a.* Tender, compassionate.

सकर्ण a. (पर्ण or पर्णि) Having
ears. २ Hearing, listening.

सकलक a. 1 Having or performing any act. 2 (In gram.) Having an object, transitive (as a verb).

सकल *a.* 1 Together with the parts. 2 All, whole, entire, complete. 3 Having all the digits, full (as the moon); as in सकलदुर्मुख. 4 Having a soft or low sound. —Comp. —वर्ण *a.* (*i. e.* पद or वाक्य) having the letters & ल, *i. e.* quarrelling ; Nalod. 2. 14.

सकल्प *a.* Attended with the ritual or ceremonial part of the Veda ; Ms. 2. 140. -*ह्य*: N. of Siva.

सकाकोल: N. of one of the 21
bells ; see Ms. 4. 89.

सकाम *a.* 1 Full of love, impassioned, loving. 2 Lustful, amorous. 3 One who has got his desired object, satisfied, contented ; काम इयां सकामो भवतु *S. 4.* — *ind.* 1 With pleasure. 2 Contentedly. 3 Assuredly, indeed.

सकाल *a.* Seasonable, opportune.
—*ind.* Seasonably, betimes, early
in the morning.

सकाश *a.* Having appearance, visible, present, near. —*n.* Presence vicinity, nearness. (सकाशम् and सकाशात् are used adverbially in the sense of 1 near, 2 from near, from, from the presence of).

सकुक्षि a. Having the same womb,
born of the same mother, uterine
(as a brother &c.)

सकुल a. 1 Belonging to a noble family. 2 Belonging to the same family. 3 Having a family. 4 Along with the family. -सु: 1 A kinsman. 2 A kind of fish (सकुली also.)

सकुल्यः 1 One of the same family
2 A distant relation ; such as a descendant in the 4th, 5th, or 6th, or even in the 7th, 8th, or 9th degree.
3 A distant relation in general.

सङ्घ ind. 1 Once; सङ्घो विपति सङ्घ
लम्प्य प्रदीपते । सङ्घाद् दधानीति अभ्येताति सत्
सङ्घ Ms. 9. 47. 2 At one time, on
one occasion, formerly, once; सङ्घ
सुखमयोर्जवः S. 5. 3 At once. 4 To
gether with. -m. -f. Faces, exore

ment (usually written शकुत् q. १.).
-Comp. -गर्भा 1 a mule. 2 a woman
who is pregnant only once. -पञ्जः a
crow. -प्रसूता, -प्रसूतिका 1 a woman
who has borne only one child. 2 a
cow that has calved once. -फला the
plantain tree.

सकैतव a. Deceitful, fraudulent.
-वः A cheat, rogue.

सकोप *a.* Angry, enraged. -यं *ind.*
Angrily.

सक्त *p. p.* 1 **Stack** or attached to, in contact with. 2 **Addicted**, devoted or attached to, fond of; सक्तसि किं कथय वैरिणि नौर्विषये *Mu. 2. 6.* 3 **Fixed** or riveted on; *R. 2. 28.* 4 **Relating to**. —**Comp.** वैर *c.* engaged in hostilities, constant in enmity; *S. 2. 14.*

सक्तिः f. 1 Contact, touch. 2 Union.
junction ; सक्तिं जवाद्पनयत्यनिलो लतानां Ki.
5. 46. 3 Attachment, addiction, devo-
tion (to anything.)

सक्तु *m. pl.* The flour of barley first fried and then ground; barley-meal; भिक्षासक्तुभिरेव संप्रति वयं वृत्तिं समीहामहे Bh. 3. 64.

सक्थि ७. १ The thigh; (changed in comp. to सक्थ after उत्तर, पूर्व and ह्ये or when the compound implies comparison; see P. V. 4. 98.). २ A bone. ३ The pole or shafts of a carriage.

सक्रिय a. Active, moveable.

समय ८. Being at leisure.

सखि *n.* (nom. सखा, सखायो, संखायः; acc. सखायं, सखायौ; सख्युः gen. sing.; सख्योः loc. sing.) A friend, companion, an associate; तत्सखसखा त्वमसि यमपि तत्सखं U. 5. 10; सखीनिष प्रीतियुक्तोऽसुखीविदः Ki. 1. 10. (At the end of comp. सखि is changed to सख; सखितासखानां Kn. 1. 10 सखिवसखः R. 4. 87; 1. 48, 12. 9; Bk 1. 1.)

सखी A female friend or com-
panion, a day's maid; नृत्यति सुवर्ति जनेन
मम सखि विरहिजनस्य व्रते Gt. 1.

सख्यं । Friendship, intimacy, alliance ; सुसूक्ष्मं सख्यं रामस्य समानव्यसने हरा R 12. 57 ; समानशीलव्यसनेषु सख्यम् Subhāsh 2 ; quality. —सखः A friend.

सगण ॥. Attended by troops of
flocks. -जः An epithet of Siva.

सगर a. Poisonous, having poison-
-र: N. of a king of the Solar race
[Sagara] was a son of Bahu and was 'called
Sagara' because he was born together
with *gers* or poison given to his mother
by the other wife of his father. By his
wife Sumati he had 60000 sons. He suc-
cessfully performed 99 sacrifices, but
when he commenced the hundredth, his
sacificial horse was stolen by Indra and
carried down to the *Patala*. Sagar there-
upon commanded his 60000 sons to search
it out. Finding no trace of the animal on
earth they began to dig down toward
the *Patala*, and in doing this they natu-

ally increased the boundaries of the ocean which was therefore called *Sagara*; cf. R. 13. 3. Meeting with the sage Kapila they rashly accused him of having stolen their horse, as a punishment for which they were instantly reduced to ashes by that sage. It was after several thousand of years that Bhagıratha (q. v.) succeeded in bringing down to the *Patala* the celestial river Ganges to water and purify their ashes and thus to covey their souls to heaven].

सगर्भः, -स्यः A brother of whole
blood ; Mv. 6. 27.

सयुग a. 1 Possessed of qualities or attributes. 2 Possessed of good qualities, virtuous. 3 Worldly. 4 Furnished with a string (as a bow). 5 Possessed of the qualities in rhetoric.

सगोत्र *a.* Being of the same family or kin, related. —*त्र*: 1 A kinsman sprung from a common ancestor ; *S.* 7. 2 A kinsman of the same family, one connected by funeral oblations of food and water. 3 A distant kinsman. 4 Family, race, lineage.

सग्धिः *f.* Eating together

संकट *a.* 1 Contracted, narrow, strait. 2 Impervious, impassable. 3 Full of, crowded with, beset with, hemmed in; संकटा ह्यहितगमनीनां प्रत्यक्षविर्गहस्थ-
ता *Mv.* 4. 33; *U.* 1. 8. - 1 A narrow passage, defile, pass. 2 A difficulty, strait, risk, peril, danger; संकटदक्षिण-
वर्णनी: K.; संकटे हि परीक्षिते ज्ञाताः शूराश्च संगे
Ks. 31. 93.

संक्षेपे Conversation, talk.

संकरः 1 Commingling, mixture, intermixture ; S. 2. 2 Blending together, union. 3 Confusion or mixture (of castes), unlawful inter-marriage resulting in mixed castes ; त्रिशुषु वर्यसंकरः K., Bg. 1. 42 ; Ms. 10. 40. 4 (In Bhat.) The combination of two or more dependent figures of speech in one and the same passage (opp. संरुद्धि where the figures are independent) ; अविभातिजुषामावगच्छन्ति त्वं संकरः K. P. 10 ; or अंगानि त्वं संकरात् तत्त्वद्वयव्यतिरिक्तं । संदिग्धत्वे च भवति संकरात्-विश्वः दुःस. S. D. 757. 5 Dust, sweepings. -री See संकारी below.

संकर्षणं 1 The act of drawing together, contracting. 2 Attracting. 3 Ploughing, furrowing. -णः N. of Belarāma ; संकर्षणात्तु गर्भस्य स हि संकर्षणेन युक्ता Hariv.

संकलः 1 Accumulation, collection.
2 Addition.

संकलन - 1 The act of heaping together. 2 Contact, junction. 3 Collision. 4 Bending, twining. 5 Addition (in math.).

संकलित p. p. 1 Heaped up, piled
up, collected. 2 Blended together,
intermixed. 3 Seized, laid hold of.
4 Added.

संकल्पः 1 Will, volition, mental resolve : कः कामः संकल्पः Dk. 3 Purpoco, aim, intention, determination. 3 Wish, desire ; संकल्पमनोदितसिद्धयस्ते R. 14. 17. 4 Thought, idea, reflection, fancy, imagination ; तत्संकल्पोपहितमंडलं संकल्पमिति मां Māl. 1. 35 ; युयैव संकल्प-शब्देजलमयं नलितो मया विद्युर्ल S. 3. 4. 3 The mind, heart ; Māl. 7. 2. 6 A solemn vow to perform an observance. 7 Expectation of advantage from a holy voluntary act. -Comp. -जा, -जन्म m., -योगि; epithets of the god of love; मयसंकल्प-योगे M. 4 ; Ku. 3. 24. -ह्य a. 1 volitional. 2 conformable to will.

संकुचः a. 1 Unsteady, fickle, changeable, inconstant. 2 Uncertain, doubtful. 3 Bad, wicked. 4 Weak, feeble.

संसारः 1 Dust, sweepings. 2 The croaking of flames.

संकारी A girl recently deflowered.

संकाशः a. 1 Like, similar, resembling (at the end of comp.). अङ्गि, हिरण्य. 2 Near, close, at hand. -सः 1 Appearance, presence. 2 Vicinity.

संकाशः A fire-brand, burning torch.

संकीर्णः p. p. 1 Mixed together, intermingled. 2 Confused, miscellaneous. 3 Shattered, spread, crowded. 4 Indistinct. 5 In rut, intoxicated ; H. 4. 17. 6 Of mixed caste, of impure origin. 7 Impure, adulterated. 8 Narrow, contracted. -र्णः 1 A man of a mixed caste. 2 A mixed note or mode. 3 An elephant in rut, an intoxicated elephant. -र्णः A difficulty. -Comp. -आति, -योगि a. of mixed birth, of a mongrel breed (as a mule) ; -युद्ध a confused fight, melee.

संकीर्तनं -न 1 Praising, applauding, extolling. 2 Glorification (of a deity). 3 Repeating the name of a deity as a pious or devotional act.

संकुचितः p. p. 1 Contracted, abridged ; संकाशतेः संकुचितं यतो वृत् Vikr. 1. 27. 2 Shrunken, wrinkled. 3 Closed, shut. 4 Covering.

संकुलः a. 1 Confused. 2 Thronged with, crowded or filled with, full of ; ननुमतायुद्धसंकुलाणि ज्योतिष्मती चन्द्रनसेव तानि R. 6. 22 ; Māl. 1. 2. 3 Disordered. 4 Inconsistent. -लः 1 A crowd, mob, throng, collection, swarm, flock ; महतः वीरजनस्य संकुलेन विपदितायां तस्याममतासि Māl. 1. 2 A confused fight, melee. 3 An inconsistent or contradictory speech ; e. g. बावजीवमहं मोदीं ब्रह्मचारी च मे पिता । महतः तु मम सौम्ये पुत्रहीनः पितामहः.

संकेतः 1 An intimation, allusion. 2 A sign, gesture, hint ; Mu. 1. 3 An indicatory sign, mark, token. 4 Agreement, convention ; संकेतो युद्धे जातो युद्धप्रवृत्तियुक्तः S. D. 12. 5 Engagement, appointment, as-

signation (made by a mistress or lover) ; यामयेतं युद्धसंकेतं वादयेत् युद्धे वृत् Gīt. 5. 6 A place of meeting (for lovers), rendezvous ; कांतादिनी तु या गति संकेतं सासितारिका Ak. 7 Condition, provision. 8 A short explanatory rule (in gram.). -Comp. -हर्ष, -विकेतनं, -स्थानं a place of appointment or assignation, rendezvous.

संकेतः 1 Agreement, convention. 2 Appointment, assignation. 3 Rendezvous. 4 A lover or mistress who makes an appointment ; संकेतं विरयति पवरो विनोदः Mk. 3. 3.

संकेतितः a. 1 Agreed upon, fixed by convention ; सप्तसंकेतितं योऽयमभिवाचे स वाचकः K. P. 2. 2 Invited, called.

संकोचः 1 Contraction, shrinking up. 2 Abridgment, diminution, compression. 3 Terror, fear. 4 Shutting up, closing. 5 Bidding. 6 A kind of skatefish. -ञ्च Saffron.

संक्रंदनः N. of Krishna.

संक्रमः 1 Concurrence, going together. 2 Transition, traversing, transfer, progress. 3 The passage of a planetary body through the zodiacal signs. 4 Moving, travelling. -मः -न् 1 A difficult or narrow passage. 2 A causeway, bridge ; नदीमार्गेषु च तेषां संक्रमविशेषादयेत् Mb. 3. 3 A Medium or means of attaining any object ; तमेव संक्रमीकृत्य Dk. ; सोऽपि विस्वसंक्रमः Pt. 4. 2.

संक्रमणः 1 Concurrence. 2 Transition, progress, passing from one point to another. 3 The sun's passage from one zodiacal sign to another. 4 The day on which the summer solstice begins. 5 Concurrence ; a certain class of problems.

संक्रांतः p. p. 1 Passed through or into, entered into. 2 Transferred, devolved, entrusted ; U. 1. 22. 3 Seized, affected. 4 Reflected, imagined. 5 Depicted.

संक्रांतिः f. 1 Going together, union. 2 Passage from one point to another, transition. 3 The passage of the sun or any planetary body from one zodiacal sign into another. 4 Transference, giving over (to another) ; संक्रांतितः...पयो यत्संक्रांतयः U. 3. 16. 5 Transferring or communicating (one's knowledge to another), power of imparting (instruction to others) ; विवादे युद्ध-विधौ च क्रियासंक्रांतियामयः M. 1. 18 ; किंवा क्रियासंक्रांतयस्य संक्रांतियस्य विषयमुक्ता 1. 16. 6 Image, reflection. 7 Depicting.

संक्राम See संक्रम.

संकीर्णं Sporting together.

संक्रुः 1 Dampness, moisture. 2 The fluid secretion supposed to

form in the first month after concep-
tion and which constitutes the
rudiment of the foetus.

संक्षयः 1 Destruction. 2 Complete destruction or consumption. 3 Loss, ruin. 4 End. 5 Contradiction of the world.

संक्षेपः 1 Throwing together. 2 Compressing, abridging. 3 Throwing, sending. 4 Ambiguity.

संक्षेपः Throwing together. 2 Compression, abridgment. 3 Brevity, conciseness. 4 An epitome, a brief exposition. 5 Throwing, sending. 6 Taking away. 7 Assuming in another's duty. (संक्षेप, संक्षेपदत्त are used adverbially in the sense of 'briefly, concisely, shortly'.)

संक्षेपः 1 Heaping together. 2 Abridgment, abbreviation. 3 Sending.

संक्षोभः 1 Agitation, troubling. 2 Disturbance, commotion ; Mk. 2. 3 Upsetting, overturning. 4 Pride, haughtiness.

संख्यं War, battle, fight ; सखी द्विज वीरसंख्यं Vikr. 1. 68, 70 ; Vo. 3. 25 ; Si. 18. 70.

संख्या 1 Enumeration, reckoning, calculation ; संख्यायित्वा नमःसंख्यं R. 16. 47. 2 A number. 3 A numeral. 4 Sum. 5 Reason, understanding, intellect. 6 Deliberation, reflection. 7 Manner. -Comp. अस्मिन्-अस्ती a. beyond number, innumerable, countless. -वाचक a. expressive of number. (-कः) a numeral.

संख्यातः p. p. 1 Enumerated. 2 Calculated, reckoned up. -तः A number. -सः A kind of riddle.

संख्यावद् a. 1 Numbered. 2 Possessed of reason. -म. A learned man.

संयः 1 Coming together, joining. 2 Meeting, union, confluence (as of rivers). 3 Touch, contact. 4 Company, association, friendship, friendly intercourse ; सतां सयिः संयः कथमपि हि पुण्येन भवति U. 2. 1 ; संगमद्वयं 'to keep company with, herd with' स्याः योः संगमद्वयजति Subhāsh. 5 Attachment, fondness, desire ; आयातो विषययुक्तः संगसेवपुत्रावते Bg. 2. 62. 6 Attachment to worldly ties, association with men ; संगसेवाचयति विनश्यति यतिः संगत् Bh. 2. 42. 7 Encounter, fight.

संगमिका An excellent or incomparable discourse.

संगतः p. p. 1 Joined or united with, come together, associated with. 2 Assembled, collected, convened, met together. 3 Joined in wedlock, married. 4 Sexually united. 5 Filled together, appropriate, proper, harmonious ; S. 3. 6 In conjunction with (as planets). 7 Shrank

up, contracted ; see **सम्** with **सं**. -**सं** 1 Union, meeting, alliance ; V. 5. 24, S. 5. 23. 2 Association, company. 3 Acquaintance, friendship, intimacy ; Ku. 5. 39. 4 A harmonious or consistent speech, well-reasoned remarks.

संगतिः *f.* 1 Union, meeting, conjunction. 2 Company, society, association, intercourse ; **मनो हि जन्मनरसंगतिर्ज्ञ** R. 7. 15. 3 Sexual union. 4 Visiting, frequenting. 5 Fitness, appropriateness, applicability, consistent relation. 6 Accident, chance, accidental occurrence. 7 Knowledge. 8 Questioning for further knowledge.

संगमः 1 Meeting, union ; V. 4. 37 ; R. 12. 66, 90. 2 Association, company, society, intercourse ; as in **सङ्गः संगमः**. 3 Contact, touch ; R. 8. 44. 4 Sexual union or intercourse, अयं स नै तिष्ठति संगमोऽसुखः S. 3. 14 ; R. 19. 33. 5 Confluence (of rivers) ; गंगासमुद्रयोः संगमः. 6 Fitness, adaptation. 7 Encounter, fight. 8 Conjunction (of planets).

संगमनं Meeting, union ; see **संगम**.

संग्रहः 1 A promise, an agreement ; तथेति तस्यावितयं प्रतीतः प्रथमद्वितिसंग्रहजन्मा R. 5. 26, 11. 48, 13. 65. 2 Accepting, undertaking. 3 A bargain. 4 War, battle, fight ; अत्ररस्ययुज्जीजसा सुदहनः संग्रहाग्निरासी Si. 16. 67. 5 Knowledge. 6 Devouring. 7 Misfortune, calamity. 8 Poison.

संग्रहः N. of a particular part of the day, said to be three Muhūrtas after Prātastana or early dawn and to form the second of the five divisions of the day.

संग्राहः Discourse, conversation.

संग्रहः *a.* 1 United with, meeting. 2 Attached or devoted to, fond of ; S. 5. 11 ; R. 19. 16 ; M. 4. 2 ; Bg. 3. 26 ; 14. 15.

संगीत *p. p.* Sung together, sung in chorus. -**सं** 1 Chorus, a song sung by many voices ; जयः हृद्यो गंधर्वः संगतिं सहस्रतुक्ताः Bhāg. 2 Music, harmonious singing, especially singing accompanied by instrumental music and dancing, triple symphony ; गतिं वाचं नर्तनं च यत् संगीतमुच्यते ; किमप्यद्वयाः परिवदः श्रुतिप्रसादनः संगीतात् S. 1 ; Mk. 1. 3. 4 The art of singing with music and dancing ; Bh. 2. 12. -**Comp.** -**अर्थः** 1 The subject of a musical performance. 2 the materials or necessary apparatus for a musical concert ; Me. 56. -**शाला** a concert-hall ; Māl. 2. -**शास्त्रं** the science of music.

संगीतकं 1 Concert, symphony. 2 A public entertainment consisting of songs attended with music and dancing.

संगीर्ण *p. p.* 1 Agreed or assented. 2 Promised.

संग्रहः 1 Seizing, grasping. 2 Clenching the fist, grasp, grip. 3 Reception, admission. 4 Guarding, protection ; तथा ग्रामग्रतस्तत्र च कुपयिष्ये संग्रहं Ms. 7. 114. 5 Favouring, propitiating, entertaining, supporting ; Ms. 3. 138 ; 8. 311. 6 Storing, accumulation, gathering, collecting ; तेः कृतप्रकृतिसंग्रहेः R. 19. 55 ; 17. 60. 7 Governing, restraining, controlling. 8 Conglomeration. 9 Conjunction. 10 Agglomeration (a kind of संग्रहः). 11 Inclusion, comprehension. 12 Compilation. 13 Epitome, summary, abridgment, compendium ; संग्रहेण प्रवक्ष्ये Bg. 8. 11 ; so तर्कसंग्रहः, 14 Sum, amount, totality ; कर्णं कर्म कर्तुंति त्रिविधः कर्मसंग्रहः Bg. 18. 18. 15 A catalogue, list. 16 A store-room. 17 An effort, exertion. 18 Mention, reference. 19 Greatness, elevation. 20 Velocity. 21 N. of Siva.

संग्रहणं 1 Seizing, grasping. 2 Supporting, encouraging. 3 Compiling, collecting. 4 Blending. 5 Incasing, setting ; कनकमूषणसंग्रहणोचितः (मणिः) Pt. 1. 75. 6 Sexual union, intercourse with a female. 7 Adultery ; Ms. 8. 6, 72 ; Y. 2. 72. 8 Hoping. 9 Accepting, receiving. -**जी** Dysentery.

संग्रहीतृ *m.* A charioteer.

संग्रामः War, battle, fight ; संग्रामांगण-मः गतेन भवता वापि समारोपिते K. P. 10. -**Comp.** -**जित्** *a.* conquering in battle. -**पटहः** a large military drum.

संग्राहः 1 Laying hold of, grasping. 2 Foreible seizure. 3 Clenching the fist. 4 The handle of a shield.

संग्रहः 1 A group, collection, multitude, flock ; as महर्षिसंग्रहः, मनुष्यसंग्रहः &c. 2 A number of people living together. -**Comp.** -**चारित्र्य** *m.* a fish. -**जीविन्** *m.* a hired labourer, coolie. -**वृत्तिः** *f.* close combination.

संग्रहना Joining together, union, combination ; Rātā. 4. 20.

संग्रहः 1 Friction, rubbing together, सरलसंघर्षसंग्रहजन्मा (द्वाविनः) Ms. 53 ; Māl. 5. 3. 2 Collision, clashing together, encounter ; Si. 20. 26. 3 Encounter, conflict. 4 Meeting, joining, collision or rivalry (as of wives) ; R. 14. 86. 5 Embracing. -**ह्रा** A large creeper.

संग्रहणं -**ना** 1 Rubbing together, friction. 2 Collision, clash. 3 Close contact, adherence to. 4 Contact, union, cohesion. 5 The intertwining of wrestlers. 6 Meeting, encounter in general.

संग्रहस्य *ind.* In flocks or troops.

संग्रहः 1 Rubbing together, friction. 2 Grinding, trituration. 3 Collision, clash 4 Emulation, rivalry, contest for superiority ; तस्याश्च मम च कस्मिंश्चि-संग्रहोऽपि U. ; नाट्याचार्ययोगेन्द्रात् ज्ञानसंग्रहो जातः M. 1. 5 Envy, jealousy. 6 Gliding, gently flowing.

संवाटिका 1 A pair, couple. 2 A bawd, procuress. 3 Smell.

संवाकः -**कं** The mucus of the nose.

संवातः 1 Union, combination, an association. 2 A multitude, an assemblage, a collection ; उपासकस्य इव प्रवृद्धः R. 14. 11 ; Ku. 4. 6. 3 Killing, slaughter 4 Phlegm. 5 Formation of compounds. 6 N. of a division of hell.

संचकित *a.* Startled, timid. -**सं** *ind.* Tremblingly, in an alarmed or startled manner.

सञ्चिः 1 A friend. 2 Friendship, intimacy. -**ज्ञ** The wife of Indra ; see **शची**.

सञ्चिल्लुक् *a.* Blear-eyed.

सञ्चिवः 1 A friend, companion. 2 A minister, counsellor ; सञ्चिवस्य चाष्टौ वा प्रकुर्वन्ति परिक्षितात् Ms. 7. 54 ; R. 1. 34, 4. 87 ; कार्यांतरसञ्चिवः M. 1.

सञ्ची See **शची**.

सञ्चेतन *a.* Sentient, animate, rational.

सञ्चेतव्य *a.* 1 Intelligent. 2 Possessed of feeling. 3 Unanimous.

सञ्चेत *a.* Dressed.

सञ्चेष्टः The mango tree.

सञ्जन *a.* Having men or living beings. -**जः** A man of the same family, a kinsman.

सञ्जल *a.* Watery, wet, humid.

सञ्जाति, **सञ्जातीय** *a.* 1 Of the same kind, tribe, class or species. 2 Like, similar. -**m.** A son of a man and woman of the same caste.

सञ्जुष (**सं**) *a.* 1 Loving, attached to. 2 Associated together. -**m.** (Nom. सञ्जुः, सञ्जुषी, सञ्जुषः instr. dual सञ्जुष्याम्)

A friend, companion. -**ind.** With, together with.

सञ्ज *a.* 1 Ready, made or got ready, prepared ; सञ्जो रथः U. 1. 2 Dressed, clothed. 3 Accounted, trimmed. 4 Fully equipped, armed. 5 Fortified.

सञ्जन् 1 Fastening, tying on. 2 Dressing ; 3 Preparing, arming, equipping. 4 A guard, sentry. 5 A ferry, ghāt -**जः** A good man ; see under **सञ्**. -**ना** 1 Decoration, accoutrement, equipment. 2 Dressing, ornamenting.

सञ्जा 1 Dress, decoration. 2 Equipment, apparatus. 3 Military accoutrement, armour, mail.

सञ्जित *a.* 1 Dressed. 2 Decorated. 3 Made ready, equipped. 4 Accoutred, armed.

संज्ञा अ. Knock-kneed.

मज्जदः 1 Great heat, fever. 2 Heat. 3 Indignation.

सद् 1 P (सदति) To form a part. -II. 10 U. (सदयति-ने) To show, display, manifest.

सदः सदा 1 An ascetic's matted hair. 2 A mane (of a lion); Ms. 7. 6; Si. 1. 47. 3 Bristles of a boar; विष्यतसुसुसदाः प्रतिहृत्तुः R. 9. 60. 4 A crest. -Comp. -अंकः a lion.

सद् 10 U. (सदयति-ने) 1 To injure, kill. 2 To be strong. 3 To give. 4 To take. 5 To dwell.

सद्वक्त्रं A kind of minor drama in Prakṛita; v. g. कर्पूरमञ्जरी; see S. D. 542.

सद्वा f. 1 A kind of bird. 2 A musical instrument.

सद् 10 U. (सदयति-ने) 1 To finish, complete. 2 To leave unfinished. 3 To go, move. 4 To adorn, decorate.

सण्डयः A hempen cord or thread.

संड See षंड.

संदिग्धः A pair of tongs or zippers. संदिग्धः One of the several modes of flight of birds; see डीन.

सद् a. (सी f.) 1 Being, existing, existent; सद्ः स्वतः प्रकाशं यथा न पतो नृपः Bv. 1. 120; S. 7. 12. 2 Real, essential, true. 3 Good, virtuous, chaste; सती सती योगविमुक्तः Ku. 1. 21; S. 5. 17. 4 Noble, worthy, high; as in सद्गुलम्. 5 Right, proper. 6 Best, excellent. 7 Venerable, respectable. 8 Wise, learned. 9 Handsome, beautiful. 10 Firm, steady. -m. A Good or virtuous man, a sage; आशुनं हि विस्मयं सतां बहिरुचामिव R. 4. 86; अविरतं परकायं सतां मधुमिश्रितं यन्मया दत्तं Bv. 1. 113; Bh. 2. 18; R. 1. 10. -n. 1 That which really exists, entity, existence, essence. 2 The really existent truth, reality. 3 Good; as in सद्सद् g. v. 4 Brahman or the Supreme Spirit. (सद्कृ means 'to respect', 'treat with respect', 'receive hospitably'). -Comp.

-असद् (सद्सद्) a. 1 existent and non-existent, being and not being. 2 real and unreal. 3 true and false. 4 good and bad, right and wrong. 5 virtuous and wicked. (-n. द्वि). 1 entity and non-entity. 2 good and evil, right and wrong. विवेकः discrimination between good and evil or truth and false hood. 'व्यक्तिहेतुः the cause of discrimination between the good and bad; तं सः श्रेयसर्हति सद्-सद्-व्यक्तिहेतुः R. 1. 10. -आचारः (सद्वा-चारः) 1 good manners, virtuous or moral conduct. 2 approved usage, traditional observances, immemorial custom; Ms. 2. 18. -आत्म्य a. virtuous, good. -उत्तरं a proper or good reply. -कर्मन् n. 1 a virtuous or pious act. 2 virtue, piety. 3 hospitali-

ty. -कांडः a hawk, kite. -कारः 1 a kind or hospitable treatment, hospitable reception. 2 reverence, respect. 3 care, attention. 4 a meal. 5 a festival, religious observance. -कुलं a good or noble family. -कुलीन a. nobly born, of noble descent. -कृत a. 1 done well or properly. 2 hospitably received or treated. 3 revered, respected, honoured. 4 worshipped, adored. 5 welcomed. (-सः) an epithet of Śiva. (-सं) 1 hospitality. 2 A virtue, piety. -कृतिः f. 1 treating with respect, hospitality, hospitable reception. 2 virtue, morality. -क्रिया 1 virtue, goodness; सद्गुणः सद्गुणः च सत्क्रिया S. 5. 15. 2 charity, good or virtuous action. 3 hospitality, hospitable reception. 4 courtesy, salutation. 5 any purificatory ceremony. 6 funeral ceremonies, observances. -वति f. (सद्गतिः) a good or happy state, felicity, beatitude. -गुण a. possessed of good qualities, virtuous. (-गः) virtue, excellence, goodness, good quality. -चरित, चरित्र a. (सद्चरित-त्र) well-conducted, honest, virtuous, righteous; सुतुः सद्-चितः Bh. 2. 25. (-न.) 1 good or virtuous conduct. 2 history or account of the good; S. 1. -चारा (सद्चारा) turmeric. -चिद् n. (सत्त्विद्) the Supreme Spirit. -अंशः portion of existence and thought.

-आत्मन् m. the soul consisting of entity and thought. -आनन्दः 'existence or entity, knowledge and joy'; an epithet of the Supreme Spirit. -जनः (सज्जनः) a good or virtuous man. -पत्रं the new leaf of a water-lily. -पथः 1 a good road. 2 right path of duty, correct or virtuous conduct. 3 an orthodox doctrine. -परिग्रहः acceptance (of gifts) from a proper person. -पशुः a victim fit for a sacrifice, a good sacrificial victim. -पार्थः a worthy or virtuous person. -पर्वः bestowing favours on worthy recipients, judicious liberality. -पार्ष्णि a. having judicious liberality. -पुत्रः 1 a good or virtuous son. 2 a son who performs all the prescribed rites in honour of his ancestors. -प्रतिपक्षः (in logic) one of the five kinds of *hetu* or fallacious *actus*, a counterbalanced *hetu*, one along which there exists another equal *hetu* on the opposite side, e. g. 'sound is eternal because it is audible'; and also 'sound is non-eternal, because it is a product.'

-फलः the pomegranate tree. -मासः (सद्मासः) 1 existence, being, entity. 2 actual existence, reality. 3 good

disposition or nature, amiability. 4 quality of goodness. -मातुः (सन्मातुः) the son of a virtuous mother -मातुः (सन्मातुः) 'consisting of mere entity', the soul. -मानः (सन्मानः) esteem of the good. -मित्रं (सन्मित्रं) a good or faithful friend. -मुखांतः f. a virtuous maiden. -वंश a. of high birth. -वचस् n. an agreeable or pleasing speech. -वस्तु n. 1 a good thing. 2 a good plot or story; V. 1. 2. -विद्य a. well-educated, having good learning. -वृत्त a. 1 well behaved, well-conducted, virtuous, upright. 2 perfectly circular, well-rounded; सद्गुणः सतमङ्गलस्तत्र कथं प्रायेणम क्रीडति Git. 3 (where both senses are intended). (-सं) 1 good or virtuous conduct. 2 an agreeable or amiable disposition. -संसर्गः, -संनिधाय, -संगः, -संगतिः, -समागमः company or society of the good, association with the good; तथा सत्संनिधानेन दुर्लो याति प्रवीणता H. 1. -संयोगः right application. -सदाय a. having virtuous friends. (-यः) a good companion. -सार a. having good sap or essence. (-रः) 1 a kind of tree. 2 a poet. 3 a painter. -हेतुः (सद्हेतुः) a faultless or valid *hetu* or middle term.

सतत a. Constant, eternal, everlasting, perpetual. -सं ind. Constantly, continually, eternally, always; सुलभाः पुरुषा राजन् सततं शिववादिनः Rām. -Comp. -गः, -गतिः wind; सलिलतले सततगतीनतः संचारिणः सनिगुलं शय्या कार्यः Dk.; सततगस्ततगानगिरोडलीमः Si. 6. 5; नेत्रा नीताः सततगतित्वा बहिमानाग्रणीः Me. 69. -यायिन् a. 1 always moving. 2 constantly tending to decay.

सतर्क a. 1 Versed in reasoning. 2 Considerate.

सतिः f. 1 A gift, donation. 2 End, destruction.

सती f. 1 A virtuous or good woman (or wife); Ku. 1. 21. 2 A female ascetic. 3 N. of the goddess Durgā; Ku. 1. 21.

सतीत्यं Chastity.

सतीनः 1 A kind of pulse or pease. 2 A bamboo.

सतीर्थः, -सतीर्थः A fellow religious student.

सतीरः 1 A bamboo. 2 Air, wind. 3 Pease, pulse (f. also).

सतेरः Husk, chaff.

सत्ता 1 Existence, entity, being 2 Actual existence, reality. 3 The highest Jāti or generality 4 Goodness, excellence.

सत्रं (usually written सत्रं) 1 A sacrificial session, especially one lasting from 13 to 100 days. 2 A sacrifice in general. 3 An oblation, offering, gift. 4 Liberality, munificence.

cence. 5 Virtue. 6 A house, residence. 7 Covering. 8 Wealth. 9 A wood, forest; Ki. 13. 9. 10 A tank, pond. 11 Fraud, cheating. 12 A place of refuge, asylum, covert. -Comp. -अयनं (जं) a long sacrificial session.

सत्त्वा ind. With, together with. -Comp. -हृत् m. an epithet of Indra.

सत्त्विः 1 A cloud. 2 An elephant. सत्त्विन् m. One who constantly performs sacrifices, a liberal householder; Si. 14. 32.

सत्यं (Said to be m. also in the first ten senses) 1 Being, existence, entity. 2 Nature, essence. 3 Natural character, inborn disposition. 4 Life, spirit, breath, vitality, principle of vitality; S. 2. 9. 5 Consciousness, mind, sense. 6 An embryo. 7 Substance, thing, wealth. 8 An elementary substance, such as earth, air, fire &c. 9 A living or sentient being, animal, beast; वयान् विनेष्वावि बुद्धस्तान् R. 2. 8, 15. 15; S. 2. 7. 10 An evil spirit, a demon, ghost. 11 Goodness, virtue, excellence. 12 Truth, reality, certainty. 13 Strength, energy, courage, vigour, power, inherent power, the stuff of which a person is made; क्रियासिद्धिः सत्यं भवति महतां नेपकणे Subhāsh; R. 5. 31; Mu. 9. 22. 14 Wisdom, good sense. 15 The quality of goodness or purity regarded as the highest of the three Guṇasq. v.; (it is said to predominate most in gods and heavenly beings). 16 A natural property or quality, characteristic. 17 A noun, substantive. -Comp. -अदुस्तर a. 1 according to one's inborn disposition or inherent character; Bh. 2. 30. 2 according to one's means or wealth; R. 7. 32 (Mallī's interpretation does not appear to suit the context). -उद्देकः 1 excess of the quality of goodness. 2 pre-eminence in strength or courage. -लक्षणं signs of pregnancy; S. 5. -विह्वः loss of consciousness. -विहित a. 1 caused by nature. 2 caused by goodness, virtuous, upright. -संयुजिः f. purity or uprightness of nature. -संयत् a. endowed with goodness, virtuous. -संहवः 1 loss of strength or vigour. 2 universal destruction. -सारः 1 essence of strength. 2 a very powerful person. -स्य a. 1 being in the nature of things. 2 inherent in animals. 3 animate. 4 characterized by goodness, good, excellent.

सत्यमैश्वर्य a. Terrifying animals or living beings.

सत्य a. 1 True, real, genuine; as in सत्यजन, सत्यमेव. 2 Honest, sincere, truthful, faithful. 3 Virtuous, upright. -स्यः 1 The abode of Brahman and of truth, the uppermost of the seven worlds or lokas above the earth; see लोक. 2 The Asvattha tree. 3 N. of Rāna. 4 Of Viṣṇu. 5 The deity presiding over नक्षत्रचक्र q. v. -स्यं 1 Truth; मौनस्तत्रं किञ्चिद्वत् Ms. 2. 83; सत्यं वृत् 'to speak the truth.' 2 Sincerity. 3 Goodness, virtue, purity. 4 An oath, a promise, solemn asseveration; सत्यादुर्गलोऽयम् R. 12. 9;

Ms. 8. 113. 5 A truism, demonstrated truth or dogma. 6 The first of the four Yugas or ages of the world, the golden age, the age of truth and purity. 7 Water. -स्यं ind. Truly, really, indeed, verily, forsooth; सत्यं ज्ञानमिदं पदार्थजस्यैव K.; Ku. 6. 19. -Comp.

-अनृत a. 1 true and false; सत्यानृता च पृथक् H. 2. 183. 2 apparently true, but really false. (-त-ते) 1 truth and falsehood 2 practice of truth and falsehood; i. e. trade, commerce; Ms. 4. 4. and 6. -अभिसंव a. true to one's promise, sincere. -उत्कर्षः 1 pre-eminence in truth. 2 true excellence. -उच्य a. speaking the truth. -उपपादन a. fulfilling a request. -कामः a lover (of truth).

-सत्यं m. N. of a sage. -दृशिन् a. truth-seeing, foreseeing truth. -धन a. rich in truth, exceedingly truthful. -धृति a. strictly truthful. -धृत् the world of Viṣṇu. -धृत a. purified by truth (as words); सत्यधृतां वदेद्वाणी Ms. 6. 46. -मतिज्ञ a. true to one's promise. -सामा N. of the daughter of Satrajit and the favourite wife of Krishna; (it was for her that Krishna fought with Indra and brought the Pārijāta tree from the Nandana garden and planted it in her garden). -युगं the golden age; see हर (6) above. -वचस्व a. truthful, veracious. (-m.) 1 a saint, Rishi. 2 a seer. (-n.) truth, veracity.

-वच्य a. veracious. (-चं) truth, veracity. -वाच a. truthful, veracious, candid. (-m.) 1 a saint, seer. 2 a crow. (-f.), -वाक्यं truth speaking, veracity. -वादिन् a. 1 truth-speaking. 2 sincere, outspoken, candid. -वत, -संगर, -संव a. 1 true or faithful to an agreement, promise or word, adhering to truth, veracious. 2 honest, sincere. -आवणं taking a solemn oath. -संकाश a. ap. obvious, plausible.

सत्यकारः 1 Making true or good, ratification of a contract or bargain. 2 Earnest money, advance payment, something given in advance as an earnest for the performance of a contract; Ki. 11. 50.

सत्यवत् a. Truthful, veracious. -m. N. of a king, husband of Sāvitrī, q. v. -सी N. of the daughter of a fisherman, who became mother of Vyāsa by the sage Parāśara. सुत Vyāsa.

सत्या 1 Truthfulness, veracity. 2 N. of Sītā. 3 Of Draupadī; Ki. 11. 50. 4 Of Satyavati, mother of Vyāsa. 5 Of Durgā. 6 Of Satyabhāmā, wife of Krishna.

सत्यापनं 1 Speaking or observing the truth. 2 Ratification (of a contract, bargain &c.).

सत्य See सत्य.

सत्यप a. Ashamed, modest.

सत्राजित् m. Son of Nighna and father of Satyabhāmā. [He got the Syamantaka jewel from the sun and always wore it round his neck. He afterwards gave it to his brother Prasena, from whom it passed into the hands of the monkey-chief Jambavat, who got possession of it after having killed Prasena. Krishna, however, overtook Jambavat and vanquished him in fight after a long struggle. The monkey-chief thereupon presented it along with his daughter to Krishna; see जंबवत्. Krishna then gave the jewel back to its proper owner Satrajit, who out of gratitude presented it along with his daughter Satyabhāmā to him. Afterwards when Satyabhāmā was at her father's house with the jewel, Satadhanvan, at the instigation of a Yadava named Akraura who desired the jewel for himself, killed Satrajit and gave it to Akraura. Satadhanvan was afterwards killed by Krishna, but when he found that the jewel was with Akraura he allowed him to retain it with himself after having once shown it to the people.]

सत्वर a. Quick, speedy, expeditious. -र ind. Quickly, speedily.

सत्पुकार a. Sputtered. -रः Speech accompanied with sputtering.

सद् 1 P. (8. P. also according to some) (सिद्धि, सव; the स् of सद् is changed to ण after any preposition ending in इ or उ except वृत्ति) 1 To sit, sit down, recline, lie, lie down, rest, settle; अवसः सद्देहिस्त्वं विदेहि निश्चिन्ता विरेः Bk. 9. 58. 2 To sink down, plunge into; देन त्वं विदुषां मये पङ्के गीदिव सिद्धि H. Pr. 24; (where the word has sense 4 also). 3 To live, remain, reside, dwell 4 To be dejected or low-spirited, despond, despair, sink into despondency; नाथ हरे जय नाथ हरे सिद्धि राधा वासुदे Gt. 6. 5 To decay, perish, go to ruin, waste away, be destroyed; विपद्वायां गतिं सद्दल-मयं सिद्धि जयत् H. 2. 77; R. 7. 64, H. 2. 130. 6 To be in distress, be pained or afflicted, be helpless; Ki.

13. 60, Ms. 8. 21. 7 To be impeded or hindered; Ms. 9. 94. 8 To be languid, be wearied or fatigued, droop, sink; सद्गति मे हर्यं K.; सद्गति मम गणाणि Bg. 1. 23. 9 To go. -Caus. (सद्गति ते) 1 To cause to sit down, rest &c. -Desid. (सिद्ध्यति) To wish to sit &c. -With अव 1 To sink down, faint, fail, give way; करिणं पंकमिवावसादति Ki. 2. 6, 4. 20; Bk. 6. 24. 2 to suffer, be neglected. 3 to become disheartened or exhausted. 4 to perish, decay, come to an end; नास्त्ययमसमो वैशुः कृत्वायं नावसीदति. (-Caus.) 1 to cause to sink, dispirit, ruin; Bg. 6. 5. 2 to remove, allay; ओल्लङ्घ्यमात्रमवसादयति प्रतिष्ठा S. 5. 6. 3 to destroy, kill. -आ 1 to sit down or near. 2 to lie in wait for. 3 to approach, reach, go to; हिमालयस्यालमसाद् Ku. 7. 69, Si. 2. 2, R. 6. 4. 4 to meet with, find, form; R. 5. 60, 14. 25. 5 to suffer; Bk. 3. 26. 6 to encounter, attack. 7 to place. (-Caus.) 1 to meet with, find, get, obtain; अमरण-नालेष्वासाय R. 8. 95. 2 to approach, go to, reach, be in possession of; नक्तः स्वस्थानमासाय गजेंद्रमपि कर्षति Pt. 3. 46; Me. 84; Bk. 8. 37. 3 to overtake; अनेन रथेनेन पूर्वपरिस्थितं वेनेत्यमसादायेवं V. 1. 4 to encounter, attack; Bk. 6. 95. -उद् 1 to sink (fig. also), fall into ruin or decay; उत्सीदितुमिह लोकाः Bg. 3. 24. 2 to leave off, quit. 3 to rise up. (-Caus.) 1 to destroy, annihilate; उत्साद्यते जातिधर्माः Bg. 1. 42, Ms. 9. 267. 2 to overturn. 3 to rub, anoint. -उप 1 to sit near to, go to, approach; उपसेदुर्दशार्थं Bk. 9. 92, 6. 135. 2 to wait upon, serve; आकल-साधयेत्सिद्धिपसेदुः प्रसायकाः R. 17. 22; Si. 13. 24. 3 to march against. -नि 1 to sit down, lie, recline; उपमाः शिशिरे निषिदति तरोर्ध्वलालाले शिखी V. 2. 23. 2 to sink down, fail, be disappointed. -प्र 1 to be pleased, be gracious or propitious, oft. with inf.; तमालयमास-त्प्राप्तं तं प्रसीद शशमलयस्थलीं R. 6. 64. 2 to be appeased or soothed, be satisfied; निमिषाद्दिश्य हि यः प्रहृष्यति प्रसन्नं तस्या-पमने प्रसीदति Pt. 1. 283. 3 to be pure or clear, clear up, brighten up (lit. and fig.); दिग्भावेनोदयार्थं कुम्भोदयेत्प्रसीदति Bg. 3. 14; प्रसादोदयार्थंः कुम्भोदयेत्प्रसीदति 4. 21. 4 to bear fruit, succeed, be successful; किंवा हि बसुपादिता प्रसीदति R. 3. 29; see प्रसन्न. (-Caus.) 1 to propitiate, to secure the favour of, pray, beseech; तस्मात्प्रज्य प्रणिधाव कार्यं प्रसादये त्स्वाम-हमीशमिदं Bg. 11. 44, R. 1. 88, Y. 3. 283. 2 to make clear; चेतः प्रसादयति Bk. 2. 23. -वि 1 to sink down, be exhausted. 2 to be dispirited or cast down, be afflicted or sorrowful, despond, despair; विलपति हसति विषिदति रोदति पंचति शुंचति तपं Gt. 4, Bg. 2. 1;

Bk. 7. 89; R. 9. 75. (-Caus.) 1 to cause to despond or despair. 2 to make afflicted, pain.

सद्: The fruit of trees.

सदंशकः A crab.

सदंशकचक्रः A heron.

सदनं 1 A house, palace, mansion.

2 Sinking down, decaying, perishing.

3 Langnor, exhaustion, fatigue. 4 Water. 5 A sacrificial hall. 6 The abode of Yama.

सदृश a. Kind, tender, merciful. -यं ind. Kindly, mercifully.

सदृश n. 1 Seat, abode, residence, dwelling. 2 An assembly; पंचैर्विना सरो माति सद्: सलज्जंविना Bv. 1. 116; Bk. 2. 63. -Comp. -गत a. seated in an assembly; R. 3. 66. -ग्रहं an assembly-hall, council-room; R. 6. 67.

सदृश्य 1 Any person present at or belonging to an assembly, a member of an assembly (an assessor, juror &c.) 2 An assistant at a sacrifice, superintending or assisting priest; S. 3.

सदा ind. Always, ever, perpetually, at all times. -Comp. -आनन्द a. ever happy. (-दः) an epithet of Siva. -गतिः 1 wind. 2 the sun 3 everlasting happiness, final beatitude -जोषा, -जीरा 1 N. of the Karatoyá river. 2 a river always bearing water, a running stream. -दान a. always making gifts or exuding rut; Pt. 2. 79. (-नः) 1 a tuffish elephant. 2 a scentelephant (नंदद्विप q. v.). 3 N. of the elephant of Indra. 4 N. of Ganesa. -नक्षः a kind of bird, the wagtail. -फल a. always bearing fruit. (-लः) 1 the Bilva tree. 2 the jack tree. 3 the glomerous fig-tree. 4 the cocoanut tree -योगिन् N. of an epithet of Krishna. -शिरः N. of Siva.

सदृश (श्री f.), सदृश, सदृश, (श्री f.) a. 1 Like, resembling, similar, of the same rank, (with gen. or loc., but usually in comp.); पञ्चपातसदृश, कुमुदसदृश &c. 2 Fit, right, suitable, conformable, as in प्रस्तावसदृश वाक्यं H. 2. 51. 3 Worthy, befitting, becoming शुभस्य किं तसदृशं कुलस्य R. 14. 61, 1. 15.

सदृश a. 1 Possessing a country. 2 Belonging to the same place or country. 3 Proximate, neighbouring.

सदृश n. 1 A house, dwelling, abode; चकितनननगां सप्त सद्यो विवेश Bv. 2. 32. 2 A place, station. 3 A temple. 4 An altar. 5 Water.

सद्य ind. 1 To-day, the same day; गवाक्षीनां पयोऽप्येष्टुः सद्यो वा जायते दधि, पापस्य हि फलं सद्यः Subhāsh. 2 Instantly, forthwith, immediately, on a sudden; चकितनननगां सप्त सद्यो विवेश Bv. 2. 32; Ku. 3. 29; Me. 16. 3 Recently, a short time back; as in सद्यो हुताग्नीम् S. 4. -Comp. -कालः the present time.

-कालीन a. recent. -जात a (सद्योजात) newly born. (-तः) 1 a calf. 2 An epithet of Siva. -पातिन् a. quickly perishing, frail; Me. 10. -शुद्धिः, -शौचं immediate purification.

सद्यस्क a. 1 New, recent. 2 Instantaneous.

सद् a. 1 Resting, staying. 2 Going. सद्वद् a. Quarrelsome, fond of strife, contentious.

सद्वन्धः A village.

सधर्मन् a. 1 Having similar properties. 2 Having similar duties. 3 Of the same sect or caste. 4 Like, resembling. -Comp. -धारिणी a legal wife, a legally married wife.

सधर्मिणी See सधर्मधारिणी above.

सधर्मिन् a. (जी f.) See सधर्मन्.

सधिय् m. An ox, a bull.

सधिवी A female companion, confidante; Bk. G. 7.

सधिवीन a. Accompanying, associated with.

सधिवच् a. (सधिवी f.) Going along with, associated with, accompanying. -m. A companion (husband); Si. 8. 44.

सन् 1 P., 8 U. (सन्ति, सन्ति, सन्ते, सात; pass. सन्ते, सायते; desid. सिसन्ति, सिसन्ति) 1 To love, like. 2 To worship, honour. 3 To acquire, obtain. 4 To receive graciously. 5 To honour with gifts, give, bestow, distribute.

सनः The flapping of an elephant's ears.

सनत् m. An epithet of Brahman. -ind. Always, perpetually. -Comp.

-कुमारः N. of one of the four sons of Brahman.

सनसृज See सनसृज.

सना ind. Always, perpetually.

सनात् ind. Always.

सनातन a. (नी f.) 1 Perpetual, constant, eternal, permanent; एव परः सनातनः. 2 Firm, fixed, settled; U. 5. 22. 3 Primeval, ancient. -तः 1 The primeval being, Vishnu; सनातनः पितरमुपायन्त्य स्वये Bk. 1. 1. 2 N. of Siva, 3 Of Brahman. -नी 1 N. of Lakshmi. 2 Of Durgā or Pārvatī. 3 Of Sarasvatī.

सनाथ a. 1 Having a master, lord or husband; स्वया नथेन वेदेसी सनाथा ह्यच रते Rām. 2 Possessee of a guardian or protector; सनाथा इदानीं धर्मधारिणः S. 1. 3 Occupied by, possessed by. 4 Provided or furnished with, having, possessing, endowed with, full of, usually in comp.; लतामनाथ इव प्रति-माति S. 1; शिलातलसनाथो लतामन्यः V. 2; Me. 98; Ku. 7. 94; R. 9. 42, V. 4. 10.

सनाधि a. 1 Connected by the same navel or womb, uterine. 2 Kindred, related. 3 Like

ing (of medicines &c.). 4 Restoration, repairing. 5 Fitting, fixing (as an arrow to the bow-string); तन्वाशु-कृतसंघर्षं प्रविष्टं सचक्रे S. 1. 11 ; St. 20. 8. 6 Alliance, league, friendship, peace ; सुधदत्तकमेधो दुःसंघर्षश्च दुःसंघो भवति II. 1. 92 (where it has sense 1 also). 7 A joint ; पादसंघर्षः संघर्षे घृणः Susr. 8 Attention. 9 Direction. 10 Supporting. 11 Distillation (of liquors). 12 Spirituous liquor or a kind of it. 13 A kind of relish eaten to excite thirst. 14 Preparation of pickles. 15 Contraction of the skin by means of astringents. 16 Sour rice-gruel.

संघर्षित *a.* 1 United, strung together. 2 Bound, tied.

संघर्षी 1 Distillation. 2 Brazery, foundry.

संघः 1 Union, junction, combination, connection ; संघे सल्ला हवी वक्रा छेया कर्तरी Subhāsh. ; Ms. 58. 2 A compact, agreement. 3 Alliance, league, friendship, peace, treaty of peace (one of the six expedients to be used in foreign politics) ; कति प्रकारः सौतेन भवति H. 4 ; (the several kinds are described in H. 4. 106-125) ; सुत्रा न हि संघ्यासु छिल्लेहेनापि संघिना H. 1. 88. 4 A joint, articulation (of the body) ; तुरगासुवायनकं छिन्नं संघे S. 2. 5 A fold (of a garment). 6 A breach, hole, chasm 7 Especially a mine, chasm or opening made by thieves in a wall or underneath a building ; घृष्टाटिहापरिसे संघि कृत्वा प्रविष्टोऽस्मि मयमकं Mk. 3 ; Ms. 9. 276. 8 Separation, division. 9 Euphony, euphonic junction or coalition (in gram). 10 An interval, a pause. 11 A critical juncture. 12 An opportune moment. 13 A period at the expiration of each Yuga or age. 14 A division or joint (in a drama) ; they are five, see S. D. 330-332 ; Ku. 7. 91. 15 The vulva. -Comp. -अक्षरं a diphthong. -घोरः a house-breaker, a thief who breaks into a house. -छेदः making holes or breaches (in a wall &c.). -क्षे spirituous liquor. -जीवकः one who lives by dishonest means (particularly as a go-between). -दूषणं violation of a treaty ; अविदु दि विजयार्थिनः क्षितिशा विद-पति सोपपि संघिदूषणानि Ki. 1. 4b. -बंधः the tissues of joints ; S. 2. -बंधनं a ligament, tendon, nerve. -संघः, -सुक्तिः f. dislocation of a joint. -विग्रह m. du. peace and war. -अधिकारः the office of the minister for foreign affairs. -विचक्षणः one skilled in negotiating peace. -विद् m. a negotiator of treaties. -बला 1 the time of twilight. 2 Any connecting period. -घरकः a house-breaker.

संघिकः A kind of fever.

संघिका Distillation (of liquors).

संघित *a.* 1 United, joined. 2 Bound, tied. 3 Reconciled, allied. 4 Fixed, fitted. 5 Mixed together. 6 Pickled, preserved. -सं 1 Pickles. 2 Spirituous liquor.

संघिनी 1 A cow in heat (united with the bull or impregnated by him). 2 A cow milked unseasonably.

संघिटा 1 A hole or breach made in a wall, pit, chasm. 2 A river. 3 Spirituous liquor.

संघुक्षणं 1 Kindling, inflaming. 2 Exciting, stimulating.

संघुक्षित *p. p.* Kindled, inflamed, excited.

संघेय *a.* 1 To be united or joined. 2 Capable of being reconciled ; सुजनसु कनकवटवद् दुर्धेयश्चाक्षुसंघेयः II. 1. 92. 3 To be made peace with. 4 To be aimed at.

संघ्या 1 Union. 2 Joint, division. 3 Morning or evening twilight ; अनुवाच-वती संघ्या दिवसस्तस्युरसरः । अथो देवमतिश्रिता तद्यापि न समागमः K. P. 7. 4 Early morning. 5 Evening, dusk. 6 The period which precedes a Yuga, the time intervening between the expiration of one Yuga and the commencement of another ; Ms. 1. 69. 7 The morning, noon and evening prayers of a Brahmana ; Ms. 2. 69, 4. 93. 8 A promise, an agreement. 9 A boundary, limit. 10 Thinking, meditation. 11 A kind of flower. 12 N. of a river. 13 N. of the wife of Brahman. -Comp. -अक्षरं 1 an evening cloud (tinged with the sun's rays) ; संघ्याप्र-रेखेव सुद्वन्द्वरायाः Pt. 1. 104. 2 a kind of red-chalk. -कालः 1 the period of twilight. 2 evening. -नादिच् m. an epithet of Siva. -सुषुप्ति 1 a kind of jasmine. 2 a nutmeg. -बलः a demon (राक्षस). -रत्नः red lead. रत्नः (some take आराम as the word here) an epithet of Brahman. -चंदनं the morning and evening prayers.

सङ्ग *p. p.* 1 Sitting down, settling down, lying. 2 Dejected, sunk down, downcast. 3 Drooping, relaxed. 4 Weak, low, feeble. 5 Wasted away, decayed. 6 Perished, destroyed. 7 Still, motionless. 8 Shrunken. 9 Adjacent, near. -वृक्षः The tree called शिवाल. -अं A little, a small quantity.

सङ्ग *a.* Low, dwarfish. -Comp. -दुः the Piyāla tree.

सङ्गत *a.* Lower, more depressed (as a tone).

सङ्गत *p. p.* 1 Bent down, stopping. 2 Downcast. 3 Contracted.

संघति *f.* 1 Obeisance, respectful salutation, reverence. 2 Humility. 3 A kind of sacrifice. 4 A sound, noise.

संघट्ट *p. p.* 1 Tied or bound together, girded or put on. 2 Clad or dressed in armour, accoutred, mailed. 3 Arranged, ready, or prepared for battle, armed, fully equipped ; नमजलधरः संघट्टोऽयं न ह्यनविज्ञाचरः V. 4. 1 ; Ms. 8. 4 Ready, prepared, formed, arranged in general ; R. 3. 7. 5 Per- vading ; कुसुमानिव लोभनार्थं दीवतमंगेषु संघट्टे S. 1. 21. 6 Well-provided with any- thing. 7 Murderous. 8 Closely at- tached, bordering, near.

संघट्टः 1 A collection, multitude, quantity, number. 2 Rear, rear-guard (of an army).

संघट्टनं 1 Preparing, equipping, arming oneself. 2 Preparation. 3 Fastening tightly. 4 Industry, effort.

संघाहः 1 Arming (oneself) or pre- paration for battle, putting on armour. 2 Warlike preparation, equipment. 3 Armour, mail ; अस्मिन्-छो खलोसुदुष्टावाप्यदायणे । कथं जीवेज्जगत्सुः संघाहः सज्जना यदि Kir. K. 1. 36, Ki. 16. 12.

संघाहः A war-elephant.

संघिकर्षः 1 Drawing near. bringing near. 2 Vicinity, proximity ; presence ; उक्तंते च यु-क्तस्तिकर्षत्वं U. 6 ; 3. 74 ; R. 7. 8, 6. 20. 3 Connection, relation. 4 (In Nyāya phil.) Connection of an or- gan of sense (इन्द्रिय) with its object (विषय) ; this is of six kinds.

संघिकर्षणं 1 Bringing near. 2 Approaching, approximating. 3 Proximity, vicinity.

संघिकृष्ट *p. p.* 1 Approximate. 2 Proximate, adjacent, near. -ष्ट Proximity, vicinity.

संघिचयः A collection.

संघिधातु *m.* 1 One who brings near. 2 One who deposits. 3 A receiver of stolen goods ; Ms. 9. 278. 4 An officer who introduces people at court.

संघिधानं, संघिधिः 1 Putting down together, juxta-position. 2 Proxi- mity, vicinity, presence ; N. 2. 53. 3 Perceptibility, appearance. 4 A re- ceptacle. 5 Receiving, taking charge of. 6 Combination, aggregate.

संघिपातः 1 Falling down, alighting, descent. 2 Falling together, meet- ing ; Ki. 13. 58. 3 Collision, contact. 4 Union, conjunction, combination, mixture, miscellaneous collection ; ध्रुवज्योतिःसलिलमरुतां संघिपातः क नेषः Ms. 5. 5 An assemblage, a collection, multitude, number ; नाभास्त्वज्योतिषां संघि- पातैः Ki. 5. 36. एको हि देवो ध्रुवसंघिपाते निमज्जति Ku. 1. 3. 6 Arrival. 7 A com- bined derangement of the three humours of the body causing fever which is of a dangerous kind. 8 A kind of musical time or measure.

सम 1 An assembly, a council, conclave; पंडितसमां कारितवान् Pt. 1; न सा समा यत्र न संति वृद्धाः II. 1. 2 Company, society, meeting, large number. 3 Council-chamber or hall. 4 A court of justice. 5 A public audience (modern levee). 6 A gambling house. 7 Any room or place much frequented. -**Comp.** -**आस्थारः** 1 an assistant at an assembly. 2 a member of a society. -**पतिः** 1 the president of of a society, chairman. 2 the keeper of a gaming-house. -**पूजा** worship or reverence paid to the audience. -**सद्** m. 1 an assistant at an assembly or meeting. 2 a member of an assembly or meeting. 3 an assessor, a juror.

सभा 10 U. (समाजवर्तिने) 1 To salute, pay respects, greet, render homage to, congratulate; स्नेहात्मभाजवित्-मेव U. 1. 7; Si. 13. 14; S. 5. 2 To honour, worship, respect. 3 To please, gratify. 4 To beautify, adorn, grace; U. 4. 19. 5 To show.

समाजने 1 (a) Paying respects to, salutation, honouring, worshipping; Si. 13. 14. (b) Welcoming, congratulation; R. 13. 43, 14. 18. 2 Civility, courtesy, politeness. 3 Service.

समाधनः N. of Siva.

समि (मी)कः The keeper of a gaming house; अगमसाक पूर्वसमिको मादुर इव स्वागच्छति Mk. 3; Y. 2. 139.

सम्यक् 1 Belonging to an assembly. 2 Fit for society. 3 R. faced, polished, civilized. 4 Well-bred, polite, courteous; R. 1. 55, Ku. 7. 29. 5 Confidential, trusty, faithful. -**स्य** 1 An assessor. 2 An assistant at an assembly. 3 A person of honourable parentage. 4 The keeper of a gaming-house. 5 The servant of the keeper of a gaming-house.

सम्यक्ता, -**त्वं** Politeness, good manners or breeding.

सम् I. 1 P. (समति) 1 To be confused or agitated. 2 Not to be confused or agitated. -II. 10 U. (समवर्तिने) To be agitated.

सम् ind. 1 As a prefix to verbs and verbal derivatives it means (a) with, together with, together; as in संगमः, संगमणः, संगमः, संयुज् &c. (b) Sometimes it intensifies the meaning of the simple root, and may be translated by 'very, quite, greatly, thoroughly, very much'; संयुज्, संतीक्ष्, संयुज्, संयुज्, संयुज् &c. 2 As prefixed to nouns to form comp. it means 'like, same, similar,' as in सम्यक्. 3 Sometimes it means 'near', 'before'; as in समरः.

सम a. 1 Same, identical. 2 Equal, as in समलोकाचनः B. 8. 21; Bg. 2. 38. 3 Like, similar, resembling:

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with instr. or gen. or in comp. : युज्-युक्तो द्वाद्विपि नेयोर्युष्मिः समः Subhāsh. ; Ku. 3. 13, 23. 4 Even, level, plain; समदेशवर्तिनस्ते न दुरासदो भविष्यति S. 1. 5 Even (as number). 6 Impartial, fair. 7 Just, honest, upright. 8 Good, virtuous. 9 Ordinary, common. 10 Mean, middling. 11 Straight. 12 Suitable, convenient. 13 Indifferent, unmoved, unaffected by passion. 14 All, every one. 15 All, whole, entire, complete. -**स** A level plain, flat country; Ki. 9. 11. -**सं** ind. 1 With, together with, in company with, accompanied by; (with instr.) आहो निवस्यति समं हरिणमनादिः S. 1. 27; R. 2. 25, 8. 63, 16. 72. 2 Equally; यथा सर्वाणि वृत्तानि यत्र वाच्यते समं Ms. 9. 311. 3 Like, similarly, in the same manner; Pt. 1. 78. 4 Entirely. 5 Simultaneously, all at once, at the same time, together; नवं पयो यत्र पनेभ्यश्च लव्धिवयोगाश्च समं विभुर् R. 13. 26, 4. 4; 10. 60; 11. 1. -**Comp.** -**अंशः** an equal share. -**हरिश्च** m. a co-heir. -**अंतर** a. parallel. -**आचारः** 1 equal or similar conduct. 2 proper practice. -**उदकं** a mixture of half buttermilk and half water. -**उपमा** a kind of Upamā or simile. -**कन्या** a fit or suitable girl (fit to be married). -**कर्णः** an equidiagonal tetragon. -**कालः** the same time or moment. (-**लं**) ind. at the same time, simultaneously. -**कालीन** a. contemporary, coeval. -**कोरुः** a serpent, snake. -**संज्ञं** (in astr.) an epithet of a particular arrangement of the Nakshatras. -**खातः** an equal excavation, a parallelepipedon. -**चक्र** a. incense. -**चतुरस्र** a. square. (-**सं**) an equilateral tetragon. -**चतुर्भुजः** -**जं** a rhombus. -**चित्त** a. 1 even-minded, equable, equanimous. 2 indifferent. -**देव**, -**देव** n. a. having the same denominator. -**जाति** a. homogeneous. -**ज्ञा** fame. -**त्रिभुजः** -**जं** an equilateral triangle. -**वृत्त**, -**वृत्ति** n. a. viewing equally, impartial; विचारितव्यसंपन्नं ब्राह्मणे गवि हस्तिनि। कुनि चैव श्याके च पंडिताः समदर्शिनः Bg. 5. 17. -**दुःख** a. feeling for another's woe, sympathizing (with another); a fellow-sufferer; Ku. 4. 4. -**दुःख** a. a companion or partner in joy and sorrow; S. 3. 12. -**दुःख**, -**दुःखि** a. impartial. -**दुःखि** a. 1 impartial. 2 indifferent, stoical. -**भाव** a. having the same nature or property. (-**व**) sameness, equability. -**मंडलं** (in astr.) the prime vertical line. -**मव** a. of like origin. -**रसित** a. tinged. -**रसः** a particular mode of sexual enjoyment. -**रेख** a. straight; बहुधा यदकं तदपि समरेखं गवयोः S. 1. 9. -**लंब**, -**लंब** a. trapezoid. -**वर्णः** community of caste. -**वर्तिन** a. equal-minded, impartial. (-**m.**)

Yama, the god of death. -**वृत्तं** 1 an even metre, i. e. a stanza the lines of which have all the same number of feet. 2 see समंढल. -**वृत्ति** a. equable, fair. -**वेषः** mean depth. -**शेष** n. equal subtraction, i. e. subtraction of the same quantity on both sides of an equation. -**संधिः** peace on equal terms. -**हृतिः** f. universal sleep (as at the end of a Kalpa). -**स्थ** a. 1 equal, uniform. 2 level. 3 like. -**स्थलं** an even ground.

समक्ष a. Being before the eyes, visible, present. -**क्षं** ind. In the presence of, visibly, before the very eyes; Ku. 5. 1.

समग्र a. All, whole, entire, complete; V. 2. 13.

समगा Bengal madder (मेङ्गहा).

समजः 1 A multitude of beasts, animals or birds, a herd, flock. 2 A number of fools. -**जं** A wood, forest.

समज्या 1 A meeting, an assembly. 2 Fame, renown, celebrity.

समजस a. 1 Proper, reasonable, right, fit. 2 Correct, true, accurate. 3 Clear, intelligible; as in असमजस q. v. 4 Virtuous, good, just; वृत्तादि-रुदस्य समजसं जने Ki. 10. 12. 5 Practised, experienced. 6 Healthy. -**सं** 1 Propriety, fitness. 2 Accuracy. 3 Correct evidence.

समता, -**त्वं** 1 Sameness, identity. 2 Likeness, similarity. 3 Equality. 4 Impartiality, fairness; समता नो 'to treat as equal' Ms. 9. 218. 5 Equanimity. 6 Perfectness. 7 Commonness. 8 Evenness.

समतिक्रमः Transgression, omission. **समवति** a. Past, gone by; R. 8. 78.

समद a. ; Intoxicated, furious. 2 Mad with rut. 3 Drunk with passion; U. 2. 20.

समधिक a. 1 Exceeding. 2 Excessive, abundant, plentiful; U. 4. -**सं** ind. Very much, exceedingly.

समधिगमनं Surpassing, overcoming.

समध्व a. Travelling in company.

समनुज्ञानं 1 Assent, consent. 2 Entire approval, full concurrence.

समंत a. 1 Being on every side, universal. 2 Complete, entire. -**तः** Limit, boundary, term. (समंतं, समंततः समंतात् are used adverbially in the sense of 'from every side', 'all around', 'on all sides', 'wholly', 'completely'). -**Comp.** -**दुग्धा** the plant called रुक्षी q. v. -**दण्डकं** N. of the district called Kurukshetra or of a place near it; Ve. 6. -**भद्रः** a Buddha or the Buddha. -**भुज्** m. fire.

समय्यु a. 1 Sorrowful. 2 Enraged.

समन्वयः 1 Regular succession or order. 2 Connected sequence, mutual connection, applicability (तात्पर्यं); तदु समन्वयात् Br. Sūt. I. 1.

4 ; न च तद्वताना पदानां ब्रह्मस्वरूपविषये निश्चिते समन्वयेऽन्तरकल्पना युक्ता S. B. 3 Conjunction.

समन्वित *p. p.* 1 Connected with, connected in natural order. 2 Followed. 3 Endowed with, possessing, full of. 4 Affected by.

समभिहत *p. p.* 1 Inundated. 2 Eclipsed.

समभिव्याहारः 1 Mentioning together. 2 Association, company. 3 Proximity to or association with a word, the meaning of which is clearly ascertained or understood.

समभिसरणे 1 Approaching. 2 Seeking, wishing for.

समभिहारः 1 Taking together. 2 Repetition. 3 Surplus, excess.

समन्वयेन Worshipping, reverencing.

समन्वाहारः Accompaniment, association.

समयः 1 Time in general. 2 Occasion, opportunity. 3 Fit time, proper time or season, right moment ; Ku. 3. 25. 4 An agreement, a compact, contract, engagement ; दिव्यसमयात् S. 5. 5 Convention, conventional usage. 6 An established rule of conduct, a ceremonial custom, usual practice ; Ki. 1. 28 ; U. 1. 7 The convention of poets ; (*e. g.* that persons separated from their beloveds are affected at the sight of clouds). 8 An appointment, assignation. 9 A condition, stipulation ; V. 5. 10 A law, rule, regulation ; Y. 3. 19. 11 Direction, order, instruction, precept. 12 Emergency, exigency. 13 An oath. 14 A sign, hint, indication. 15 Limit, boundary. 16 A demonstrated conclusion, doctrine, tenet ; ऋद्धं, वैशेषिकं &c. 17 End, conclusion, termination. 18 Success, prosperity. 19 End of trouble.

-Comp. -अस्तुविस्तु *a* time at which neither the stars nor the sun is visible. -अनुवर्ति *a* following established customs. -अनुसारेण, -उचिते *ind.* suitably to the occasion, as the occasion demands. -आचारः conventional practice, established usage. -क्रिया making an agreement. -परिरक्षणं observance of a compact, treaty or agreement ; समग्रपरिरक्षणं धर्मं ते Ki. 1. 45. -व्यभिचारः breaking an agreement, violation or breach of contract. -व्यभिचारि *a* breaking an agreement.

समया *ind.* 1 Duly, seasonably, in due time. 2 At a fixed or appointed time. 3 In the midst, within, between. 4 Near (with acc.) ; समया सीधमिति Dk. ; Si. 6. 73, 15. 9, Nalad. 4. 8.

समरारं War, battle, fight ; कर्णोद्घोषि श्वशुरात्कुम्भमिति Ve. 3. -Comp.

-उद्देशः, -धूमिः battle-field. -सूर्यम् *m.*, -सिरम् *m.* the front or van of battle. समर्चनेन Worshipping, honouring, adoration.

समर्थ *a.* 1 Afflicted, pained, wounded. 2 Asked, solicited.

समर्थ *a.* 1 Strong, powerful. 2 Competent, allowed, qualified ; प्रतिग्रहसमर्थोऽपि Ms. 4. 186, Y. 1. 213. 3 Fit, suitable, proper ; तदनुसृत्यमेव रात्रयः प्रत्यप्यत समर्थद्वारं R. 11. 79. 4 Made fit or proper, prepared. 5 Having the same meaning. 6 Significant. 7 Having proper aim or force, very forcible. 8 Being in apposition. 9 Connected in sense. -शेः 1 A significant word (in gram.). 2 The coherence of words together in a significant sentence.

समर्थकं Aloe-wood.

समर्थने 1 Establishing, supporting, corroborating. 2 Defending, vindicating, justifying ; स्थितेति समर्थनं K. P. 7. 3 Pleading, advocating. 4 Judging, considering, imagining. 5 Deliberation, determination, deciding on the propriety or otherwise of anything. 6 Adequacy, efficacy, force, capability. 7 Energy, perseverance. 8 Reconciling differences, allaying disputes. 9 Objection.

समर्थक *a.* 1 Granting a boon. 2 Causing to prosper.

समर्थने Giving or handing over to, delivering, consigning.

समर्थाद् *a.* 1 Limited, bounded. 2 Near, proximate. 3 Correct in conduct, keeping within bounds of propriety. 4 Respectful, courteous.

समल *a.* 1 Dirty, foul, filthy, impure. 2 Sinful. -लं Excrement, ordure, feces.

समवकारः A kind of drama ; (thus described in S. D. :—युक्तं समवकारे तु स्वातं देवाद्युत्तराय । मेधया निर्भिन्नशक्तिस्तु यथाकाः &c. 515).

समवतारः 1 A descent. 2 A descent into a river or sacred bathing place ; समवतारसंभवेऽनन्तरं Ki. 5. 7.

समवस्था 1 Fixed condition. 2 Similar condition or state ; S. 4. 3 State or condition in general ; R. 19. 50 ; M. 4. 7.

समवस्थित *p. p.* 1 Remaining fixed. 2 Steady.

समवाप्तिः *f.* Obtaining, acquisition.

समवायः 1 Combination, union, conjunction, aggregate, collection ;

सर्वाविधानामेकैकमन्त्रेण समागतं किञ्च समवायः K. ; ब्रह्मनाम्यसाराणां समवायो हि बुद्धेश्च Subhāsh. 2 A number, multitude, heap. 3 Close connection, cohesion. 4 (In Vais. phil.) Intimate union, constant and inseparable connection, inseparable inherence or existence

of one thing in another, one of the seven categories of the Vaisesikas.

समवायिने *a.* 1 Closely or intimately connected. 2 Multitudinous. -Comp. -कारणं inseparable cause, the material cause (one of the three kinds of कारण mentioned in Vaisesika phil.).

समवेत *p. p.* 1 Come together, met, united, joined. 2 Intimately united or inherent, inseparably connected. 3 Comprised or contained in a larger number.

समष्टिः *f.* Collective pervasion or aggregate, an aggregate which is considered as made up of parts each of which is substantially the same with the whole (*opp.* स्रष्टि *q. v.*). समष्टिरिति सर्वेषां स्वात्मनादात्म्यवैक्यम् । तदभावात्तद्वैक्यं तु ज्ञायेते स्रष्टिर्ज्ञेया ॥ Panchdasi.

समसनं 1 Joining together, combination. 2 Compounding, formation of compound words. 3 Contraction.

समस्त *p. p.* 1 Thrown together, combined. 2 Compounded. 3 Pervading the whole of anything. 4 Abridged, contracted, condensed. 5 All, whole, entire.

समस्या 1- Proposing part of a stanza to another to be completed, the part of a stanza so given to be completed ; कः श्रीपतिः का विभवा समस्या Subhāsh. ; thus the lines वागर्थोविषयं संयुक्तौ, शतकोटिप्रविस्तरं, त्रयसहस्रं पुराणम् are completed by वेदुः सर्वं हराः शिष्याः. 2 (Hence) Completing or filling up what is incomplete ; गौरीयं पञ्चा दुग्धमा कदाचित्कर्मिण्यवर्तत दुग्धमस्या N. 7. 83. (समस्या = संघटनं).

समा (Generally in pl. but used by Pāṇini in sing. also, *e. g.* समा P. V. 2. 12.) A year ; तेनाहो परिमिताः समाः कदाचित् R. 8. 92 ; तद्वैक्यं तद्वैक्येन समं प्राप्ताज्जन्मनाः 12. 6 ; 19. 4 ; Mv. 4. 41. -*ind.* With, together with.

समांसमिना A cow bearing a calf every year.

समाकर्षि *a* (जी *f.*) 1 Attracting. 2 Spreading far, diffusing fragrance. -म्. Diffused odour, a scent spreading afar.

समाकुल *a.* 1 Full of, thronged, crowded. 2 Greatly agitated, bewildered, confused, flurried.

समाख्या 1 Fame, reputation, celebrity. 2 A name, appellation.

समाख्यात *p. p.* 1 Reckoned up, counted, summed up. 2 Fully related, declared, proclaimed. 3 Celebrated, famous.

समागत *p. p.* 1 Come together, met, joined, united. 2 Arrived. 3 Being in conjunction.

समागति: 1. Coming together, union, meeting. 2. Arrival, approach. 3. Similar condition or progress.

समागमः 1. Union, meeting, encountering, combination; अने देवमति-विना तथापि न भवत्यः K. P. 7; R. 8.4, 92, 19. 16. 2. Intercourse, association, society; as in समागमः. 3. Approach, arrival. 4. Conjunction (in astr.).

समाघातः 1. Killing, slaughter. 2. War, battle.

समाचयने Accumulation.

समाचरणं Practising, observing, behaving.

समाचारः 1. Proceeding, going. 2. Practice, conduct, behaviour. 3. Proper conduct or behaviour. 4. News, information, report, tidings.

समाजः 1. An assembly, a meeting, विद्वतः सविता समाजः विद्वत् सैन्यसंस्थितानां Bh. 2. 7. 2. A society, club, an association. 3. A number, multitude, collection. 4. A party, convivial meeting. 5. An elephant.

समाजिकः A member of an assembly; see सामाजिक.

समाज्ञा Fame, reputation.

समाह्वनं 1. Receiving fully. 5. Receiving suitable gifts. 3. The daily observances of the Jaina sect.

समादेशः Command, order, direction, instruction.

समाधा See समाधान below.

समाधानं 1. Putting together, uniting. 2. Fixing the mind in abstract contemplation on the true nature of spirit. 3. Profound or abstract meditation, deep contemplation. 4. Intentness. 5. Steadiness, composure, peace (as of mind), satisfaction; विपश्य समाधानं; बुद्धेः समाधानं G. L. 18. 6. Clearing up a doubt, replying to the Pūrvapakṣa; answering an objection. 7. Agreeing, promising. 8. (In dramas) A leading incident which unexpectedly gives rise to the whole plot.

समाधिः 1. Collecting, composing, concentrating (as mind). 2. Profound or abstract meditation, concentration of mind on one object, perfect absorption of thought into the one object of meditation, i.e. the Supreme Spirit, (the 8th and last stage of Yoga); आत्मनिष्ठाया न हि जातु विद्याः समाधिमेवमयो नमति Ka. 3. 40, 50; Mk. 1. 1; Bh. 3. 54; R. 8. 78; Śi. 4. 55. 3. Intentness, concentration (in general), fixing of thoughts; तस्यां ह्यज्ञानाधि (मयसं) Gīt. 2. 4. Penance, religious obligation, devotion (to penance); अत्यन्तसमाधि-यन् देवानां S. 1; तपसमाधि Ka. 3. 24, 5. 6; 1. 59, 5. 45. 5. Bringing together, concentration, combination, collec-

tion; तदेवा विद्वे दूरे महायुतसमाधिना E. 1. 29. 6. Reconciliation, settling or composing differences. 7. Silence. 8. Agreement, assent, promise. 9. Requital. 10. Completion; accomplishment. 11. Perseverance in extreme difficulties. 12. Attempting impossibilities. 13. Laying up corn (in times of famine), storing grain. 14. A tomb. 15. The joint of the neck, a particular position of the neck; Ki. 16. 21-16 (In Rhet.) A figure of speech thus defined by Mammata; समाधिः हर्करं कार्यं कालांतरो-यतः K. P. 10; see S. D. 514. 17. One of the ten Gunas or merits of style; see Kāv. 1. 93.

समाध्यात p. p. 1. Blown into. 2. Elated, puffed up, inflated.

समान a. 1. Same, equal, like similar; समानशीलव्यसनेषु सर्वेषु Subhāṣ. 2. One, uniform. 3. Good, virtuous, just. 4. Common, general. 5. Honoured. -जः 1. A friend, an equal. 2. One of the five life-winds or vital airs, which has its seat in the cavity of the navel and is essential to digestion. -जं ind. Equally with, like (with instr.); जलपरेण समानमुपा-तिः Ki. 18. 4. -Comp. -अधिकरण a. 1. having a common substratum. 2. being in the same category or predicament. 3. being in the same case-relation or government (in gram.); (-जं) 1. same location or predicament. 2. agreement in case, apposition. 3. a predicament including several things, a generic property. -अर्धः a. having the same meaning, synonymous. -उद्भूतः a. relative connected by the libations of water to the Manes; of common ancestors; this relationship extends from the seventh (or eleventh) to the thirteenth (or fourteenth according to some) degree; समानोद्क-भास्तु निवर्ततामनुर्वाता; see Ms. 5. 60. also. -उद्भूतः a. brother of whole blood, uterine brother. -उपमा a. kind of Upamā; see: Kāv. 2. 29. -काल, -कालीन a. synchronous. -कोत्र = समीप q. v. -बुद्धि a. sympathising. -धर्मन् a. possessed of the same qualities, sympathiser, appreciator of merits; Mā. 1. 6. -ध्वजः the same pitch of voice. -हवि a. agreeing in tastes.

समानयनं Bringing, together, collecting, conducting. समाप Offering sacrifices or oblations to the gods. समापतिः f. 1. Meeting, encountering. 2. Accident, chance, accidental encounter; समापतिरेव केचिन्ना दानयेन V. 1.; क्रियासमापतिविधिवानि B. 7. 23; Ku. 7. 75.

समापक a. (सिक्ता f.) Finishing, accomplishing, fulfilling.

समापनं 1. Completion, conclusion, bringing to an end; Ms. 5. 93. 2. Acquisition. 3. Killing, destroying. 4. A section, chapter. 5. Profound meditation.

समापन p. p. 1. Attained, obtained. 2. Occurred, happened. 3. Come, arrived. 4. Finished, completed, accomplished. 5. Proficient. 6. Endowed with. 7. Distressed, afflicted. 8. Killed.

समापादनं Accomplishing, restoring.

समाप्त p. p. 1. Finished, concluded, completed. 2. Clever.

समाप्राज्ञः A lord, husband.

समाप्तिः f. 1. End, conclusion, completion, termination. 2. Accomplishment, fulfilment, Perfection. 3. Reconciling or settling differences, making up quarrels.

समाप्तिक a. 1. Final, concluding. 2. Finite. 3. One who has finished the whole of anything. -जः 1. A finisher. 2. One who has completed the whole course of holy studies.

समाप्लव्य p. p. 1. Flooded, inundated. 2. Filled with.

समाभाषणं Conversation, talking with; B. 6. 16.

समास्मरणं 1. Repetition, mention. 2. Enumeration. 3. Traditional repetition or mention.

समास्मरणः 1. Traditional repetition or mention, handing down traditionally. 2. A traditional collection (of words &c.); अथ इति पठ्यमानाणि पठ्यते U. 4. 3. Tradition, repetition (in general). 4. Reading, recitation, enumeration. 5. Totality, an aggregate, a collection; अथस्तमास्मरणं Sik. 57; (i.e. the letters from अ to ह which are said to have been revealed by Śiva to Pāṇini).

समायः 1. Arrival, coming. 2. A visit.

समायत p. p. Drawn out, extended, lengthened.

समायुक्त p. p. 1. Joined, connected, united. 2. Intent on, devoted to. 3. Made ready, prepared. 4. Endowed or furnished with, filled with, provided, supplied. 5. Charged, appointed.

समायुक्त p. p. 1. Connected or united together, joined. 2. Collected, brought together. 3. Endowed or furnished with, having, possessed of.

समायोधः 1. Union, connection, conjunction. 2. Preparation. 3. Fitting (an arrow). 4. A collection, heap, multitude. 5. A cause, motive, object.

समायोजः 1. Beginning, commencing. 2. An enterprise, undertaking.

a work, an action; मध्यमुल्याः समाशयः ...तस्य गृहं विपश्चिरे R. 17. 53; Bg. 4. 19. 3 An unguent; see समालम्ब.

समाशयनं 1 A means of satisfying, gratification, delight; नादयं भिन्नरुचेनस्य बहुनायके समाशयनं M. 1. 4. 2 Attendance, service; R. 2. 5, 18. 10. समाशयणं 1 Depositing, placing in or upon. 2 Delivering over, consigning.

समाशयित p. p. 1 Caused to mount or ascend. 2 Strung (as a bow), प्रवृत्ता अपि समाशयिते K. P. 10. 3 Deposited, planted, lodged. 4 Consigned, delivered over.

समाशयः 1 Ascending, mounting. 2 Riding upon. 3 Agreeing.

समालम्बनं Resting on, clinging to. समालम्बित्व a. Clinging to. -नी A kind of grass.

समालम्बः, समालम्बनं 1 Taking hold of, seizing. 2 Seizing a victim for sacrifice. 3 Smearing the body with unguents or coloured cosmetics; मण्डलसमालम्बनं विचयायः S. 4.

समावर्तनं 1 Return. 2 Especially, a pupil's return home after finishing his course of holy study.

समावायः 1 Association, connection. 2 Inseparable connection; see समवाय. 3 Aggregation. 4 A multitude, number, heap.

समावासः A residence, habitation, dwelling-place.

समाविष्ट p. p. 1 Entered thoroughly, completely occupied, pervaded. 2 Seized, overcome, engrossed. 3 Possessed by an evil spirit. 4 Endowed with. 5 Settled, fixed, seated. 6 Well instructed.

समावृत p. p. 1 Encompassed, surrounded, enclosed, beset. 2 Screened, veiled. 3 Hidden, concealed. 4 Protected. 5 Shut out, excluded. 6 Stopped.

समावृत्तः, समावृत्तः A pupil who has returned home after finishing his course of holy study.

समावेशः 1 Entering or abiding together. 2 Meeting, association. 3 Inclusion, comprehension. 4 Penetration. 5 Possession by an evil-spirit. 6 Passion, emotion.

समाश्रयः 1 Seeking protection or shelter. 2 Refuge, shelter, protection. 3 A place of refuge, asylum, resting or dwelling place. 4 Dwelling, residence.

समाश्लेषः A close embrace.

समाश्वासः 1 Recovering breath, breathing a sigh of relief. 2 Relief, encouragement, consolation. 3 Trust, confidence, belief.

समाश्वासनं 1 Reviving, encouraging, comforting. 2 Consolation; Y. 2.

समासः 1/ Aggregation, union, composition. 2 Composition of words, a compound; (the principal kinds of compounds are four:- द्वंद्व, तत्पुरुष, बहुव्रीहि and अव्ययीभाव q. q. v. v.). 3 Reconciliation, composition of differences. 4 A collection, an assemblage. 5 Whole, totality. 6 Contraction, conciseness, brevity. (समासेन, समासतः means 'in short', 'briefly', 'succinctly'; एषा वमस्य चो योनिः समासेन प्रकीर्तिता Ms. 2. 25, 3. 20; Bg. 13. 18; समासनः श्रवतां V. 2). Comp. -उक्तिः f. a figure of speech thus defined by Mammata:--परस्परि-द्वन्द्वेः मिलितेः समासोक्तिः K. P. 10.

समासक्तिः f. समासतः Union, adhering together, attachment.

समासजननं 1 Joining, uniting. 2 Fixing or placing on. 3 Contact, combination, connection.

समासजननं 1 Abandoning completely. 2 Consigning.

समासादानं 1 Approaching. 2 Finding, meeting with, obtaining. 3 Accomplishing, effecting.

समाहरणं Uniting, collecting, combining, accumulating.

समाहर्तु m. 1 One who is accustomed to collect or get together. 2 A collector (as of taxes).

समाहारः 1 A collection, an aggregate, assemblage; Māl. 9. 2 Composition of words. 3 Conjunction of words or sentences. 4 A subdivision of *Daandou* and *Doigu* compounds, expressing an aggregate. 5 Abridgment, contraction, conciseness.

समाहित p. p. 1 Brought together, assembled. 2 Adjusted, settled. 3 Composed, collected, calm (as mind). 4 Intent on, absorbed in, concentrated. 5 Finished. 6 Agreed upon.

समाहृत p. p. 1 Brought together, collected, accumulated. 2 Abundant, excessive, much. 3 Received, accepted, taken. 4 Abridged, curtailed.

समाहृति f. Compilation, abridgment.

समाह्वः Challenge, defiance.

समाह्वयः 1 Calling out, challenging. 2 War, battle. 3 A single combat. 4 Setting animals to fight for sport, betting with living creatures; Y. 2. 203; Ms. 9. 221. 5 A name, an appellation.

समाह्वयः A name, an appellation; Si. 11. 26.

समाह्वानं 1 Calling together, convocation. 2 Challenge.

समिकं A javelin, dart.

समिध् f. War, battle; समिति पति-निपाताकर्त्तव्यं &c. N. 12. 75

समिता Wheat-flour.

समितिः 1 Meeting, union, association. 2 An assembly. 3 Flock, herd; Ki. 4. 32. 4 War, battle; S. 2. 14; Ki. 3. 15; Si. 16. 13. 5 Likeness, equality. 6 Moderation.

समितिजय a. Victorious in battle.

समिधः 1 War, battle. 2 Fire.

समिद्ध p. p. 1 Lighted up, kindled. 2 Set on fire. 3 Inflamed, excited.

समिध् f. Wood, fuel; especially fuel or sacrificial sticks for the sacred fire; समिद्धहरणाय S. 1; Ku. 1. 57; 5. 33.

समिधः Fire.

समिधनं 1 Kindling. 2 Fuel.

समिरः Wind.

समीक War, battle; Si. 15. 83.

समीकरणं 1 Complete investigation. 2 The Sāṅkhya system of philosophy; Si. 2. 59.

समीक्षा 1 Investigation, search. 2 Consideration. 3 Close or thorough inspection. 4 Understanding, intellect. 5 Essential nature or truth. 6 An essential principle. 7 The Mīmāṃsā system of philosophy.

समीचः The ocean.

समीचकः Copulation, sexual union.

समीची 1 A doe. 2 Praise.

समीचीन 1 Good, right. 2 True, correct. 3 Fit, proper. 4 Consistent. -नं 1 Truth 2 Propriety.

समीदः Fine wheat-flour.

समीन a. 1 Yearly, annual. 2 Hired for a year. 3 A year hence.

समीनिका A cow calving every year.

समीप a. Near, close by, adjacent, at hand. -नं Proximity, vicinity.

(समीपं, समीपतत्त्वं and समीपे are used adverbially in the sense of 'near, before, in the presence of'; अतः समीपे परिणेतुं विध्यते S. 5. 17.

समीरः 1 Air, wind; परितस्मीरे यमुनातीरे Gīt. 5. 2 The Sami tree.

समीरणः 1 Air, wind; समीरणी नोद-यिताभवेति याद्विद्यते केत इत्याशयस्य Ku. 3. 21; 1. 8. 2 The breath. 3 A traveller. 4 N. of plant (मरुच). -नं Throwing, sending forth.

समीह Longing, desire, striving after.

समीहित p. p. 1 Longed for, desired, wished. 2 Undertaken. -नं Wish, longing, desire.

समुच्छेदः Shedding, effusion.

समुच्छेदः 1 Collection, assemblage, aggregation, mass, multitude. 2 Conjunction of words or sentences; see च. 3 A figure of speech; K. P. 10. (Kārikās 115 and 116).

समुच्छ्वरः 1 Ascending. 2 Tra- versing.

समुच्छेदः Complete destruction, extermination, eradication.

समुद्रः 1 Elevation, height. 2 Opposition, enmity.

समुद्रायः Elevation, height.

समुद्रासितं, समुद्रासः Sighing deeply, a heavy or deep sigh.

समुद्रिणः a. 1 Abandoned, left. 2 Let go. 3 Free from.

समुत्कर्षः 1 Exaltation. 2 Setting oneself up, belonging to a tribe higher than his own ; Ms. 11. 56.

समुत्क्रमः 1 Rising upwards, ascent. 2 Transgression of proper bounds.

समुत्क्रोशः 1 Crying aloud. 2 A loud uproar. 3 An asprey.

समुत्थः a. 1 Rising, getting up. 2 Sprung or produced from, born from (at the end of comp.) ; अथ नवनसमुत्थं ज्योतिर्वैरित योः R. 2. 75 ; Bg. 7. 27. 3 Occurring, occasioned.

समुत्थानं 1 Rising, getting up. 2 Resurrection. 3 Perfect cure, complete recovery. 4 Healing (as of a wound) ; Ms. 8. 287 ; Y. 2. 222. 5 A symptom of disease. 6 Engaging in industry, active occupation ; as in समुद्यमसमुत्थानं Ms. 8. 4.

समुत्थतनं 1 Flying up, ascending. 2 Effort, exertion.

समुत्पत्तिः f. 1 Production, birth, origin 2 Occurrence.

समुत्पिज, समुत्पिजल a. Excessively confused or bewildered, disorganised. -जः -लः 1 An army in great disorder. 2 Great confusion.

समुत्सवः A great festival.

समुत्सर्गः 1 Abandoning, leaving. 2 Shedding or casting forth, giving away. 3 Discharge of feces, voiding of excrement ; Ms. 4. 50.

समुत्सारणं 1 Driving away. 2 Pursuing, hunting.

समुत्सुकः a. 1 Very uneasy or anxious, impatient ; विरेपि समुत्सुकः V. 4. 20, R. 1. 33 ; Ku. 5. 76. 2 Longing or eager for, fond of. 3 Sorrowful, regretting.

समुत्सेवः 1 Height, elevation. 2 Fatness, thickness.

समुत्सृज p. p. Raised or drawn up (as water from a well).

समुत्सृजः 1 Ascent, rising up (of the sun). 2 Rise (in general). 3 A collection, multitude, number, heap ; समुत्सृजानि सङ्गृह्यैः संवेद्य वा दृष्टानां U. 6. 9. 4 Combination. 5 The whole. 6 Revenue. 7 Effort, exertion. 8 War, battle. 9 Day. 10 The rear of an army.

समुद्रागमः Full knowledge.

समुद्राचारः 1 Proper practise or usage. 2 Proper mode of address. 3 Purpose, intention, design.

समुद्राद्यः A collection, multitude &c. ; see समुद्र.

समुद्रावरणं 1 Declaring, pronouncing. 2 Illustration.

समुद्रित p. p. 1 Gone up, risen, ascended. 2 Lofty, elevated. 3 Produced, arisen, occasioned. 4 Assembled, collected, united ; मद्रागोपचयाद्गं समुद्रितः सर्वो युवानां गणः Ratn. 1. 6. 5 Possessed of, furnished with.

समुद्रिरणं 1 Uttering, speaking, pronouncing. 2 Repeating.

समुद्रुः a. 1 Rising, ascending. 2 Completely pervading. 3 Having a covering or lid. 4 Having beans. -द्रुः 1 A covered box or casket. 2 A kind of artificial stanza ; see समुद्रक below.

समुद्रकः 1 A covered box or casket ; S. 1. 2 A kind of artificial stanza, the two halves of which exactly correspond in sound, though they differ in meaning ; e. g. Ki. 15. 16.

समुद्रमः 1 Rising, ascent. 2 Arising, issuing. 3 Birth, Production.

समुद्रिरणं 1 Vomiting, ejecting. 2 That which is vomited. 3 Raising, lifting up.

समुद्रितं A loud song.

समुद्रेशः 1 Fully pointing out. 2 Full description. Particularising, enumeration.

समुद्रत p. p. 1 Upraised, uplifted, elevated. 2 Excited, drawn up. 3 Puffed up with pride, proud, arrogant. 4 Ill-mannered, ill-behaved. 5 Impudent, rude.

समुद्ररणं 1 Upraising, lifting up. 2 Picking up. 3 Drawing or lifting out. 4 Extrication, deliverance. 5 Eradication, extirpation. 6 Taking out from (a shore). 7 Food thrown up or vomited.

समुद्रर्तु m. A deliverer, redeemer.

समुद्रजः Origin, production.

समुद्यमः 1 Lifting up. 2 Great effort or exertion ; कैर्मय सह योद्धव्यमस्मिन् समुद्यमे Bg. 1. 22 ; समुद्यमः कार्यः &c. 3 An undertaking, commencement. 4 An onset.

समुद्योगः Active exertion, energy.

समुद्र a. Sealed, bearing a seal, stamped ; समुद्रो लेखः. -द्रः 1 The sea, ocean. 2 An epithet of Siva. 3 The number 'four'. -Comp. -अंतं 1 the sea-shore. 2 nutmeg. -अंता 1 the cotton-plant. 2 the earth. -अंबरा the earth. -अंबरा, अंबराः 1 a crocodile. 2 a large fabulous fish. 3 Rāma's bridge ; of रामसेतु. -कफः, -केवः the cuttle-fish-bone. -य a. sea-faring. (-यः) 1 a sea-trader. 2 a seaman, a sea-farer ; so समुद्रवाणिज्य, -वाणिज्य &c. (-वा) a river. -युहं a summer-house built in the midst of water. -युतुकः an epithet of Agastya. -वचनीर्त 1 the moon. 2 ambrosia, nectar. -नेखला, -रसना, -रसना the earth. -वायः 1 a sea-royage. 2 a vessel, ship, boat. -वायः a sea-royage. -वायिकः see समुद्रः. -वायित् f. a river. -वायि submarine fire. -वृणवा the Ganges.

समुद्रहः 1 Bearing up. 2 One who lifts up.

समुद्राहः 1 Bearing up. 2 Marriage. समुद्रहः Great fear, alarm, terror. समुद्रनं 1 Moistening. 2 Wetness, moisture.

समुद्र a. Wet, moist.

समुद्रत p. p. 1 Upraised, lifted up. 2 Elevated, high, lofty. 3 Exalted, sublime. 4 Proud. 5 Projecting. 6 Upright, just.

समुद्रतिः f. 1 Lifting up, raising. 2 Height, loftiness, elevation (mental also) ; मनसः शिखराणां च सदृशी ते समुद्रतिः Ku. 6. 66 ; R. 3. 10. 3 Eminence, high position or dignity, exaltation ; उच्चैः सह संवेन को न यति समुद्रतिः. जाते वेण जातेन सति वेणः समुद्रतिः Subhāsh. 4 Rise, prosperity, increase, success ; विनिपातोपि मनः समुद्रतेः Ki. 2. 34, or वृद्धिः सल्ल सा महिमतः सहते नान्यसमुद्रतिः यथा 2. 21. 5 Pride, arrogance.

समुद्रज p. p. 1 Elevated, exalted. 2 Swollen. 3 Full. 4 Proud, arrogant, overbearing. 5 Conceited, thinking oneself to be learned. 6 Unfettered.

समुद्रजः 1 Getting, obtaining. 2 Occurrence, event.

समुद्रमूलनं Uprooting, eradication, complete destruction.

समुद्रमगः Approach, contact.

समुद्रजोषम् ind. 1 Entirely according to wish. 2 Happily.

समुद्रभोगः Sexual union, coition.

समुद्रवेदनं 1 A building, habitation, residence. 2 Seating down.

समुद्रस्था, समुद्रस्थानं 1 Approach, approximation. 2 Proximity, nearness. 3 Happening, befalling, occurrence.

समुद्रास्थितिः = समुद्रस्थान q. v.

समुद्रार्जनं Acquiring together, simultaneous acquisition.

समुपेत p. p. 1 Come together, assembled, collected. 2 Arrived at. 3 Furnished or endowed with, possessed of.

समुपोद p. p. 1 Gone upwards, risen. 2 Increased. 3 Brought near. 4 Restrained.

समुद्रासः 1 Excessive brilliance. 2 Great joy, exhilaration.

समुद्र p. p. 1 Brought together, assembled. 2 Accumulated, collected. 3 Enveloped. 4 Associated with. 5 Produced quickly. 6 Calmed, tamed down, tranquillised. 7 Crooked, bent. 8 Purified, cleansed. 9 Borne along. 10 Led, conducted. 11 Married.

समुद्रः समुद्रः समुद्रः A kind of deer.

समुद्र a. Along with the roots ; as in समुद्रमूल 'having completely exterminated' ; tearing up root and branch.

समुद्रः 1 A multitude, collection, assemblage, aggregate, number ; जन-

समूहः, विप्रसमूहः, पदसमूहः &c. 2 A flock, troop.

समूहनं 1 Bringing together. 2 A collection, plenty.

समूहनी A bloom.

समूहः A kind of sacrificial fire.

समृद्ध p. p. 1 Prosperous, flourishing, thriving. 2 Happy, fortunate. 3 Rich, wealthy. 4 Rich in, richly endowed with, abounding in. 5 Fruitful.

समृद्धिः f. 1 Great growth, increase, thriving. 2 Prosperity, opulence, affluence. 3 Wealth, riches. 4 Exuberance, profusion, abundance; as in वनवास्यसमृद्धिरस्तु. 5 Power, supremacy.

समेत p. p. 1 Come or met together, assembled. 2 United, combined. 3 Come near, approached. 4 Accompanied by. 5 Endowed or furnished with, having, possessed of. 6 Come into collision, encountered. 7 Agreed upon.

संपत्तिः f. 1 Prosperity, increase of wealth; संपत्ति च विपत्ति च महतीकल्पता Subhāsh. 2 Success, fulfilment, accomplishment. 3 Perfection, excellence; as in रूपसंपत्ति. 4 Exuberance, plenty, abundance.

संपद् f. 1 Wealth, riches; नीता-विशालादपुनः संपद् Ku. 1. 32; आपवातिप्रसाधन-फलः संपद् सुखमाणा Me. 53. 2 Prosperity, affluence, advancement; (opp. विपद् or अपद्); ते भूया मुक्तिः कलमतिरे संपद् चापस्तु च Mu. 1. 15. 3 Good fortune, happiness, luck. 4 Success, fulfilment, accomplishment of desired object; S. 7. 30. 5 Perfection, excellence; as in रूपसंपद्; Si. 3. 35. 6 Richness, plenty, exuberance, abundance, excess; तुषारसुष्ठुसुखसंपद् Ku. 5. 27; R. 10. 59. 7 Treasure. 8 An advantage, benefit, blessing. 9 Advancement in good qualities. 10 Decoration. 11 Right method. 12 A necklace of pearls. -Comp. -वरः a king. -विलिखः an interchange or reciprocity of benefits or services; R. 1. 26.

समृद्ध p. p. 1 Prosperous, thriving, rich. 2 Fortunate, successful, happy. 3 Effected, brought about, accomplished. 4 Finished, completed. 5 Perfect. 6 Full-grown, mature. 7 Procured, obtained. 8 Right, correct. 9 Endowed with, possessed of. 10 Turned out, become. -कः An epithet of Siva. -कं 1 Riches, wealth. 2 A dainty, delicacy.

संघरायः 1 Conflict, encounter, war, battle. 2 A calamity, misfortune. 3 Future state, futurity. 4 A son.

संघरायं (वि)कं Encounter, war, battle.

संघर्षः 1 Mixture. 2 Union, contact, touch; संघर्ष नपेक्षत संघर्षां संघर्षासिद्धिः

दूरेण Ku. 3. 26; Me. 25, V. 1. 13. 3 Society, association, company; न सुख-जनसंघः हरेन्द्रवनेष्वपि Bh. 2. 14. 4 Sexual union, copulation.

संपा Lightning.

संपाक α. 1 Reasoning well, a reasoner. 2 Cunning, subtle. 3 Lustful, lewd. 4 Small, little. -कः 1 Maturing. 2 N. of a tree (आरम्भ).

संपादः 1 Intersection. 2 A spindle.

संपातः 1 Falling together, concurrence. 2 Meeting together, encountering. 3 Collision, butting against. 4 Falling down, descending; Bg. 1. 20. 5 Alighting (as of a bird). 6 Flight (of an arrow). 7 Going, moving. 8 Being removed, removal; Ms. 6. 56. 9 A particular mode of the flight of birds; cf. इति. 10 The residue (of an offering).

संपातिः N. of a fabulous bird, son of Garuda and elder brother of Jatayu.

संपादः 1 Completion, accomplishment. 2 Acquisition.

संपादनं 1 Accomplishing, effecting, fulfilment. 2 Gaining, obtaining, acquiring. 3 Clearing, clearing, preparing (as ground); Ms. 3. 225.

संघटित p. p. 1 Formed into a mass. 2 Contracted.

संघटीः 1 Squeezing together, compression. 2 Pain, torture. 3 Agitating, disturbing. 4 Sending, directing, driving onward, propelling; संघटितुमित्तजलेषु तीव्रदेव Ki. 7. 12.

संघटनं 1 Squeezing, pressing together. 2 Sending. 3 Punishment, castigation. 4 Stirring up, agitating.

संघीतिः f. Drinking together, comotation.

संघुदः 1 A cavity; स्वात्वा समुद्रकिं संघुद-नते (यः) समीक्षितं जायते Bh. 2. 67 v. 1.; Kāv. 2. 288; R. 1. 21. 2 A casket, covered box. 3 The Kuravaka flower.

संघुदकः संघुदिका A box, casket.

संघुर्ण α. 1 Filled &c. 2 All, whole; see एर्ण. -र्ण Ether.

संघुक्त p. p. 1 Blended, mixed. 2 Connected together, related, in close relation; वायव्यविष संघुक्तौ R. 1. 1. 3 Touching.

संघ्नालनं 1 Complete ablution. 2 Bathing. 3 Inundation.

संघनेतृ m. A ruler, judge.

संप्रति ind. Now, at present, at this time; अयि संप्रति देहि दूतं Ku. 4. 28.

संप्रतिपत्तिः f. 1 Approach, arrival. 2 Presence. 3 Gain, obtaining, acquiring. 4 An agreement. 5 Admission, confession; Mu. 5. 18. 6 Admission of a fact, a particular kind of reply in law. 7 Assault, attack. 8 Concurrence. 9 Co-operation. 10 Doing, performing.

संप्रतिरोधकः-कं 1 Complete obstruction. 2 Confinement, imprisonment.

संप्रतीत p. p. 1 Returned. 2 Fully convinced. 3 Proved, admitted. 4 Renowned. 5 Respectful.

संप्रतीतिः f. 1 Full ascertainment. 2 Compliance, fame, celebrity, notoriety; Ki. 3. 43.

संप्रत्ययः 1 Firm conviction. 2 Agreement.

संप्रतीक्षा Expectation.

संप्रदानं 1 Giving or handing over completely. 2 Bestowal, gift, donation. 3 Giving in marriage. 4 The sense expressed by the dative case.

संप्रदानियं A gift, donation.

संप्रदायः 1 Tradition, traditional doctrine or knowledge, traditional handing down of instruction; U. 5. 15. 2 A peculiar system of religious teaching, a religious doctrine inculcating the worship of one peculiar deity. 3 An established custom, usage.

संप्रधानं Ascertainment.

संप्रधारणं-या 1 Deliberation. 2 Determining the propriety or otherwise of anything.

संप्रपद्ः Roaming about.

संप्रभिक्ष p. p. 1 Split open, cleft. 2 In rut.

संप्रपेदः Great joy, jubilee.

संप्रमोषः Loss, destruction, abstraction.

संप्रयाणं Departure.

संप्रयोगः 1 Union, connection, meeting, conjunction, contact; (जलस्य) उष्णत्वस्य तापस्य संप्रयोगात् R. 5. 54; M. 5. 3. 2 A connecting link, fastening; पतेन भोक्त्रति मृगस्य संप्रयोगात् Mk. 3. 16. 3 Relation, dependence. 4 Mutual relation or proportion. 5 Connected series or order. 6 Sexual union, coition. 7 Application. 8 Magic.

संप्रयोगिन् α. Joining together. -म. 1 A joiner, uniter. 2 A conjurer. 3 A libertine. 4 A catamite.

संप्रवृष्टं Complete rain-fall.

संप्रश्नः Full or courteous inquiry. 2 An inquiry.

संप्रसादः 1 Propitiation. 2 Favour, grace. 3 Serenity, sedateness. 4 Trust, confidence. 5 The soul.

संस्मरणं The change of इ, ई, ए, and ल, to इ, उ, ऋ and ॠ respectively. इत्यर्थः संस्मरणं P. 1. 1. 45.

संस्पर्शः 1 Mutual striking. 2 Encounter, war, battle, conflict; U. 6. 7.

संप्रप्तिः f. Attainment, acquisition.

संप्रीतिः f. 1 Attachment, affection. 2 Friendly assent. 3 Delight, joy.

संश्लेषणं 1 Observing, beholding. 2 Considering, investigating.

संभेदः 1 Sending away, dismissing.
2 Direction, command, order.
संभोक्षणं Sprinkling over, consecration.

संभवः 1 Submersion, inundation.
2 Surge. 3 Flood. 4 Falling into ruin. 5 Subversion.

संभलः A ram, sheep.
संभटः An angry or tumultuous conflict, an incident describing the mutual encounter of angry persons; see S. D. 379, 420; c. g. the encounter between मावय and अवोदष्ट in Māl. act 5.

संभ 1. 1 P. (संभति) To go, move.
-II. 10 U. (संभयति-ते) To collect, accumulate.

संभे The second ploughing of a field; (संभङ्क to plough twice) see संभ also.

संभद्ध p. p. 1 Bound or fastened together. 2 Attached to. 3 Connected with, related to, belonging to. 4 Endowed with.

संभन्धः 1 Connection, union, association. 2 Relation, relationship. 3 Relation, as the meaning of the genitive case. 4 Matrimonial alliance; Ku. 6. 29, 30. 5 Friendly connection, friendship; संभन्धमागम्यसंभन्धः R. 2. 58. 6 Fitness, propriety. 7 Prosperity, success.

संभन्धक a. 1 Relating, concerning. 2 Fit, suitable. -कः 1 A friend. 2 A relation by birth or marriage. 3 A kind of peace

संभन्धि a. 1 Relating or belonging to. 2 Connected with, serving as an adjunct, inherent. 3 Possessing good qualities. -म. 1 A relation by marriage; U. 4. 9. 2 A relation, kinsman (in general).

संभरः 1 A dam, bridge. 2 A kind of deer. 3 N. of a demon slain by Pradyumna; see संभर and प्रद्युम्न. 4 N. of a mountain. -रं 1 Rest. int. 2 Water. -Comp. -अरिः, -रियुः Unpid.

संभलः-लं Provisions for a journey, viaticum. -लं Water.

संभार a. Thronged or crowded with, blocked up, narrow; संभारं बृहद्वि तद्वन्धुवर्गं Śi. 8. 2; योऽग्निं संभारयन्महिः R. 12. 67. -यः 1 Being thronged with. 2 Pressing on, striking, hurting; सनभारयसुरो वृषाल च Ku. 4. 26. 3 Obstruction, difficulty, danger, impediment; Ki. 3. 53. 4 The road to hell. 5 Fear, dread. 6 The vulva.

संभारनं 1 Blocking up, obstructing. 2 Compressing. 3 A barrier, gate. 4 The vulva. 5 The point of a stake. 6 A door-keeper.

संभुद्धिः f. 1 Perfect knowledge or perception. 2 Full consciousness. 3 Calling to, addressing. 4 (In gram.)

The vocative case; एहं इत्यालंभुद्धेः P. VI. 1. 69.

संभोचः 1 Explaining, instructing, informing. 2 Full or correct perception. 3 Sending, throwing. 4 Loss, destruction.

संभोधनं 1 Explaining. 2 Addressing. 3 The vocative case. 4 An epithet (used in calling a person); Bv. 3. 13.

संभक्तिः f. 1 Sharing in, possessing. 2 Distributing.

संभस्य p. p. Shattered, dispersed. -भः An epithet of Siva.

संभली A procress; see संभली.

संभवः 1 Birth, production, springing up, arising, existence; विरस्य सुदो यम मम संभव संभो भूयात् Māl. 9; मनुवीर्यं कथं वासादस्य रूपस्य संभवः S. 1. 26; Eg. 3. 14; oft. at the end of comp. in this sense; अस्मरः संभवेत् S. 1. 2. Production and bringing up; Ms. 2. 227. (see Kull. thereon). 3 Cause, origin, motive. 4 Mixing, union, combination. 5 Possibility; संयोगोहि वियोगस्य संभव्यति संभवं Subhāsh. 6 Compatibility, consistency. 7 Adaptation, appropriateness. 8 Agreement, conformity. 9 Capacity. 10 Equivalence (one of the Pramāṇas). 11 Acquaintance. 12 Loss, destruction.

संभारः 1 Bringing together, collecting. 2 Preparation, provisions, necessities, requisites, apparatus, things requisite for any act; सविशेषमयं पूजासंभारो मया संविद्य पर्वणः Māl. 5; R. 12. 4; V. 2. 3 An ingredient, a constituent part. 4 Multitude, heap, quantity, assemblage; as in राजासंभारः. 5 Fullness. 6 Wealth, affluence. 7 Maintenance, support.

संभावनं-ना 1 Considering, reflecting; R. 5. 28. 2 Fancying, supposition; संभावनमथोल्लेखा प्रकृतस्य सधेन यत् K. P. 10. 3 An idea, fancy, thought. 4 Respect, honour, esteem, regard; संभावनायुगपदेहि तमीश्वराणां S. 7. 3. 5 Possibility. 6 Fitness, adequacy; Ki. 3. 39. 7 Competency, ability. 8 Doubt. 9 Affection; love. 10 Celebrity.

संभावित p. p. 1 Considered, supposed, imagined; विनाहं कोपेयु संभावितः K. 2 Esteemed, honoured, respected; Bh. 2. 34. 3 Suited, fitted, adequate, fit. 4 Possible.

संभाषः Conversation; Ma. 2. 195; 8. 354.

संभाषा 1 Discourse, conversation. 2 Greeting. 3 Criminal connection. 4 An agreement, a contract. 5 A watch-word, war-cry.

संभुक्तिः f. 1 Birth, origin, production; Ms. 2. 147. 2 Combination,

union. 3 Fitness, suitability. 4 Power.

संभृत p. p. 1 Brought together, collected, concentrated. 2 Got ready, prepared, provided, equipped. 3 Furnished or endowed with, possessed of. 4 Placed, deposited. 5 Full, complete, entire. 6 Gained, obtained. 7 Carried, borne. 8 Nourished. 9 Produced, caused.

संभृतिः f. 1 Collection. 2 Preparation, equipment, provision. 3 Fullness. 4 Support, maintenance, nourishment.

संभेदः 1 Breaking, splitting. 2 Union, mixture, combination; आलोक-तिमिरसंभेदः Māl. 10. 11; हर्षोद्विगमसंभेदः उपनतः Māl. 8. 3 Meeting (a. of glances). 4 Confluence, junction (of two rivers); तदुत्तिष्ठ गतासंभुत्तमेदमव-भास्य नगरीमेव प्रविशामः; अयमसी महानदीः संभेदः Māl. 4; मधुप्रतीसिद्धसंभेदपावनः 9.

संभोगः 1 Enjoyment (in general); संसंभोगकलाः श्रियः Subhāsh. 2 Possession, use, occupation; Ms. 8. 200. 3 Carnal enjoyment, sexual union, copulation; संभोगात् मम सुसुप्तिरिति हस्तसंभोगहानतां Me. 95. 4 A lecher, catamite. 5 A subdivision of the sentiment of love; see under कुमार.

संभ्रमः 1 Turning round, whirling, revolving. 2 Haste, hurry. 3 Confusion, agitation, flurry; Ku. 3. 48. 4 Fear, alarm, fright; S. 1; Ki. 15. 2. 5 Error, mistake, ignorance. 6 Zeal, activity. 7 Respect, reverence; गृह्यसुपेते संभ्रमविधिः Bh. 2. 63; तव वरिष्वः कश्चिद्यदस्ति मयि संभ्रमः Rām. -Comp. -उत्थलित a. excited by agitation. -सूत a. embarrassed, flurried.

संभ्रत p. p. 1 Whirled about. 2 Flurried, agitated, perplexed, bewildered.

संभत p. p. 1 Agreed or consented to, approved of. 2 Liked, dear, beloved. 3 Like, resembling. 4 Regarded, considered, thought. 5 Highly respected, honoured, esteemed. -सं Agreement; see संमति.

संमतिः f. 1 Agreement. 2 Concurrence, assent, approbation, approval. 3 Wish, desire. 4 Knowledge of self, or knowledge of the soul, true knowledge. 5 Regard, respect-esteem; कश्चिन्मयं तव संमतिर्भवित्वा समस्तमुप-सिन्धवपीतित्तल Ki. 10. 36. 6 Love, affection.

संभदः Great joy, delight, happiness; Śi. 15. 77.

संभर्तुः 1 Rubbing together, friction. 2 Throng, crowd, concourse; यद्विषयकरोहोऽस्य संभर्तुः सज्जता B. 15. 101; Māl. 10. 3 Treading or trampling on. 4 War, battle.

संभारुः=समाहृत U. v. under सत्-
संभारुः Intoxication, frenzy.

समानः Respect, honour. -न् 1 Measure. 2 Comparing.

संमार्जकः A sweeper.

संमार्जने 1 Sweeping, cleansing. 2 Purifying, cleaning, brushing.

संमार्जनी A broom.

संमित *p. p.* 1 Meted, measured out. 2 Of equal measure, extent or value, equal, similar, like, resembling; कान्तसंमितवेषदेशयुजे K. P. 1; R. 3. 16. 3 As large as, reaching to. 4 Conformable, corresponding, commensurate. 5 Provided or furnished with.

संमिश्र, संमिश्रित *a.* Mixed together, intermixed.

संमिश्रः An epithet of Indra.

संमिलनं Closing up (of a flower &c.), covering, enveloping.

संमुख *a.* (खा or ली *f.*), संमुखीन *a.* 1 Facing, fronting, face to face, opposite, confronting; कामं न तिष्ठति यवानसंमुखी सा S. 1. 31; R. 15. 17; Si. 10. 86. 2 Encountering, meeting. 3 Disposed to.

संमुखि *m.* A mirror, looking-glass.

संमृष्टं 1 Fainting, insensibility, 2

Coagulating, becoming dense. 3

Thickening, increasing. 4 Height.

5 Universal pervasion, co-extension, complete permeation.

संमृष्ट *p. p.* 1 Well swept, cleansed.

2 Strained, filtered.

संमेलनं 1 Meeting together, union.

2 Mixture. 3 Assembling, collecting.

संमोहः 1 Bewilderment, confusion.

infatuation. 2 Insensibility, swoon.

3 Ignorance, folly. 4 Fascination.

संमोहनं Fascinating, fascination.

-नः N. of one of the five arrows of Cupid; Ku. 3. 66.

सम्यक्, सम्यक् *a.* (सम्यक् *f.*) 1

Going with, accompanying. 2

Right, fit, proper, due. 3 Correct,

true, accurate. 4 Pleasant, agreeable;

किं च कुत्रापि कथं नित्यं सम्यक् चिं रंजयतु R. G.

5 Same, uniform. 6 All, whole,

entire. -*ind.* (सम्यक्) 1 With, together

with. 2 Well, properly, rightly,

correctly, truly; सन्मयिमाह S. 1; Ms.

2. 5. 14. 3 Duly, suitably, correctly,

truly. 4 Honourably. 5 Completely,

thoroughly. 6 Distinctly.

सम्राट् *m.* A paramount sovereign, universal lord; especially one who rules over other princes and has performed the *Rājasūya* sacrifice; मेनेह राजसूयं मंदलस्यैवमत्र वः । क्षातिः सम्राट् राजः स सम्राट् Ak.; R. 2. 5.

सयु 1 A. (सयते) To go, move.

सयुच्यः One of the same flock or tribe.

सयोनि *a.* Having the same womb, uterine. -निः 1 A whole or uterine brother. 2 A pair of nippers for cutting betel-nut. 3 N. of Indra.

सर *a.* 1 Going or moving. 2 Cathartic, purgative. -रः 1 Going, motion. 2 An arrow. 3 The coagulum of curds or milk, cream. 4 Salt. 5 A string, necklace; अयं कंठे बाहः क्षितिशमसृजे मेनिकसरः U. 1. 32, 29. 6 A water-fall. -र 1 Water. 2 A lake, pool. -*Comp.* -उत्सवः a crane -जं freak butter; cf. शराज.

सरकः-कं 1 A continuous line of road. 2 Spirituous liquor, spirits. 3 Drinking spirits; चक्रय सह पुराप्रिजनेययार्थमिदं सरकं महीभूतः Si. 15. 80, 10. 12. 4 A drinking vessel, wine-glass, goblet; Si. 10. 20. 5 Distribution of spirituous liquor. -क 1 Going. 2 A pond, lake. 3 Heaven.

सरघा 1 A bee; तस्तार सरघायाहः स शंखपटलैरिव R. 4. 63; Si. 15. 23.

सरंगः 1 A quadruped. 2 A bird.

सरजस्-सा *f.*, सरजस्का A woman during menstruation.

सरद् *m.* 1 Air, wind. 2 A cloud. 3 A lizard. 4 A bee.

सरदिः 1 Wind. 2 A lizard; लुपति-मरुतां च तिरश्चां चां चारिणा Ms. 12. 57.

सरदिः 1 Wind. 2 A cloud.

सरदुः A lizard, chameleon.

सरण *a.* Going, moving, flowing. -न्

1 Proceeding, going or flowing. 2 Iron rust.

सरणिः, -नी *f.* 1 A Path, way, road, course; A. L. 13. 2 Arrangement, mode. 3 A straight or continuous line. 4 A disease of the throat.

सरहः 1 A bird. 2 A libertine, dissolute man. 3 A lizard. 4 A rogue.

5 A kind of ornament.

सरण्युः 1 Air, wind. 2 A cloud. 3 Water. 4 The spring. 5 Fire. 6 N. of Yama.

सरलिः *m. f.* A kind of cubit measure; cf. रलि or सरलि.

सरय *a.* Riding in the same car -यः A warrior riding in a chariot.

सरभत् *a.* 1 Speedy, quick. 2 Violent, impetuous. 3 Passionate. 4 Delighted. -न् *ind.* Impetuously hurriedly &c.

सरमा 1 The bitch of the gods. 2 N. of a daughter of Daksha. 3 N. of the wife of Bibhishana, brother of Ravana.

सरयुः Air, wind. -युः-युः *f.* N. of a river on which stands Ayodhya, or Oude; R. 8. 95, 13. 61, 63, 14. 30.

सरल *a.* 1 Straight, not crooked. 2 Honest, upright, sincere, candid. 3 Simple, artless, simple minded;

सरले साहसरागे परिहर Mā. 6. 10; अवि सरले किमत्र भया भयवत्या शक्यं 2. -लः 1 A kind of pine tree; विषष्टितानां सरलद्रुमेषां Ku. 1. 9; Ms. 53; R. 4. 75. 2 Fire.

-*Comp.* -अंगः 'the exudation of Sarala', resin, turpentine. -द्रवः fragrant resin.

सरस्य See शराय.

सरस्यः *a.* 1 A lake, pond, pool, a large sheet of water; सरस्यमस्मि समारा Bg. 10. 21. 2 Water. -*Comp.* -जः -जन्मन् *m.*, -रुहः (सरोज, सरोजन्मन्, सरोरुहः) also सरसिजः, सरसिजः a lotus; नरसिजमनुविद्धं शिखिलमस्मि S. 1. 20; मरी रुह-युनिषुः पादांस्त्रयमिव; Bāta. 1. 24. -जिनी, -रुहिणी 1 a lotus plant; अत्र कव वा नरोजिनीं स्वजनि Bv. 1. 100. 2 a pond abounding in lotuses. -रुहः (सरोरुहः) the guardian of a pool. -रुहः (सरोरुहः) *n.* a lotus. -वरः (सरोवरः) a lake.

सरम *a.* 1 Juicy, succulent. 2 Tasty, sapid. 3 Wet; N. 11. 54. 4 Wet with perspiration; Ku. 5. 25. 5 Full of love, impassioned; Bv. 1. 100 (where it means 'full of honey' also). 6 Charming, lovely, agreeable, beautiful; सरमवन्तं Git. 1. 7 Fresh, new. -स 1 A lake, pond.

2 Alchemy.

सरसी A lake, pool; Bv. 2. 144. -*Comp.* -रुहः a lotus.

सरस्यद् *a.* 1 Having water, watery. 2 Juicy, succulent. 3 Elegant. 4 Sentimental. -*m.* 1 The ocean. 2 A lake. 3 A male river (नर). 4 A buffalo. 5 N. of Vāyu.

सरस्वती 1 N. of the goddess of speech and learning, and represented as the wife of Brahman. 2 Speech, voice, words; Ku. 4. 39, 43; R. 15. 46. 3 N. of a river (which is lost in the sands of the great desert). 4 A river in general. 5 A cow. 6 An excellent woman. 7 N. of Durgā. 8 N. of a female divinity peculiar to the Buddhists. 9 The Soma plant. 10 The plant called जितिमर्ष.

सराय *a.* 1 Coloured, tinged, tinted. (अकारि) सरायमस्या रमणमजायते Ku. 5, 10. 2 Dyed with red lac; R. 16. 10. 3 Impassioned, full of love, enamoured; सुनेति मनोहरस्यं सरायं कुर्वन्मना Subhāsh.

सराय *a.* Sounding, making a noise. -रः 1 A lid, cover. 2 A shallow dish, saucer; cf. शराय.

सरिः *f.* A spring, fountain.

सरित् *f.* 1 A river; जन्मरहिता जगामि हि समुद्रगतः शाययान्तरं M. 5. 19. 2 A thread, string. -*Comp.* -नद्या, -नदिः (also सरितावतिः), -धर्म् *m.* the ocean. -वरा (also सरितावरा) N. of the Ganges. -सुतः an epithet of Bhiṣhma. सरि (सि) शब्द *m.* 1 Motion, creeping. 2 Wind.

सरिले Water; cf. सरिल.

सरीक्षुः A serpent.

सरः The handle of a sword.

सरय *a.* 1 Having the same form. 2 Like, resembling, similar; R. 6. 58.

सकपता, -रं 1 Likeness. 2 Assimilation to the deity, one of the four states of *Mukti*.

सरस्य See शराय.

सरस्यः *a.* 1 A lake, pond, pool, a large sheet of water; सरस्यमस्मि समारा Bg. 10. 21. 2 Water. -*Comp.* -जः -जन्मन् *m.*, -रुहः (सरोज, सरोजन्मन्, सरोरुहः) also सरसिजः, सरसिजः a lotus; नरसिजमनुविद्धं शिखिलमस्मि S. 1. 20; मरी रुह-युनिषुः पादांस्त्रयमिव; Bāta. 1. 24. -जिनी, -रुहिणी 1 a lotus plant; अत्र कव वा नरोजिनीं स्वजनि Bv. 1. 100. 2 a pond abounding in lotuses. -रुहः (सरोरुहः) the guardian of a pool. -रुहः (सरोरुहः) *n.* a lotus. -वरः (सरोवरः) a lake.

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सरसी A lake, pool; Bv. 2. 144. -*Comp.* -रुहः a lotus.

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सरिले Water; cf. सरिल.

सरीक्षुः A serpent.

सरः The handle of a sword.

सरय *a.* 1 Having the same form. 2 Like, resembling, similar; R. 6. 58.

सकपता, -रं 1 Likeness. 2 Assimilation to the deity, one of the four states of *Mukti*.

सरोष *a.* Angry, wrathful. 2 Enraged.

सर्गः 1 Wind, air. 2 The mind.

सर्गः 1 Relinquishment, abandonment. 2 Creation; अस्याः सर्गविषी प्रजा-वतिरुद्भवो दुः कांतयः V. 1. 9. 3 The creation of the world; Ku. 2. 6; R. 3. 27. 4 Nature, the universe. 5 Natural property, nature. 6 Determination, resolve; युद्धान् सर्गं यदि सर्वं एव ते R. 3. 51; 14. 42; Si. 19. 38. 7 Assent, agreement. 8 A section, chapter, canto (as of a poem.) 9 Rush, onset, advance (of troops). 10 Voiding of excrement. 11 N. of Siva. -Comp. -क्षत्रः the order of creation. -रघुः a great poem having several cantos, a Mahākāvya; सर्गयो महाकाव्यं S. D.

सर्ज 1 P. (सर्जति) 1 To acquire, gain. 2 To earn by labour.

सर्जः 1 N. of a tree (साल) 2 The resinous exudation of the Sala tree.

-Comp. -निर्वासकः, -सजिः -रसः, resin.

सर्जकः The Sala tree.

सर्जन 1 Abandoning, quitting. 2 Letting loose. 3 Creating. 4 Voiding. 5 The rear of an army.

सर्जि, सजिका, सर्जी *f.* Natron.

सर्जः A trader. -*f.* 1 Lightning 2 Necklace. 3 Going, following.

सर्पः 1 Serpentine or winding motion, sliding. 2 Flowing, going.

3 A snake, serpent. -Comp. -अरातिः -अरिः 1 an ichneumon. 2 a peacock.

3 an epithet of Garuda. -अक्षयः a peacock. -आवासः, -इष्टं the sandal tree. -स्रग्गः a mushroom. -सृजः an ichneumon. -सृङ्गः a snake's fang.

-वारकः a snake-charmer. -सृज *m.* 1 a peacock. 2 a crane. 3 a large snake. -सजिः a snake-gem. -राजः N. of Vāṅki.

सर्पण 1 Creeping, gliding. 2 Tortuous motion. 3 The flight of an arrow nearly parallel to the ground.

सर्पिणी 1 A female serpent. 2 N. of a small medicinal herb.

सर्पिण्ड *a.* 1 Creeping, gliding, winding, going tortuously. 2 Moving, going (in general); दूका मयि-सर्पिणी Pt. 1. 252.

सर्पिण्ड *n.* Clarified butter (for the difference between घृत and सर्पिण्ड, see आण्ड). -Comp. -समुद्रः the sea of clarified butter, one of the seven seas.

सर्पिण्ड *a.* Dressed with clarified butter.

सर्प 1 P. (सर्पति) To go, move.

सर्पः 1 Going, motion. 2 The sky.

सर्प 1 P. (सर्पति) To hurt, injure, kill.

सर्व *pron. a.* (noun. pl. सर्वे *m.*) 1 All, every; उपर्युपरि पश्यतः सर्वे एव दृश्यन्ति B. 2. 3; तिष्ठः सर्वं मयि दिक्षुः पूर्णता

सर्वेषु *ind.* At all times, always for ever.

सर्वेषु *ind.* 1 Wholly, entirely, completely. 2 Everywhere. 3 On all sides.

सर्वेषु *ind.* See सर्वेषु.

सर्वेषु *ind.* 1 Wholly, entirely, completely. 2 Everywhere. 3 On all sides.

सर्वेषु *ind.* See सर्वेषु.

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सर्वेषु *ind.* See सर्वेषु.

सवित्री 1 A mother; Ku. 1. 24. 2 a cow.

सविध *a.* 1 Of the same kind or sort 2 Near, adjacent, proximate; धृते ध्रुवः सविधमपरिधयया पर्यटते Mā. 1. 15. -र्थ Proximity, closeness; यस्य न सविधे दृष्टिता इव वदनस्तुहिनदीपितिस्तस्य K. P. 9; किमालेखं दुःखं सविधमननयं दृष्टरितः 10; N. 2. 47, Si. 14. 69; Bv. 2. 182.

सविधय *a.* Modest, humble. -य *ind.* Modestly.

सविध्न *a.* Sportive, coquettish.

सविशेष *a.* 1 Possessing characteristic qualities. 2 Peculiar, extraordinary. 3 Special, particular; U. 4. 4 Pre-eminent, superior, excellent. 5 Discriminative. (सविशेषं and सविशेषतः are used adverbially in the sense of 'especially', 'particularly', 'exceedingly'; अनेन धर्मः सविशेषतः मे विवर्णितः प्रतिभाति मामिनि Ku. 5. 38; oft. in comp.; Ku. 1. 27, R. 16. 53).

सविस्तर *a.* Detailed, minute, complete. -र *ind.* In detail, in extenso.

सविस्मय *a.* Surprised, astonished.

सवृद्धि *a.* Bearing interest.

सवेष्ट *a.* 1 Decorated, ornamented, dressed. 2 Near, proximate.

सव्य *a.* 1 Left, left-hand. 2 Southern. 3 Contrary, backward, reverse. 4 Right. -व्य *ind.* The usual position of the sacred thread when it hangs down over the left shoulder; cf. अपसव्य. -Comp. -हृत्तर *a.* right. -सावित्रि *m.* an epithet of Arjuna; निमित्तमात्रं भव सव्यसावित्रि Bg. 11. 33; (the name is thus derived in M.B.; उभौ मे दाक्षिणी पाणी गार्गीयस्य विक्रान्ते । तेन देवमनुष्येभ्यु सव्यसाविर्ति मां विदुः ॥).

सव्यपेक्ष *a.* Connected with, dependent on; सेहन्न विविचसव्यपेक्षेति विवर्ति-विद्वन्त Mā. 1; U. 6.

सव्यभिचारः One of the five main divisions of *Hetau-bha'sa* (in logic), a too general middle term; for explanation, see अनेकाधिक.

सव्याज *a.* 1 Artful. 2 Plausible; cunning.

सव्यापार *a.* Engaged, employed.

सव्रीड *a.* 1 Bashful. 2 Ashamed.

सव्येष्ट *m.* सव्येष्टः A charioteer.

सव्यहय *a.* 1 Thorny. 2 Pierced by darts or thorns.

सव्यस्य *a.* Having or yielding corn. -स्या A variety of sun-flower.

सव्यस्रु *a.* Bearded. -f. A woman with a beard.

सव्रीक *a.* 1 Prosperous, fortunate. 2 Lovely, beautiful.

सव् 2 P. (सति) To sleep.

सव्यव *a.* 1 Possessed of vitality, energy, vigour, courage &c. 2 Pregnant. -वत् A pregnant woman.

ससंदेह *a.* Doubtful. -हः N. of a figure of speech; see संदेह.

ससनं Immolation.

ससंध्य *a.* Evening, vespertine.

ससाद्यवस *a.* Alarmed, frightened, timid.

सस्य See संजु.

सस्यं 1 Corn, grain; (वतानि) सस्यैः पूर्णं जडपिठेरे प्राणिनां संभवति Pt. 5. 27; see सस्य also. 2 Fruit or produce of any plant. 3 A weapon. 4 A good quality, merit. -Comp. -हृदि: f. a sacrifice made on the ripening of new grain. -वद् *a.* fertile. -मारिन् *a.* destructive of grain. (-म.) a kind of rat or mouse. -सैवः the Sala tree.

सस्यक *a.* Possessed of good qualities, meritorious. -कः 1 A sword. 2 A weapon. 3 A kind of precious stone.

सस्येव *a.* Covered over or moist with sweat, perspired. -वा A girl recently, deflowered.

सह 1. 4. P. (सहति) 1 To satisfy. 2 To be pleased. 3 To endure, bear. -II. 1 A. (सहते, epic Paras. also; सोढ the स of सह is changed to ह after prepositions ending in ह, as नि, परि, वि, except when ह is changed to द) 1 (a) To bear, endure, suffer, put up with; सहोद्गाथाः सोढाः Bh. 3. 6; पदं सहते प्रमदस्य पेलर्षि शिरिषपुत्रं न पुनः पतयिषः Ku. 5. 4; so दुःखे, संतापे, क्रोधे &c.; R. 12. 63; 11. 52; Bk. 17. 59. (b) To tolerate, allow; प्रकृष्टिः सह्य सा महीयसः सहते नाग्यसमुच्चर्ति वया Ki. 2. 21; Me. 105; R. 14. 63. 2 To forgive, forbear; सार्वभारं मयेतस्यापराधः सोढः H. 3; Bg. 11. 44. 3 To wait, be patient; द्विनायकान्क-हंसे सोढुमर्हन् R. 5. 25, 15. 45. 4 To bear, support, bear up; S. 3. 5 To conquer, defeat, oppose, be able to resist. 6 To suppress, stop. 7 To be able (with inf.). -Caus. (सहयति) 1 To cause to bear or suffer. 2 To make bearable or supportable; प्रहति विरहदुःखमासा-नयः साहयति S. 4. 16. -Desid. (सिंहि-यते) To wish to bear &c. -With उद् 1 to be able, have power or energy for, dare, venture; स्यादुद्गर्जिनं न कर्तुं-सह Ku. 5. 65 'I cannot approve &c.'; Bk. 3. 54, 5. 54, 14. 89; Si. 14. 88. 2 (a) to attempt, be prompted to; Ki. 1. 36. (b) to cheer up, not to sink or give way; Bk. 19. 16. 3 To be at ease; Ku. 4. 36. 4 to go forward, march on. (-Caus.) to stir up, rouse, Bk. 9. 69. -परि to bear; Bk. 9. 73. -न 1 to bear, endure; न तेजसेजस्वी प्रसवप-रेण प्रसवते U. 6. 14. 2 to withstand, resist, overpower; इदमे साधुनीं तदुपतं प्रहेत कः Ku. 2. 57. 3 to exert oneself, attempt. 4 to be able. 5 to have power or energy; see सह also. -वि 1 to bear, endure; R. 3. 63, 8. 54. 2 to resist, withstand, be able to resist; B. 4. 49. 3 to be able. 4 to allow. 5 to wish, like.

सह *a.* 1 Bearing, enduring, suffering. 2 Patient. 3 Able; see असह. -हः The month of Ārśāṣā. -हः, ह Power, strength.

सह *ind.* 1 With, together with, along with, accompanied by (with instr.) शशिना सह गति कौस्तुभ सह मेवेन तदि-ल्लखिते Ku. 4. 33. 2 Together, simultane-ously, at the same time; अस्तौवरी सहैवासी कुरुते वृषतिर्द्विषः Subhāsh. -Comp. -अध्यापिन् *m.* a fellow-student. -अर्थ *a.* synonymous. (-र्थः) the same or common object. -उक्तिः f. a figure of speech in rhetoric; सा सहैक्तिः सहायस्य बलविकं द्विवाचकं K. P. 10; e. g. पणत धूरी सह वैनिकाशुभिः R. 3. 61. -उदरः a but made of leaves. -उद्गरः a uterine brother, brother of whole blood; Vikr. 1. 21. -ऊपमा a kind of Upamā. -ऊहाः, -ऊदः the son of a woman pregnant at marriage; (one of the 12 kinds of sons recognised in old Hindu law). -कार *a.* having the sound क; Nalod. 2. 14. (-रः) 1 co-operation. 2 a mango tree; क इदानीं सहकारमेतरेण पशु-वितामयिमुक्ततां सहते S. 3. -मंजिका a kind of game. -कारिन्, -कृत् *a.* co-operating. (-म.) a co-adjutor, as-sociate, colleague. -कृत *a.* co-operated with, assisted or aided by. -गमनं 1 accompanying. 2 a woman's burning herself with her deceased husband's body, self immolation of a widow. -वर *a.* accompanying, going or living with; U. 3. 8. (रः) 1 a companion, friend, associate. 2 a husband. 3 a surety. (रि. f.) 1 a female compa-nion. 2 a wife, mate. -वर्ति *a.* accom-panying, attending, associating with. -वारः 1 accompaniment. 2 agreement, harmony. 3 (in logic) the invariable accompaniment of the *hetu* (middle term) by the *Sa'dhyā* (major term). -वर्ति *a.* सहचर. -ज *a.* 1 inborn, natural, innate. 2 hereditary. (-जः) 1 a brother of whole blood. 2 the natural state or disposi-tion. -अरिः a natural enemy. -मित्रः a natural friend. -जातः 2. natural; see सहज. -पुत्र *a.* 1 with a wife. 2 mar-ried. -पुत्रः N. of the youngest of the five Pāṇḍavas. the twin brother of Nakula, born of Mādrī by the gods Aśvins. He is regarded as the type of manly beauty. -वर्तः same duties. -चारिन् *m.* a husband. -चारिणी 1 a lawful wife, one legally married. 2 a fellow-worker. -पाण्डु-किङ्किण, -पाण्डुकिङ्क *m.* a friend from the earliest childhood. -भाविन् *m.* a friend, partisan, follower. -सु *a.* natural, innate; Bata. 1. 2. -सौज्य-कालि in company with friends. -सह-सह सहज. -सहज *m.* a brother in arms. -सहज, सहज dwelling together, सहजसहितः सहज सहज सहजसहितः सहज 1. 2. 1

सहस्रा, -त्वं Union, association.
सहन *a.* Bearing, enduring. -त्वं 1 Bearing, enduring. 2 Patience, forbearance.

सहस्र *m.* 1 The month called Mārgaśrāṣa; Si. 6. 57; 16. 47. 2 The winter season. -*n.* 1 Power, might, strength. 2 Force, violence. 3 Victory, conquering. 4 Lustre, brightness.

सहस्रा *ind.* 1 With force, forcibly. 2 Rashly, precipitately, inconsiderately; सहस्रा विद्वती न क्रियाविदेकः परमायदा पदं Ki. 2. 30. 3 Suddenly, all at once; मातमनः सहस्रात्पदाभिः R. 13. 11. सहसान्नः 1 A peacock. 2 A sacrifice an oblation.

सहस्र्यः The month called Pauṣa; सहस्र्यशीर्द्धास्तस्य R. 5. 26.

सहस्रं A thousand. -Comp. -अंशु, -अचिह्न, -कर, -किरण, -दीप्ति, -धामन, -पाद, -मरीचि, -रादि *m.* the sun; S. 7. 4; R. 13. 44; Mu. 3. 17. -अक्ष *a.* 1 thousand-eyed. 2 vigilant. (-*वः*) 1 an epithet of Indra. 2 of Pārcsha; Rv. 10. 90. 3 of Viṣṇu. -कांछा white Dhruva grass. -कुल्ल *ind.* a thousand times. -द *a.* liberal. (-*वः*) an epithet of Siva. -दंष्ट्रः a kind of fish. -दृष्ट, -नयन, -नेत्र, -लोचन *m.* 1 epithet of Indra. 2 of Viṣṇu. -घारः the discus of Viṣṇu. -पत्रं a lotus; R. 7. 11. -पादः 1 an epithet of king Kārti-vīrya q. v. 2 of the demon Bāṇa. 3 of Siva (or of Viṣṇu according to some). -सूत्र, -सूचन, -मौलि *m.* epithets of Viṣṇu. -रोमन् *n.* a blanket. -वीर्यं asa foetida. -शिखरः an epithet of the Vindhya mountain.

सहस्रधा *ind.* In a thousand parts, a thousand-fold; दीर्घे किं न सहस्रधाहमयथा रावेण किं दुःखं U. 6. 40.

सहस्रशः *ind.* By thousands.

सहस्रिन् *a.* 1 Possessed of a thousand; सहस्रो लघुमूर्ति Pt. 5. 82. 2 Consisting of thousands. 3 Amounting to a thousand (as a fine); Ms. 8. 376. -*m.* 1 A body of a thousand men &c. 2 The commander of a thousand.

सहस्रत् *a.* Strong, powerful.

सहस्र 1 The earth. 2 The aloeplant or flower.

सहायः 1 A friend, companion; सहाय्याः प्रविशति सिद्धयः Ki. 14. 44; Ku. 3. 21. 2 A follower, an adherent. 3 An ally. 4 A helper, patron. 5 The ruddy goose. 6 A kind of perfume. 7 N. of Siva.

सहायता -त्वं 1 A number of companions. 2 Companionship, union, friendship. 3 Help, assistance; कुलमासरेण सहायता बहुदः सौम्य सत्समाययोः Ku. 4. 25; R. 9. 19.

सहायवत् *a.* 1 Having a friend. 2 Benefitted, assisted.

सहारः 1 The mango tree. 2 Universal destruction.

सहित *a.* Accompanied or attended by, together with, united or associated with; वनान्निसमागमो ह्यर्थे सहितं ब्रह्म यद्वैजसा 3. 8. 4. -त्वं *ind.* Together with, with.

सहितु *a.* Enduring, patient.

सहिष्णु *a.* 1 Able to bear or endure, capable of enduring; सविष्णुसहिष्णु कुलदैवतं S. 2. 4. 2 Patient, resigned, forbearing; 'हृकरसकृतसहिष्णुना विदुः कृष्णायितुं नानावि Ki. 2. 50.

सहिष्णुता -त्वं 1 Power to bear support. 2 Patience, resignation.

सहुरिः The sun. -*f.* The earth.

सहृदय *a.* 1 Good-hearted, kind, compassionate. 2 Sincere. -*वः* 1 A learned man. 2 An appreciator (of merits &c.), a man of taste, a man of critical faculty; इत्युपदेशं कवेः सहृदयस्य च करोति K. P. 1; परिकृत्यन्त्ये सहृदयपुरीणाः कतिपये R. G.

सहृद्वे *a.* Questionable, doubtful. -त्वं Questionable food.

सहेल *a.* Sportive, playful.

सहोदः A thief caught with the stolen property in his possession.

सहोदर *a.* Good, excellent. -*वः* A saint, sage.

सहा *a.* 1 Bearable, supportable, enduring; अपि सहा वे शिरोवेदना Mu. 5; M. 3. 4. 2 To be borne or endured; कथं दुष्णीं सहा निषधिरिदानीं तु विरहः U. 3. 44. 3 Able to bear. 4 Adequate or equal to, able to bear. 5 Strong, powerful. -*वः* N. of one of the seven principal mountain ranges in India, a part of the western Ghats at some distance from the sea; रामाञ्जोत्सारीत्यासीत्सहस्रद्वयैव R. 4. 53, 52; Ki. 18. 5. -*वत्* 1 Health, convalescence. 2 Assistance. 3 Fitness, adequacy.

सा 1 N. of Lakṣmī. 2 Of Pārvatī. सायात्रिका A sea-trader, a merchant trading by sea; (पोतयित्रः); Pt. 1. 316.

सायुजीन *a.* Warlike, skilled in war; R. 11. 30; V. 5. -*वः* A great warrior, a soldier skilled in war; Ku. 2. 57.

सांराविणं A general or loud shout, tumultuous uproar; उवाच कटुत्वावद्वयः सांराविणं कुरुते Mā. 5. 11; Bk. 7. 43.

सांस्तर (*f.*), सांस्तरिका (*f.*) *a.* Annual, yearly. -*वः* An astrologer.

सांसादिक *a.* (*f.*) 1 Colloquial. 2 Controversial. -*वः* A disputant.

सांसादिक *a.* (*f.*) Illusory, phenomenal.

सांसादिक *a.* (*f.*) 1 Doubtful. 2 Uncertain, irresolute.

सांसादिक *a.* (*f.*) Worldly, mundane; संसादिकं च सहेलं यत् रजसाः U. 2. 22.

सांसादिक *a.* 1 Natural, existing naturally, innate, inherent. 2 Effectuated naturally, spontaneous. 3 Absolute. 4 Effectuated by supernatural means -Comp. -*वत्* natural fluidity (*opp.* वैभित्तिक 'generated'); belonging to water only).

सांसादिकः A fellow-countryman. सांसादिणं A general flow or stream. सांसादिक *a.* (*f.*) Bodily, corporeal.

साकल्य *ind.* 1 With, together with (with *inset*); यतो ह्युत्तमैः साकं समनाना वतामुज्ज्वल 2. 132, 1. 41. 2 At the same time, simultaneously.

साकल्यं Entirely, totality, the whole or entire part of a thing; वाचसाकल्ये; Nalod. 3. 19. (साकल्येन 'entirely, completely, thoroughly'; Ms. 12. 25).

साकल्य *a.* 1 Having meaning, significant, meaning; साकल्यमिति Git. 2; साकल्यं यत्नं &c. 2 Intentional. 3 Amorous, wanton. -त्वं *ind.* 1 Meaningfully, significantly; as in साकल्यं मां निर्वप्य. 2 Amorously. 3 Feelingly, pathetically.

साकेतं N. of the city of Ayodhyā; साकेतं नागैः सज्जितमिहः प्रेङ्गुः R. 14. 13. 13. 79, 18. 35; अश्वघोषः साकेतं Mbh. -*ताः* (*m. pl.*) The inhabitants of Ayodhyā.

साकेतकः An inhabitant of Ayodhyā. साककं A quantity of fried grain (*सक्त*). -*वः* Barley.

साक्षात् *ind.* 1 In the presence of before the very eyes, visibly, openly, evidently. 2 In person, actually, in bodily form; साक्षात् त्रिगुणप्रधानपदार्थं सू. 6. 16, 1. 6. 3 Directly. In comp. often translated by 'incarnate'; साक्षाद्यमः; or by 'open, direct'; तत्साक्षात्परिचयः कोपाय Mā. 1. 11. (साक्षात् 'to see with one's own eyes, realise personally'). -Comp. -*करणं* 1 causing to be visibly present. 2 making evident to the senses. 3 intuitive perception. -*कारः* perception, apprehension, knowledge.

साक्षिन् *a.* (*f.*) 1 Seeing, observing, witnessing. 2 Attesting, testifying. -*m.* A witness, an observer, an eye-witness; सहेलं तपः साक्षिन् इत्येवपि Ku. 5. 60.

साक्ष्यं 1 Evidence, testimony; तदेव चापान विवाहसाक्ष्ये R. 7. 20. 2 Attestation.

साक्षेय *a.* Taunting, abusive.

साक्षेय *a.* (*f.*) 1 Relating to a friend. 2 Friendly, amicable.

साक्षेयः Friendship.

सागरः 1 The ocean, sea; सागरः सागरोपमः; (*fig* also); द्वासागरं, विधासागरं &c.; cf. सप्त. 2 The number 'four' or 'seven'. 3 A kind of

deer. -**Comp.** -अञ्जुल *a.* situated along the sea-coast. -अञ्जु *a.* bounded by the sea, sea-girt. -अञ्जरा, -अञ्जि, -अञ्जला the earth. -अञ्जलः *N.* of Varuna. -अञ्जल sea-salt. -गङ्गा the Ganges. -गङ्गानिनी a river.

साञ्जि *a.* 1 Having fire. 2 Taking the sacred fire.

साञ्जिक *a.* 1 Maintaining or possessing fire. 2 Attended by fire. -कः A house-holder who maintains a sacred fire.

साञ्ज *a.* 1 Entire. 2 With a surplus, more than.

साञ्जक *a.* Mixture, confusion, promiscuous or confused mixture.

साञ्जक *a.* (स्त्री *f.*) Produced or effected by addition.

साञ्जक *a.* (स्त्री *f.*) *N.* of the capital of Kusadhvaja, brother of Janaka

साञ्जिक *a.* (स्त्री *f.*) 1 Symbolical, indicatory. 2 Conventional.

साञ्जिक *a.* (स्त्री *f.*) Abridged, short, concise.

साञ्ज *a.* 1 Relating to number. 2 Calculating, enumerating. 3 Discriminative. 4 Deliberating, reasoning, a reasoner; त्वं गतिः सर्व-साञ्जनां योगिनां त्वं पदार्थम् Mb. -रूपः, -रूपं *N.* of one of the six systems of Hindu philosophy, attributed to the sage Kapila; (this philosophy is so called because it 'enumerates' twenty-five *Tattvas* or true principles; and its chief object is to effect the final emancipation of the twenty-fifth *Tattva*, i. e. the *Purusha* or soul from the bonds of this worldly existence—the fetters of phenomenal creation—by conveying a correct knowledge of the twenty-four other *Tattvas* and by properly discriminating the Soul from them. It regards the whole universe to be a development of an inanimate principle called *Prakriti* q. v., while the *Purusha* is altogether passive and simply a looker-on. It agrees with the Vedānta in being synthetical and so differs from the analytical Nyāya or Vaiśeṣika; but its great point of divergence from the Vedānta is that it maintains two principles which the Vedānta denies, and that it does not admit God as the creator and controller of the universe, which the Vedānta affirms). -रूपः A follower of the Sāṅkya philosophy; Bg. 3. 5, 5. 11. -**Comp.** -वसाञ्ज, -सुखञ्ज; epithets of Siva.

साञ्ज *a.* 1 Having members. 2 Complete in every part. 3 Together — the *angas* or auxiliary parts.

साञ्जिक *a.* (स्त्री *f.*) Relating to union or society, associating. -कः A visitor, guest, new-comer.

साञ्जः Union, meeting; cf. संगम.

साञ्जिक *a.* (स्त्री *f.*) Relating to war, warlike, martial; U. 5. 22.

-कः A general, commander.

साञ्जि *ind.* Obliquely, crookedly, awry, in a sidelong manner; साञ्जि लोचनयुग्मं नमस्ते Ki. 9. 44, 10. 57. (साञ्जीकु means 'to turn or bend aside, make crooked'; विनाय साञ्जीकुत-पादवक्त्रः R. 6. 14; Ku. 3. 68; साञ्जी-करोत्यात्मन् M. 4. 14.

साञ्जिन् 1 The office of a minister, ministership. 2 Ministry, administration. 3 Friendship.

साञ्जाल्यं 1 Sameness of caste, class, or kind. 2 Community of genus, homogeneity.

साञ्जनः A lizard.

साञ्ज 10 U. (साञ्जयति) To show, manifest.

साञ्जोप *a.* 1 Elated or puffed up with pride, haughty. 2 Majestic, stately. 3 Swollen (as with water); Pt. 1. -इ *ind.* Proudly, arrogantly, in a stately manner, struttingly.

साञ्ज *ind.* A Taddhita affix added to a word to show that something is completely changed into the thing expressed by that word, or that it is left at the complete disposal or control of that thing; अस्मत्साञ्जं च 'to be completely reduced to ashes'; अग्निहोत्रात् M. 5; अस्मत्साञ्जकृतः विद्विषः पाण्डुराश्च वज्रां वसामहे R. 11. 86; विमज्ज मेरुं वद्विषात्तः N. 1. 16; so ब्राह्मणसाञ्ज, राजसाञ्ज &c.; Si. 14. 36.

साञ्जत्वं Continuity, permanence.

साञ्जिः *f.* 1 Giving, a gift, donation. 2 Gaining, obtaining. 3 Help. 4 Destruction. 5 End, conclusion. 6 Sharp or acute pain.

साञ्जिना, साञ्जिकाः Peace.

साञ्जिक *a.* (स्त्री *f.*) 1 Real, essential. 2 True, genuine, natural. 3 Honest, sincere, good. 4 Virtuous, amiable. 5 Vigorous. 6 Endowed with the quality *Sattva* (goodness). 7 Belonging to or derived from the *Sattva* quality; देव साञ्जिकः कणः Bg. 7. 12, 14. 16. 8 Caused by internal feeling or sentiment (as of love), internal; तद्विषाञ्जिकविचारः साञ्जिकमार्गकं विज्ञापि नाममार्गविचारः Mā. 1. 26. -कः 1 An external indication of (internal) feeling or emotion, one of the kinds of *Rhāvas* in poetry; (these are eight:— सङ्गः स्नेहोऽप्येवमपि सङ्गोऽप्येव सङ्गः ॥ S. D. 116. 2 A Brahmana. 3 *N.* of Brahman.

साञ्जिक *N.* of a Yādava warrior, who acted as charioteer to Krishna,

and took part with the Pandavas in the great war.

साञ्जिकः, साञ्जिकेत्यः A metronymic of the sage Vyāsa.

साञ्जक *m.* A follower, worshipper (of Krishna &c.)

साञ्जकः 1 *N.* of Vishnu. 2 Of Balarāma. 3 The son of an outcast Vaisya. -ताः (*m. pl.*) *N.* of a people; Si. 16. 14.

साञ्जिकी 1 *N.* of one of the four dramatic styles; see S. D. 416. 2 *N.* of the mother of Sisupāla; Si. 2. 11.

साञ्जः 1 Sinking, settling down. 2 Exhaustion, weariness; उदितोऽस्माद्वन-निवेष्टुमन् Si. 9. 77. 3 Leanness, thinness 'emaciation'; अस्तितावत्समस्तस्य R. 3. 2. 4 Perishing, decay, loss, destruction, cessation; गतिविधमसाञ्जिकता R. 8. 56; Nalod. 3. 24. 5 Pain, torment. Clearness, purity.

साञ्ज 1 Wearying, exhausting. 2 Destroying. 3 Exhaustion. 4 A house, dwelling.

साञ्जिः 1 A charioteer. 2 A warrior. साञ्जि *a.* 1 Sitting down. 2 Exhausting, destroying &c. -म. 1 A horseman. 2 One riding on an elephant or seated in a car.

साञ्जिक *a.* 1 Likeness, resemblance, similarity; सतिपुनरभिधेयसाञ्जिकः S. 7; तत्साञ्जिकारूपमिदं वदन्ते Ku. 5. 35, 7. 16; R. 1. 40; 15. 67. 2 A likeness, a portrait, an image; मत्साञ्जं विद्वत्तु वा मातृमयं लिखन्ती M. 85.

साञ्जिक *a.* Entire, complete.

साञ्जिक *a.* (स्त्री *f.*) Quick, instantaneous.

साञ्ज I. 5 P. (साञ्जोति) 1 To complete, finish, accomplish. 2 To conquer. -II. 4 P. (साञ्जति) To be completed or accomplished. -**Caus.** 1 To accomplish, effect, bring about, perform; अग्निं साञ्जं साञ्जः केचित् N. 2. 62; Ku. 2. 33; R. 5. 25. 2 To complete, finish, conclude. 3 To gain, secure, obtain; B. 17. 38, Ms. 6. 76. 4 To prove, substantiate. 5 To subdue, overpower, conquer (as a foe &c.), win over; न हि साञ्जं न साञ्जं न साञ्जं न साञ्जः; साञ्जः साञ्जिन् Mb. 6 To kill, destroy; इति साञ्जं साञ्जः साञ्जिपान इवा Bk. 7. 31. 7 To learn, understand. 8 To cure, heal. 9 To go, depart, go one's way; साञ्जं गच्छन्ति देवः B. 11. 91; S. 1. 7; साञ्जोऽप्येवमपि सङ्गः S. D. 340. 10 To recover (as a debt). 11 To make perfect. -**With n** (**caus.**) 1 to advance, promote. 2 to accomplish, effect. 3 to gain, obtain. 4 to overcome, subdue. 5 to dress, decorate. -**त** 1 to be successful (Aṅg.). 2 to accomplish, complete; Ms. 2. 120. 3 to secure, obtain. 4 to

settled. 5 to regain; Ms. 8. 50. 6 to cease to be settled or paid; Ms. 8. 213. 7 to destroy, kill. 8 to extinguish.

साधक *a.* (यज्ञा or यिज्ञा *f.*) 1 Accomplishing, fulfilling, effecting, completing. 2 Efficient, effective; Ku. 3. 12. 3 Skilful, adept. 4 Effecting by magic, magical. 5 Assisting, helping.

साधन *a.* (नी *f.*) Accomplishing, effecting &c. -नं 1 Accomplishing, effecting, performing; as in स्वार्थ-साधनं. 2 Fulfilment, accomplishment, complete attainment of an object; प्रसाधनः येन तो हि प्रयोज्यमानं R. 4. 16. 3 A means, an expedient, a means of accomplishing anything; इतिरसाधनं Ku. 5. 33, 52; R. 1. 9, 3. 12, 4. 36, 62. 4 An instrument, agent; इतिरसाधनम्. 5 The efficient cause, source, cause in general. 6 The instrumental case. 7 Implement, apparatus. 8 Appliance, materials. 9 Matter, ingredients, substance. 10 An army or a part thereof; Mu. 5. 10. 11 Aid, help, assistance (in general). 12 Proof, substantiation, demonstration. 13 The *heis* or middle term in a syllogism, reason, that which leads to a conclusion; साधने निश्चितमन्वेन प्रति-विश्रुतये स्थितिं साधनं च विवक्षते सति च स्वार्थं सिद्धये Mu. 5. 10. 14 Subduing, overcoming. 15 Subduing by charms. 16 Accomplishing anything by charms or magic. 17 Healing, curing. 18 Killing, destroying; सधनं च तस्य प्रतिपादनं Ki. 14. 17. 19 Conciliating, propitiating, winning over. 20 Going out, setting forward, departure. 21 Going after, following. 22 Penance, self mortification. 23 Attainment of final beatitude. 24 Medicinal preparation, drug, medicine. 25 (In law) Enforcement of the delivery of anything, or of the payment of debt, infliction of fine. 26 A bodily organ. 27 The penis. 28 Aadder. 29 Wealth. 30 Friendship. 31 Profit, advantage. 32 Burning a dead body. 33 Obsequies. 34 Killing or oxydation of metals. -Comp. -विज्ञा a finite verb. -वन् a document used as evidence.

साधनतात्वं The state of having means, possession of means to accomplish a desired object; प्रतिफलता-द्वयमेति हि विधी विफलत्वमेति बहुसाधनता Si. 9. 6.

साधनम् 1 Accomplishment, fulfilment, completion. 2 Worship, adoration. 3 Conciliation, propitiation.

साधनः A mendicant, beggar.

साधन्यः 1 Sameness or community of duty, office &c.; पञ्चमे लोकपञ्चानाम् साधन्यः R. 17. 78. 2 Sameness of nature, common, character, likeness, community of properties; साधन्यस्य भावे K. P. 10; Bg. 14, 2; Bhāṣya P. 12.

साधारण *a.* (जगत् or जगत् *f.*) 1 Common (to two or more) joint; साधारणोऽयं प्रणवः S. 3; साधारणं सुखसुखमाद्यः Ku. 1. 43; R. 16. 5. V. 2. 16. 2 Ordinary, common; साधारणी न. सल्लु वाचा मयस्य Asvad. 10. 3 General, universal. 4 Mingled, mixed with, in common with; उत्कलसाधारणं प्रतिपद्यमानं S. 4; वीज्यते न हि संयुतः साधारणपर्यायनिष्ठः Ku. 2. 42. 5 Equal, similar, like. 6 (In logic) Belonging to more than one instance alleged, one of the three divisions of the fallacy called अनैकान्तिक *q. v.* -नं 1 A common or general rule, a rule or precept generally applicable. 2 A generic property -Comp. -जनं joint property. -त्री a common woman, harlot, prostitute.

साधारणतात्वं 1 Community, universality. 2 Joint interest.

साधारण्यः Commonness; see साधारणता. साधिका 1 A skilful or accomplished woman. 2 Deep sleep.

साधित *p. p.* 1 Accomplished, effected, achieved. 2 Completed, finished. 3 Proved, demonstrated. 4 Obtained, secured. 5 Discharged. 6 Overcome, subdued. 7 Made good, recovered. 8 Rined. 9 Made to pay. 10 Awarded (as fine or punishment).

साधिमत् *m.* Goodness, excellence, perfection.

साधित्व *a.* 1 Best, most excellent, most proper. 2 Very strong, hard or firm (superl. of साधु or वाह *q. v.*).

साधीयत् *a.* 1 Better, more excellent; Bv. 1. 88. 2 Harder, stronger; (compar. of साधु or वाह *q. v.*).

साधु *a.* (धु or र्ध्व *f.*; compar. साधियत्; superl. साधित्व) 1 Good, excellent, perfect; यद्यसाधु न विने स्वाधिक-वधे तदप्यसाधु S. 6. 13; आपरितोषाद्विदुषां च साधु मन्वे प्रयोज्यमानं 1. 2. 2 Fit, proper, right; as in साधुदूत, साधुदमाचारः. 3 Virtuous, righteous, honourable, pious. 4 (a) Kind, well-disposed; R. 2. 28; Pt. 1. 247. (b) Well-behaved (with loc.); गतसि साधुः Sk. 5

Correct, pure, classical (as language). 6 Pleasing, agreeable, pleasant; अतोऽर्थेति संतुल्यसाधु साधु वा Ki. 1. 4. 7 Noble, well-born, of noble descent.

-यः 1 A good or virtuous man; R. 13. 65, 2. 62; Me. 80. 2 A sage, saint; साधोः प्रकल्पितस्यापि क्ते वाच्यत विक्रिया Sabbāsh. 3 A merchant; H. 2. 73. 4 A Jaina saint. 5 A usurer, money-lender. -इन् 1 Well, well

done, very nice, bravo; साधु गतिं S. 1; साधु रे विमलवसर साधु M. 4. 1 Enough, away with. -Comp. -धी *a.* well-disposed. -वाहः a cry of 'well done', a cry of approbation; Si. 18. 55. -वृत्त *a.* 1 well-conducted, upright, virtuous; प्रत्येक साधुदत्तानामस्यान्यो विव. चया Bh. 2. 85; (where the next sense is also intended). 2 well rounded. (-त्तः) a virtuous man. (-नं) good conduct, virtue, piety; righteousness; so साधुद्वि.

साधुर्ग 1 A stall, shop. 2 An umbrella. 3 A flock of peacocks.

साधय *a.* 1 To be effected or accomplished, to be brought about; साधये सिद्धिर्विधीयता H. 2. 15. 2 Feasible, practicable, attainable. 3 To be proved or demonstrated; आहवागदुमान्यं साधये त्वां प्रति का कथा R. 10. 28. 4 To be established or made good. 5 To be inferred or concluded; अनुमानं तदुक्तं यस्माच्च साधयदोषविषः K. P. 10. 6 To be conquered or subdued, conquerable; Ku. 3. 15. 7 Curable. 8 To be killed or destroyed. -व्यः 1 A particular class of celestial beings; cf. Ma. 1. 22, 3. 195. 2 A deity in general. 3 N. of a Mantra. -र्यं 1 Accomplishment, perfection. 2 The thing to be proved or established, the matter at issue. 3 (In logic) The predicate of a proposition, the major term in a syllogism; साधये निश्चितमन्वेन वदिते...&c.; यस्मात्साधयत्तुल्यमुच्यते पक्षे विदुषां च यत् Mu. 5. 10. -Comp. -अभावाः the absence of the major term. -सिद्धिः *f.* 1 accomplishment. 2 conclusion.

साधयता 1 Feasibility, practicableness. 2 Curableness. -Comp. -अवच्छेदकत्वं that which marks out or measures the साधय or major term, its characteristic property.

साधयस् 1 Fear, alarm, fright, terror; दुःखमतेयसाधयसात् Ku. 2. 35, 3. 51. 2 Torpor. 3 Agitation, perturbation.

साधयी 1 A virtuous or chaste woman. 2 A faithful wife. 3 N. of a kind of root.

साधेय *a.* Happy, delighted.

साधसिः Gold.

साधिका, साधेयिका, साधेयी A pipe, flute.

साधु *m. n.* 1 A peak, summit, ridge; साधुनि गिरां सुभीकरोति Ku. 1. 9; Me. 2; Ku. 1. 6; Ki. 5. 36. 2 A level ground on the top of a mountain, table-land. 3 A shoot, sprout. 4 A forest, wood. 5 A road. 6 Any surface, point, end. 7 A precipice. 8 A gale of wind. 9 A learned man. 10 The sun.

साधुमत् *m.* A mountain. -तं N. of an Apsaras; S. 6.

साङ्गकोश *a.* Tender, compassionate.
साङ्गदय *a.* Courteous, civil.
साङ्गद्वय *a.* Uninterrupted, continuous.

साङ्गराज *a.* Attached, enamoured, in love.

साङ्गमन *a.* A kind of rigid penance; cf. Ms. 11. 212.

साङ्गरा *a.* 1 Having interstices or intervals. 2 Open in texture.

साङ्गानिक *a.* (की. *f.*) 1 Stretching, spreading, extending (as a tree). 2 Relating to offspring or descendants. 3 Relating to the tree *Santāna*, q. v. -*का*: A Brāhmaṇa who wishes to marry for the sake of issue.

साङ्ग 10 U. (साङ्गयतिने) To pacify, appease, conciliate, soothe, comfort; Bk. 3. 23.

साङ्गः, सोत्तनं ना 1 Appeasing, pacification, consolation. 2 Conciliation, mild or gentle means. 3 Kind or conciliatory words. 4 Mildness. 5 Friendly salutation and inquiry.

साङ्गिपतिः *N.* of a sage. According to Vishnu Purāṇa, he was the tutor of Krishna and Balarama, and asked as his preceptor's fee that his son, who was kept by a demon named Panchajanya underneath the waters, should be restored to him. Krishna, having undertaken to get him up, plunged into the sea, killed the demon, and brought back the boy to his father.]

साङ्गदृष्टि *a.* (की. *f.*) Relating to present perception, visible at the same time. -*क*: immediate consequence.

साङ्ग *a.* 1 Close, compact, having no interstices. 2 Coarse, gross, thick, dense; दुर्बलमिच्छिह साङ्गद्वयसर्वनां Si. 4. 28, 64; 9. 15; R. 7. 41; Bk. 1. 20. 3 Clustered together collected. 4 Stout, strong, robust. 5 Excessive, abundant, much; साङ्गं बहुभित्तद्वयप्रसवेनैव हिंसा U. 6. 22. 6 Intense, strong, vehement; आर्वातः साङ्गद्वयसर्वनां B. 7. 11; Si. 9. 37. 7 Unctuous, oily, viscid. 8 Bland, soft, smooth. 9 Pleasing, agreeable. -*ङ्ग*: A heap, cluster.

साङ्गिकः A distiller.

साङ्गिविवाहिकः A minister (or Secretary of State) for foreign affairs (deciding upon peace and war).

साङ्ग *a.* (की. *f.*) Relating to the twilight or evening; साङ्गं तेजः प्रतिपद्यमानपर्यन्तं द्वापः Me. 36; Ki. 5. 8; R. 11. 60; Si. 9. 15.

साङ्गदृष्टि *a.* (की. *f.*) 1 Bearing or putting on an armour. 2 Calling to arms, encouraging to prepare for battle; Si. 15. 72. -*ङ्ग*: An armour-bearer.

साङ्गद्वय Any substance mixed

with clarified butter and offered as an oblation to fire; Si. 11. 41.

सान्निध्यं, 1 Vicinity, proximity; इदं नाम सान्निध्यमिति Mā. 3. 5. 2 Presence, attendance; R. 4. 6, 7. 3; Ku. 7. 33.

सान्निपातिक *a.* (की. *f.*) 1 Miscellaneous. 2 Complicated. 3 Having a complicated derangement of the three bodily humours; Ku. 2. 48; Pt. 1. 127.

सांन्वासाकः 1 A Brāhmaṇa in the fourth order of his religious life; see संन्वासाकः. 2 A man, peasant in general.

सांन्वय *a.* Hereditary.

सांन्वय *a.* (की. *f.*) Born from or belonging to a rival wife. -*त्वा*: (म. *pl.*) The children of different wives of the same husband.

सांन्वय 1 The state or condition of a rival wife. 2 Rivalry, ambition, enmity. -*त्वा*: 1 The son of a rival wife. 2 An enemy.

सांन्वय *a.* Guilty, criminal.

सांन्वय Connection by the offering of rice-balls to the same Manes, kindred, consanguinity.

सांन्वय *a.* Having regard to, dependent on.

सांन्वय *a.* (की. *f.*) सांन्वयदीन *a.* Formed by walking together seven steps, or by talking together seven words; इति सांन्वयमिति संयतं मनीषिभिः सांन्वयदीनमुच्यते Ku. 5. 39 (where the latter sense appears better); Pt. 2. 43, 4. 103. -*द्व*, -*न*: 1 Circumambulation of the nuptial fire by the bride and bridegroom in seven steps (which makes the marriage tie irrevocable). 2 Friendship, intimacy.

सांन्वयदीन *a.* (की. *f.*) Extending to or including seven generations; Ms. 9. 146.

सांन्वय 1 Fruitfulness, usefulness, productiveness. 2 Profit, advantage. 3 Success.

सांन्वय A kind of grape.

सांन्वय *a.* Evident, jealous.

सांन्वय 10 U. (सांन्वयतिने) To appease, conciliate, soothe.

सांन्वय The principal of a debt. -*न*: A whet-stone.

सांन्वय 1 Collection or assemblage of materials, apparatus, furniture; Bk. 3. 155. 2 Stock, provision.

सांन्वय 1 Entireness, perfection, completeness, totality; इति सांन्वयमिति उक्तं पराशर्युक्ते विष्णुः इति Ku. 3. 28. 2 Train, retinue. 3 A collection of implements, apparatus. 4 Stock, effects.

सांन्वय 1 Finess, consistency, propriety; cf. असंयतः. 2 Accuracy, correctness.

सामन् *n.* 1 Appeasing, calming, comforting, soothing. 2 Conciliation, pacific measures, negotiation, (the first of the four *upa'yas* or expedients to be used by a king against an enemy); सामन्दी प्रसंसि निर्यं सान्निध्यमुच्यते Ms. 7. 109. 3 Conciliatory or mild means, pacific or conciliatory conduct, gentle words; Pt. 4. 26, 48. 4 Mildness, gentleness. 5 A metrical hymn or song of praise; सप्तसामोपनिषत् B. 10. 21, Bg. 10. 35. 6 A verse or text of the Sāmaveda. 7 The Sāmaveda itself (said to have been produced from the sun; cf. Ms. 1. 23). -*Comp.* -*उद्भव*: an elephant. -*उपचार*, -*उपाय*: mild or conciliatory means, gentle or pacific measures. -*न*: a Brāhmaṇa who chants the Sāmaveda. -*ज*, -*जात* *a.* 1 produced by the Sāmaveda. 2 produced by conciliatory means. (-*ज*, -*न*;) an elephant; Si. 12. 11, 18. 33. -*योनि*: 1 Brahman. 2 an elephant. -*वाक्*: kind words, conciliatory words; Si. 2. 55. -*वेद*: the third of the four Vedas.

सामन् *a.* 1 Bordering, bounding, neighbouring. 2 Universal. -*त*: 1 A neighbour. 2 A neighbouring king. 3 A feudatory or tributary prince; सामन्तौलिमणिरिति वादपि V. 3. 19, R. 5. 28, 6. 32. 4 A leader, general. -*न*: Neighbourhood.

सामयिक *a.* (की. *f.*) 1 Customary, conventional. 2 Agreed upon, stipulated. 3 Conforming to agreement, keeping an appointment or engagement; देवि सामयिका मयामः M. 1. 4. 4 Punctual, exact. 5 Seasonable, timely; Ki. 2. 10. 6 Periodical. 7 Temporary. -*Comp.* -*अवयव*: temporary non-existence.

सामय्य 1 Power, force, capacity, ability, strength. 2 Sameness of aim or object. 3 Oneness of meaning or signification. 4 Adequacy, fitness. 5 The force or sense of words, the signifying power of a word. 6 Interest, advantage. 7 Wealth.

सामवायिक *a.* (की. *f.*) 1 Belonging to an assembly or collection. 2 Belonging to inseparable connection. -*का*: A minister, counsellor.

सामानिक *a.* (की. *f.*) Belonging to an assembly. -*का*: A member of an audience or assembly, a spectator at an assembly or meeting; देव हि वत्सरोपदिनामभवतः सामानिकमृतास्ये Mā. 1.

सामानाधिकार्यं 1 Being in the same predicament or situation. 2 Common office, function or government, common relationship (as of case).

3 The state of relating to the same object.

सामान्य *a.* 1 Common, general; सामान्यवेदां प्रथमावस्थे Ku. 7. 44; अहार-निद्राभयमेधुनं च सामान्यवेतव्यमिनेत्यां Subhāṣ. ; R. 14. 67; Ku. 2. 36. 2 Alike, equal, same. 3 Ordinary, of an average or middle degree; Bh. 2. 74. 4 Vulgar, commonplace, insignificant. 5 Entire, whole. -**सर्व** 1 Community, generality, universality. 2 Common or generic property, general characteristic. 3 Totality, entireness. 4 Kind, sort. 5 Identity. 6 Equanimity, equality. 7 Public affairs. 8 A general proposition; उक्तिरर्थतरस्यासः स्वास्मान्माय-विशेषोः Chandr. 5. 120. 9 (In Rhet.) A figure of speech thus defined by Mammata:—प्रस्तुतस्य यद्व्येनं गुणसाम्य-वेद्यत्वात् । एकत्वं च यन्ने योगात्सामान्यमिति स्तत् ॥ K. P. 10. -**Comp.** -ज्ञानं knowledge or perception of generic properties. -**पद्मः** the mean. -**लक्षणं** a generic definition; इति द्रव्यसामान्य-लक्षणानि Tarka. K. -**ननिसा** a common woman, prostitute. -**ज्ञातं** a general rule.

सामासिक *a.* (की. *f.*) 1 Comprehensive, comprehending the whole, collective. 2 Condensed, concise, brief. 3 Relating to a compound word. -**कं** The whole class of compounds; द्वंद्वः सामासिकस्य च Bg. 10. 33.

सामि *ind.* 1 Half; *i. e.* unfinished; अविशेष्य सामिभूतमंडनं यतीः करुद्धनीविगलदं-शुभः श्रियः Si. 13. 31, R. 19. 16. 2 Blamable, vile, contemptible.

समिधेयी 1 A kind of prayer recited while the sacrificial fire is being kindled or fed with fuel. 2. *id.*

सामीची Praise, eulogium.

सामीत्यं Vicinity, nearness, proximity. -**त्वः** A neighbour.

सासुद्र *a.* (की. *f.*) Sea-born, marine, as in सासुद्रं लवणं. -**सु** A mariner, voyager. -**द्रं** 1 Sea-salt. 2 The cuttle-fishbone. 3 A mark or spot on the coddy.

सासुद्रकं Sea-salt.

सासुद्रिक *a.* (की. *f.*) 1 Sea-born; oceanic. 2 Relating to marks on the body (which are supposed to indicate good or bad fortune). -**कः** One who is acquainted with palmistry, who knows how to interpret the various marks on the body. -**कं** The science of palmistry.

सांसार *a.* (की. *f.*) 1 Relating to war, warlike. 2 Relating to the other world, future. -**सं** 1 Conflict, contention. 2 Future life, the future. 3 The means of attaining the utate world. 4 Inquiry into the

future. 5 Inquiry, investigation. 6 Uncertainty.

सांपरायिक *a.* (की. *f.*) 1 Warlike. 2 Military, strategic. 3 Calamitous. 4 Relating to the other world. -**कं** War, battle, conflict; Si. 18. 1. -**कः** A war-chariot. -**Comp.** -**करुषः** a strategic array (of troops).

सांयत *a.* 1 Fit, proper, suitable; Ve. 3. 3. 2 Relevant. -**सं** *ind.* 1 Now, at this time; हेतुस्थानं क्रौवस्य सांयतं देव्याः Ve. 1. 2. 2 Immediately. 3 Fitly, properly, seasonably.

सांयतिक *a.* (की. *f.*) 1 Belonging to the present time. 2 Fit, proper, right; U. 3.

सांयदायिक *a.* (की. *f.*) Relating to the traditional doctrine, handed down by successive tradition, traditional.

सांयः N. of Siva.

सांयधिक *a.* (की. *f.*) Arising from relationship. -**कं** Relationship, alliance.

सांयरी A sorceress.

सांयरी 1 The red Lodhra tree. 2 Possibility.

साम्यं 1 Equality, sameness, evenness; Ku. 5. 31. 2 Likeness, resemblance, similarity; सद्यं आपस्तम्बस्यसि. 18. 38; H. 1. 45; Ki. 17. 51. 3 Equability. 4 Concord, harmony. 5 Indifference, impartiality, sameness of view; वेदां साम्ये मनः स्थितं Bg. 5. 19.

साम्राज्यं 1 Universal or complete sovereignty, imperial sway; साम्राज्यसंज्ञिनो भावाः कुक्षस्य च लवस्य च U. 6. 23; R. 4. 5. 2 Empire, dominion.

सायः 1 End, close, termination. 2 Close of day, evening. 3 An arrow. -**Comp.** -**अह्नं** *m.* (forming सायह्नः) evening, evening-time; Bv. 2. 157.

सायकः An arrow; तस्यपुङ्कनसंज्ञानं प्रति-हंसार सायकं S. 1. 11. 2 A sword. -**Comp.** -**युक्तः** the feathered part of an arrow; सकं शक्तिः सायकयुक्तं रथं R. 2. 31.

सायनं The longitude of a planet reckoned from the vernal equinoctial point.

सायंतन *a.* (की. *f.*) Belonging to the evening, evening; सायंतने सवनकर्माणि कर्तव्ये S. 3. 27.

सायन् *ind.* In the evening; यस्या प्रातरन्तेह सायं प्रसुद्रं देवसि R. 1. 80. -**Comp.** -**कारः** evening. -**संदनं** 1 sunset. 2 the sun. -**संयत्** the evening twilight. 3 the evening prayer.

सायिन् *m.* A horseman.

सायुज्यं 1 Intimate union, identification, absorption, especially into a deity (one of the four states of Mukti). 2 Similarity, likeness.

सार *a.* 1 Essential. 2 Best, highest, most excellent; Mu. 1. 13. 3 Real, true, genuine. 4 Strong, vigor-

ous. 5 Sound, thoroughly proved. -**रः**, -**रं** (but usually *m.* only except in the first 4 senses). 1 Essence, essential part, quintessence; सेहस्य तत्क-लमकी प्रणयस्य सारः Māl. 1. 9; असारे सलु संसारे सारिणश्चतुष्टयम् । काश्यां वासः सतां संगी संगीमः शंभुसंनमः Dharm. 14. 2 Substance, pith. 3 Marrow. 4 Real truth, main point.

5 The sap or essence of trees; as in सारिसार, रजसार. 6 Summary, epitome, compendium. 7 Strength, vigour, power, energy; सारं परिशील्यमाणं च Ku. 1. 17; R. 12. 74. 8 Prowess, heroism, courage; R. 4. 79. 9 Firmness, hardness. 10 Wealth, riches; R. 5. 26. 11 Nectar. 12 Fresh butter. 13 Air, wind. 14 Cream, coagulum of curds. 15 Disease. 16 Matter, pus. 17 Worth, excellence, highest perception. 18 A man at chess. 19 Impure carbonate of soda. 20 A figure of speech corresponding to English 'climax'; उत्तरोत्तरसूक्ष्मं भवेत्सारः परावधिः K. P. 10. -**रं** 1 Water. 2 Fitness, propriety. 3 Wood, thicket. 4 Steel. -**Comp.** -**असार** *a.* valuable and worthless, strong and weak. (-**रं**) 1 worth and worthlessness. 2 substance and emptiness. 3 strength and weakness. -**संयः** sandal wood. -**श्रीयः** N. of Siva. -**कं** fresh butter. -**सर्वः** the plantain tree. -**सु** 1 N. of Sarasvati. 2 of Durgā. दुग्धः the Khadira tree. -**संयः** loss of vigour. -**सांयः** 1 a natural vessel. 2 a bale of goods, merchandise. 3 implements. -**लोहं** steel.

सारवे Honey.

सारंग *a.* (की. *f.*) spotted, variegated. -**यः** 1 The variegated colour. 2 The spotted deer, an antelope; एष राजिव दुष्यंतः सारंगोतिरिहसा S. 1. 5. 3 A deer in general; सारंगस्ते जललवण्यं सुविद्यंति मार्गं Me. 20 (where it is preferable to take this sense rather than that of 'elephant' or 'bee'). 4 A lion. 5 An elephant. 6 A large black bee. 7 The cuckoo. 8 A large crane. 9 The flamingo. 10 A peacock. 11 An umbrella. 12 A cloud. 13 A garment. 14 Hair. 15 A conch-shell. 16 N. of Siva. 17 The god of love. 18 A lotus. 19 Camphor. 20 A bow. 21 Sandal. 22 A kind of musical instrument. 23 An ornament. 24 Gold. 25 The earth. 26 Night. 27 Light.

सारंगिकः A fowler, bird-catcher.

सारंगी 1 A kind of stringed instrument, violin. 2 A kind of spotted deer.

सारण *a.* (की.) Causing to go or flow. -**यः** 1 Dysentery. 2 The hog-plum. -**यं** A kind of perfume

सारणा A kind of process to which metals—particularly mercury—are subjected.

सारणिः -*की. f.* 1 A canal, drain,

10. The young of an animal;
(for use of 9 v)

सावकाश *a.* Having leisure, at leisure, unengaged. -*सं* *ind.* Leisurely, at one's convenience.

सावग्रह *a.* Having the mark called *acagraha* *q. v.*

सावज्ञ *a.* Despising, disdainful, feeling contempt.

सावर्ध (*i. e.* वैश्व) One of the three kinds of power attainable by an ascetic, (the other two being *निराव* and *सुख*).

सावधान *a.* 1 Attentive, bestowing attention, careful, heedful. 2 Cautious. 3 Diligent. -*सं* *ind.* Carefully, attentively, cautiously.

सावधि *a.* Having a bound or limit, limited, finite, defined, circumscribed; *सावधितोयसिद्धि* यशोराशेस्तु नाधि: *Subbāsh.*

सावन *a.* (*जी. f.*) Relating to, or comprising, the three *savanas*. -*सं*: 1 An institutor of a sacrifice, or one who employs priests at a sacrifice. 2 The conclusion of a sacrifice, or the ceremony by which it is concluded. 3 *N.* of Varuṇa. 4 A month of thirty solar days. 5 A natural day from sunrise to sunset. 6 A particular kind of year.

सावयव *a.* Composed of parts; *सावयवले* वातित्यप्रसंगः, न ह्यवियत्कालिनेन रूपभेदेन सावयवं वस्तु संपद्यते *S. B.*

सावर्ष: 1 Fault, offence. 2 Sin, wickedness, crime. 3 The Lodhra tree.

सावर्ण *a.* 1 Clandestine, concealed, secret. 2 Covered, closed.

सावर्ण *a.* (*गी. f.*) Relating or belonging to one of the same colour, tribe or caste. -*सं*: A metronymic of the eighth Manu; see *सावर्ण*. -*Comp.* -*सुख* 1 the mark of the sameness of colour or caste. 2 the skin.

सावर्णि: A metronymic of the eighth Manu (son of the sun by Savarṇā).

सावर्ण 1 Sameness of colour. 2 Identity of class or caste. 3 The age or *Manvantara* presided over by the eighth Manu.

सावसेव *a.* Full of pride, proud, haughty. -*सं* *ind.* Proudly, haughtily, arrogantly.

सावसेव *a.* 1 Having a remainder, leaving a remainder or residue. 2 Imperfect, incomplete, unfinished.

सावसेव *a.* 1 Proud, dignified, noble, majestic. 2 Courageous, resolute. 3 Full of firmness. -*सं* *ind.* Absolutely, firmly, courageously.

सावसेव *a.* Disdainful, disdainful, despising. -*सं* *ind.* Disdainfully, scornfully.

सावसेव A midwife.

सावसेव (*जी. f.*) 1 Belonging to the sun. 2 Descended from the sun,

belonging to the solar dynasty (of kings); *वस्तुविशेषादिपितं सुमिपतिः U. 1. 42. 3 Accompanied by the Gāyatrī*. -*सं*: 1 The sun. 2 An embryo or foetus. 3 A Brāhmana. 4 An epithet of Śiva. 5 Of Kṛpā. -*सं* The sacrificial thread (so called because the repetition of the *Gāyatrī* forms a principal part of the ceremony of putting on the sacred thread).

सावित्री 1 A ray of light. 2 *N.* of a celebrated verse of the *Rigveda*, so called because it is addressed to the sun; it is also called *सावरी* *q. v.* for further information. 3 The ceremony of investiture with the sacred thread. 4 *N.* of a wife of Brāhman. 5 *N.* of Pārvaṭī. 6 *N.* of a wife of Kasyapa. 7 *N.* of the wife of Satyavat, king of Śālva. [She was the only daughter of king Asvapati. She was so lovely that all the suitors that came to woo her were repulsed by her superior lustre, and thus though she reached a marriageable age, she found no one ready to espouse her. At last her father asked her to go and find out a husband of her own choice. She did so, and having made her selection returned to her father, and told him that she had chosen Satyavat, son of Dyumatsena, King of Śālva, who being driven out from his kingdom was then leading a hermit's life along with his wife. When Narada, who happened to be present there, heard this, he told her as well as Asvapati that he was very sorry to hear of the choice she had made for though Satyavat was in every way, worthy of her, yet he was fated to die in a year from that date, and in choosing him, therefore, Savitṛī would be only choosing life-long widowhood and misery. Her parents, therefore, naturally tried to dissuade her mind, but the high-souled maiden told them that her choice was unalterably fixed. Accordingly the marriage took place in due time, and Savitṛī laid aside her jewels and rich apparel, and putting on the coarse garments of hermits, spent her time in serving her old father and mother-in-law. Still, though outwardly happy, she could not forget the words of Narada, and as she counted, the days seemed to fly swiftly like moments, and the fated time, when her husband was to die, drew near. 'I have yet three days', thought she, 'and for these three days I shall observe a rigid fast'. She maintained her vow, and on the fourth day, when Satyavat was about to go to the woods to bring sacrificial fuel, she accompanied him. After having collected some fuel, Satyavat being fatigued, sat down, and reposing his head on the bosom of Savitṛī fell asleep. Just then Yama came down, snatched off his soul, and

proceeded towards the south. Savitṛī saw this and followed the god who told her to return as her husband's term of life was over. But the faithful wife besought Yama in so pathetic a strain that he granted her boon after boon, except the life of her husband, until, being quite subdued by her devotion to her husband and the force of her eloquent appeal, the god relented and restored even the spirit of Satyavat to her. Delighted she returned, and found her husband as if roused from deep sleep, and informing him of all that had occurred, went to the hermitage of her father-in-law who soon reaped the fruits of the boons of Yama. Savitṛī is regarded as the *beau idéal* or highest pattern of conjugal fidelity, and a young married woman is usually blessed by elderly females with the words *जन्मसावित्री* अथ thus placing before her the example of Savitṛī for lifelong imitation]. -*Comp.* -*पति*. -*परिग्रह*, a man of any one of the first three castes not invested with the sacred thread at the proper time; cf. *व्रत*. -*व्रत* *N.* of a particular fast kept by Hindu women on the last three days of the bright half of Jyeshtha to preserve them from widowhood.

साविस्कार *a.* 1 Proud, haughty. 2 Manifest.

साविस् *a.* Full of desire or passion, desirous, hopeful, expectant. -*सं* *ind.* Wishfully, hopefully.

साविक *a.* Feeling fear, apprehensive, afraid, dismayed.

साविकदक: A small house-lizard.

साविक: A blanket.

साविक *a.* 1 Wonderful, marvelous. 2 Struck with wonder. -*सं* *ind.* With wonder or astonishment.

साविक (*स*) *a.* 1 Having angles or corners, angular. 2 Tearful, weeping. **साविक** A wife's or husband's mother, a mother-in-law.

साविक *ind.* With humble prostration of the body (by touching the earth with the eight members; see *अष्टांगप्रणाम* under *अष्ट*).

साविक *a.* Having a bow; *Ki. 15. 5.*

साविक *a.* Having arrows; *Ki. 15. 5.*

साविक *a.* Envious, jealous, disdainful. -*सं* *ind.* Jealously, angrily, disdainfully; *S. 2. 2.*

साविक The dew-lap of an ox; *गी. साविकलपः लक्ष्मं T. S.*; *रोमेयनक्षत्रकण्डिका-हस्तासाविके निरीदलपेक्षणीयकेषु Si. 5. 62.*

साविक Companionship, (constant) fellowship or association, living together, concomitance; *सिं व सप्तसि यदेकत्र नो विद्याप्रविहाय नानाविधतपसिने सतप-यमासीत् Mal. 1*; *Ku. 3. 21, R. 16. 87, V. 1. 20, Si. 15. 24.*

साविक Endurance, suffering.

साहस 1 Violence, force, rapine; Ms. 7. 48, 8. 6. 2 Any criminal act (such as robbery, rape, felony &c.), a heinous crime, an aggressive act. 3 Cruelty, oppression; Si. 9: 59. 4 Boldness, daring, daring courage; साहस श्रीः प्रतिवसति Mk. 4. 5 Precipitation, rashness, temerity, an inconsiderate or reckless act, rash or daring act; तद्वि साहसाभासं Māl. 2; किमपरमो निर्वृत्तं वरुणपुत्रसाहसं 9. 10; Ki. 17. 42. 6 Punishment, chastisement, fine (*m. also in this sense*), see Ms. 8. 138; Y. 1. 66, 365. -**उमप** -**अंक**: 1 an emblem of king Vikramāditya. 2 of a bull. 3 of a lexicographer. -**अवधसिद्धि** *a.* acting rashly or with inconsiderate haste. -**एकरसिक** *a.* wholly intent on violence, ferocious, brutal. -**कासिद्धि** *a.* 1 bold, audacious. 2 rash, inconsiderate. -**अहस** *a.* characterized by boldness.

साहायिक a. (को. f.) 1 Using great force or violence, brutal, violent, rapacious, cruel, felonious. 2 Bold, daring, rash, inconsiderate, reckless; न साहायि साहससाहायिकी Si. 9. 59; केचित् साहायिकाज्जेलोचनमिति पदः Malli. on Ku. 3. 44. 3 Castigatory, punitive. -कः 1 A bold or adventurous person, an enterprising man; Pt. 5 31. 2 A desporado, desperate or dangerous person; या किल विविच-जीवोपश्रयविवेति साहायि, कानां प्रजाः Māl. I.; नाहायिकः खल्वचः 6. 3 A felon, free-booter, robber.

साहसिन् *a.* 1 Violent, ferocious, cruel. 2 Bold, daring, rash, impetuous.

सहस्र *a.* (सि.फ.) 1 Relating to a thousand. 2 Consisting of a thousand. 3 Bought with a thousand. 4 Paid per thousand (as interest &c.). 5 A thousand-fold. -**सः** An army or detachment consisting of a thousand men. -**सं** An aggregate of a thousand.

साहाय्य 1 Assistance, help, aid ;
सकुलोपितभिद्रव्य साहाय्यकुपेयिवान् R. 17. 5.
2 Fellowship, alliance, friendship.
3 A number of companions or as-
sociates. 4 Auxiliary troops.

साहाय्य 1 Assistance, help, suc-
cour. 2 Friendship, alliance.

साहित्य 1 Association, fellowship, combination, society; 2 Literary or rhetorical composition; साहित्यसंगीत-कलाविधिः; साक्ष्यः; पुरुषविनाशहीनः Bh. 3, 12. 3 The science of rhetoric, art of poetry; Vikr. 1. 11; साहित्यदर्पण &c. 4 A collection of materials for the production or performance of anything; (a doubtful sense.)

साह्यं 1 Conjunction, union, fellowship, society: 2 Assistance, help. -Comp. -कृत m. a companion.

साहय: Gambling with fighting animals.

सि 5. 9. U. (शिरोति, मित्रुते, सिनति,
मिनीति) 1 To bind, tie, fasten. 2 To
ensnare.

सिंहः 1 A lion; (it is said to be derived from हिम्; cf. अश्वप्राणसङ्ग्रहः सिंहो वर्णविपर्ययात् Sk.) ; २ हि वृक्ष सिंहः प्रविशति कुले इत्याः Subhash. 3 The sign Leo of the zodiac. 3 (At the end of comp.) Best, pre-eminent of a class; e. g. राक्षसि, वृक्षसिंहः -Comp. -अग्रतोऽपान्तः (the backward) glance of a lion. व्यायः the maxim of the lion's (backward) glance, generally used to mark the connection of a thing with what precedes and follows; for explanation see under व्याय.

-आसनं a throne, a seat of honour. (नः) a particular mode of sexual enjoyment. -आस्यः a particular position of the hands. -नः an epithet of Śiva. -सल्ल the palms of the hand, opened and joined together. -तुङ्गः a kind of fish. -देवः an epithet of Śiva. -द्वयं α. as proud as a lion. -ध्वजः, -नादः 1 the roar of a lion; Ku. 1. 56; Mk. 5. 29. 2 a war-cry. -द्वारं the main or principal gate. -याना, -रथान् N. of the goddess Pārvatī. -शैलः a kind of conch. -साहनः an epithet of Śiva. -सहजः α. 1 as strong as a lion. 2 handsome. (-ने) the killing of a lion.

सिंहल 1 Tin. 2 Brass. 3 Park.
rind. 4 The island or country of
Ceylon (oft. in pl.); सिंहलेश्वरः प्रजा-
पत्यता, सिंहलेश्वरदुष्टः फलफलादनं latin 1.
-लाः (m., l.) The people of Ceylon.
सिंहलकं The island of Ceylon.

सिंहाणं (नं) 1 Rust of iron. 2
The mucus of the nose.

सिंहिका The mother of Rahu.
-Comp. -जनकः, -पुत्रः, -सुतः, -सुनुः
epithets of Rahu.

सिंही 1 A lioness. 2 N. of the
mother of Rānu.

सिकता 1 Sandy soil. 2 Sand (generally in pl.). लोभत सिकताह तेल-
माषि यत्नतः पठित्यन् Bh. 2. 5. 3 Gravel or
stone (the disease).

सिकतिल & Sandy; Bh. 3. 38.

सिक *p. p.* 1 Sprinkled, watered. 2
Wetted, moistened, soaked. 3
Impregnated : see सिक्.

सिक्का: 1 Boiled rice. 2 A ball or lump of boiled rice ; वासोद्वलितसिक्केन का हानिः करिणो भवेत् Subhāsh. -कृष 1 Bees'-wax. 2 Indigo.

सिख्यं See शिष्य.

मिदयः Crystal, glass.

सिध (धा) जं १ The mucus of the
no. 2 Must of iron.

सिक्किणी The nose.

सिन्धु 6 U. (सिन्धु ति-वे, सिन्धु ; स' of
सिन्धु is generally changed to य after

a preposition coming in ३ or ४) १ To sprinkle, scatter in small drops ; Bz. 19. 23. ४ To water, moisten, soak, wet ; Ms. 26 ; An. 9. 255. 3 To pour out, emit, discharge, shed ; R. 16. 66. 4 To infuse, instil, pour in ; जाउ विना हविर् निर्याति वापि नयं Bb. 2. 23. 5 To pour out for, offer to ; अन्यथा तिलंदादे दे विप्रे V. 3. -*Caus.* (देवादिभ्ये) To cause to sprinkle. -*Desid.* (निमिश्रयितुं) To wish to sprinkle -*Writ* अस्मि ३ to sprinkle, pour down, water, rain, shower upon (fig. sb.) ; नयं अयमकं तारतम्यो- निविः Si. 7. 75 ; Bz. 3. 21. 15. 3. 2 to anoint, consecrate, appoint (by sprinkling water over the head), to crown, inaugurate, install ; अश्विनो- निविच्छ तपसः स्वे पदे R. 19. 1 ; 17. 13. V. 5. 23. (-*Caus.*) to cause to be crowned or inaugurated. -*आ* to sprinkle, (-*Caus.*) to cause to be poured or sprinkled ; त्वमासेष्येयंते वने ओषे व पशयेव Ms. 8. 272. -*उद्* to sprinkle, pour upon, upread. (-*Pass.*) 1 to sput or foam up, be thrown upwards. 2 to be puffed up or elated be proud ; न त्वमिमानिदे वनः R. 17. 43. 3 to be disturbed ; Ms. 8. 71. (-*Caus.*) to fill with pride. -*नि* 1 to sprinkle, pour down or upon, pour in ; R. 3. 2 ; S. 4. 13 ; Ku. 2. 57. 2 to impregnate ; निर्विष्मत्परीक्षिता लना कीर्तिं च नयन् V. 2. 4. (where the first sense is also intended). -*परि* to sprinkle or pour.

सिञ्चयः Cloth, garment.

सिञ्जित Long pepper.

सिंजा The jingling sound of metallic ornaments.

सिञ्जितं Tinkling, jingling ; आरित्य-
मिर्नपरसिञ्जितानि Ku. 1. 34, V. 4. 14.

सिद्ध 1 P. (भेटति) To disregard
despise.

सित a. 1 White. 2 Bound, tied, fastened, fettered. 3 Surrounded. 4 Finished, ended. -सः 1 White colour. 2 The bright half of a lunar month. 3 The planet Venus. 4 An arrow. -सं 1 Silver. 2 Sandal. 3 Radish. -Gomp. -अश्वः a thorn. -अश्वः a peacock. -अश्वः, -अं camphor. -अश्वः an ascetic dressed in white garments. -अश्वः white basil. अश्वः an epithet of Arjuna. -अश्वः an epithet of Balarāma. -अश्वः molasses. -अश्वः a cookie. -अश्वः other than white ; i. e. black. -अश्वः white sandal. -अश्वः a crystal. -अश्वः candied sugar. -अश्वः 1 the moon. 2 camphor. -आश्वः a white mineral, chalk. -आश्वः the moon. -आश्वः m. N. of Arjuna. -आश्वः candied sugar. -आश्वः wheat. -आश्वः rock-salt. -आश्वः barley.

सिन्हा 1 Candied sugar, sugar; सिन्धु
द्वे रत्ने सिन्हा सिन्हाय उमकुलायने N. 3.
94; Bv. 4. 13. 2 Moonlight. 3 A
lovely woman. 4 Spirituous liquor.
5 White Dürvā grass. 6 Arabian
Jasmine.

सिन्हा a. 1 White. 2 Black. -सिन्हा
White or black colour. -Comp. -कंद,
-वासस see शितिकंद; शितिवसस-

सिद्ध p. p. 1 Accomplished, effect-
ed, performed, achieved, completed.
2 Gained, obtained, acquired. 3
Succeeded, successful. 4 Settled
established; नैसर्गिकी हरमित्रः कुमुदस्य
सिद्धा सुधि स्थितेन परमेश्वरात्मना U. 1. 14.
5 Proved, demonstrated, substan-
tiated; तस्माद्विद्वं प्रत्यक्षमाणाभिति सिद्धं T.
S., Ms. 8. 178. 6 Valid, sound (as a
rule). 7 Admitted to be true. 8
Decided, adjudicated (as a lawsuit).
9 Paid, discharged, liquidated (as
debt). 10 Cooked, dressed (as
food). 11 Matured, ripened. 12
Thoroughly prepared, compounded,
cooked together (as drugs). 13
Ready (as money). 14 Subdued,
won over, subjugated (as by magic).
15 Brought under subjection, be-
come propitious. 16 Thoroughly
conversant with or skilled in, pro-
ficient in; as in (सिद्धि q. v. 17 Per-
fected, sanctified (as by penance).
18 Emancipated. 19 Endowed with
supernatural powers or faculties. 20
Pious, sacred, holy. 21 Divine,
immortal, eternal. 22 Celebrated,
well-known, illustrious. 23 Shining,
splendid. -सिद्धः 1 A semi divine being
supposed to be of great purity and
holiness, and said to be particularly
characterized by eight supernatural
faculties called Siddhis q. v.;
उपजिता बुद्धिमिराभयते सृष्ट्याणि स्वामपवर्ति सिद्धाः
Ku. 1. 3. 2 An inspired sage or seer
(like Vyasa). 3 Any sage or seer,
a prophet; सिद्धिज्ञ Ratn. 1. 4 One
skilled in magical arts, a magician.
5 A law-suit, judicial trial. 6 A kind
of hard sugar. -सिद्ध Sea-salt. -Comp.
-सिद्धः 1 the established end. 2 the
demonstrated conclusion of an
argument, established view of any
question, the true logical conclusion
(following on the refutation of the
Pārvapakṣa). 3 a proved fact,
established truth, dogma, settled
doctrine. 4 any established text-
book resting on conclusive evidence.
*सिद्धो f. the point in an argument
which is regarded as a logical
conclusion. -सिद्धः the logically cor-
rect side of an argument. -सिद्धं cook-
ed food. -सिद्धः a. one who has ac-
complished his desired object, suc-
ceeded. (-सिद्धः) 1 white mustard. 2
N. of Śiva. 3 of the great Buddha.

-आसनं a particular posture in reli-
gious meditation. -गंगा, -नदी, -सिन्धुः
the celestial Ganges. -ग्रहः N. of a
particular kind of madness or
dementia. -जलेन sour-rice gruel. -चातुः
quick silver. -यज्ञः the established
or logical side of an argument.
-यमोजनः white mustard. -वैद्यिन् m.
an epithet of Śiva. -रस a. mineral,
metallic. (-सः) 1 quick-silver. 2 an
alchemist. -संकलप a. one who has
accomplished his desired objects.
-सिद्धः N. of Kārtikeya. -स्थाली the
boiler or pot of a seer (it is sup-
posed to be a vessel which is gifted
with the property of overflowing
with any kind of food at the desire
of the possessor).

सिद्धतात्त्वं Accomplishment, fulfil-
ment, perfection.

सिद्धिः f. 1 Accomplishment, ful-
filment, completion, perfection,
complete attainment (of an object)
त्रिवसिद्धिः सत्ये भवति महती नोपकरणे Su-
bhāsh. 2 Success, prosperity, welfare,
well-being. 3 Establishment, settle-
ment. 4 Substantiation, demonstra-
tion, proof, indisputable con-
clusion. 5 Validity (of a
rule, law &c.). 6 Decision,
adjudication, settlement (of a law-
suit). 7 Certainty, truth, accuracy,
correctness. 8 Payment, liquida-
tion (of a debt). 9 Preparing,
cooking (as of drugs &c.). 10
The solution of a problem. 11
Readiness. 12 Complete purity or
sanctification. 13 A superhuman
power or faculty; these faculties
are eight;—अभिमा लक्ष्मिमा प्राप्तिः प्रकाशं
महिमा तथा । ईशित्वं च वसित्वं च तथा कामाय-
सायता ॥ 14 The acquisition of
supernatural powers by magical
means. 15 Marvellous skill or ca-
pability. 16 Good effect or result. 17
Final beatitude, final emancipation.
18 Understanding, intellect. 19
Concealment, vanishing, making
oneself invisible. 20 A magical
shoe. 21 A kind of Yoga. 22 N. of
Durgā. -Comp. -सिद्धः a. granting
success or supreme felicity. (-सिद्धः)
an epithet of Śiva. -सिद्धी an epithet
of Durgā. -सिद्धः a. a particular
auspicious conjunction of planets.

सिद्धि I. 4 P. (सिद्धति, सिद्धि; caus. साव-
यति or सेवयति; desid. सिद्धिसिद्धि) 1 To
be accomplished or fulfilled; सत्ये इति
यति न सिद्धति कोऽत्र दोषः H. Pr. 81; उप-
पन्नं हि सिद्धतिं कारयति न मनोरथः 36. 2 To
be successful, succeed; सिद्धतिं कर्मसि
महत्सवि यथियोजाः S. 7. 4. 3 To reach,
hit, fall true on; S. 2. 5. 4 To
attain one's object. 5 To be proved
or established, to become valid;
यदि चरममात्रेणैवापि सिद्धति H. 3. 6 To

be settled or adjudicated. 7 To be
thoroughly prepared or cooked. 8
To be won or conquered; Pt. 2. 36.
-WITH स 1 to be accomplished or
effected, to succeed; क्षीरसामादि च ते
न प्रसिध्यैर्दकर्मणः Bg. 3. 8; दत्तैव प्रसिध्यति
Ms. 11. 231. 2 to be gained or
acquired. 3 to be known; see प्रसिद्ध.
-सं 1 to be made perfect. 2 to be
fully accomplished or effected, to be
performed thoroughly. 3 to attain
supreme felicity, to become happy;
जयैवेव तु ससिध्यैर्ब्राह्मणे नाव संशयः Ms. 2.
87. -II. 1 P. (सिद्धति, सिद्धि; the s of
सिद्धि is generally changed to s after a
preposition ending in ण or उ) 1 To
go. 2 To ward or drive off. 3 To
restrain, hinder, prevent. 4 To inter-
dict, prohibit. 5 To ordain, com-
mand, instruct. 6 To turn out well
or auspiciously. -WITH अप् to drive
off, remove; संवसतं यथाहस्तस्यावयव-
सेवति Ms. 11. 199. -नि 1 to ward off,
prevent, restrain, keep back; न्यवेदि
श्रेयोऽप्यनुयायिष्यमः R. 2. 4, 3. 42, 5. 18. 2
to oppose, contradict, object to; R.
14. 43. 3 to prohibit, forbid; निषिद्धो
भाषमाणस्तु हवर्ष देवमर्हति Ms. 8. 361. 4 to
defeat, conquer; R. 18. 1. 5 to
remove, drive off, counteract;
न्यवेदस्यावकाशेन राक्षसप्राहससतः Bk. 17.
87, 1. 15. -प्रति 1 to prevent, ward
off, restrain; Ms. 2. 206, R. 8. 23.
2 to forbid, prohibit; द्युतेः प्रतिद्वयेव
तच्छ्रुत्वान् पकिरवा विलेप्य स्य R. 9. 74.
-विप्रति to contradict, oppose; सेद्व
निमित्तसम्प्रत्ययेति विप्रतिषिद्धयेतत् Mā. 1.

सिध्मं, सिध्मन् n. 1 Blotch, scab, 2
Leprosy. 3 A leprous spot.
सिध्मल a. Scabby, tinted with
leprosy, leprous.
सिध्मा 1 A blotch, scab, leprous
spot. 2 Leprosy.

सिध्मः The asterism Pashya.
सिध्मः 1 A pious or virtuous man.
2 A tree.

सिध्मकाशये N. of one of the ce-
lestial gardens.

सिध्मः A morsel, mouthful.

सिन्ही A woman having a white
complexion.

सिन्हीवाली The day preceding that
of new moon, or that day on which
the moon rises with a scarcely
visible crescent; या पूर्वमास्या वा सिन्ही-
वालीयेषा वा कुतः Ait. Br.; or वा रतुतः
सिन्हीवाली वा नैतुका कुतः Ak.

सिन्धुकाः सिन्धुवारः N. of a tree.

सिन्धुः A kind of tree. -सिन्धुः Red
lead; सत्यं सिन्धुः हिमलयाद्वा सत्यं इव
Git. 11; N. 22. 45.

सिन्धुः 1 The sea, ocean. 2 The
Indus. 3 The country around the
Indus. 4 N. of a river in Mālvā;
Ms. 29 (where Mālvā's remark
सिन्धुनाम नदी तु कुपयति नास्य is gratuitous);

Māl. 4. 9 (see Dr. Bhāṇḍārkar's note *ad loc.*). 5 The water ejected from an elephant's trunk. 6 The juice exuding from the temples of an elephant. 7 An elephant. -m. pl. The inhabitants of the *Sindhu* country. -f. A great river or river in general; विषयसौ पायवते च सिंधुः R. 13. 9; Me. 46. -Comp. -न a. 1 river-born. 2 sea-born. 3 born in the *Sindh* country. (-जः) the moon. (-जः) rock-salt. -जः the ocean.

सिंधुः, सिंधुवारः N. of a tree.
सिंधुः An elephant.
सिंधुः 1 P. (सिन्धु) To wet, moisten.
सिन्धुः 1 Perspiration, sweat. 2 The moon.

सिन्धु 1 A woman's zone or girdle. 2 A female buffalo. 3 A river near Ujjayini; see सिन्धु.

सिन्धु a. Every, all, whole, entire.

सिन्धु-नी See सिन्धु-नी.

सिन्धुः The root of long pepper.

सिन्धु 1 Any tubular vessel of the body (as a vein, artery, nerve &c.) 2 A bucket, hailing vessel.

सिन्धु 4 P. (सीन्धि, स्त्र) 1 To sew, darn, stitch together; मनीषः सीन्धि दुर्गः पट्टे N. 1. 80; Māl. 5. 10. 2 To unite, bring or join together; स हि सेनामन्त्रस्तुतत्तर्वाणि सीन्धि U. 5. 17. -With -अद् to string together, connect very closely or uninterruptedly.

सिन्धुः An elephant.

सिन्धुधिया 1 Wish to effect or accomplish. 2 Desire to establish, prove or demonstrate.

सिन्धुः Desire to create.

सिन्धुः The milk-hedge plant.

सिन्धुः, सिन्धुः Benzoin, incense.

सिन्धुकी, सिन्धुः The olibanum tree.

सीङ्ग 1. 1 A. (सीङ्गे) 1 To sprinkle, scatter in small drops. 2 To go, move. -II. 1 P, 10 U. (सीङ्गि, सीङ्गति-ने) 1 To be impatient 2 To be patient. 3 To touch.

सीङ्गः 1 Drizzling rain, drizzle, mist. 2 Spray, thin drops of water. See सीङ्ग.

सीता 1 A furrow, track or line of a ploughshare. 2 (Hence) A tilled or furrowed ground, ploughed land; नृपेय सीता तद्वद्वत्ता Ku. 5. 61. 3 Husbandry, agriculture; as in सीताय q. v. 4 N. of the daughter of Janaka, king of Mithilā, and wife of Rāma. [She was so called because she was supposed to have sprung from a furrow made by king Janaka while ploughing the ground to prepare it for a sacrifice which he had instituted to obtain progeny, and hence also her epithets, 'Ayonija', 'Dhāreputi' &c. She was married to Rama and accompanied him to the forest. While there she was once carried off by Ravana

who tried to violate her chastity, but she scornfully rejected his suit. When Rama came to know that she was in Lanka, he attacked the place, killed Ravana and his host of demons, and recovered Sita. She had, however, to pass through the terrible ordeal of fire before she could be received by her husband as his wife. Though thus convinced of her chastity, he had afterwards to abandon her, when far advanced in pregnancy, because the people continued to suspect her fidelity. She, however, found a protector in the sage Valmiki, at whose hermitage she was delivered of Kusa and Lava, and who brought them up. She was ultimately restored to Rama by the sage.] 5 N. of a goddess, wife of Indra. 6 N. of Urmā. 7 N. of Lakshmi. 8 N. c. of the fabulous branches of the Ganges. 9 Spirituous liquor. -Comp. -द्वय implements of agriculture, tools of husbandry; Ma. 9. 293. -यतिः N. of Rāmachandra. -फलः the custard-apple tree. (-त्त) its fruit.

सीतानकः Pease.

सीतकारः, सीतकृतिः f. A sound made by drawing in the breath, (expressive of sighing, shivering with cold, murmuring &c.); यथा दृष्टार्थं तस्याः सीतकारमिवान्वं V. 4. 21.

सीत्य a. Measured out by furrows, tilled, ploughed. -र्यं Rice, corn, grain.

सीधः Indolence, slothfulness, idleness.

सीधु m. Spirit distilled from molasses, rum; रुद्रप्रसीधं तद्वद्वत्तं नृपेयति लोचनचक्रं Git. 10; Si. 9. 87; R. 16 52 -Comp. -यन्त्र the Bakula tree -द्वयः 1 the Kadamba tree. 2 the Bakula tree. -रसः the mango tree. -संज्ञः the Bakula tree.

सीधः The anus.

सीधः A sacrificial vessel in the shape of a boat.

सीमन् f. 1 A boundary &c.; see सीमा; सीमानमन्त्रावरोधयन्तः Si. 3. 57; see निःसीम् also. 2 The scrotum; सीमि पुष्पलकी इव Sk.

सीमन्तः 1 A boundary-line, land-mark. 2 The parting line of the hair, the hair parted on each side of the head so as to leave a line; सीमन्ते च तद्वत्पुष्पमजं यन् नीरं वृत्तं Me. 65; Si. 8. 69; Mr. 5. 44. -Comp. -रज्ज्वन् 'parting of the hair', one of the twelve Samskāras or purificatory rites observed by woman in the fourth, sixth, or eighth month of their pregnancy.

सीमन्तकः N. of a particular kind of inhabitant of hell. -रज्ज्वन् Red lead.

सीमन्तवर्ति Den. P. 1 To part as hair. 2 To part or mark by a line

(in general); सेना सीमन्तवर्तिः Ktr. K. 5. 44.

सीमन्ति a. 1 Parted (as hair). 2 Parted or marked by a line; सीमन्तिनकेनकीः (पट्टे) Si. 3. 80; रथासीमन्तिनसंज्ञकद्वयः (यः) Ki. 4. 18.

सीमन्तिनी A woman; रास सीमन्तिनी काञ्चिज्जगत्पुष्पमोदः H. 2. 7; Me. 110; Bk. 5. 22.

सीमा 1 Boundary, limit, border, margin, frontier. 2 A mound or ridge serving to mark the boundary of a field, village &c.; सीमा प्रतिस्मरणे विवादे Ma. 8. 245; Y. 2. 152. 3 A mark, land-mark. 4 A bank, shore, coast. 5 The horizon. 6 A suture (as of a skull). 7 The bounds of morality or decorum, limits of propriety. 8 The highest or utmost limit, highest point, climax; सीमेव पञ्चासनीशतलस्य Bk. 1. 6. 9 A field. 10 The nape of the neck. 11 The scrotum. -Comp. -अधिपः a neighbouring prince. -अन्तः 1 a boundary-line, border, frontier-line. 2 the utmost limit. 'पूजनं 1 the ceremony of worshipping or honouring a village-boundary. 2 worshipping the bridegroom when he arrives at the village-boundary. -उत्तरान्तरं transgressing or leaping over a boundary, crossing a frontier (now performed on the *Dasara* day). -निश्चयः a legal decision with respect to landmarks or boundaries. -लिङ्गं a boundary-mark, a land-mark. -वादः a dispute about boundaries. -विनिर्णयः settlement of disputed boundary questions. -विवादः litigation about boundaries. -धर्मः the law regarding disputes about boundaries. -वृक्षः a tree serving as a boundary-mark. -सङ्घः the meeting of two boundaries.

सीमिका 1 A kind of tree. 2 An ant-hill. 3 An ant or a similar small insect.

सीरः 1 A plough; सः सीरिषण्वद्वन्ति सेवमारुह्य मां Me. 16. 2 The sun. 3 The *Arka* plant. -Comp. -रज्ज्वन् an epithet of Janaka. -पाणिः, -ध्वजः m. epithets of Balarāma. -योगः the yoking of cattle to a plough, or a team so yoked.

सीरकः See सीर.

सीरिन् m. An epithet of Balarāma; Si. 2. 2.

सीलङ्गः (घः) A kind of fish.

सीलः See सिर्.

सीलने 1 Sewing, stitching. 2 A seam, suture.

सीलनी 1 A needle. 2 The frenum of the prepuce.

सीलः, सीलकः, सीलपत्रकः Lead; M. 5. 144; Y. 1. 190.

सीलङ्गः The milk-hedge plant.

हु 1. 1 U. (सुविने) To go, move.
-II. 1. 2 P (सवति, लोते) To possess power or supremacy. -III. 5 U. (सुवेति, सुवे, सुन; the *सु* of *सु* is changed to *व* after any preposition ending in *इ* or *उ*) 1 To press out or extract juice. 2 To distil. 3 To pour out, sprinkle, make a libation. 4 To perform a sacrifice, especially the Soma sacrifice. 5 To bathe. -Desid. (सुवसति-ने) -With *अभि* to extract (Soma) juice. 2 to mix, mingle, compound; *अभि* 'अभिप्रेक्ष्यते' इत्यमरकः *सुभिः* Ms. 5. 10. 3 to sprinkle; Bk. 9. 90. -उद् to excite, agitate. -व to produce, beget.

हु ind. A particle often used with nouns to form Karmadhāraya and Bahuvrīhi compounds, and with adjectives and adverbs. It has the following senses:—1 Well, good, excellent; as in *सुमयः*. 2 beautiful, handsome; as in *सुमयमा*, *सुखेति* &c. 3 well, perfectly, thoroughly, properly; *सुतीक्ष्णं* परिचक्षणः *सुतः* यशसिता स्त्री *सुविताः* सुसेविताः &c.... *सुदीर्घास्त्रिंशति* न याति शिखिणं H. 1. 22. 4 easily, readily, as in *सुकर* or *सुलभ* q. v. 5 much, very much, exceedingly; *सुदारण*, *सुद्वि* &c. -Comp. -अक्ष *a.* 1 having good eyes. 2 having keen organs, acute. -अम् *a.* well-shaped, handsome, lovely. -अम्ब *a.* see *a. v.* -अन्त *a.* having a happy end, ending well. -अल्प, -अल्पक *a.* see *a. v.* -अस्ति, -अस्तिक see *a. v.* -आकार, -आकृति *a.* well-formed, handsome, beautiful. -आगत see *a. v.* -आभास *a.* very splendid or illustrious; Ki. 15. 22. -इष्ट *a.* properly sacrificed. -कृत् *m.* a form of fire. -उक्त *a.* well-spoken, well-said; *अथवा* कृत् बहु केनचि Ve. 3. (-क) 1 a good or wise saying; ने नुं रात्रि यः कलत्रं पथि सतां सुकेः सुवासिभिः Bh. 2. 6, R. 15. 95. 2 a Vedic hymn, as *सुवसन्त* &c. -वृद्धि *m.* a hymn seer, Vedic sage. -वाक् *f.* 1 a hymn. 2 praise, a word of praise. -वक्ति *f.* 1 a good or friendly speech. 2 a good or clever saying. 3 a correct sentence. -उत्तर *a.* 1 very superior. 2 well towards the north. -उत्पात *a.* making good efforts, vigorous, active. (-न्) vigorous effort or exertion. -उन्मत्त, -उन्मत्त *a.* quite mad or frantic. -उपसृष्ट *a.* easy to be approached. -उपस्कर *a.* furnished with good instruments. -कुङ्कुः *itoh.* -कुङ्कुः 1 an onion. 2 a yam. 3 a sort of grass. -कुङ्कुः onion. -कर *a.* (रा or री *f.*) 1 easy to be done, practicable, feasible; *यत्* कुरु कर्तुं (अप्यसिद्धं) कुरुत Ve. 3 'soon or said than done'. 2 easy to be managed. (-रा) a tractable cow. (-रं) charity, benevolence. -कर्मन् *a.* 1 one whose

deeds are righteous, virtuous, good. 2 active, diligent. (-म्) N. of Visvas karmān. -कल *a.* one who has acquired a great reputation for liberality in giving and using (money &c.). -काङ्क्षि *a.* 1 having beautiful stems. 2 beautifully joined. (-म्) a bee. -कालुकर the plant called काली. -काष्ठ fire wood. -कुङ्कुः an onion. -कुमार *a.* 1 very delicate or soft, smooth. 2 beautifully young or youthful. (-रः) 1 a beautiful youth. 2 a kind of sugar-cane. -कुमारकः 1 a beautiful youth. 2 rice (शालि). (-कं) the Tāmālapātra. -कुर्व *a.* 1 doing good, benevolent. 2 pious virtuous, righteous. 3 wise, learned. 4 fortunate, lucky. 5 making good sacrifices or offerings. (-म्) 1 a skilful worker. 2 N. of Vashttri. -कृत *a.* 1 done well or properly. 2 thoroughly done 3 well made or constructed. 4 treated with kindness, assisted, befriended. 5 virtuous, righteous, pious. 6 lucky, fortunate. (-त्) 1 any good or virtuous act, kindness, favour, service; नादत्ते कस्यचित्पात्रं कस्यचित्सुष्ठुते विशुः Bg. 5. 15, Ms. 17. 2 virtue, moral or religious merit; स्वर्गमित्यभिप्रेक्ष्यते वंशनामिव मेनिरे Ku. 6. 47; तत्त्वित्यमार्गं सुष्ठुते तवेति R. 14. 16. 3 fortune, auspiciousness. 4 recompense, reward. -कृति *f.* 1 kindness, virtue. 2 practice of penance. -कृत्ति *a.* 1 acting well or kindly. 2 virtuous, pious, good, righteous; सेतः सेतु निपादः सुष्ठुततां कीर्तिश्चिरं वर्तते H. 4. 132; Bg. 7. 16. 3 wise, learned. 4 benevolent. 5 fortunate, lucky. -केस (स) *r.* the citron tree. -कतुः 1 N. of Agai. 2 of Siva. 3 of Indra. 4 of Mitra and Varuna. 5 of the sun. -क *a.* 1 going gracefully or well. 2 graceful, elegant. 3 easy of access; Pt. 2. 141. 4 intelligible, easy to be understood (opp. दुर्ग). (-न्) 1 ordure, feces. 2 happiness. -कृत *a.* 1 well-gone or passed. 2 well-bestowed. (-त्) an epithet of Buddha. -कण्डः 1 fragrance, odour, perfume. 2 sulphur. 3 a trader. (-र) 1 sandal. 2 small cumin seed. 3 blue lotus. 4 a kind of fragrant grass. (-वा) sacred basil. -कण्डकः 1 sulphur. 2 the red Tulasi. 3 the orange. 4 a kind of gourd. -कण्ठि *a.* 1 sweet-smelling, fragrant, redolent with perfumes. 2 virtuous, pious. (-वि) 1 perfume, fragrance. 2 the Supreme Being. 3 a kind of sweet-smelling mango. (-वि *a.*) 1 The root of long pepper. 2 A kind of fragrant grass. 3 Coriander seed. -कण्डिका 1 nutmeg. 2 cloves. -कण्डिका 1 incense. 2 sulphur. 3 a kind of rice. (-कं) the

white lotus. -कम् *a.* 1 easy of access, accessible. 2 easy. 3 plain, intelligible. -कम्बु *a.* an enclosure round a place of sacrifice to exclude profane access. -कृत्ति *f.* the same as above. -कृत् *a.* (ही *f.*) having a beautiful house or abode, well-lodged; सुगृही निर्गृहीकृता Pt. 1. 390. -कृद्वा *a.* 1 held well or firmly, grasped. 2 used or applied properly or auspiciously. -कामन् *a.* 1 one whose name is auspiciously invoked, one whose name it is auspicious to utter (as Bali, Yudhishtira), a term used as a respectful mode of speaking; सुगृहीत-नाम्नः महामोक्षस्य पौत्रः Māl. 1. -कामः a dainty morsel. -कान् *a.* having a beautiful neck. (-कः) 1 a hero. 2 a swan. 3 a kind of weapon. 4 N. of a monkey-chief and brother of Vālī. [By the advice of Kabandha Rama went to Sugriva who told him how his brother had treated him and besought his assistance in recovering his wife, promising at the same time that he would assist Rama in recovering his wife Sita. Rama, therefore, killed Vali, and installed Sugriva on the throne. He then assisted Rama with his hosts of monkeys in conquering Ravana and recovering Sita.] -कृद्वा *N.* of Rāma. -कृत् *a.* very weary or fatigued. -कृद्वा *a.* having good eyes, seeing well. (-म्) 1 a discerning or wise man, learned man. 2 the glomerous fig-tree. -कृत्ति *a.* well-conducted, well-behaved. (-न्, -न्) 1 good conduct, virtuous deeds. 2 merit; तप सुचरितमंशुलीयं दुर् प्रभु S. 6. 11. (-ता, -त्रा) a well-conducted, devoted, and virtuous wife. -कृत्ति *a.* 1 a king-fisher. 2 a kind of speckled snake. -कृत्ति a kind of gourd. -कृत्ति deep thought, deep reflection or consideration. -कृत्ति ind. for a very long time, very long. -कृत्ति *m.* a god, deity. -कृत्ति *a.* 1 a good or virtuous man, benevolent man. 2 a gentleman. -कृत्ति 1 goodness, kindness, benevolence, virtue; ऐश्वर्यस्य विभूषणं सुजनता Bh. 2. 82. 2 a number of good men. -कृत्ति *a.* of noble or respectable birth; या कौस्तुभो नयनोपमेयताः सुजनता Māl. 1. 34. -कृत्ति a good speech. -कृत्ति *a.* 1 of high birth 2 beautiful, lovely; Māl. 1. 16 R. 3. 8. -कृत्ति *a.* 1 having a beautiful body 2 extremely delicate or slender, very thin. 3 emaciated. (-कृत्, -कृत् *f.*) a lovely body; रतः सुतपु सुखं ते सदयः पश्यति हेमकृतताः V. 1. 11. -कृत्ति *a.* 1 one who practices austere penance. 2 having great heat. (-म्) 1 an ascetic, a devotee, hermit, an anchorite. 2 the sun (-न्) austere penance. -कृत्ति ind. 1 better, more excellently. 2 exceed-

ingly. very, very much, excessively; तथा दुविधा सुतरो सवित्री स्फुरवमभिडलया चकशि Ku. 1. 24; सुतरो द्यालु: B. 2. 53, 4. 9, 18. 24. 3 more so, much more so; मय्यथास्थाने ते चकशि मम सुतरोये राजन् गतोमि Bh. 8. 30. -तर्दन्: the (Indian) cuckoo. -तल्ल 1 'immense depth', N. of one of the seven regions below the earth; see तालल. 2 the foundation of a large building. -तिलक: the coral tree. -तीक्ष्ण a. 1 very sharp. 2 very pungent. 3 acutely painful. (अण:) 1 the Sigu tree. 2 N. of a sage; नाम्ना सुतीक्ष्णचरितेन दातः R. 13. 41. °द्वजन्: an epithet of Śiva. -तीर्थ: 1 a good preceptor. 2 N. of Śiva. -तुंग a. very lofty or tall. (-न्तः) the cocoa-nut tree. -दक्षिण a. 1 very sincere or upright. 2 liberal or rich in sacrificial gifts; Pt. 1. 30. (-णा) N. of the wife of Dīptā; तस्य दाक्षिण्यरुदेन नाम्ना गणपदं राजा। पत्नी सुदक्षिणेत्यासीत् R. 1. 31, 3. 1. -द्वंद्व: a cane, ratan. -वत् a. (ती f.) having handsome teeth. -दन्त: 1 a good tooth. 2 an actor, a dancer. (-न्तः) the female elephant of the north-west quarter. -दूर्जन a. (ना or ती f.) 1 good looking, beautiful, handsome. 2 easily seen. (-न्तः) the discus of Viṣṇu; as in कृष्णचक्रदूर्जनः K. 2 N. of Śiva. 3 a culture. (-न्तः) N. of Jambudvīpa. -दूर्जना 1 a handsome woman. 2 a woman. 3 an order, a command. 4 a kind of drug. -द्व a. very bountiful. -दाम्प a. one who gives liberally. (-म्.) 1 a cloud. 2 a mountain. 3 the sea. 4 N. of Indra's elephant. 5 N. of a very poor Brāhmaṇa who came to Dvārakā with only a small quantity of parched rice as a present to his friend Kṛishṇa, and was raised by him to wealth and glory. -दाय: 1 a good or auspicious gift. 2 a special gift given on particular solemn occasions. -दिन 1 a happy or auspicious day. 2 a fine day or weather (opp. दुर्दिन); so सुदिनम् in the same sense. -दीर्घ a. very long or extended. (-र्घ) a kind of cucumber. -दुर्लभ a. very scarce or rare. -दूर a. very distant or remote. (सुदूर means 1 to a great distance 2 to a very high degree, very much सुदूरम् 'from afar, from a distance'). -दुष्ट a. having beautiful eyes. (-फ) a pretty woman. -धनुन् a. having an excellent bow. (-म्.) 1 a good archer or Bowman. 2 N. of Viṣvakarman. -धनेन् a. attentive to duties. (-फ) the council or assembly of gods. -धर्म-मी the council or assembly of gods (देवमा); यद्युदी-रितोऽयं सुप्रवीणः सन्ना K. 17. 26. -धी a. having a good understanding, wise, clever, intelligent. (-धी) a wise or intelligent man, let (3

man or pundit. (-फ) a good understanding, good; sense, intelligence. -उदारस्य: 1 a particular kind of royal palace. 2 N. of an attendant on Kṛishṇa. (-रुह) the club of Balarāma. -उदारस्य 1 a woman. 2 N. of Umā, or of one of her female companions. 3 a sort of pigment. -उदार a woman. -नय: 1 good conduct. 2 good policy. -नयन a. having beautiful eyes. (-नः) a deer. (-ना) 1 a woman having beautiful eyes. 2 a woman in general. -नयन a. 1 having a beautiful navel. 2 having a good nave or centre. (-नः) 1 a mountain. 2 the Maināka mountain q. v. -निभूत a. very lonely or private. (-न्तः) ind. very secretly or closely, very narrowly, privately. -निश्चल: an epithet of Śiva. -नीत 1 well-conducted, well-behaved. 2 Polite, civil. (-न्तः) 1 good conduct or behaviour. 2 good policy or prudence. -नीति: f. 1 good conduct, good manners, propriety. 2 good policy. 3 N. of the mother of Dhruva; q. v. -नीय a. well-disposed, well-conducted, righteous, virtuous, good. (-य) 1 a Brāhmaṇa. 2 N. of Śaṅkṛā q. v. -नील a. very black or blue. (-लः) the pomegranate tree. (-लः) common flax. -नेत्र a. having beautiful eyes. -नेत्र a. 1 well-cooked. 2 thoroughly matured or ripe; (-नय) a sort of fragrant mango. -पत्नी a woman having a good husband. -पथ: 1 a good road. 2 a good course. 3 good conduct. -पथिन् m. (nom. sing. -सुपथः) a good road. -पथ्य a. (पथ्य or पथि f.) 1 well-winged. 2 having good or beautiful leaves. (-यः) 1 a ray of the sun. 2 a class of bird-like beings of a semi-divine character. 3 any supernatural bird. 4 an epithet of Garuḍa. 5 a cock. -पर्ण, -पर्णी f. 1 a number of lotuses. 2 a pool abounding with lotuses. 3 N. of the mother of Garuḍa. -पर्याप्त a. 1 very spacious. 2 well-fitted. -पर्यन्त a. well-jointed; having many joints or knots. (-म्.) 1 a bamboo. 2 an arrow. 3 a god, deity. 4 a special lunar day (as the day of full or new moon, and the 8th and 14th day of each fortnight). 5 smoke. -पात्र 1 a good or suitable vessel, a worthy receptacle. 2 a fit or competent person, any one well-fitted for an office, an able person. -पात्र (पात्र or पथि f.) having good or handsome feet. -पद्म: the waved leaf fig-tree. (पुष्प) -पति a cat. (-पतः) the fifth Mūhūrta. (-पती) a woman having a good husband. -पुष्प a. (पात्र or पथि f.) having beautiful flowers.

(-वयः) the coral tree. (-वय) 1 cloves. 2 the monstrous excretion. -वसकः a sound judgment. -वसिष्ठ spirituous liquor. -वसिष्ठ a. 1 standing well. 2 very celebrated, renowned, glorious, famous. (-वय) 1 good position. 2 good reputation, fame, celebrity. 3 establishment, erection. 4 installation, consecration. -वसिष्ठित a. 1 well-established. 2 consecrated. 3 celebrated. (-वयः) the Udumbara tree. -वसिष्ठित a. 1 thoroughly purified. 2 well-versed in. -वसिष्ठ a. 1 having a beautiful shape, lovely, handsome. 2 having a beautiful trunk. (-वयः) 1 an epithet of Kāmadeva. 2 of Śiva. 3 of the elephant of the north-east quarter. -वस्यन् a good tank. -वस्य a. very brilliant, glorious. (-वय) one of the seven tongues of fire. -वसन्त 1 an auspicious dawn or daybreak; दिव्या सुप्रमत्तमय वसन्तं देवो रतः U. 6. 2 the earliest dawn. -वसोयः 1 good management or application. 2 dexterity. -वसत् a. very gracious or propitious. (-वयः) N. of Śiva. -विय a. very much liked, agreeable. (-वय) 1 a charming woman. 2 a beloved mistress. -वल a. 1 very fruitful, very productive. 2 very fertile. (-लः) 1 the pomegranate tree. 2 the jujube. 3 a kind of bean. (-लः) 1 a pumpkin, gourd. 2 the plantain tree. 3 a variety of brown grape. -वस्य: sesamum. -वल a. very powerful. (-लः) N. of Śiva. -वोच a. easily apprehended or understood. (-वय) good information or advice. -वसुध्वयः 1 an epithet of Kṛitikeya. 2 N. of one of the sixteen priests employed at a sacrifice. -वय a. 1 very fortunate or prosperous, happy, blessed, highly favoured. 2 lovely, charming, beautiful, pretty; ननु श्रीमत्पतेर्देव सुप्रमत्तमय वसन्ति S. 3. 9; Ku. 4. 34, R. 11. 80; Mā. 9. 3 pleasant, grateful, agreeable, sweet; अमलह्वय M. 3. 4, S. 1. 3. 4 beloved, liked, amiable, dear; वसुध्वयः वसन्तं व त्वापेक्षु कृतार्थं Gt. 5. 5 illustrious. (-वयः) 1 borax. 2 the Asoka tree. 3 the Champaka tree. 4 red amaranth. (-वय) good fortune. -वसिष्ठ, सुप्रमत्तमय a. considering oneself fortunate, amiable, pleasing; वासन्तं न न वसुध्वयः सुप्रमत्तमय करोति Mo. 94. -वस्य 1 a woman beloved by her husband, a favourite wife. 2 an honoured mother. 3 a kind of wild jasmine. 4 turmeric. 5 the holy basil. -वयः the son of a favourite wife. -वयः the cocoa-nut tree. -वय a. very happy or fortunate. (-वयः) N. of Viṣṇu. (-वय) N. of the sister of Balarāma and Kṛishṇa.

heroes. 3 the fruit of the jayote. (पं) wild cotton. -बुल a. 1 well-behaved, virtuous, good; 2 गति तस्य सुदृढं वर्तते लघुपुनरेषायां सारस्वती R. 3. 77. 2 well-rounded, beautifully globular or round; 3 बुद्ध्यापिबुद्धेन सुप्रवेष्टातिशक्तिः। मोक्षदेवादि किं नैनं निमित्तमित्येष मेववा; or बुद्धौर्जसि बुद्धौर्जसि सम्भाषणमिति लुपि च। महता दादृक्षमोक्षे लघयस्यैव शृङ्खलः (where all the adjectives are used in a double sense). -बेल a. 1 tranquil, still. 2 humble, quiet. (-ल.) N. of the Trikāt mountain. -ब्रत a. strict in the observance of religious vows, strictly religious or virtuous. (-तः) a religious student. (-ता) 1 a virtuous wife. 2 a tractable cow, one easily milked. -संस a. well-spoken of, famous, glorious, commendable. -सक a. capable of being easily done. -सह्यः the Khadira tree. -सानं undried ginger. -शासित a. kept under control, well-controlled. -शिक्षित a. well-taught or trained well-disciplined. -शिशुः fire (श.) 1 a peacock's crest. 2 a cock's comb. -शील a. good-tempered, unangry. (-ल.) 1 N. of the wife of Yama. 2 N. of one of the eight favourite wives of Krishna. -श्रुत a. 1 well-heard. 2 versed in the Vedas. (-स्त) N. of the author of a system of medicine, whose work, together with that of Charaka, is regarded as the oldest medical authority, and held in great esteem in India even to this day. -श्लिष्ट 1 well-arranged or united. 2 well-fitted; Māl. 1. -श्लेषः close union or embrace. -संदृष्ट a. agreeable to look at. -सप्तत a. well-directed (as an arrow). -सह a. 1 easy to be borne. 2 bearing or enduring well. (-ः) an epithet of Śiva. -सार a. having good sap or essence. (-रः) 1 good sap, essence or substance. 2 competence. 3 the red-flowering Khadira tree. -सय a. 1 well-suited, being in a good sense. 2 in health, healthy, faring well. 3 in good or prosperous circumstances, prosperous. 4 happy, fortunate. (-स्य) a happy state, well-being; इत्ये को वा न पठितः H. 3. 21. (कृत्स्नित in the same sense). -स्यता, स्थितिः f. 1 good condition, well-being, welfare, happiness. 2 health, convalescence. -स्मित a. pleasantly smiling. (-ता) a woman with a pleased or smiling countenance. -स्वर a. 1 melodious, harmonious. 2 loud. -हित a. 1 very fit or suitable, appropriate. 2 beneficial, salutary. 3 friendly affectionate. 4 satisfied. (-ता) one of the seven tongues of Bra. -हृद a. having a kind heart, cordial, friendly, loving, affectionate. (-म.) 1 a friend; मुह्यः पश्य वसंतं किं

स्वितं Ku. 4. 27; संदायते न सखु सुहृदान्-युपे-
तायंभुयाः Me. 38. 2 an ally. -अखः the
separation of friends. -वासकः the
counsel of a friend. -हृदयः a friend.
-हृदयः a. 1 good-hearted. 2 dear,
affectionate, loving.

सुखः a. 1 Happy, delighted, joyful,
pleased. 2 Agreeable, sweet, charm-
ing, pleasant; दिशः प्रवेष्टुमरुते यदुः सुखाः
R. 3. 14; so सुखमवा निस्वनाः 3. 19. 3
Virtuous, pious. 4 Taking delight in,
favourable to; S. 7. 18. 5 Easy,
practicable; Ku. 5. 49. 6 Fit, suit-
able. -सुखं 1 Happiness, joy, delight,
pleasure, comfort; यदेवोपनतं दुःखात्सुखं
तद्वसवर्ध V. 3. 21. 2 Prosperity; अद्भुतं
सुखदः स्वोत्सुयुगं सर्वोत्सवस्यायुः अयं U. 1. 39.
3 Well-being, welfare, health; देवीं
सुखं गते गता M. 4. 4 Ease, comfort,
alleviation (of sorrow &c.); oft. in
comp.; as in सुखस्युत, सुखोपविष्ट, सुखाश्रय
&c. 5 Facility, easiness, ease. 6
Heaven, paradise. 7 Water. -सुखं ind.
1 Happily, joyfully. 2 Well; सुखमस्तं
भवान् 'may you fare well'. 3 At ease,
comfortably; असंजातकिण्ठसंघः सुखं स्निग्धं
योगिनिः K. P. 10. 4 Easily, with ease;
अज्ञः सुखमाराधयः सुखतरमाराधयते विशेषज्ञः Bh.
2. 3. 5 Rather, willingly. 6 Quietly,
placidly. -Comp. -आधारः paradise.
-आह्वयः a. suitable for bathing.
-आयतः, -आयतः a good or well-train-
ed horse. -आरोहः a. of easy ascent.
-आलोकः a good-looking, lovely,
charming. -आवहः a. conducing to
happiness, pleasant, comfortable.
-आज्ञाः N. of Varuna. -आज्ञकः a cu-
cumber. -आस्वादः a. 1 having a
sweet taste, sweet-flavoured. 2 agree-
able, delightful. (-सुः) 1 a pleasant
flavour. 2 enjoyment (of pleasure).
-उत्सवः 1 merry-making, pleasure,
festival, jubilee. 2 a husband. -उत्पलः
warm water. -उदयः dawn or realiza-
tion of happiness. -उदकः a. result-
ing in happiness. -उद्यः a. to be spok-
en easily or agreeably. -उपविष्टः a.
comfortably seated, sitting at ease.
-एषिन् a. desiring happiness, wish-
ing well to. -कारः, -कारः, -दायकः a.
giving pleasure, pleasant. -दः a.
giving pleasure. (-दा) a courtesan
of Indras's heaven. (-दुः) the seat of
Vishnu. -देवः 1 sensation of plea-
sure. 2 easy knowledge. -भगिन्, -
भाजः a. happy. -अरः, -सुतिः a. sweet
to the ear, melodious; Ki. 14. 3.
-संनिधः a. attached to pleasure -अर्हः
a agreeable to the touch.

सुतः p. 1 Poured out. 2 Extrac-
ed or expressed (as Soma juice).
3 Begotten, produced, brought forth.
-सः 1 A son. 2 A king. -Comp. आ-
सजः a grandson. (-जा) a grand-
daughter. -उत्पत्तिः f. birth of a son.
-निर्विशिष्टः ind. 'not differently from

a son', 'just like a son'; R. 5. 6.
-वत्करा the mother of seven children.
-स्नेहः paternal affection.

सुतवत् a. Having sons. -m. The
father of a son.

सुता A daughter; तमयमिव मातरया
सुता योक्तुमर्हसि Ku. 6. 79.

सुतिः f. Extraction of Soma juice.

सुतिवः a. (-नी f.) Having a child
or children. -m. A father.

सुतिनी A mother; देवाया यदि सुतिनी यद्
वेद्या कीदृशी भवति Subhāsh.

सुतुवः a. Well-sounding.

सुत्वा 1 Extraction or preparation
of Soma juice. 2 A sacrificial obla-
tion. 3 Parturition.

सुत्रामन् m. N. of Indra.

सुत्रवः m. 1 An offerer or drinker
of Soma juice. 2 A student who has
performed his ablutions (subsequent
or preparatory to a sacrifice).

सुदि ind. In the bright fortnight of
a lunar month; cf. वरि.

सुघन्ताचार्यः The son of an outcast
Vaiśya by a woman of the same
class; cf. Ms. 10. 23.

सुधा 1 The beverage of the gods,
nectar, ambrosia; निषिषिष्य क्षिप्रिणक्षेणः
कथां तथादक्षेते न दुधाः सुधामपि N. 1. 1. 2
The nectar or honey of flowers. 3
Juice. 4 Water. 5 N. of the Ganges.
6 White-wash, plaster, mortar;
केलासगिरेणैव सुधासिनि प्राकरेण पविता K.,
R. 16. 18. 7 A brick. 8 Lightning.
9 The milk-hedge plant. -Comp.
-अंशुः 1 the moon. 2 camphor. -रत्नं
a pearl. -अंबः, -आकारः, -आधारः the
moon. -जीविन् m. a plasterer, brick-
layer. -द्रवः a nectar-like fluid. -धव-
लितः a. plastered, white-washed.
-निधिः 1 the moon. 2 camphor. -अवने
a stuccoed house. -भित्तिः f. 1 a
plastered wall. 2 a brickwall. 3 the
fifth Muhūrta or hour after noon.
-भुजः m. a god, deity. -भूतिः 1 the
moon. 2 a sacrifice, an oblation. -सरे
1 a brick or stone building. 2 a royal
palace. -सर्पः a shower of nectar.
-सर्विन् m. an epithet of Brahman.
-वासः 1 the moon. 2 camphor.
-वाताः a kind of cucumber. -सितः a.
1 white as mortar. 2 bright as
nectar. 3 bound by nectar; जगतीक्षरे
युक्तो हरिकान्तः सुवासितः Ki. 15. 45.
(where it has senses 1 and 2 also).
-सुतिः 1 the moon. 2 a sacrifice. 3 a
lotus. -स्पर्दिन् a. ambrosial, flowing
with nectar; Bh. 2. 6. -सुवाः a. uvula
or soft palate. -हरः an epithet of
Garuda; see गह्वर.

सुधितिः m. f. An axe.

सुधारा 1 The udder of a bitch. 2
The egg of a snake. 3 A sparrow.

सुधासी (सी) f. An epithet. of
Indra.

सुंदः N. of a demon and brother of
Upasunda, who were sons of
Nikumbha. They got a boon from the
Creator that they would not die until
they should kill their lives. On the
strength of this boon they grew very op-
pressive, and Indra had at last to send
down a lovely nymph named Tilottama,
and while quarrelling for her, they
killed each other.

सुंदरः a. (-री f.) 1 Lovely, beauti-
ful, handsome, charming. 2 Right.
-र N. of Cupid. -री A beautiful
woman; कदा भवति सुंदरी गह्वरा Bh. 2.
115; निराकारसुंदरी Ku. 1. 7.

सुप्तः p. 1 Sleep, sleeping, asleep;
न हि सुप्तस्य शिष्यस्य प्रविशति भूते सुता M. Pr.
36. 2 Paralyzed, benumbed, insen-
sible; see सुप्त. -सुप्तः Sleep, sound sleep.
-Comp. -अर्धः midnight. -आने a
dream. -रक्तः a. paralytic.

सुप्तिः f. 1 Sleep, sleepiness, drow-
ziness. 2 Insensibility, paralysis,
numbness. 3 Trust, confidence.

सुप्तः 1 The moon. 2 Camphor. 3
Sky. -सः A flower; Bv. 1. 84.

सुरः 1 A god, deity; सुरपतिमहाद्
देवाः सुर इत्यभिधीयते Rām.; यददा तप्यते
सुराद् तप्यते V. 3. 7; R. 5. 16. 2 The
number 'thirty-three'. 3 The sun.
4 A sage, learned man. -Comp.
-अंजना a celestial woman or dam-
sel, an apsaras; R. 8. 79. -अधिपः
an epithet of Indra. -अरिः 1 an
enemy of gods, a demon. 2 The
chirp of a cricket. -अर्हः 1 gold. 2
saffron. -आचार्यः an epithet of
Brihaspati. -आपगा 'the heavenly
river', an epithet of the Ganges.
-आलयः 1 the mountain Meru. 2 hea-
ven, paradise. -दुग्धः N. of
Brihaspati. -दुग्धः the sacred basil.
-ईशः, ईशः, ईश्वरः N. of Indra.
-उत्तमः 1 the sun. 2 Indra. -उत्तरः
sandal-wood. -सविः (सुवर्तिः)
a divine sage. -कारः an epithet of
Visvakarmā. -काशुकः rainbow. -सुतः
an epithet of Brihaspati. -सुतानी m.
N. of Indra. -उपेष्टः an epithet of
Brahman. -सः a tree of paradise.
-सौवर्णः the jewel called Kaustubha;
q. v. -सुरः m. the Devadāru tree.
-सुवर्णः an epithet of the Ganges.
-सुवर्णी the sacred basil. -सुवर्णः 1 an
elephant of the gods. 2 N. of
Airāvata. -सुवर्णः m. a demon; R. 10.
15. -सुवर्णः m. rainbow; सुवर्णसुतिं दत्ता-
वृष्टे न नाम स्यात्तं V. 4. 1. -सुवर्णः
turpentine, resin. -विष्णुः an epithet
of the Ganges. -वसिः an epithet of
Indra. -वसः the sky, heaven. -वसः
the mountain Meru; q. v. -वावराः a
tree of paradise, such as the kṛstav.
-विशः 1 N. of Indra. 2 of Brihas-
pati. -वर्णः identification with a deity,
deification, apotheosis. -वृषः the
Devadāru tree. -वृषतिः f. a col-

सूत्र 10 U. (सूचयति ते, सूचित) 1 To pierce. 2 To point out, indicate, show, manifest, prove; त्वं सूचयिष्यति तु माय्य, सङ्ख्योर्वी (मयः) Mk. 1. 35; Me. 21; S. 1. 14. 3 To betray, reveal, divulge; स जातु सेव्यमानोऽपि सुव-द्राये न सूच्यते R. 17. 50. 4 To gesticulate, act, indicate by gestures or signs; वामाक्षिसंवेदनं सूचयति, रथवेगं सूचयति &c. 5 To trace out, spy, ascertain. -With अभि to show, indicate; अमन्यत नलं वारं कर्मचेष्टामिच्छति Mb. -म, -सं to indicate, forebode; संयोगे हि विनो-गस्य संसूचयति संभवं Subhāsh.

सूत्रः A pointed shoot or blade of Kusa grass.

सूचक a. (निकर f.) 1 Indicative, indicating, proving, showing. 2 Betraying, informing. -कः 1 A piercer. 2 A needle, any instrument for perforating or sewing. 3 An informer, a tale-bearer, traducer. 4 A narrator, teacher, an instructor. 5 The manager or chief actor of a company. 6 A Buddha. 7 A Siddha. 8 A villain, scoundrel. 9 A demon, goblin. 10 A dog. 11 A crow. 12 A cat. 13 A kind of fine rice. -Comp. -वाक्यं the information given by an informer.

सूचनं-ना 1 The act of piercing or perforating, boring, perforation. 2 Pointing out, indication, intimation. 3 Informing against, betraying, calumniating, traducing. 4 Gesticulation, indicating by proper signs or gesture. 5 Hinting, hint. 6 Information. 7 Teaching, showing, describing. 8 Spying out, spying, seeing, ascertaining. 9 Villainy, wickedness.

सूचा 1 Piercing. 2 Gesticulation. 3 Spying out, seeing, sight.

सूचिः-ची f. 1 Piercing, perforating. 2 A needle. 3 Sharp point or pointed blade (as of Kusa grass); अभिनवकुशसूच्या परिक्षिते मे चरणं S. 1; so सुले दुःखसूचिर्विद्धि S. 4. 14. 4 The sharp point or tip of anything; कः करं व्रतार-येत पञ्चमरुतसूचये Ku. 5. 43. 5 The point of a bud. 6 A kind of military array, a sharp column or file; देवद्वयेन तन्मागं वायापु शुक्रदेवेन वा परादमकगया वा सूच्या वागुदेवेन वा Ms. 7. 187 7 A triangle formed by the sides of a trapezium produced till they meet. 8 A cone, pyramid. 9 Indication by gesture, communicating by signs, gesticulation. 10 A particular mode of dancing. 11 Dramatic action. 12 An index, a table of contents. 13 A list, catalogue. 14 The earth's disc in computing eclipses (in astr.). -Comp. -अर्ग a. needle-pointed, having a sharp needlelike point, acuminated. (-चं) the point of a needle.

-आस्यः a rat. -कटाहन्याय see under न्याय. -स्नातः a sharp pyramid or pyramidal excavation, a cone. -पत्रकं an index, a table of contents (-कः) a kind of pot-herb. -पुष्पः the Kataka tree. -भिक्ष a. bursting open at the points of the buds; पञ्चुच्छावोपवनवृत्तयः केतकेः सूचिमिश्रेः Ms. 23. -मेघ a. 1 to be pierced or penetrated by a needle. 2 thick, dense, pitchy, gross, utter; रुद्रालोके नरपति पथे सूचिमेवेत्येवमिति Ms. 37. 3 palpable, tangible. -सूक्ष्म a. 1 needle-mouthed, having a pointed beak. 2 pointed. (-सः) 1 a bird. 2 white Kusa grass. 3 a particular position of the hands. (-सं) a diamond. -रोमन् m. a hog. -वदन a. needle-faced, having a pointed beak. (-नः) 1 a gnat, mosquito. 2 a mungoose. -शालिः a kind of fine rice.

सूचिकः A tailor.

सूचिका 1 A needle. 2 An elephant's trunk. -Comp. -धरः an elephant. -सूक्ष्म a. having a pointed mouth or head. (-सं) a shell, the conch-shell. सूचित p. p. 1 Pierced, bored, perforated. 2 Pointed out, shown, intimated, indicated, hinted. 3 Made known or indicated by signs or gestures. 4 Communicated, told, revealed. 5 Ascertained, known.

सूचिव a. (नी f.) 1 Piercing, perforating. 2 Pointing out, intimating, indicating. 3 Informing against. 4 Spying out. -m. a spy, an informer.

सूचिनी 1 A needle. 2 A night.

सूची See सूचि.

सूच्य a. Communicable, fit to be made known.

सूत् ind. An imitative sound (snorting, snoring &c.).

सूत p. p. 1 Born, begotten, engendered, produced. 2 Impelled, emitted. -तः 1 A charioteer; सूत षोडशाक्षरं पुष्पाग्रमवशीलेन तावदात्मनं पुनीतं S. 1. 2 The son of a Kshatriya by a woman of the Brāhmaṇa caste (his business being that of a charioteer), सूत्रिणाद्विप्रकथायां सूतो भवति ज्ञातितः Ms. 10. 11; सूतो वा सूतपुत्रो वा यो वा को वा मर्यादं Ve. 3. 33. 3 A bard. 4 A carpenter. 5 The sun. 6 N. of a pupil of Vyāsa. -तः-तं Quickailver. -Comp. -सूचकः an epithet of Karṇa. -राज् m. quickailver. सूतकं 1 Birth, production; Ms. 4. 112. 2 Impurity caused by child-birth (or miscarriage) in a family; (also called जननाशौचं q. v.). -कः-कं Quickailver.

सूतका A woman recently delivered, a lying-in woman, Ms. 5. 35

सूता A woman recently delivered.

सूतिः f. 1 Birth, production, parturition, delivery, child-bearing. 2 Offspring, progeny. 3 Source, foun-

tann-head; तपसा सूतिरसतिरापदा Ki. 2. 56. 4 A place where Soma juice is extracted. -Comp. -अशौचं impurity caused by childbirth in a family (which lasts for 10 days) -गृहं the lying-in chamber. -मासः (also -सूतीमासः) the month of delivery, the last month of pregnancy.

सूतिका A woman recently delivered. -Comp. -अगारं, -गृहं, -मेढं, -भवनं the lying-in chamber. -रोगः sickness subsequent to child-birth; puerperal sickness. -पट्टी N. of a particular goddess worshipped on the sixth day after child-birth.

सूतपरं The distillation of apicituous liquor.

सूत्या See सूता.

सूत्र 10 U. (सूत्रयति ते, सूत्रित) 1 To tie, bind, thread, string together. 2 To write or compose in the form of a Sūtra or short rule; तथा च सूत्र्यते हि भगवता पिण्डेन; जेमिभिरपि इदमपि धर्मसंलग्न-सूत्रयत् &c. 3 To plan, arrange, systematize; तन्निपुणं मया निरूपायं दूतीकृत्यः सूत्र-यितव्यः Mā. 1. 4 To relax, unbind.

सूत्रं 1 A thread, string, line, cord; पुष्पाग्रासुपुष्पेण सूत्रं शिरसि धार्यते Subhāsh. ; मणौ वज्रसुतकीर्णं सूत्रसंवासात् मे गतिः R. 1. 4. 2 A fibre; सूत्राग्नौ कर्षति क्षुद्रिनामायुधं सुमालादिव राजहंसी V. 1. 19, Ku. 1. 40, 49. 3 A wire. 4 A collection of threads. 5 The sacred thread or sacrificial cord worn by members of the first three classes; शिखासूत्रवान् नासणः Turka. K. 6 The string or wire of a puppet. 7 A short rule or precept, an aphorism. 8 A short or concise technical sentence used as a memorial rule; it is thus defined:— सत्याश्रमसंदिग्धं साक्षाद्विधतोऽनुसृतम् । अस्तोममन-वयं च सूत्रं सूत्रविदो विदुः 9 Any work or manual containing such aphoristic rules; स ग. नामकल्पसूत्र. आपस्तम्बसूत्र, गुणसूत्र &c. 10 A rule, canon, decree (in law). -Comp. -आत्मन् a. having the nature of a string or thread. (-म,) the soul. -आसी a string of beads &c. worn round the neck, a necklace. -कंठः 1 a Brāhmaṇa. 2 a pigeon, dove. 3 a wag-tail. -कार्त्तव्य m. carpentry. -कारः, -कृत् m. an author or composer of Sūtras. -कोषकः, -कोषकः a small drum shaped like an hour-glass (दण्ड). -गणिका a kind of stick used by weavers in spinning threads. -धारणं N. of a class of ācharanas or Vedic schools which introduced various Sūtra works. -दूति a. 'poor in threads', having a small number of threads, thread-bare; जयं पटः सूत्रदूतिता कः Mk. 2. 9. -धरः, -धरः 1 'the thread-holder', a stage-manager, a principal actor who arranges the cast of charac- ters and instructs them, and takes

a prominent part in the *Uṣastāvāna* or prelude; he is thus defined—
 ना.वस्य बद्धुधानं तत्स्य स्वात्मविज्ञिम् । रम्यैव न
 दृष्टाकुरु सन्तपानि मृतः ॥ 2 a carpenter,
 an artisan. 3 the author of a set of
 aphorisms 4 an epithet of Indra.
 -विदकः N. of one of the three col-
 lections of Buddhistic writings.
 -वृष्यः the cotton plant. -भिद् m. a
 tailor. -भृत् m. = सूत्रधार q. v. -यंत्र 1
 'a thread-machine', shuttle. 2 a
 weaver's loom. -वीणा a kind of lute.
 -वेष्टनं a weaver's shuttle.

सूत्रणं 1 The act of stringing toge-
 ther, putting in order, arranging. 2
 Arranging in aphorisms.

सूत्रल A spindle or distaff.

सूत्रामन् = सूत्रमन् q. v.

सूत्रिका A kind of dish (Mar.
 शेषवा).

सूत्रित p. p. 1 Strung, arranged,
 methodized, systematized. 2
 Prescribed in Sūtras, delivered in
 aphorisms.

सूत्रिन् a. (जी f.) 1 Having
 threads. 2 Having rules. -m. A
 crow.

सृ I. 1 A. (सृते) 1 To strike, hurt,
 wound, kill, destroy. 2 To effuse,
 pour out. 3 To deposit. 4 To eject,
 throw away. -II. 10 U. (सृयति) 1
 To incite, prompt, excite, urge
 on, animate. 2 To strike, hurt, kill.
 3 To cook, dress, season, prepare. 4
 To pour out, effuse. 5 To assent,
 agree, promise. 6 To eject, throw
 away. -WIII नि (निषृयति) to kill.

सृत् 1 Destroying, destruction,
 massacre. 2 Pouring out, distilling.
 3 A well, spring. 4 A cook. 5 Sauce,
 soup. 6 Anything seasoned, a pre-
 pared dish. 7 Split pease. 8 Mud,
 mire. 9 Sin, fault. 10 The Lodhra
 tree. -Comp. -कर्मन् n. cookery.
 -साला a kitchen.

सृत्न a. (जी f.) 1 Destroying, kill-
 ing, destructive; दृत्नयधृत्न; अरिण्यधृत्न
 &c. 2 Dear, beloved. -नं 1 Destroy-
 ing, destruction, massacre. 2
 Assenting to, promising. 3 Ejecting,
 throwing away.

सृत्त p. p. 1 Born, produced. 2
 Blown, blossomed, opened, budded.
 3 Empty, vacant; (perhaps for
 सृत्त or सृत्त in this sense.) -नं 1
 Bringing forth, parturition. 2 A
 bud, blossom. 3 A flower.

सृत्तरी A happy woman.

सृत्ता 1 A slaughter-house, butcher-
 er's house; मयानवि सृत्तापरिह इव यत्र
 आनिषिद्धोद्वेगो भिक्कुश्च M. 2. 2 The sale
 of meat. 3 Hurting, killing, destroy-
 ing. 4 The soft palate, uvula. 5 A
 girdle, sash. 6 Inflammation of the
 glands of the neck called mumps. 7
 A ray of light. 8 A river. 9 A

daughter. -नः (f. p.) The five
 things in a house by which animal
 life is likely to be destroyed, see
 under सूत्रा or पञ्चसूत्रा.

सृमिन् m. 1 A butcher, flesh-seller.
 2 A hunter.

सृत्तुः 1 A son; पितृसहस्रको सृत्तुमन् K.
 2 A child, an offspring. 3 A grandson
 (daughter's son). 4 A younger
 brother. 5 The sun. 6 The Arka
 plant.

सृत्तुः A daughter.

सृत्तु a. 1 True and pleasant, kind
 and sincere; तव सृत्तुगिरिश्च सूर्यः पुण्यस्य-
 जुषमघ्योवत् Si. 14. 21, R. 1. 93. 2
 Kind, affable, gentle, courteous; न
 चाचेनां मातरं मंगलानां धेनुं धीराः सृत्तुनां वाचमाहः
 U 5. 31; वृणानि धूमिकदंके वाहं चतुर्थी च
 सृत्तुना । एतान्यपि सते मेढं नोच्छिद्यन्ते कदाचन
 Ms. 3. 101; R. 6. 29. 3 Auspicious,
 fortunate. 4 Beloved, dear. -नं 1
 True and agreeable speech. 2 Kind
 and pleasant discourse, courteous
 language; R. 8. 92. 3 Auspicious-
 ness.

सृत्तुः 1 Broth, soup; न स जानानि शा-
 कायं दधीं सृत्तुसानिव Subhāsh. ; Ms. 3.
 226 A sauce, condiment. 3 A
 cook. 4 A pan, vessel. 5 An arrow.
 -Comp. -कारः a cook. -सृत्तुनं, -सृत्तुकं
 asa foetida.

सृत्तुः 1 Water. 2 Milk. 3 Sky or
 heaven.

सृत्तु 4 A. (सृते) 1 To hurt, kill. 2
 To make firm or be firm.

सृत्तु a. Hurt, injured.

सृत्तुः 1 The sun. 2 The Arka plant.
 3 The Soma. 4 A wise or learned
 man. 5 A hero, king. -Comp. -चक्षुः
 a. radiant as the sun. -सृत्तुः an epi-
 thet of Saturn. -सृत्तुः the charioteer
 of the sun; i. e. Aruna.

सृत्तुः N. of an excellent root.

सृत्तु a. 1 Kindly-disposed, com-
 passionate, tender. 2 Calm, tranquil.

सृत्तिः 1 The sun. 2 A learned or
 wise man, a sage; अथवा कृतवायुद्वारे
 वैश्वदेवस्य सृत्तिमिः R. 1. 4; Si. 14. 21. 3
 A priest. 4 A worshipper. 5 A title
 of respect given to Jaina teachers;
 a. g. महिषास्यसृत्तिः 6 N. of Krishna.

सृत्ति a. (जी f.) Wise, learned.
 -m. A wise or learned man, scholar,
 pandit.

सृत्ति 1 N. of the wife of the sun. 2
 N. of Kunti, q. v.

सृत्ति I. 4 P. (सृयति, सृयति) 1 To
 respect, honour. 2 To disrespect,
 disregard, slight.

सृत्ति (सृय) Disrespect.

सृत्तिः A kind of bean.

सृत्ति See सूर्य.

सृत्ति-नी f. 1 An iron or metallic
 image; Ms. 11. 3. 2 The pillar of a
 house. 3 Radiance, lustre. 4 A
 flame.

सूर्यः 1 The sun; सूर्यः तपस्यायनाय इहः
 कल्पेन लोकस्थ कथं तमिता R. 5. 13. [In
 mythology, the sun is regarded as a son
 of Kaśyapa and Aditi; cf. S. 7. 20. He
 is represented as moving in a chariot
 drawn by seven horses, with Aruna for
 his charioteer. He is represented as all-
 seeing, the constant beholder of the good
 and bad deeds of mortals. Sanjaya (or
 Chhaya or Arvina) was his principal
 wife, by whom he had Yama and
 Yamuna, the two Arvins and Saturn.
 He is also represented as having been
 the father of Manu Vaivasvata, the
 founder of the solar race of kings.].
 2 The tree called Arka. 3 The
 number 'twelve' (derived from the
 twelve forms of the *śakā*). -Comp.
 -अपरायः sunset; Ms. 89. -अर्चय
 the presentation of an offer-
 ing to the sun -अश्मन् m. the sun-
 stone. -अश्वः a horse of the sun.
 -अस्त sunset. -आनयः heat or glare
 of the sun, sun-burn. -आलोकः sun-
 shine. -आवर्तः a kind of sun-flower.
 -आह a. named after the
 sun. (-दः) the gigantic swallow-
 wort. (-दं) copper. -ईदुसंमनः; the
 day of the new moon (the conjunc-
 tion of the sun and moon); दशः
 सूर्यदुसंमनः Ak. -उत्थानं, -उदयः sun-rise.
 -ऊदः 1 'brought by the sun', an
 evening guest; Pt. 1. 2 the time of
 sunset. -कांतः the sun-stone, sun
 crystal; S. 2. 7. -कांतः f. 1 sunlight.
 2 a particular flower 3 the flower of
 sesamum. -कालः day-time, day.
 -अनलचक्रं a particular astrological
 diagram for indicating good and
 bad fortune. -ग्रहः 1 the sun. 2 an
 eclipse of the sun. 3 an epithet of
 Rāhu and Ketu. 4 the bottom of a
 water-jar. -ग्रहणं a solar eclipse.
 -चंद्रौ (so सूर्याचंद्रमसौ) m. du. the
 sun and moon. -जः, -जनयः, -जः 1
 epithets of Sugriva. 2 of Karna. 3
 of the planet Saturn. 4 of Yama.
 -जा, -तनया the river Yamunā.
 -नेत्रम् n. the radiance or heat of the
 sun. -नक्षत्रं that constellation (out
 of the 27) in which the sun happens
 to be. -पक्षम् n. a solar festival, (on
 the days of the solstices, equinoxes,
 eclipses &c.). -पञ्चव a. sprung or
 descended from the sun; R. 1. 2.
 -सूर्यचक्रं = सूर्यकालचक्र q. v. above.
 -यक्ष a. one who worships the sun.
 (-कः) the tree Bandhūka or its
 flower. -मणिः the sun-stone. -मंडलं
 the orb of the sun. -पञ्च 1 a
 representation of the sun (used in
 worshipping him). 2 an instrument
 used in taking solar observations.
 -रश्मिः n. of the sun, sun-beam.
 -लोकः the heaven of the sun. -वंशः
 the Solar race of kings (who ruled
 at Ayodhyā). -वर्चस् a. resplendent

विपुजति विनयमिति विदुः ॥ ३. २. ८ to drop, let fall, strike. विपुज गङ्गा इत्यु. ३. १०. १० utter; St. 13. 62. 10 to cast off, repudiate. -र 1 to mix, mingle, unite with, bring in contact with. विपुजः अस्ति विपुजः अस्ति R. 5. 69, अस्ति विपुजः अस्ति Ait. Br. 2 to join, meet: विपुजः अस्ति विपुजः R. 13. 73 Ku. 7. 74. 3 to create.

सुजिकाकारः Naron, alkali.

सुजपा: m. pl. N. of a people.

सुजि: f. A goad, a hook to drive an elephant. सुजिः अस्ति सुजिः अस्ति H. 2. 165; St. 5. 5. -जि: 1 An enemy. 2 The moon.

सुजि (जी) का Saliva, spittle.

सुजि: f. 1 Gliding, gliding; Ms. 6. 63. 2 A way, road, path (fig. also); (येते ह्यस्य रायः सः सः सः सः सः Bg. 8. 27. 3 Hurting, injuring.

सुवर a. (सि. f.) Going, moving. -री 1 A stream, river. 2 A mother.

सुवरः A snake.

सुवायुः 1 Air, wind. 2 Fire. 3 A deer. 4 The thunderbolt of Indra. 5 The sun's disc or orb. -f. A river, stream.

सु १ P. (संति, अस्ति; desid. निम्नमस्ति) 1 To creep, crawl, glide gently. 2 To go, move. -With अस्ति 1 to go towards, approach; निम्नमस्ति Bk. 6. 27. 2 to follow; Bk. 15. 59. -अस्ति 1 to go away, withdraw, retire; तत्परिणामेन तत्परिणामेन U. 4. 2 to glide away, move gently along. 3 to observe closely (as a spy); U. 1. 4 to swerve from, leave. -उ 1 to glide or soar upwards. 2 to go up to, approach; सतिवाहनतमस्य R. 5. 46. -उ 1 to approach, go near; M. 1. 12. 2 to move, go; Pt. 3. 23. 3 to go to, attain to, undergo; दुःख, दुःख &c. 4 to begin; Ms. 10. 105. 5 to attack, -परि 1 to move round about, hover. 2 to move to and fro. -उ 1 to go forth, come out or forth, proceed; Bk. 14. 20. 2 to spread, circulate (fig. also); सतिरेष वसति Mb. 3; आलक्ष्य विविध सतिः प्रथम U. 1. 40. -वि 1 to move, march; proceed; वः ह्यवापि राक्षसोऽस्तस्य तव विषयं माया R. 11. 29. 4. 53. 2 to fly or roam about. 3 to spread; मनोरामस्तीन विविध विषय-विषयं Mā 2. 1. 4 to flow along, fall down; (वायोः) विषयं भारमिल्लति वली जलरक्तः U. 1. 26. 5 to sneak off, escape. 6 to hover about. 7 to wind, meander. 8 to go about in different directions. -सं 1 to move; संवर्णा सति सति सति सति सति Ms. 51. 2 to move along, flow; Ms. 29.

सुपायः A kind of measure.

सुपायिका The beak of a bird.

सुपायी A kind of measure.

सुयः The moon.

सुय, सुय १ P. (संति, अस्ति) To hurt, injure, kill.

सुवर a. (सि. f.) Going, moving. -र 1 A kind of deer.

सु २. ३. १ Created, produced. 2 Poured out, omitted. 3 Let loose. 4 Left, abandoned. 5 Dismissed, sent away. 6 Ascertained, determined. 7 Connected, joined. 8 Much, abundant, numerous. 9 Ornamented; see सु.

सुति: f. 1 Creation, anything created, किं मानसी सुति: S. 4; या सुतिः स्रुताया S. 1. 1; श्रीरामसुतिपरा प्रतिभाति सा S. 2. 9; सुतिर्गद्यः वातः Ms. 82. 2 The creation of the world. 3 Nature, natural property. 4 Letting loose, emission. 5 Giving away, a gift. 6 The existence of properties or qualities. 7 The absence of properties. -Comp. -कर्तु m. the creator.

सु १ P. (अस्ति) To hurt, injure, kill.

सु १ A. (संति) To go, move.

सु १ Sprinkling, watering (trees) सु १: सीकरिणा करिण विहितः काम U. 3. 16, R. 1. 51, 8. 45, 16. 30, 17. 16. 2 Emission, effusion. 3 Seminal effusion. 4 A libation, an offering. -Comp. -पात्र 1 a pot for sprinkling water, a watering-pot. 2 a bucket. सुकिमं A radish.

सु १ a. (कत्री f.) One who sprinkles &c. -m. 1 A sprinkler. 2 A husband.

सु १ A bucket, watering-pot.

सु १ a. (चिका f.) Sprinkling. -का A cloud.

सु १ 1 Sprinkling, watering; वृक्षेष्वने द्वे धारयति मे S. 1. 2 Effusion, aspersions. 3 Oozing, dripping. 4 A bucket. -Comp. -परः a watering pot.

सु १ A bucket.

सु १ Water-melon. 2 A kind of cucumber.

सुति N. of Ayodhya.

सु १ A ridge of earth, mound, bank, causeway, dam; नलिनी सतसेतु-बन्धनो जलसंपात इवास्ति विदुः Ku. 4. 6, R. 16. 2. 2 A bridge in general; वेदेति पद्मामलयादियं सतसेतुना केनिलमंभराशिं R. 13. 2; सेतुर्बद्धिर्दत्तसुमिः 4. 38, 12. 70; Ku. 7. 53. 3 A land-mark; Ms. 8. 245. 4 A defile, pass, a narrow mountain-road. 5 A boundary, limit. 6 A barrier, limitation, obstruction of any kind; दुष्युः सर्ववर्णं च नियतं सर्वतया Subhāsh. 7 A fixed rule or law, an established institution. 8 The sacred syllable om. संवर्णा प्रवयः सेतुस्तसेतुः प्रवयः सतः । सतस्यमोक्षं पूर्वं परस्ताच्च विदीयते Kālikā. P. -Comp. -बन्धः 1 the forming or construction of a bridge, causeway &c.; वयोपते किं वनितविलासो जले वते किं सतु सेतुर्बन्धः Subhāsh.; Ku. 4. 6. 2 the ridge of rocks extending

from the southern extremity of the Coromandel coast towards Ceylon (said to have been built for Rāma's passage to Lankā by Nala and the other monkeys). 3 any bridge or causeway. -भेदिव १ 1 breaking down barriers. 2 removing obstructions. (m) N of a tree (देव). सुतुकः 1 A bank, causeway, bridge. 2 A pass.

सेतुः A bond, fetter.

सेदिव a. (सेदुवी f.) Sitting.

सेन a. Having a lord, possessing a master or leader.

सेना १ Army; मेना पारिच्छिन्नस्य द्वयेवार्य-भाष्ये R. 1. 19. 2 Army personified as the wife of Kārtikeya, the god of war; cf. देवसेना. -Comp. -अग्रं the van or front of an army. -अग्रः the leader or general of an army. -अग्रं a component part of an army; (these are four:—हस्त्यश्वरथपादांते सेनायं स्वाज्ञतुष्टा). -अग्रः 1 a soldier. 2 a camp-follower. -निवेशः the camp of an army; R. 5. 49. -नी m. 1 a leader of an army, commander, general; सेनामीनामहं स्कंदः Bg. 10. 24; Ku. 2. 51. 2 N. of Kārtikeya; अधिनमद्रस्तनया शुशोष सेनाम्यालीदमिवाभुताश्च R. 2. 37. -पतिः 1 a general. 2 N. of Kārtikeya. -परिच्छिन्न a. surrounded by an army; (in R. 1. 19 सेनापरिच्छिन्नः is sometimes taken as one word and is interpreted in this way, but it is much better to take them as separate words). -पृष्ठं the rear of an army. -अंगः the breaking of an army, complete rout, disorderly flight. -सुखं 1 a division of an army. 2 particularly, a division of an army consisting of three elephants, as many chariots, nine horse and fifteen foot. 3 a mound in front of a city-gate. -योगः the equipment of an army. -रक्षः a guard, sentinel.

सेफः The penis; cf. शेफ.

सेमंती The Indian white rose.

सेरः A kind of measure (Mar. शेर); it is thus defined in Līlāvati:—पादो-नगवानकतुल्यद्वैतसप्ततुल्यैः कथितोऽयं सेरः ॥

सेराहः A horse of a milk-white colour.

सेर a. Binding, fastening.

सेर १ P. (सेरति) To go, move.

सेर १ A. (सेरति, सेवति; caus. सेवयति-ते, desid. सितसेवते; the सू of सेर is generally changed to व after prepositions ending in इ such as नि, परि, वि) 1 To serve, wait or attend upon, honour, worship, obey; प्रायो धृतास्त्यजति प्रचलित विमर्षं स्वामिनं सेवमानाः Mu. 4. 21; or देश-याद्वन्नेतमीश्वरस्य लोकोऽर्थतः सेवने 1. 14. 2 To go after, pursue, follow. 3 To use, enjoy; किं सेवते धृवनसा मनसापि मधः कस्तुरि-काजनमशक्तिमृता ह्येण R. G. 4 To enjoy carnally; Bv. 1. 118. 5 To attach or

devote oneself to, attend to, cultivate, practise, perform; Ms. 2. 1; Ku. 5. 38, R. 17. 49. 6 To resort to, betake oneself to, dwell in, frequent, inhabit; नव पारि शिष्य तीमल्लिनी कण्डवः सेवते V. 2. 23, Pt. 1. 9. 7 To watch over, guard, protect. -WITH अ 1 to enjoy; यद्वायुर्नन्द्युः किरतिरसेवते भिन्न-शिक्षादिबहः Ku. 1. 15; प्रवातमसिबभार्वातिष्ठति M. 1. 2 to practise, perform, 3 to resort to. -उप 1 to serve, worship, honour; Ms. 4. 133. 2 o practise, follow, cultivate, pursue. 3 to be addicted to, enjoy; Bg. 15. 9. 4 to frequent, inhabit. 5 to rub or anoint with, -नि 1 to pursue, follow, attach oneself to, practise; S. 1. 27. 2 to enjoy; निवेयते श्रतमना विविक S. 5. 5; Ku. 1. 6. 3 to enjoy carnally; यथा यथा तामरसेवना मया पुन. सगमं नितरां निवेयिता Bv. 2. 155. 4 to resort to, inhabit, frequent; Ku. 5. 76. 5 to use, employ; विवतां नेवेयितमपक्रियया ससुगैति सवमिति सत्यमदः Si. 9. 68. 6 to wait upon, attend. 7 to draw near, approach. 8 to suffer, experience. -परि 1 to resort to. 2 to enjoy, take.

सेव See सेवन.

सेवक a. 1 Serving, worshipping, honouring. 2 Practising, following. 3 Dependent, servile. -कः 1 A servant, dependant; सेवया धनमिच्छति; सेवकः पद्म किं कृतम्. स्वान्त्यं यच्छतिरस्य मृदेनदधि हास्ति II. 2. 20. 2 A votary, worshipper. 3 A sewer. 4 A sack.

सेवधि ind. See सेवाधि under ध्व.

सेवन् 1 The act of serving, service, attendance upon, worship; पानीकृतत्वा गुरुसेवनेन R. 18. 36. 2 Following, practising, employing; Ms. 12. 52. 3 Using, enjoying. 4 Enjoying carnally; यकरोत्येकरात्रिणं युवलीसेवनाद्दिनः Ms. 11. 179. 5 Sewing, stitching. 6 A sack.

सेवनी a. 1 A needle. 2 A seam. 3 A suture or seam-like union of parts of the body.

सेवा 1 Service, servitude, dependence; attendance; सेवां लाघवकारिणीं कृत-विचः स्थानि यद्वादि विदुः Mu. 3. 14; हीनसेवा न कर्तव्या H. 3. 11. 2 Worship, homage, honouring. 3 Addiction or devotion to, fondness for. 4 Use, practice, employment, exercise. 5 Frequenting, resorting to. 6 Flattery, coaxing or flattering words; अलं सेवया मन्त्रस्यतां मृहीत्वा मय M. 3. -Oomp. -आकार a. in the form of servitude; V. 3. 1. -काकुः change of voice in service; (this is a variant in V. 3. 1 for सवा-कार). -धर्मः 1 the duty of service; सेवाधर्मः परमधर्मो योगिनामप्यगम्यः Pt. 1. 285. 2 the obligations of service. -व्यवहारः the practice or law of service.

सेवि n. 1 The jujube. 2 An apple. सेवित p. p. 1 Served, attended upon, worshipped. 2 Followed,

practised, pursued. 3 Frequented by, resorted to, inhabited by, haunted by. 4 Enjoyed, used. त 1 An apple. 2 The jujube.

सेवित m. An attendant, a dependant.

सेविन a. 1 Serving, worshipping. 2 Following, practising, using. 3 Inhabiting, dwelling. -m. A servant.

सेव्य a. 1 To be served or waited upon. 2 To be used or employed. 3 To be enjoyed. 4 To be taken care of or guarded. -व्यः 1 A master (opp. सेवक); भयं तावत् सेव्यादभिनिमित्तं सेवकजनं Mu. 5. 12, Pt. 1. 48. 2 The Asvattha tree. -व्यं A kind of root. -Oomp. -सेवकौ m. dual master and servant.

से 1 P. (सायति) To waste away, decline, perish.

सेह a. (सी f.) Belonging to a lion, leonine; दुर्तिं सेहं किं वा वृत्तकक-मालोऽपि लभते H. 1. 175.

सेहल a. Belonging to, growing or produced in, Ceylon.

सेहिका, -सेहिकेयः A metronymic of Rāhu, q. v.

सेकस a. (सी f.) 1 Consisting or made of sand, sandy, gravelly; तोयसेवाप्रतिहतसः सेकतं सेतुमेवः U. 3. 36. 2 Having sandy soil -सं 1 A sand-bank; हरगज इव गां सेकतं वृत्तीकः R. 5. 75, 5. 8; 10. 69, 13. 17, 62; 14. 76; 16. 21; Ku. 1. 29. S. 6. 17. 2 An island with sandy shores. 3 A bank or shore (in general). -Oomp. -इष्टे ginger.

सेकतिक a. (की f.) 1 Belonging or relating to a sand-bank. 2 Fluctuating, wavering, living in doubt and error (संदेहजीवि). -कः 1 A religious mendicant. 2 An ascetic. -कं A thread worn round the wrist or neck to secure good fortune.

सेद्धातिक a. (की f.) 1 Relating to a dogma or demonstrated truth. 2 One who knows the real truth.

सेनापर्ये The command of an army, generalship; Ku. 2. 61.

सेनिक a. (की f.) 1 Relating to army. 2 Martial, military. -कः 1 A soldier; पपात युष्मिं सव सेनिकायुधिः K. 3. 61. 2 A guard, sentinel. 3 The body of troops drawn up in battle-array; R. 3. 57.

सेवध a. (सी f.) 1 Produced or born in the Sindhu-territory. 2 Belonging to the Indus. 3 River-born. 4 Belonging to the sea, oceanic, marine. -वः 1 A horse, especially, one bred in Sindhu; N. 1. 71. 2 N. of a sage. 3 N. of a country. -वः, -वः A kind of rock-salt. -वः m. pl. The people inhabiting the Sindhu-territory. -Oomp. -वजः a lump of salt. -सिद्धा a kind of rock or fossil salt.

सेवक a. (की f.) Relating to the

Saindhavas. -कः A miserable inhabitant of Sindhu.

सेधी A sort of spirituous hquo. (perhaps from palm-juice.)

सेव्यः 1 A soldier; Si. 5. 28. 2 A guard, sentinel. -व्यं An army, a troop; स प्रत्यक्षमिशाया परिभवेत्तुतः R. 12. 67.

सेनतिकं Red lead.

सेरित्री, सेरिद्रः 1 A menial servant or attendant. 2 A mixed tribe, the offspring of a Dasgu and an Ayogava female; सेरिद्रं वायुसहृतिं स्तुते दस्युरयोगिन् Ms. 10. 32.

सेरित्री, सेरित्री 1 A maid-servant or female attendant in the women's apartments (a woman of the mixed tribe described in सेरिद्र (2)). 2 An independent female artizan working in another person's house. 3 An epithet of Draupadi (assumed by her when she acted as servant to Sudhasna, queen of Virāta.).

सेरिक a. (की f.) 1 Relating to a plough. 2 Having furrows. -कः 1 A plough-ox. 2 A ploughman.

सेरियः 1 A buffalo; अयमावित्तं इव बुद्धीने दुर्ध निःशसिति सेरियः Mk. 4. 2 Indra's heaven or Svarga.

सेवाल See शेवाल.

सेसक a. (की f.) Leaden, of lead.

सो 4 P. (स्यति, सित; caus. सययति-ने, desid. सिषामति; pass. सीयते) the s of सो is changed to s after prepositions ending in इ or उ 1 To kill, destroy. 2 To finish, complete, bring to an end. -WITH अण 1 to finish, complete; ययत्स्यसि ते शिवायिषी R. 11. 37; अवसित-मदनसि S. 4. 2 to destroy. 3 to know; Bk. 19. 29. 4 to fail, be at an end (intrans.); शक्तिर्मनस्यसि हीनबुद्धे Ki. 16. 17. -अस्यव 1 to resolve, determine, make up one's mind; कयामिदानीं बुज्जवचनादध्ययसितं देवेन U. 1; अभिधातुमय-वसतो न गित Si. 9. 76. 2 to attempt, undertake, perform; मा साहसमयवसः Dk.; वरुं हृदयमयवसातुं दुष्करं Ve. 3 'sooner said than done.' 3 to grapple with. 4 to think, reflect. -पर्यव 1 to complete; सिद्धि. 2 to determine, resolve. 3 to result in, be reduced to, to end in; एव एव सहस्रवः सद्योऽसिद्धोऽसि तदसद्योऽसि पर्यवसतीति न एव एव लभते K. P. 10. 4 to perish, be lost, decline. 5 to attempt. -व्यव 1 to strive, endeavour, try, seek, attempt, set about; एवं स नीलोपलब्धवारया समीकृतां तेषु श्रुतिव्यवसति S. 1. 18. 2 to think of, wish, desire; पातुं न प्रथमं व्यवस्यति जलं युष्मास्वरीतेषु वा S. 4. 9. 3 to exert strenuously, be industrious or diligent. 4 to resolve, determine, settle, decide; S. 5. 18. 5 to accept, undertake; कश्चित्प्रीत्यं यथासिद्धिं वेदुर्द्वयं तया ने Me. 114. 6 to do, perform. 7 to believe, be convinced or persuaded. 8 to

reflect. -सम्व to decide, decree; Ms. 7. 13.

सोड p. p. Dorne, suffered, endured, put up with &c.; see सह.

सोड् a. (इ f.) 1 Enduring, bearing, patient. 2 Powerful, able.

सोड्, सोड्कठ a. 1 Ardently longing, impatiently eager, anxious; as in सोड्कठमालिङ्गम्. 2 Regretful. 3 Bewailing, sorrowing. -इ ind. 1 With ardent or eager longing, anxiously; प्रोद्धीयिन् बलाकया सर्वसो सोड्कठमालिङ्गितः Mk. 5. 23. 2 Regretfully, sorrowfully.

सोड्वास a. 1 Excessive. 2 Exaggerated. 3 Ironical, sarcastic. -सः Violent laughter. -सः -सं Ironical exaggeration, sarcasm, irony; cf. व्याजस्तुति.

सोड्स्व a. Festive, making merry, joyous.

सोड्साद a. Vigorous, active, energetic, persevering. -इ ind. Actively, energetically, carefully.

सोड्छक a. Regretful, repining, anxious, sorrowful.

सोड्सेध a. Raised, elevated, high, lofty; सोड्सेधेः स्तूपदेशः Mu. 4. 7.

सोड्दर a. Born from the same womb, uterine -रः A uterine brother. -रः A uterine sister.

सोड्दर्यः A co-uterine brother, brother of whole blood; (fig. also); भ्रातुः सोड्दर्यमात्रमभिजिह्वशोभिः R. 15. 26; अवज्ञासोड्दर्यं शत्रिणं Dk.

सोड्दोग a. Making vigorous exertions diligent, active, persevering industrious.

सोड्देय a. 1 Anxious, apprehensive. 2 Sorrowful. -न ind. Anxiously, eagerly.

सोड्दः Garlic.

सोड्दवा a. Mad, insane, frantic.

सोड्दकरण a. Provided with all requisite materials or implements, properly equipped; so सोड्दकार.

सोड्दव a. Visited with calamities or afflictions.

सोड्दव a. Full of fraud or deceit, deceitful.

सोड्दधि a. Fraudulent. -इ ind. Deceitfully, fraudulently; अथि हि विज्जवा विना हित्तिना विदधति सोड्दधि संविदूषणाणि Ki. 1. 45.

सोड्दध्व a. 1 Afflicted with any great calamity. 2 Invaded or overrun by enemies. 3 Eclipsed (as the sun or moon).

सोड्दरोध a. 1 Obstructed, impeded. 2 Favoured. -इ ind. Obligingly, respectfully

सोड्दसर्व a. 1 Afflicted or visited by any great calamity or misfortune. 2 Portentous. 3 Possessed by an evil spirit. 4 Preceded by a prepositional prefix (in gram.).

सोड्दसर्व a. Accompanied with derisive laughter, sneering, sarcastic.

-सं ind. Sneeringly, with a sneer.

सोपाकः A man of a degraded caste; see Ms. 10. 38.

सोपाधि a., सोपाधिक a. (की f.) 1 Restricted by some conditions or limitations, qualified by particular characteristics, limited, qualified (in phil.). 2 Having some peculiar attribute.

सोपानं Steps, stairs, a staircase, ladder; आरुहणार्थं नवयविनेन कामस्य सोपानम् प्रकुं Ku. 1. 39. -Comp. पंक्तिः f., -पथः, -चरतिः f., -परंपरा, -मार्गः a flight of steps, a staircase; यन्त्री चास्मिन् मरुतत-शिलाद्वयोपानमार्गं Me. 76; समारुह्योर्दिव-मायुषः क्षयं ततान सोपानपरंवायि R. 3. 69, 6. 3, 16. 56.

सोमः 1 N. of a plant, the most important ingredient in ancient sacrificial offerings. 2 The juice of the plant; as in सोमपा, सोमपीयन्. 3 Nectar, beverage of the gods. 4 The moon. [In mythology, the moon is represented as having sprung from the eye of the sage Atri; (cf. R. 2. 75). or as produced from the sea at the time of churning. The twenty-seven asterisms-mythologically represented as so many daughters of Dakṣha q. v.-are said to be his wives. The phenomenon of the periodical waning of the moon is explained by a myth which states that his nectareous digits are drunk up by different gods in regular rotation, or by the invention of another legend which says that the moon, on account of his particular fondness and partiality for Rohini, one of the 27 daughters of Dakṣha, was cursed by his father-in-law to be consumptive, but that at the intercession of his wives the sentence of eternal consumption was commuted to one of periodical consumption. Soma is also represented as having carried off Tara, the wife of Brihaspati, by whom he had a son named Buddha, who afterwards became the founder of the lunar race of kings; 'देवा Tara (b) also]. 5 A ray of light. 6 Camphor. 7 Water. 8 Air, wind. 9 N. of Kubera. 10 Of Siva. 11 Of Yama. 12 (As the last member of comp.) Chief, principal, best; as in सुसोम q. v. -सं 1 Rice-gruel. 2 Sky, heaven. -Comp. -अभिषेकः the extraction of Soma juice. -अहः Monday. -आकुर्य the red lotus. -अह्वरः a celebrated representation of Siva. -उज्ज्वा N. of the river Narmadā; R. 6. 59; (where Malli. quotes Ak. देवा तु सर्वदा सोमोऽत्रा मेकलम्बकम्). -कांतः the moon-stone. -क्षयः disappearance or waning of the moon. -सहः a vessel for holding Soma. -अ a. moon-born. (-जः) an epithet of the planet Mercury. (-जं) milk. -सहः the sky, heaven. -नामः N. of a celebrated Linga, or the

place where it was set up; (which by its splendour and enormous wealth attracted the attention of Mahomad of Ghazani who in 1024 A. D. destroyed the image and carried off the treasures); देवां मांशं परि-चययज्ञादजितं गुर्जरजं यः मनसि स्थितलम्कणत् सोमनाथं विलोक्य || Vikr. 18. 87. -प, -पा, m. one who drinks the Soma. 2 a Soma-sacrificer. 3 a particular class of Pitris. -पतिः N. of Indra. -पानं drinking Soma juice. -पायित्, -पीयित् m. a drinker of Soma juice; तत्र केचिद् ...सोमपीथिन उदुंबरनामानो ब्रह्मवादिनः प्रतिवहन्ते स्म Māl. 1. -पुत्रः, -पुत्रः, -सुतः epithets of Buddha or Mercury. -प्रवाकः a person commissioned to engage sacrificial priests (श्रोत्रिय) for a Soma sacrifice. -बन्धुः the white water-lily. -पञ्जः, -पानः the Soma sacrifice. -योनिः a sort of yellow and fragrant sandal. -रोगः a particular disease of women. -लतः, -वह्नी 1 the Soma plant. 2 N. of the river Godāvari. -रजः the lunar race of kings founded by Buddha. -वारः, -वासरः Monday. -विकचिन् m. a vendor of Soma juice. -वृक्षः, -सारः the white Khadira. -सकलः a kind of cucumber. -संज्ञं camphor. -सद् m. a particular class of Manes or Pitris; Ms. 3. 195. -सिन्धुः an epithet of Vishnu. -सुत m. a Soma distiller. -सुता the river Narmadā; cf. सोमोद्भवा above. -सुत्रं a channel for conveying water from a Siva-linga. 'प्रदक्षिणं circumambulation around a Siva-linga so as not to cross the Soma-su'tra.

सोमन् m. The moon.

सोमिन् a. (नी f.) Performing the Soma sacrifice. -म. A performer of Soma sacrifice.

सोम्य a. 1 Worthy of Soma. 2 Offering Soma. 3 Resembling or shaped like Soma. 4 Soft, good, amiable

सोड्दुः, सोड्दुः Irony, ridicule, sarcasm. -इ, -न ind. Ironically; U. 5.

सोमन्व a. 1 Warm, hot. 2 (In gram.) Aspirated. -म. An aspirate.

सोमिक a. (री f.) Hoggish, of a hog; Ki. 12. 53.

सोमिक 1 Hoggishness. 2 Ease, facility; सोमिकं च कार्यस्यानायासेन सिद्ध्या सांगसिद्ध्या च बोध्यम्. 3 Practicability, feasibility. 4 Adroitness, skill. 5 An easy or extempore preparation of food or medicine.

सोमिकार्य 1 Softness, delicacy, tenderness; शिथिलपुष्पाधिकमोक्षुमार्यं बाहु लक्ष्मिपतिरिति ये वितर्कः Ku. 1. 14. 2 Youthfulness.

सोमिकं Minuteness, fineness, subtility.

सौख्यशास्त्रिकः, **सौख्यशास्त्रिकः** One who asks another person whether he has slept well or has had comfortable sleep; श्रुत्वादीनस्तुमुहंतं सौख्यशास्त्रिकानृषीन् R. 10. 14.

सौख्यश्रुतिकः 1 One who asks another person whether he has slept well. 2 A bard whose duty it is to waken a king or any other great personage with song and music.

सौख्यिक *u* (की. f.), **सौख्यीय** *u* (की. f.) Relating to pleasure, pleasurable, delightful.

सौख्यं Pleasure, happiness; satisfaction, felicity, enjoyment.

सौगतः A Buddhist; (a follower of Sugata or Buddha); (the Buddhists are divided into four great schools); मध्यमिक, सौत्रातिक, योगाचार and वैभाषिक; सौगतजलपरिव्राजिकायास्तु कामं-द्वयः प्रथमा भूमिका भाव एवाधीते Māl. 1.

सौगतिकः 1 A Buddhist. 2 A Buddhist mendicant. 3 An atheist, a heretic, an unbeliever. -कं Unbelief, heresy, atheism, scepticism.

सौगंध *a* (की. f.) Sweet-scented, fragrant. -ञ्च 1 Sweet-scentedness, fragrance. 2 A kind of fragrant grass (कृत्तन).

सौगंधिक *a* (का. or की. f.) Sweet-scented, fragrant. -कः 1 A dealer in perfumes, perfumer. 2 Sulphur. -कं 1 The white water-lily. 2 The blue lotus 3 A kind of fragrant grass (कृत्तन). 4 A ruby.

सौगंध्यं Sweetness of odour, fragrance, perfume.

सौचिः, **सौचिकः** A tailor; Kull. on Ms. 4. 214.

सौजन्यं 1 Goodness, kindness of spirit, gentility; U. 3. 13; Mk. 8. 38. 2 Magnanimousness, generosity. 3 Kindness, compassion, clemency. 4 Friendship, love.

सौदी Long pepper.

सौतिः An epithet of Karna.

सौत्यः The office of a charioteer; Nalod. 4. 9.

सौत्र *a* (की. f.) 1 Belonging to or having a thread or string. 2 Belonging to, mentioned, occurring or declared in, a Sūtra q. v. -जः 1 A Brāhmaṇa. 2 An artificial root occurring in grammatical Sūtras which cannot be conjugated like a regular verb, but is used only to form derivative words.

सौत्रांतिकाः *m. pl.* N. of one of the four great schools of Buddhism; cf. सौगत.

सौत्राण्यो The east; पश्चिमवर्तनाका-मण्डि दिक् च सौत्राण्यो Vb. 4. 1.

सौत्वर्ष Brotherhood.

सौदामनी Lightning; सौदामन्या कन-सौदामिनी कनिकास्मिन्पय दशयोवां Me. सौदाम्नी 37; सौदामिनीव जलदेवः-सवित्रीना Mk. 1. 35.

सौदायिक *a* (की. f.) Whatever is given to woman at her marriage by her parents, or a relative in general, which becomes her own property -कं A nuptial present so made.

सौध *a* (की. f.) 1 Relating to, or having, nectar. 2 Having plaster, or plastered. -ञ्च 1 A white-washed mansion, any stuccoed house. 2 Any great mansion or palace, large house; सौधवाससुटजेन विस्मृतः संचिकायकलनिःस्पृहस्तपः R. 19. 2, 7. 5, 13. 40. 3 Silver. 4 Opal. -Comp. -कारः 1 a plasterer. 2 a builder of a house. -वासः a palatial building.

सौन *a* (की. f.) Relating to butchery or a slaughter-house. -नं Bucher's meat. -Comp. -घर्त्यं a state of deadly hostility.

सौनिकः A butcher; cf. सौनिक.

सौनन्द The club of Balarāma.

सौनन्दिव *m.* An epithet of Balarāma.

सौन्दर्य Beauty, loveliness, gracefulness, elegance; सौन्दर्यसारसमुदायनिकेतनं वा Māl. 1. 21; Ku. 1. 42, 5. 41.

सौण्डर्य 1 Dry ginger. 2 Emerald.

सौण्डर्यः An epithet of Garuda.

सौसिक *a* (की. f.) 1 Connected with or relating to sleep. 2 Sonniferous. -कं A night-attack, an attack on sleeping men. -Comp. -पर्व *n.* N. of the tenth *parvan* or book of the Mahābhārata which relates how Asvatthāman, Kṛitavarman and Kṛipathe only surviving Kuru warriors-attacked by night the Pāṇḍava camp and slaughtered thousands of warriors while asleep. -वधः the great nocturnal slaughter of the Pāṇḍava camp (above referred to); मार्गे शेव नैवसौसिकपथे पूर्व कृतो द्वाणिवा Mk. 3. 11.

सौसलः N. of Sakuni, q. v.

सौसती, **सौसलती** N. of Gāndhārī, wife of Dhṛitarāshṭra.

सौसं N. of Harischandra's city (said to be suspended in air).

सौसमं 1 Good luck, happiness. 2 Prosperity, riches, wealth.

सौसम्यः, **सौसम्यः** Epithets of Abhimanyu, son of Subhadra.

सौसामिनेयः The son of a favourite wife.

सौभाग्यं 1 Good fortune or luck, fortunateness (chiefly consisting in a man's and woman's securing the favour and firm devotion of each other); विवेचुः सौभाग्यकला हि वास्ता Ku. 5. 1; सौभाग्यं ते दुग्म विष्णुपत्न्या चञ्चलम् Me. 29; (see Malli's remarks on सौभाग्य in both places). 2 Blessed-

ness, auspiciousness. 3 Beauty, charm, grace; (सौभाग्यं विष्णुपत्न्या विवेचुः Ku. 1. 3; 2. 52, 5. 49; R. 18. 19, U. 6. 27. 4 Grandeur, nobility. 5 The auspicious state of wifehood (opp. widowhood). 6 Congratulation; good wishes. 7 Red lead. 8 Borax. -Comp. -चिह्नं 1 any mark of good fortune or happiness. 2 any sign of the blessed state of wifehood (such as the saffron-mark on the forehead.) -चक्रः the marriage-string (put round the neck of the bride by the bridegroom at the time of marriage and worn by her till widowhood; also called मंगलचक्र q. v.). -चतुर्था the third day of the bright half of Bhādrapada. -देवता an auspicious or tutelary deity. -वापनं an auspicious offering of sweet-meats &c.

सौभाग्यवत् *a*. Fortunate, auspicious. -त्नी A married woman whose husband is alive, a married unwidowed woman.

सौभिकः A juggler.

सौभ्रात्रं Good brotherhood, fraternity; सौभ्रात्रेण हि कृतायुषा R. 16. 1; 10. 81.

सौमनस *a* (सा. or सी. f.) 1 Agreeable to the feelings, pleasing. 2 Relating to flowers, floral -सं 1 Kindliness of spirit, benevolence, kindness. 2 Pleasure, satisfaction.

सौमनसा The outer skin of the nutmeg.

सौमनस्यं 1 Satisfaction of mind pleasure, delight; R. 15. 14, 17. 40.

2 A particular offering of flowers made to a Brāhmaṇa at a Śrāddha.

सौमनस्यावनी The blossom of the Mālatī creeper.

सौमायकः A patronymic of Budha.

सौमेक *a* (की. f.) 1 Performed with or relating to the Soma juice. 2 Relating to the moon lunar.

सौमेयः -सौमेयिः 1 An epithet of Lakshmana; सौमेयैरपि पणिगमविषये तत्र विवे जति यो U. 3. 45

सौमेयः N. of a dramatist who preceded Kālidāsa; मातृकविहीनमित्कवि-मित्रादीनां M. 1.

सौमेयकं Gold.

सौमेयिका A sage, seer, unpossessed of supernatural wisdom.

सौमेयक *a* (की. f.) Relating to or coming from Sumeru. -कं Gold.

सौम्य *a* (स्वा. or सी. f.) 1 Relating or sacred to the moon. 2 Having the properties of Soma. 3 Handsome, pleasing, agreeable. 4 Gentle, soft, mild, placid; सौम्यं सौधेकीहातः सुषवीणां निनात R. 12. 36; (the voc. सौम्य is often used in the sense of 'good air', 'gentle air', 'good man'; शिवा-सि ने सौम्य निपाय जीव R. 14. 59; सौम्ये

चामाष्य उयायवदी 14. 44, Ms. 49, Ku. 4. 35, Mā. 9. 25.) 5 Auspicious. -स्यः 1 N. of Budha or the planet by-mercury. 2 A proper epithet which a Brāhmana should be addressed; आनुपमस्य सन्धिनि वाच्ये विप्रोपिवादे Ms. 2. 125. 3 A Brāhmana. 4 The Udumbura tree. 5 Blood before it becomes red, rerum. 6 The gastric juice. 7 N. of one of the nine divisions of the earth. -m. pl. 1 N. of the five stars in Orion's head. 2 A particular class of Pitris or Manes; Ms. 3. 199. -Comp. -उपचारः a gentle measure, mild remedy. -कृच्छ्रः -चक्रं a kind of religious observance; cf. Y. 3. 322. -वर्षी the Indian white rose. -ग्रहः a benign or auspicious planet. -धातुः the phlegmatic humour, phlegm. -नामन् a. having a pleasing or agreeable name; Ms. 3. 10. -वारः, -वसरः Wednesday.

सौर a. (सि. f.) 1 Relating to the sun, solar. 2 Sacred or dedicated to the sun. 3 Celestial, divine. 4 Relating to spirituous liquor. -रः 1 A worshipper of the sun. 2 The planet Saturn. 3 A solar month. 4 A solar day. 5 The plant called Tumburu. -रं N. of a collection of hymns (extracted from the Rigveda) addressed to Sūrya. -Comp. -नक्षत्रं a particular religious observance. -नक्षत्रः a solar month (comprising thirty risings and settings of the sun). -लोकः the sun's sphere.

सौरयः A hero, warrior.

सौरभ a. (सि. f.) Fragrant. -म् 1 Fragrance; Bv. 1. 18, 121. 2 Saffron.

सौरभेय a. (सि. f.) Relating to Surabhi. -यः An ox.

सौरभी, सौरभेयी 1 A cow. 2 N. of the daughter of the cow called Surabhi; नः सौरभेयी सुवर्णशोभिः R. 2. 3.

सौरभ्य 1 Fragrance, odour, sweet scent; सौरभ्यं सुवर्णशोभि विहितं Bv. 1. 38; उनामा सौरभ्यः G. L. 43, R. 5. 69. 2 Agreeableness, beauty. 3 Good character, reputation, glory, fame.

सौरसेना; m. pl. N. of a district and its people. -नी See सौरसेनी.

सौरसेयः An epithet of Skanda.

सौरसेयव a. (सि. f.) Belonging to the celestial river or Gangesangetic; Si. 13. 27. -यः A horse of the sun.

सौराज्यं Good government or rule; एको यमी वैराज्यवद्देहात् सौराज्यं मानवरो विदसीन् R. 5. 60.

सौराष्ट्र a. (द्र. or द्वा. f.) Coming from or relating to the district called Surāṣṭra (or Sūrat). -सूः The district or Surāṣṭra. -m. pl. The people of Surāṣṭra. -सूः Brass, bell-metal.

सौराष्ट्रकः A kind of bell-metal.

सौराष्ट्रिक A kind of poison.

सौरिः 1 N. of the planet Saturn. 2 The Asana tree. -Comp. -रत्नं a kind of gem (sapphire).

सौरिक a. (की. f.) 1 Celestial. 2 Spirituous, vinous. 3 Due for spirits (such as duty or money.) -कः 1 Saturn. 2 Heaven, paradise. 3 A vendor of spirituous liquor.

सौरि The wife of the sun.

सौरिय a. (सि. f.) 1 Solar. 2 Fit for, or suitable to, the sun.

सौर्य a. (सि. f.) Belonging to the sun, or solar.

सौर्य 1 Easiness of acquisition. 2 Feasibility, facility, ease.

सौलिकः A coppersmith.

सौव a. (सि. f.) 1 Relating to one's own property. 2 Being in or belonging to heaven. -वः An order, edict.

सौवग्रामिक a. (की. f.) Belonging to one's own village.

सौवर a. (सि. f.) 1 Relating to sound or a musical note. 2 Treating of accents.

सौवर्चल a. (लौ. f.) Coming from the country called सुवर्चल q. v. -लं 1 Sochal salt. 2 Natron.

सौवर्ण a. (की. f.) 1 Golden. 2 Weighing one Suvarṇa q. v.

सौवस्तिक a. (की. f.) Benedictive. -कः A family-priest, or Brāhmana.

सौवस्वयिक a. (की. f.) Belonging to sacred study (स्वाध्याय q. v.).

सौवासव a. (सि. f.) Having a good site, pleasantly situated or placed.

सौविदः, सौविदलः An attendant on the women's apartments; Si. 5. 17.

सौवीर 1 The fruit of the jujube. 2 Antimony. 3 Sour gruel. -रः N. of a district or its people (pl. in the latter sense). -Comp. -अञ्जनं a kind of antimony or collyrium.

सौवीरकः 1 The jujube tree. 2 An inhabitant of Suvira. 3 N. of Jayadratha. -कः Sour barley-gruel.

सौवीर्य Great heroism or prowess.

सौशील्य Excellence of disposition, good morals or character.

सौश्रवसः Celebrity, renown.

सौश्रवं 1 Excellence, goodness, beauty, elegance, superior beauty; सर्वमसौश्रवाभिधक्ये विलनेष्वययोः पात्रयोः प्रेक्षोऽस्तु M. 1; हरिरीसौश्रवं Mā. 1. 17 'not in good trim'. 2 Extreme skilfulness, cleverness. 3 Excess. 4 Suppleness, lightness.

सौस्नातिकः One who asks another or whether an ablution has been auspicious or successfully performed

सौस्नातिको वयं अवलम्बस्य R. 6. 61.

सौहार्दः The son of a friend. -द्वि (Good-heartedness, affection, friendliness, friendship; (वेदमालि) विद्याण

सौहार्दनिधिः हृदयः P. 14. 15; सौहार्दं ह्यानि विवेष्टितानि Mā. 1. 4; Me. 115

सौहार्दं, सौहार्द-यः Friendship, affection; वसुहृदाद्वि जनाः शिथिलीभवति Mk. 1. 13; सर्वमनस्ते किमु लब्धोऽहः V. 1. 10; Mā. 1.

सौहृद्व्य 1 Satiety, satisfaction; Si. 5. 62. 2 Fulness, completion. 3 Kindness, friendliness.

स्कंद 1 A. (स्कंदते) 1 To jump. 2 To raise. 3 To pour out, emit.

स्कंद 1. 1 P. (स्कंदति, स्कन्ध) 1 To leap, jump. 2 To raise, ascend, jump upwards. 3 To fall, drop; Bk. 22.

11. 4 To burst or leap out. 5 To perish, come to an end; चस्कंदेतप इन्द्रम्.

6 To be spilled, ooze. 7 To emit, shed. -Caus. (स्कंदयति-ते) 1 To pour out, effuse, shed, emit (as the seminal fluid); वकः क्षयितं सर्वं न रेतः

स्कंदेत् कश्चित् Ms. 2. 180; 9. 50. 2 To omit, neglect, pass by. -With अव

to attack, assail, storm; पुरिमवस्कंदं लुसीह नदं Si. 1. 51. -आ to attack, assail; आस्कंदं लुप्तं वधिरत्यक्रामच तं द्रुतं

Bk. 17. 82. -अरि to leap about; मेवनादः परिरस्कंदम् परिरस्कंदं माव्यस्मि अवधन्यदः

रिरस्कंदं ब्रह्मज्ञानं विरुदुर् Bk. 9. 75. -प्र 1 to leap forward. 2 to fall upon, attack. -II. 10 U. (स्कंदयति-ते) To collect.

स्कंदः 1 Leaping. 2 Quicksilver. 3 N. of Kārtikēya; सनातीनामहं स्कंदः Bk. 10. 24, R. 2. 36, 7. 1; Me. 43. 4 N. of Siva. 5 The body. 6 A king. 7 The bank of a river. 8 A clever man. -Comp. -पुराणं one of the 18 Purāṇas. -वर्षी f. a festival in honour of Kārtikēya on the sixth day of Chaitra

स्कंदकः 1 One who leaps. 2 A soldier.

स्कंदनं 1 Emission, effusion. 2 Purging, looseness, relaxation (of the bowels). 3 Going, moving. 4 Drying up. 5 The suppression of bleeding by cold applications.

स्कंद 10 U. (स्कंदयति-ते) To collect.

स्कंधः 1 The shoulder. 2 The body. 3 The trunk or stem of a tree; तीक्ष्णतप्ततेहततस्त्वैवल्लोक्यद्वयः Si. 1. 34, R. 4. 57, Me. 53. 4 A branch or large bough. 5 A department or branch of human knowledge. 6 A chapter, section, division (of a book). 7 A division or detachment of an army. 8 A troop, multitude, group. 9 The five objects of sense. 10 The five forms of mundane consciousness (in Buddhist phil.). 11 War, battle. 12 A king. 13 An agreement. 14 A road, way. 15 A wise or learned man. 16 A heron. -Comp.

-आचारः 1 an army or a division of it. 2 a royal capital or residence. 3 a camp. -उपायेय a. to be carried on the shoulders. (-यः) a form of

peace-offering in which fruit or grain is presented, as a mark of submission. -**वायः** a sort of pole or yoke for carrying burdens; cf. शिष्य. -**वक्रः** the cocoa-nut tree. -**देशः** the shoulder ; इदमुपदिष्टद्वयमर्थिना स्वरूपदेशे S. 1. 18. -**वतनिर्वाणः** the annihilation of the elements of being (with Buddhists). -**कलः** 1 the cocoa-nut tree. 2 the Bilva tree. 3 the glomerous fig-tree. -**वैयना** a sort of fennel. -**मल्लकः** a heron. -**रहः** the (Indian) fig-tree. -**बाहः**, **बाहकः** an ox trained to carry burdens, pack-bullock. -**शाखा** a principal branch, the forked branch issuing from the upper stem of a tree. -**ध्वजः** a buffalo. -**श्रवः** every shoulder.

स्कंधस् *n.* 1 The shoulder. 2 The trunk of a tree.

स्कंधिकः An ox trained to carry burdens ; cf. स्कंधवाह

स्कंधिन् *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Having shoulders. 2 Having branches or stem. -*m.* A tree.

स्का *p. p.* 1 Fallen, fallen down, descended. 2 Oozed out, or trickled down. 3 Emitted, effused, sprinkled. 4 Gone. 5 Dried up.

स्कंध १ A., ५. ९. P. (स्कंधते, स्कन्धाति, स्कन्धाति) १ To create. २ To stop, hinder, impede, obstruct, curb, restrain. -Caus. (स्कंधयति-ते or स्कंधयति-ते). -WITH वि to impede, obstruct.

स्वः १ Support, prop, stay. २
Fulcrum. ३ The Supreme Being.

स्कम्भनं The act of supporting,
support, prop.

स्कान्दः. (वी. f.) : Relating to
Skanda. 2 Relating to Siva.
—वे The Skanda Purāṇa.

सु 5. 9. U. (सुनेति; सुनुते, सुनाति, सुनीते) 1 To go by leaps, jump, bound 2 To raise, lift. 3 To cover, overspread; Bk. 17. 32. 4 To approach. --WITH प्रति to cover; Bk. 18. 73.

खुंद 1 A. (खुंदते) 1 To jump.
2 To raise, lift.

स्कोटिका A kind of bird.

स्वद्ध 1 A. (स्वद्धते) 1 To cut, cut or tear to pieces. 2 To destroy. 3 To hurt, injure, kill. 4 To rout, defeat completely. 5 To fatigue, exhaust, trouble. 6 To make firm.

२ Hurting, injuring, killing. ३ Troubling, harassing.

झल १ P. (झलति, झलित) १ To stumble, tumble, fall down, slip, trap ; झलति वरणं धूमं झलते न चार्द्रतया मयः Mk. 9. 13; Ku. 5. 24. २ To totter, waver, shake, fluctuate. ३ To be disobeyed or violated (as an order) ; Mu. 3. 25 ; R. 18. 43. ४ To fall or deviate from the right course : Ki.

9. 37. 5 To be affected or excited ;
 Ki. 3. 53, 13. 5. 6 To err, blunder,
 commit mistakes ; स्खलते हि कर्त्तव्यः
 बहुलान्विवयोदितं H. 3. 134. (where
 has sense 1 also). 7 To stammer.
 lisp, falter ; वदनकमलकं शिशोः स्वपमि
 स्खलत्तुमनममंजुजल्पितं ते U. 4. 4 ; R. 9.
 76, Ku. 5. 56. 8 To fail, have no
 effect, R. 1. 83. 9 To drop, drip,
 trickle. 10 To go, move. 11 To dis-
 appear. 12 To collect, gather.
 -Caus. (स्खलयति-ते) 1 To cause to
 stumble or trip. 2 To cause to err
 or blunder, cause to falter or
 stammer ; वचनानि स्खलयन् पदे पदे Ku. 4.
 12 ; स्खलयति वचनं ते संयथायथमंगं Mā. 3.
 8. -With प्र to jostle ; स्याः प्रस्खलु-
 आधाः Ek. 14. 98. -वि to err, blunder ;
 R. 19. 24.

स्खलनं 1 Stumbling, slipping, tripping, falling down. 2 Tottering. 3 Deviating from the right course. Blundering, error, mistake. 5 Failure, disappointment, unsuccessfulness. 6 Stammering blundering in speech or pronunciation, faltering 7 Trickling, dripping. 8 Dashing against, clashing ; U. 2. 20, Mv. 5. 40. 9 Mutual striking or rubbing together.

स्वस्थित *p. p.* 1 Stumbled, slipped, tripped: 2 Fallen, dropped down. 3 Shaking, wavering, fluctuating, unsteady. 4 Intoxicated, drunk. 5 Stammering; faltering. 6 Agitated, disturbed. 7 Erring, blundering. 8 Dropped, omitted. 9 Dripping, trickling down. 10 Interrupted, stopped. 11 Confounded. 12 Gone. -*अ* 1 Stumbling, tripping, a fall. 2 Deviation from the right course. 3 Error, blunder, mistake; मोक्षस्वस्थित Ku. 4. 8. 4 Fault, sin, transgression. 5 Deceit, treachery. 6 Circumvention, stratagem. -*Comp.* सुगन्ध *ind.* *dashing or flowing along in a charming manner; Me. 28.*

खण्ड 6 P. (सुवर्ण) To cover.

स्लक् 1 P. (स्लक्ति) 1 To resist. 2
To strike against, repel, push back.

स्वन् १ P., 10 U. (स्वयति, स्वययतिने,
स्वनिन) १ To sound, make
a sound, resound, rever-
berate. २ To groan, breathe hard,
sigh. ३ To thunder, roar loudly :
तस्वदनेन वक्रमृदुजलहृल्लहारे क्षताः Bk. 14.
30. - With नि to 1. to sound. २ sigh. ३
to mourn. - वि to roar.

स्नानः 1 The female breast ; स्नानो
मांसस्थी कनककनशाशिरुपमिता Bh. 3. 20 ;
(नादिषां नन्दाः) हृदयस्थेन लीनेन शिवा-
लीस्तनाविभ Pt. 2. 91. 2 The breast,
udder or dug of any female animal ;
अर्धवीतस्तनं मातुराभ्यां कृष्टकदरं S. 7 14.
-Dugga. -अङ्गुलं a cloth covering the
breasts or bosom. -अन्नः a nipple.
-अङ्गनाः a paint or pigment smeared

on the breasts of women. -अंतर 1 the heart; 2 the space between the breasts; (न) अग्रदृष्ट्यं स्थितिं स्वनातरे S. 6. 17, R. 10. 62. 3 a mark on the breast (said to indicate future widowhood). -आमोग 1 fullness or expanding of the breasts. 2 the circumference or orb of the breast. 3 a man with large breasts like those of a woman. -तटः, -तः the slope of the breast; cf. टट. -प, पा, -पायक, -पायिन a. sucking the breast, a suckling. -पानं sucking of the breast. -भरः 1 the weight or heaviness of breasts; पादाग्रस्थितया सुदुः खनभरणातीतया नना Rātā. 1. 1. 2 a man having breasts like those of a woman. -भयः a particular position in sexual union. -दुग्ध, -दुग्धं, -दिस्रा a nipple.

स्वनम् 1 Sounding, sound, noise, 2
Roaring, thundering, rumbling (of
clouds). 3 Groaning. 4 Breathing
hard.

स्स्तनपय *a.* Sucking the breast ;
यदि दुग्धते हरिश्चिद्यः स्स्तनपयो भविता करेणुश-
शेषिता मही Bv. 1. 53 ; तयोऽकश्यायि पतिवृत्-
भादयः, यथा न इहस्तनयः स्स्तनपयः Māl. 10. 6.
-यः An infant, suckling ; R. 14. 78,
Si. 12. 40.

स्तनयितुः 1 Thundering, thunder, the muttering of clouds. 2 A cloud; U. 3. 7, 5. 8. 3 Lightning. 4 Sickness. 5 Death, 6 A kind of grass.

स्तनित p. p. 1 Sounded, sound-
ing, noisy; Me. 28. 2 Thundering,
oaring. -सं 1 The rattling of
thunder, rumbling of thunder-
clouds; तोजोरस्तनितमुखरो भास्य बुद्धिमाताः
Me. 37. 2 Thunder, noise, 3 The
noise of clapping the hands.

सस्ये Mother's milk, milk; वि
सस्ये वेत Bv. 1. 60. --Comp. --सस्यः
weaning; सस्यस्यास्यमुनि सुस्यी वृत्तपां
लिखे MAL. 10. 5.; सस्यस्यास्य वास्य पुत्रवोर-
वेस्य U. 7.

स्तम्भः Bunch, cluster ; कुटुम्बस्तम्भ-
 स्तम्भ द्वे मर्तास्तौ मन्त्रिका Bh. 2. 104, B.
 13. 32 ; Me. 75, Kn. 3. 39.

सुप्त p. p. 1 Stopped, blocked up, obstructed. 2 Paralyzed, senseless, stupefied, benumbed. 3 Motionless, immovable. 4 Fixed, firm, hard, rigid, stiff. 5 Obstinate, stubborn, hard-hearted, stern. 6 Coarse. -Comp. -जर्ज a. pricking up the ears. -रोमश्च m. a hog, boar. -लोचनम् a. having motionless or unwinking eyes (said of gods).

सख्यता-रत 1 Rigidity, firmness,
hardness. 2 Stupor, insensibility.

स्तिब्धः *f.* 1 Fixedness, hardness, stiffness, rigidity. 2 Firmness, immovableness. 3 Stupor, insensibility. numbness. 4 Obstinacy.

सत्यमेव जयते

स्तम्भः A goat, ram.

स्तम्भ n. = स्तम्भन q. v.

स्तम्भ 1 P. (स्तम्भति) To be confused or agitated.

स्तम्भः 1 A clump of grass &c. ; R. 5; 15. 2 A sheaf of corn, as in स्तम्भ-करिता q. v. 3 A cluster, clump or bunch (in general); U. 2. 29, R. 15. 19. 4 A bush, thicket 5 A shrub or plant having no decided stem. 6 The post to which an elephant is tied. 7 A post. 8 Stupefaction, insensibility; (probably for स्तम्भ in these two senses). 9 A mountain. -Comp. -करि c. forming sheaves or clusters. (-रिः) corn, rice. -करिता forming sheaves or clusters, abundant or luxuriant growth; न स्तम्भकरिता वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम् Mu. 1. 3. -वनः 1 a small hoe for weeding clumps of grass. 2 a sickle for cutting corn. 3 a basket for holding the heads of wild rice. -शः a sickle for cutting corn, a hoe

स्तम्भेरमः An elephant; स्तम्भेरमा सुकर-कुलकविन्दे R. 5. 32; Si. 5. 54.

स्तम्भ 1 A., 5. 9 P (स्तम्भते, स्तम्भोति, स्तम्भान्ते, स्तम्भित or स्तम्भः; the s of the root being changed to स् after prepositions ending in इ or उ and also after अन्) 1 To stop, hinder, arrest, suppress; कंटः स्तम्भितव्यावृत्ति-कटुः S. 4. 5. 2 To make firm or stiff, to make immovable. 3 To stupefy, paralyze, benumb; प्राणा दृष्टिरेवास्मिन् स्तम्भे च हते विद्ये Bk. 14. 55. 4 To prop, support, uphold, sustain. 5 To become stiff, rigid or immovable. 6 To be proud or elated, be stiff-necked. (The following verse illustrates the root in its different conjugations :—स्तम्भते पुरुषः प्रायो योर्वनेन धनेन च । न स्तम्भान्ति विप्रोऽपि न स्तम्भोति दुःखाप्यसौ ॥) -Caus. (स्तम्भवति-ते) 1 To stop, arrest. 2 To make firm or rigid. 3 To paralyze. 4 To prop, support. -With -अन् 1 to lean or rest upon; प्रकृतिं स्तम्भवत्यम् Bg. 9. 8. 2 to block up. 3 to support, prop up. 4 to hold, clasp, embrace. 5 to warp, envelop. 6 to hinder, stop, arrest, restrain. -उच् 1 to stop, hinder, arrest. 2 to support, prop up, uphold. -उच्-ति to stop, arrest. -पर्यन्त to surround; पर्यन्तव्याप्यते कला-वत्तनं Māl. 5. -स्ति 1 to stop. 2 to fix, plant, rest on; अश्वपुङ्गवे स्तम्भिणि पार्श्वे च विष्टम् पादपुङ्गवित्तो श्रीः Mu. 4. 13. -स्तं (-caus. also) 1 to stop, restrain, control; प्रवृत्तस्तम्भितव्यमिदं कर्मविद्विज्जनवत् Ku. 3. 34. 2 to paralyze, benumb; Ku. 3. 73. 3 to take heart or courage, cheer up, compose, collect (oneself); देवि स्तम्भवामास U. 4. 4 to make firm or immovable.

Bg. 3. 43. -सम्भ 1 to support, prop. 2 to comfort, encourage.

स्तम्भः 1 Fixedness, stiffness, rigidity, motionlessness; रसा स्तम्भं भजति Vikr. 18. 29; गन्धस्तम्भः स्तम्भकुलयेत्यम्भः प्रकम्भः Māl. 2. 5; तत्संस्कारोपहितजाड्यम् स्तम्भः मय्येति गानं 1. 35, 4. 2. 2 Insensibility, stupefaction, stupor, numbness, paralysis. 3 Stoppage, obstruction, hindrance; सोऽप्यस्वप्नोपनिषत् स्तम्भः स्तम्भ-कारण R. 1. 79; वाक्स्तम्भं नादवति Māl. 8. 4 Restraint, curbing, suppressing; कृतश्चिदस्तम्भः पतिहस्तमिदमस्तम्भिरपि Bh. 3. 6. 5 Prop, support, fulcrum. 6 A pillar, column, post. 7 A stem, trunk (of a tree). 8 Stupidity. 9 Absence of feeling or excitability. 10 The suppression of any force or feeling by supernatural or magical means. -Comp. -उत्सर्गिण a carved out of a post of wood (as a statue). -कर a. 1 paralyzing, benumbing 2 obstructing. (-रः) a fence. -कारण cause of obstruction or impediment. -पूजा worship of the posts of temporary pavilions erected for marriages or other occasions of solemnity.

स्तम्भकिञ्च m. A kind of musical instrument covered with leather.

स्तम्भनं 1 Stopping, obstructing, hindering, arresting, suppressing, restraining; लेलोलेलोभयेतकपोलुम्भन-स्तम्भार्थं U. 3. 35. 2 Paralyzing, benumbing, stupefying. 3 Quieting, composure; Pt. 1. 360. 4 Making firm or stiff, fixing firmly. 5 Proping, supporting. 6 Stopping the flow of blood. 7 Anything employed as an astringent. 8 A particular magical art or faculty; see स्तम्भ (10). -नः N. of one of the five arrows of Cupid.

स्तर n Spreading, extending, covering. -रः 1 Anything spread, a layer, stratum. 2 A bed, couch.

स्तरणं The act of spreading, strewing, scattering &c.

स्तरि (री) मञ्च m. A bed, couch.

स्तरि 1 Smoke, vapour. 2 A seifer. 3 A barren cow.

स्तरः 1 Praising, celebrating, eulogizing. 2 Praise, eulogium, panegyric.

स्तरक a. (स्तरि f.) Praising, eulogizing. -कः 1 A panegyrist, praiser. 2 Praise, eulogium. 3 A cluster of blossoms. 4 Bunch of flowers, mosegay, tuft, bouquet. 5 A chapter or section of a book. 6 A multitude; cf. स्तरक also.

स्तरने 1 Praising, praise. 2 A hymn.

स्तरः Praise, eulogy.

स्तरकः A praiser, panegyrist, flatterer.

स्तिब् 5 A. (स्तिब्धते) 1 To ascend. 2 To assail. 3 To ooze.

स्तिब् 1 A. (स्तिब्ते) To ooze, drop, drip.

स्तिब्धिः 1 An obstacle, obstruction.

2 The ocean. 3 A cluster, bunch, clump.

स्तिब्धः स्तिब् 4 P. (स्तिब्धति, स्तिब्धति) 1 To become wet or moist. 2 To become fixed or immovable, be rigid.

स्तिमित a. 1 Wet, moist. 2 (a) Still, unruffled, calm; क्षुमितहृत्कलिका-तले मनः एव ह्य स्तिमितस्य बहोदग्नेः Māl. 3. 10. (b) Fixed, rigid, unmoved, motionless, steady; वायस्वतिः सद्यपि सोऽदृष्टी स्वकास्वर्षितास्तिमितो बभूव Ku. 7. 37; 2. 59; Māl. 1. 27; R. 2. 22, 3. 17, 13. 48, 79; U. 6. 25. 3 Closed, shut; R. 1. 73. 4 Benumbed, paralysed. 5 Soft, tender. 6 Gratiated, satiated -Comp. -वायुः still air. -समाधिः steady contemplation.

स्तिमितत्वं Steadiness, stillness.

स्तिर्विः 1 An officiating priest at a sacrifice. 2 Grass. 3 Sky, atmosphere. 4 Water. 5 Blood. 6 An epithet of Indra.

स्तु 2 U. (स्तोति-स्तवीति, स्तुते-स्तुवीति, स्तुत-स्तुति. तुष्ट्वादिभेदे; the स् of स्तु is changed to स् after a preposition ending in इ or उ) 1 To praise, laud, eulogize, extol, glorify, celebrate; Bv. 1. 41; Mn. 3. 16; Bk. 8. 92, 15. 70, 21. 3. 2 To celebrate or praise in song, to hymn, worship by hymns. -With अस्ति to praise, extol -म 1 to praise. 2 to begin, commence; प्रस्तुता विवाहवस्तु M. 1. 3 to cause, produce; Māl. 5. 9. -स्तं 1 to praise; R. 13. 6. 2 to be acquainted with, be familiar or intimate with (chiefly in p. p. in this sense); अनेकशः संस्तुतमप्यमृतं नवं नवं प्रतिदिश करोति Si. 3. 31, Kī. 3. 2; see संस्तुत also.

स्तुकः A collection of hair, a knot or braid of hair.

स्तुका 1 A knot or braid of hair. 2 A bunch of curly hair between the horns of a bull. 3 Hip, thigh.

स्तुक् 1 A. (स्तोते) 1 To be bright, to shine, be pellucid 2 To be propitious or pleased.

स्तुत p. p. 1 Praised, lauded, eulogized. 2 Flattered.

स्तुति f. 1 Praise, eulogy, commendation, laudation; स्तुतिस्त्री यति-विच्यते दूराणि चरितानि ते R. 10. 30. 2 A hymn of praise, panegyric; R. 4. 6. 3 Adulation; flattery, empty or false praise; मृतार्थव्याहृतिः सा हि न स्तुतिः परमेश्वरः R. 10. 38. 4 N. of Dargā. -Comp. -गीत a panegyric, hymn. -यन् an object of praise; -पाठकः a panegyrist, an encomiast, a minstre,

a machine like woman, a machine in the form of a woman; कौशिके केन लोके विषममनस्य धर्मेनाशाय मन् Pt. 1. 191. -रजन् betel. -रत्ने an excellent woman; श्रीरत्ने मनेपिशा प्रियतमा वृत्ते त्वेवं वक्षा V. 4. 25. -राज्यं the kingdom of women. -लिङ्गं 1 the feminine gender (in gram.). 2 the female organ -रजः emissiveness to a wife, subjection to women. -रिषेयः a. governed by a wife, uxorious; R. 19. 4 -विवाहः contracting marriage with a woman. -संस्थानः female company. -संस्थानः a. having a female shape; S. 5. 39. -संभरणं 1 the act of embracing a woman (improperly). 2 adultery, seduction. -समं an assembly of women. -संबन्धः 1 matrimonial alliance with a woman; 2 connection by marriage. 3 relation to women. स्वभावः 1 the nature of women. 2 a eunuch. -हत्या the murder of a woman. -हरणं 1 the forcible abduction of women. 2 rape. श्रीतमा, श्रीतरा A thorough woman, more thoroughly a woman. श्रीता, -रत्ने 1 Womanhood. 2 Wifehood. 3 Effeminacy, feminineness. स्त्रेण a. (जी. f.) 1 Female, feminine. 2 Suited or belonging to women. 3 Being among women. -जं 1 Womanhood, nature of women, feminineness; U. 4. 11. 2 The female sex, womanhood; तुमे वा स्त्रेणे वा मम समदृशो वांति दिवसाः Bh. 3. 113; इदं तत्त्वमुपपन्नमिति श्रेणमिति यदुच्यते S. 5; तस्य तुणामि लघुद्विभेदनाकलपतः K. 3 A collection of women. स्त्रेणता, -रत्ने 1 Feminineness, effeminacy. 2 Excessive fondness for women. स्था. (At the end of comp.) Standing, staying, abiding, being, existing &c.; नक्षत्र, अंकस्थ, प्रकृतिस्थ, तदस्थ, q. q. v. v. स्थकरं A betel-nut. स्थारं 1 P. or Caus. (स्थगति, स्थगति) 1 To cover, conceal, hide, veil; परावृत्त्याप्यापि तदुपराणि स्थगयति Mā. 1. 14. 2 To cover, pervade, fill; एव अवलम्बतः स्थगितोदसीकृतः K. P. 7. स्थणः 1 Fraudulent, dishonest. 2 Abandoned, impudent, reckless. -वा A rogue, cheat. स्थगनं Concealment, hiding. स्थगर्तुं A betel-nut. स्थगिता 1 A courtesan. 2 The office of betel-bearer. 3 A kind of bandage. स्थगितः a. Covered, hidden, concealed. स्थगिः A betel-box. स्थगुः A hump. स्थगिष्ठः 1 A piece of ground (levelled, squared and prepared for a sacrifice), an altar; शिविणी स्थगिष्ठः एव स्थगि Ku. 5. 12. 2 A barren field. 3

A heap of clouds. 4 A limit, boundary. 5 A land-mark. -Comp. -स्थायिन् m., also स्थगिलेखः an ascetic who sleeps on the bare *Sthandila* or sacrificial ground. -सितकं an altar. स्थपतिः 1 A king, sovereign 2 A. architect. 3 A wheel-wright, master-carpenter 4 A charioteer. 5 One who offers a sacrifice to Brihaspati. 6 An attendant on the women's apartments. 7 N. of Kubera. स्थपुटः a. 1 Being in contracted or difficult circumstances. 2 Unevenly raised, elevated and depressed. -Comp. -वत् a. being in contracted or uneven parts, being in difficult places; अंकस्थादस्थि-संस्थं स्थपुटवत्तमपि कथमव्ययमपि Mā. 5. 16. स्थलः 1 P. (स्थलति) To stand firm, be firm. स्थलः 1 Firm or dry ground, dry land, *terra firma* (opp. जल); भी दुरात्मन् (समुद्र) दीवतां दिष्टिमांशानि नो वेत्तस्थलतां त्वां नयामि Pt. 1; so स्थलकमलिनी or स्थल-कमलं q. v. 2 Shore, strand, beach. 3 Ground, land, soil (in general). 4 Place, spot. 5 Field, tract, district. 6 Station. 7 A piece of raised ground, mound. 8 A topic, case, subject, the point under discussion; विवाद, विचार &c. 9 A part (as of a book). 10 A tent. -Comp. -अंतर् an other place. -आकृष्टः a. alighted on the ground. -अरविन्दः, कमलं, कमलिनी a land growing lotus; Mo. 90; Ku. 1. 33. -चरः a. land-going, not aquatic. -च्युतः a. fallen or removed from a place or position. -क्षेत्रः a local or rural deity. -पञ्चिनी the shrub *Hibiscus Mutabilis*. -मार्गः, -वर्त्यन् n. a road by land; स्थलमार्गः 'by land'; R. 4. 60. -स्थगिः a battle on level ground. -शुद्धिः f. purification or clearance of a place from impurity. स्थला A spot of dry ground artificially raised and drained (opp. स्थली q. v. below). स्थली 1 Dry ground, firm land. 2 A natural spot of ground, ground or land (as of a forest); विल्लाष विकीर्ण-पूर्वजा समुद्रः क्षमिषु कुर्वती स्थली Ku. 4. 4. -Comp. -क्षेत्रः a deity of the soil, a tutelary deity; Mo. 106. स्थलेशः a. Sleeping on dry ground. -वः Any amphibious animal. स्थपिः 1 A weaver. 2 Heaven. स्थपिदः 1 Fixed, firm, steady. 2 Old, aged, ancient. -रः 1 An old man. 2 A beggar. 3 N. of Brahman. -रा An old woman; स्थपिदे का त्वं अवयवः कस्य नववयवद्वयः Dk. स्थपिष्ठः a. Greatest, very strong, largest (superl. of स्थल q. v.). स्थपिष्ठः Greatest, larger (compar. of स्थल q. v.). स्था 1 P. (Atn. also in certain senses; स्थिति-ते, स्थित; pass. स्थायते;

the *st* of this root is changed to *st* after a preposition ending in *st* or *st*) 1 To stand; चलत्येकेन पादेन तिष्ठत्येकेन चोद-मान् Subhāsh. 2 To stay, abide, dwell live; गमे मूढे or तिष्ठतः 'To remain, be left; एको गंगदुर्लभति Pt. 4. 4 To delay, wait; किमिति स्थायते S. 2. 5 To stop, cease, desist, stand still; तिष्ठत्य-क्षणमपि तिष्ठति तिष्ठति योमनये V. 2. 1. 6 To be kept aside; तिष्ठतु तावत्पुत्रोऽस्माकमन-वृत्तः K. 'never mind the account of.' &c. 7 To be, exist, be in any state or position; *st* en with participles; मेने स्थिते दोग्धरे दोग्धरे Ku. 1. 2; S. 1. 1; V. 1. 1; कालं नयमाना तिष्ठति Pt. 1; Ms. 7. 3. 8 To abide by, conform to, obey (with loc.); शासने तिष्ठ भर्तुः V. 5. 17, R. 11. 65. 9 To be restrained; यदि ते तु न तिष्ठेय-रुषिः प्रथमेक्षिभिः Ms. 7. 108. 10 To be at hand, be obtainable; न त्वं स्वेयु तिष्ठतु सुतं हृद्रेण नायवेत् Ms. 5. 104. 11 To live, breathe; आः क एष मयि स्थिते चंदु-वमभित्तुमिच्छति Mu. 1. 12 To stand by or near, stand at one's side. help; उत्सवे व्यसने चैव दुर्मिसे शत्रुसंकटे। राजद्वारे स्ने-ज्ञाने च यस्तिष्ठति स दीपवः H. 1. 73. 13 To rest or depend on. 14 To do, per- form, occupy oneself with. 15 (Atn.) To resort or go to (as an umpire, be guided by the advice of; सक्षयं कर्णादिषु तिष्ठते यः Ki. 3. 13. 16 (Atn.) To offer oneself to (for sexual em- brace), stand as a prostitute (with dat.). गोपी स्मरत् कुञ्जाय तिष्ठते Sk. on P. 1. 4. 34. -Caus. (स्थापयति-ते). 1 To cause to stand. 2 To lay, set, place, put. 3 To found, establish. 4 To stop. 5 To arrest, check. -*desid.* (तिष्ठसति) To wish to stand &c. -WITH अति to remain over and above, exceed by; अत्यतिष्ठ दशांशं. -अधि 1 to stand on or upon, occupy (with acc.) नर्पासनं गोत्रमिदोऽपि तिष्ठते B. 6. 73; Bk. 15. 31. 2 to practise (as penance); Ki. 10. 16. 3 to be in, dwell in, inhabit, reside; पातालमपितिष्ठति R. 1. 80; भीजय-देवमणितमपितिष्ठतु कंठतटीमिवितं Gt. 11. 4 to take possession, conquer, over- come, overpower; संग्रामे तानपि विजित् Bk. 9. 72, 16. 40. 5 to obtain; Ki. 2. 31. 6 to lead, conduct, beat the head of, govern, direct, preside over; दक्षयद्वारापि विज्ञातः U. 4. 7 to rule, govern, control; Bg. 4. 6. 8 to use, employ. 9 to ascend, be established or installed on; अजिराधित-राजः शत्रुः M. 1. 8. -अहृ P. to do, per- form, execute, attend to; अहृतिष्ठस्थानो निजोऽने M. 1. 2 to follow, practise, observe; Bg. 3. 31. 3 to give, grant to, do something for; (यस्य) शैलपिपले स्वयमन्मतिष्ठ Ku. 1. 17. 4 to stand by or near; Ms. 11. 112. 5 to rule, govern. 6 to imitate. 7 to present oneself. -अव (usually Atn.) 1 to remain, stay, abide; जोषं जोषं जोषनेवा-

वत्स्ये. Bv. 2. 17; अनीत्वा पंक्तं धुलिमुदकं नावातिष्ठेति St. 2. 34; R. 2. 31. 2 to stay, wait; Bk. 8. 11. 3 to abide by, conform to, Bk. 3. 14. 4 to live; R. 8. 87. 5 to stand still. make a halt, stop; Bg. 1. 30. 6 to fall to, devolve on, rest with; मयि सुविहिं लोकानां रक्षा गुमास्वस्थिता Ku. 2. 28. 7 to stand apart, withdraw. 3 to be settled or decided. (-Caus.) 1 to cause to stand or stop, station. 2 to establish or found. 3 to compose, collect. -अ 1 to occupy. 2 to ascend, mount; as in एतस्य दन्तास्थितौ R. 1. 36. 3 use, have recourse to, resort to, follow, practise, take, assume; यथा हि सद्बुद्धमातिश्रयनमुक्त्वा Ms. 10. 128. 2. 133. 10. 101; (these senses are variously modified according to the noun with which the word is used; see Ku. 5. 2. 84; Ma. 7. 19; R. 6. 72. 15. 79; Ku. 6. 72. 7. 29; Pt. 3. 21 &c.) 4 to do, perform, carry out. 5 to own. 6 to aim at. 7 to undertake. 8 to deport, behave. 9 to stand near. -उ 1 to stand up, rise, get up; उचिष्ठेत् प्रथमं वास्य Ms. 2. 194; वचो निशम्योत्थितसुविहितः स R. 2. 61. 2 to leave, give up. 3 to rebound; R. 16. 83. 4 to come forth, arise, proceed, spring or accrue from; वदुच्छिष्टं वर्ण्यो वृषणां सुवि ५ कले S. 2. 13. 5 to rise, grow, increase in strength; Si. 2. 10. 6 to be active or brave, rise up, stir oneself; शत्रु हृदयदीर्घं त्वय्येति पतिर Bg. 2. 3. 37. 7 to strive, try (Atm.); Ki. 11. 13, St. 14. 17. (-Caus.) 1 to raise, lift up. 2 to rouse to action, excite. -उप 1 to stand near, to fall to one's share; नादृष्टमतिष्ठति Pt. 2. 123. 2 to come near, approach; Ku. 2. 64, R. 15. 76. 3 to wait or attend upon, serve; Ms. 2. 48. 4 to worship, attend upon with prayers, serve, or pay respects to (Atm.); न श्वेदकान्ययुगस्थितासौ Bk. 1. 3; उदितसुविह एव मयार्त्तपरस्तसुविहिं Mā. 1; R. 4. 6. 10. 63, 17. 10, 18. 22. 5 to stand near. 6 to approach for intercourse. 7 to meet, join (Atm.); गंगा यमुनासुपातिष्ठेति Sk. 8 to lead to (Atm.) 9 to make a friend of (Atm.) 10 to approach, draw near, be imminent. 11 to approach with hostile intentions. 12 to be present (Atm.). 13 to occur, arise, -पति to surround, stand round about. -पर्यव (Caus.) to compose or collect oneself; पर्यवस्थापयामास V. 1. -व (Atm.) 1 to set out, depart; वारसीकांस्तौ जेतुं प्रतस्थे स्पृष्टवर्त्तमा R. 4. 60. 2 to stand firmly. 3 to be established. 4 to approach, come near. (-Caus.) 1 to cause to retire. 2 to send away, dismiss; तौ देवता स्व प्रति राजधानीं प्रस्थापयामास वसुधैव कुटुम्बकः R. 2. 70. -प्रति 1 to stand firm, be establish-

ed. 2 to be supported. 3 to rest or depend upon. 4 to stay, abide, be situated. -प्रत्यव (Atm.) to oppose, act hostilely, object (in argument); अत्र केचित्प्रत्यवतिष्ठेति S. R. Bv. 1. 77. (-Caus.) to collect or compose oneself. -वि (Atm.) 1 to stand apart. 2 to remain, abide, dwell, remain fixed or stationary. 3 to spread, be diffused. -विप्र (Atm.) 1 to start 2 to spread. -व्यव (Atm.) 1 to be placed asunder. 2 to be arranged in due order 3 to be settled or fixed, become permanent; वचनीयमिदं व्यवस्थितं Ku. 4. 21. 4 to rest or depend upon. (-Caus.) 1 to arrange, manage, adjust. 2 to settle, establish. 3 to separate, place apart. -सं (Atm.) 1 to dwell or live in, stand close together; तीक्ष्णानुद्दिनेन श्रुती परिमव्यासात् संतिष्ठेति Mu. 3. 5. 2 to stand on. 3 to be, exist, live. 4 to abide by, obey, act up to; द्वादिश्यापुण्ड्रस्य बोधवज्रो वाक्ये न संतिष्ठेति Mk. 1. 36. 5 to be completed; सद्यः संतिष्ठेत् यज्ञस्याज्ञोच्यमिति स्थितिः Ms. 5. 96. (यज्ञस्येन युज्यते Kull.). 6 to come to an end, be interrupted; Bk. 8. 11. 7 to stand still, come to a stand (Paras.); श्वं न संतिष्ठति जीवलोकाः क्षणेद्वयमसि परित्यजेमानः Hariv. 8 to die, perish. (-Caus.) 1 to establish, settle. 2 to place. 3 to compose, collect (oneself); देवि संस्थापयामास U. 4. 4 to subject, keep under control; Ms. 9. 2. 5 to stop, restrain. 6 to kill. -समाधि to preside over, govern, administer, superintend. -समव (Atm.) 1 to remain fixed, stand immovable. 2 to stand still. 3 to stand ready. (-Caus.) 1 to found. 2 to stop. -समा 1 to undergo, practise; तपो महत्समाधाव. 2 to engage in, perform. 3 to apply, employ. 4 to follow, observe; Ms. 4. 2. 7. 44. -समुद् 1 to stand up, rise. 2 to rise together with. 3 to rise from death or sensibility, return to life or consciousness. 4 to arise or spring from. -समुप 1 to come near, go to, approach. 2 to attack. 3 to befall, occur. 4 to stand in close contact. -संप्र (Atm.) to set out, depart. -संप्रति 1 to hang or rest on, depend on. 2 to stand firm or fixed.

स्थाण्ड a. Firm, fixed, steady, table, immovable, motionless. -स्तुः 1 An epithet of Siva; व स्थाण्डः स्थिरभक्तियोगवृत्तयो निःशेषव्यास्तु वः V. 1. 1. 2 A stake, post, pillar; किं स्थाण्डरवृत्तं गुरुः 3 A peg, pin 4 The gnomon of a dial. 5 A spear, dart. 6 A nest of white ants. 7 The drug or perfume called *Jivaka*. -म. n. A branchless trunk or stem, any bare stalk or stem. pollard. -Comp. -हन्तुः one who cuts down the trunks of trees, one

who clears away timber; स्थाण्डोद्धृत्य केदारमाहुः शल्यवती स्मृ Ms. 9. 44. -भ्रमः mistaking anything for a post.

स्थाण्डिलः 1 An ascetic who sleeps on the bare ground or on a place prepared for sacrifice. 2 A religious mendicant or beggar.

स्थानं 1 The act of standing or remaining, stay, continuance, residence; U. 3. 32. 2 Being fixed or stationary. 3 A state, condition. 4 A place, spot, site, locality; अस्माल्लगद्वास्मात्स्थानात्तदाश्रममपि न भयम् K. 5 Station, situation, position. 6 Relation, capacity; पितृस्थाने 'in the place or capacity of a father'. 7 An abode, a house, dwelling-house; स एव (नक्त.) प्रसूनाः स्थानाच्छ्रुतापि पतिव्रतये Pt. 3. 46. 8 A country, region, district, town. 9 Office, rank, dignity; अमावस्याने नियोजितः. 10 Object; श्रमाः पूजास्थानं युधिष्ठिरं न च शिष्टं न च वयः U. 4. 11. 11 An occasion, a matter, subject, cause; परामृष्टस्थानान्यपि तदनुतराणि स्थगयति Mā. 1. 14; रदानं जरापरिभवस्य तदेष बुद्धौ Subhāsh., so कलह°, क्षोभ°, विवाद° &c. 12 A fit or proper place; स्थानेष्वेव नियोज्यते मृत्याश्चामरणानि च Pt. 1. 72. 13 A fit or worthy object; स्थाने खलु सज्जातिं दष्टिः M. 1; सद्यः स्थाने also. 14 The place or organ of utterance of any letter, (these are eight):— अहो स्थानानि वर्णानाम्; कंठः शिखर्या जिह्वाहं च दंताश्च नासिकोष्ठौ च तालु च Sik. 13. 15 A holy place. 16 An altar. 17 A place in a town. 18 The place or sphere assigned after death to persons according as they perform or neglect their prescribed duties. 19 (In politics, war &c.) The firm attitude or bearing of troops, standing firm so as to repel a charge; Ms. 7. 190. 20 A halt. 21 A stationary condition, a neutral or middle state. 22 That which constitutes the chief strength or the very existence of a kingdom; a stamina of a kingdom; i. e. army, treasure, town and territory; Ms. 7. 56 (where Kull. renders स्थानं by दंष्ट्रकोपपुत्रादिवत् चतुर्विधं). 23 Likeness, resemblance. 24 Part or division of a work, section, chapter &c. 25 The character or part of an actor. 26 Interval, opportunity, leisure. 27 (In music) A note, tone, modulation of the voice. -Comp. -अवस्थाः a local governor, the superintendent of a place. -आसन n. du. standing and sitting down. -आसेवा confinement to a place, imprisonment, arrest; cf. आसेव. -विश्रामः a kind of quarter-master. -व्यूह see स्थाण्डर. -वारुः a watchman, sentinel, policeman. -व्यूहः a. ejected from an office, displaced, dismissed, out of employ.

—माहात्म्यं 1 the greatness or glory of any place. 2 a kind of divine virtue or uncommon sanctity supposed to be inherent in a sacred spot. —योगः assignment of proper places ; द्रव्यणां स्थानयोगाच्च कथयितव्यमव च Ms. 9. 332. —स्थ a. being in one's abode at home.

स्थानक 1 A position, situation. 2 A particular point or situation in dramatic action ; स. ग. पताकास्थानक q. v. 3 A city, town. 4 A basin. 5 Froth, a kind of scum on spirits or wine. 6 A mode of recitation. 7 A division or section of the Taittiriya, a branch of the Yajurveda.

स्थानकम् ind. 1 According to one's place or position. 2 From one's proper place. 3 With reference to the organ of utterance.

स्थानिक a. (की f.) 1 Belonging to a place, local. 2 (In gram.) That which takes the place of a thing, or is substituted for it. —कः 1 Any one holding an office, placeman. 2 The governor of a place.

स्थानिन् 1 Having place, 2 Having fixedness, permanent. 3 Having a substitute. —m. 1 The original form or primitive element, that for which anything else is substituted ; स्थानि-वदादेशान्नाल्लिखी P. I. 1. 56. 2 That which has a place, or is actually expressed.

स्थानीय a. 1 Belonging to a place, local. 2 Suitable to a place. —य A town, city.

स्थाने ind. (loc. of स्थान) 1 In the right or proper place, rightly, properly, justly, truly, appropriately ; स्थाने वृता वृषातिभिः परोक्षैः R. 7. 13 ; स्थाने शानाः कानिना दृश्यन्ताः M. 3. 14 ; Ku. 6. 67, 7. 65. 2 In place of, instead of, in lieu of ; as a substitute for ; पतोः स्थाने इवादेशं हृदीव संयवेतम् R. 12. 58. 3 On account of, because of. 4 Similarly, like as.

स्थापक a. Causing to stand, fixing, founding, establishing, regulating. —कः 1 The director of the stage-business, a stage-manager. 2 The founder of a temple, or erector of an image.

स्थापकः A guard of the women's apartments. —र्य Architecture, building.

स्थापनं 1 The act of causing to stand, fixing, founding, directing, establishing, instituting. 2 Fixing the thoughts, concentration of the mind, steady application, abstraction. 3 A dwelling, habitation. 4 A ceremony performed on a woman's perceiving the first signs of living conception ; cf. पुण्य.

स्थापनः 1 Placing, fixing, founding, establishing. 2 Arranging, re-

gulating (as a drama), stage-management.

स्थापित p. p. 1 Placed, fixed, located, deposited. 2 Founded, instituted. 3 Set up, raised, erected. 4 Directed, regulated, ordered, enacted. 3 Determined, settled, ascertained. 6 Appointed to, entrusted with any duty, post &c. 7 Wedded, married ; Mā. 10. 5. 8 Firm, steady.

स्थाप्य a. 1 To be placed or deposited. 2 To be founded, fixed or established. —प्य A pledge, deposit. —Comp. —अपहरण the embezzlement of a deposit.

स्थामन् n. 1 Strength, power, stamina, as in the word अस्थामन्, see the quotation from Mb. under अस्थामन्. 2 Fixity, stability.

स्थाविन् a. 1 Standing, staying, being situated (at the end of comp.) 2 Enduring, continuing, lasting, abiding ; स्मृतिं क्षणविधौति कल्याणस्थानिना शुभाः Subhāsh. ; कतिपयदिवसस्थाविनी शौचनश्रीः Bh. 2. 82 ; Mv. 7. 15. 3 Living, dwelling, remaining ; Ms. 23. 4 Permanent, firm, steady, invariable, unchangeable ; स्थानीयमिति ' becomes permanent '. —m. 1 A lasting or permanent feeling ; (see स्थानिना below) ; Si. 2. 87. —n. Anything lasting, a permanent state or condition. —Comp. —मायः a fixed or permanent condition of mind, a lasting or permanent feeling ; (these feelings being said to give rise to the different *rasas* or sentiments in poetry, each *rasa* having its own *sthāyibhāva*) ; they are eight or nine ; रतिर्हासश्च शोकश्च क्रोधोत्साहो भयं तथा । जुगुप्सा विस्मयश्चैवमहौ शोकः शनोऽपि च S. D. 206 ; cf. स्थानिचारमात्र, मात्र, विभाव also.

स्थावुक a. (का or की f.) 1 Likely to last, enduring. 2 Firm, steady, stationary. —कः The superintendent or head of a village.

स्थाले 1 A plate or dish. 2 A cooking-pot, any culinary vessel. —Comp. —कृते the form or representation of a pot.

स्थाली 1 An earthen pot or pan, a cooking-pot, caldron, kettle ; न हि निष्ठुकाः संतिष्ठि स्थालो नारिणीवते Sarva-S. ; स्थाल्यां वेदवेदमया पचति तिष्ठस्योनिषिद्धं ब्रह्मविः Bh. 2. 100. 2 A particular vessel used in the preparation of Soma. 3 The trumpet-flower. —Comp. —वाकः a particular religious act performed by a householder. —दुर्गन्ध the sediment or dirt sticking to a cooking-pot. —पुष्पाः boiled rice in a cooking-pot. —प्यायः see under प्याय. —विले the interior or hollow of a caldron.

स्थावर a. 1 Fixed to one spot, stable, stationary, immoveable, inanimate (opp. जंगम) ; स्मृतिस्थावर-जंगमानां स्वभाव तज्जन्मादिव बहव Ku. 1. 23, 6. 67, 73. 2 Inert, inactive, slow. 3 Regular, established —रः A mountain ; स्थावरानां हिमालयः Bg. 10. 23 —रः 1 Any stationary or inanimate object (such as clay, stones, trees &c. which formed the seventh creation of Brahman ; cf. Ms. 1. 41) ; गन्धः स मे स्थावरजंगमानां जगद्विधितप्रत्यक्षदादेतुः R. 2. 44 ; Ku. 6. 58. 2 A bow-string. 3 Immoveable property, real estate. 4 A heirloom. —Comp. —अस्थावर, —जंगम 1 moveable and immoveable property. 2 animate and inanimate things.

स्थाविर a. (र or री f.) Thick, firm. —र Old age.

स्थासकः 1 Perfuming or smearing the body with fragrant unguents. 2 A bubble of water or any fluid ; Si. 18. 5.

स्थासु n. Bodily strength.

स्थास्तु a. 1 Disposed to stand, firm, immoveable. 2 Permanent, eternal, lasting, durable ; Si. 2. 93, Ki. 2. 19.

स्थित p. p. 1 Stood, remained, stayed. 2 Standing. 3 Standing up, risen ; स्थितः स्थितामुच्यते प्रयातां ... कथय नां सुप्रतिस्त्वच्छत्र R. 2. 6. 4 Staying, resting, living, being, existing, situated ; वयस्य केय स्थिता ते शितानि Mu. 1. 1. Me. 7 ; oft. with gerunds merely as a copula ; V. 1. 1 ; S. 1. 1, Ku. 1. 1. 5 Happened, occurred ; Ku. 4. 27. 6 Stationed in, occupying, appointed to ; S. 4. 18. 7 Acting upto, abiding by, conforming to ; R. 5. 33. 8 Stood still, stopped, desisted. 9 Fixed on, firmly attached to ; Ku. 5. 82. 10 Steady, firm ; as in स्थितधी or स्थितप्रज्ञ q. v. 11 Determined, resolved ; Ku. 4. 39. 12 Established, decreed. 13 Steadfast in conduct, steady-minded. 14 Upright, virtuous. 15 Faithful to a promise or agreement. 16 Agreed, engaged, contracted. 17 Ready, being close or at hand. —रः A word standing by itself. —Comp. —उपस्थित a. with and without the particle ' iṣi ' (as a word). —धी a. firm-minded, steady-minded, cool. —पारम्यं recitation in Prākṛita by a woman while standing. —प्रज्ञ a. firm in judgment or wisdom, free from any hallucination, contented ; प्रज्ञाति वदा कामान् सर्वान् पथं मनोवताम् । आत्मन्येवमथनं तदुः स्थितप्रज्ञस्तदोच्यते Bg. 2. 55. —मेघन m. a staunch or faithful friend.

स्थितिः f. 1 Standing, remaining, staying, abiding, living, stay

residence ; स्थिति नो रे दृष्टः क्षणमपि मद्ये-
क्षण सखे Bv. 1. 52 ; रक्षो गृहे स्थितिर्दुर्लभादि-
शुद्धौ स्थितिः U. 1. 6. 2 Stopping,
standing still, continuance in one
state ; प्रस्थितायां प्रतिष्ठयाः स्थितायां स्थिति-
माचरे R. 1. 89. 3 Remaining station-
ary, fixity, steadiness, firmness,
steady application or devotion ; मम
भुयात् परमात्मनि स्थितिः Bv. 4. 23. 4 A
state, position, situation, condition.
5 Natural state, nature, habit ; अथ
वा स्थितिरिव मंदमर्मा H. 4. 6 Stability,
permanence, perpetuation, con-
tinuance ; वैश्वस्थितेरधिगमान्महति प्रमेदे V.
5. 15 ; कर्णा कुलस्य स्थितये स्थितिः Ku. 1.
18 ; R. 3. 27. 7 Correctness of
conduct, steadfastness in the path
of duty, decorum, duty, moral
rectitude, propriety ; R. 3. 27, 11.
65, 12. 31 ; Ku. 1. 18. 8 Mainte-
nance of discipline, establishment of
good order (in a state) ; R. 1. 25.
9 Rank, dignity, high station or
rank. 10 Maintenance, sustenance ;
Mā. 9. 32, R. 5. 9. 11 Continuance
in life, preservation (one of the
three states of human beings) ;
समस्थितिप्रत्यवहारहेतुः R. 2. 44 ; Ku. 2. 6.
12 Cessation, pause, stop. 13 Well-
being, welfare. 14 Consistency. 15
A settled rule ; ordinance, decree, an
axiom or maxim. 16 Settled de-
termination. 17 Term, limit,
boundary. 18 Inertia, resistance to
motion. 19 Duration of an eclipse.
-Comp. -स्थापक a. fixing in the ori-
ginal position, having the power of
restoring to a previous state, having
elastic properties. (-कः) elasticity,
capability of recovering the former
position.

स्थिर a. (compar. स्थिर्यस्, superl.
स्थेड) 1 Firm, steady, fixed ; भाव-
स्थिराणि जनानां तर्हीद्वानि S. 5. 2 ; स स्थापुः
स्थिरमकिञ्चिदुल्लभो निःश्रेयसाचारु वः V. 1.
1 ; Ku. 1. 30 ; R. 11. 19. 2 Immove-
able, still, motionless ; Ku. 2. 38. 3
Immovably fixed ; U. 1. 40. 4 Perma-
nent, eternal, everlasting ; Me. 55 ; Mā. 1. 25. 5 Cool,
collected, composed, placid, calm.
6 Quiescent, free from passion. 7
Steady in conduct, stead-fast. 8
Constant, faithful, determined. 9
Certain, sure. 10 Hard, solid. 11
Strong, intense. 12 Stern, relentless,
hard-hearted ; Ku. 5. 47. -रः 1 A
god, deity. 2 A tree. 3 A mountain.
4 A bull. 5 N. of Siva. 6 N. of
Kārtikeya. 7 Final beatitude or
absolution. 8 The planet Saturn.
(-स्थिरिकृ means 1 to confirm,
strengthen, corroborate. 2 to stop,
make fast. 3 to cheer up, console,
comfort ; S. 4. -स्थिरिकृ means 1 to
become firm or steady. 2 to be-

come calm or tranquil). -Comp.
-अनुस्तराग a. firm in attachment, con-
stant in affection. -आत्मन्, -चित्,
-चेतस्, -पी, -बुद्धि, -मति a. 1 firm-
minded, steady in thought or
resolve, resolute ; R. 8. 22. 2 cool,
calm, dispassionate. -आयुस्, -जीविन्
a. long-lived, lasting. -आरंभ a. firm
in undertakings, persevering.
-कुहकः 1 a steady pulverizer. 2 a
kind of common divisor (in algebra).
-मधः the *champak* flower. -छद्दः the
birch tree. -छायः 1 a tree which
gives shelter to travellers. 2 a tree.
(in general). -जिह्वः a fish. -जीविता
the silk cotton tree. -दंष्ट्रः a snake.
-दुष्यः 1 the *champak* tree. 2 the
Bakula tree. -मतिज्ञ a. 1 persisting
in an assertion, obstinate, pertina-
cious. 2 faithful to a promise.
-यतिबंध a. firm in opposition,
obstinate S. 2. -कला a kind of
gourd. -खीनिः a large tree which
gives shade and shelter. -यौवन a.
over youthful (-नः) a kind of
good or evil genius, a fairy. -अरी a.
having everlasting prosperity.
-सम्यक् a. faithful to a promise, true,
veracious. -सौहृद् a. firm in friend-
ship. -स्थापिन् v. remaining firm or
steady, keeping perfectly still (as
in meditation)

स्थिरता-त् 1 Firmness, steadiness,
stability. 2 Firm or vigorous effort,
fortitude ; 4. 14. 3 Constancy,
firmness of mind. 4 Fixity.

स्थिरा The earth.

स्थुज G P. (स्थुजति) To cover
स्थुल A sort of long tent.

स्थूपा 1 The post or pillar of a
house. 2 A post or pillar in gene-
ral ; स्थूपा निखनन्यायेन S. 8. 3 An iron
image or statue. 4 An anvil. -Comp.

-निखननन्याय see under न्याय.

स्थूयः 1 Light. 2 The moon

स्थूरः 1 A bull. 2 A man

स्थूल a. (compar. स्थूलीयस्, superl.
स्थूलिड) 1 Large, great, big, bulky,
huge ; बहुस्तूपाणि स्थूलान् स्वीयते बहिरस्मत् S.
2. 78. (where it has sense of
also) ; स्थूलस्तान्मेपात् Me. 14, 106 ;
R. 6. 28. 2 Fat, corpulent, stout. 3
Strong, powerful ; स्थूलं स्थूलं भवति K.
(' breathes hard '). 4 Thick, clumsy.
5 Gross, coarse, rough (fig. also) ;
as in स्थूलमति q. v. 6 Foolish, doltish,
silly, ignorant. 7 Stolid, dull, thick-
headed. 8 Not exact. -लः The jack
tree. -लं 1 A heap, quantity. 2 A
tent. 3 The summit of a mountain
(ह्रत्). -Comp. -अंत्रं the larger in-
testine near the anus. -आस्यः a
snake. -उड्यः 1 a large fragment
of a crag or rock fallen from
mountain and forming an irregular
mound. 2 incompleteness, deficiency,

defect. 3 the middle pace of
elephants. 4 an eruption of pimples
on the face. 5 a hollow at the root
of an elephant's tusks. -काय a. fat,
corpulent. -क्षेडः, -क्षेडः an arrow.
-चापः a large bow like instrument
used in cleaning cotton. -तालः the
marshy date-tree. -पी, -मति a.
foolish, doltish. -नालः a kind of
large reed. -नासः, -नासिक a. thick-
nosed. (-सः, -कः) a hog, boar.
-पटः, -दं coarse cloth. -पट्टः cotton.
-पाद a. club-footed, having swelled
legs. (-दः) 1 an elephant. 2 a man
with elephantiasis. -फलः the silk
cotton tree. -मानं rough or inexact
calculation, gross or rough com-
putation. -मूलं a kind of radish.
-लक्ष-श्च a. 1 munificent, liberal,
generous. 2 wise, learned. 3 inclined
to recollect both benefits and in-
juries. -शंखा a woman having a
large vulva. -शरीरं the grosser or
material and perishable body. (opp.
क्षय or लिंग-शरीर q. v.) -श्राद्धः
thick or coarse cloth. -शीर्षिका
a small ant having a large head in
proportion to its size. -श्व-पट्टः 1 a
large bee. 2 a wasp. -लकुचाः the
lakucha tree. -हस्ते an elephant's
trunk.

स्थूलक . Large, big, huge, bulky
-कः A sort of grass or reed.

स्थूलता-त् 1 Largeness, bulkiness,
bigness. 2 Dullness, stupidity.

स्थूलयति Den. P. To become big or
stout, grow bulky or fat.

स्थूलिन् m. A camel.

स्थेयम् m. Firmness, stability, fixity,
fixedness ; द्वातीयान्तः संहताः स्थेयभाजाः
Si. 18. 33 ; न यम स्थेयान् द्युतितमयमात-
नयनाः Bv. 1. 32.

स्थेय a. To be fixed or placed,
to be settled or determined. -यः 1 A
person chosen to settle a dispute
(between two parties) an arbi-
trator, umpire, a judge. 2 A
domestic priest.

स्थेयस् a. (सी f.) More firm,
stronger ; (compar. of स्थिर q. v.).

स्थेड a. Very firm, strongest ;
(superl. of स्थिर q. v.).

स्थेयः 1 Firmness, stability, fixity,
steadiness. 2 Continuance. 3 Firm-
ness of mind, resolution, constancy ;
Bg. 13. 7. 4 Patience. 5 Hardness,
solidity.

स्थेयिणः, स्थेयिण्यः A kind of
perfume.

स्थेयः 1 Firmness, strength, power.
2 A load sufficient for a horse or
ass.

स्थेयिण् a. 1 A horse carrying
burden on his back, pack-horse. 2
A strong horse.

स्थूल Bigness, bulkiness, stoutness.

स्नपनं 1 Sprinkling, washing. 2
Bathing, ablution ; येन जनेः स्नपनसाधन
सर्वस्वार्थः, Si. 5. 57

स्नवः Trickling, oozing, dripping.
 स्नस् 1. 4 P. (स्नाति, स्नस्यति) 1 To inhabit. 2 To eject (as from the mouth), reject.

स्नान २ P. (स्नानि, स्नान) । To bathe, perform ablution ; स्नानकर्मणि स्नानः-
 २ To perform the ceremony of bathing at the time of leaving the house of one's spiritual preceptor. -*Caus.* (स्नापयति-ते. स्नपयति-ते) To cause to bathe, wet, moisten, sprinkle ; (ते-ते) मत्स्यमिदं स्नपयतिः श्वशुरः Ku. 7. 10 ; शिवास्नपयितुः शिवाः Hit. 12, 11. 3. 23, Ki. 5. 44. 47 ; Si. 2. 7. 8. 3, Me. 43. -*Desid.* (निस्नानि) To wish to bathe. -*With अप* to bathe after mourning. -*नि* to plunge deep into ; *इ. इ.* to be perfect or thoroughly versed in ; *अप* निष्णातः

स्नतकः 1 A Brāhmana who has performed the ceremony of ablution which has to be performed on his finishing his first Asrama (that of a Brahmachārin). 2 A Brāhmana just returned from the house of his preceptor and become an initiated householder (गृह्य). 3 A Brāhmana who is a Bhikṣu (beggar of alms) for any religious object; Ms. II. 1. 4 Any man of the first three classes who is an initiated householder.

स्नानम् 1 Bathing, washing, ablution, immersion in water; तत्रः प्रविशति स्नानार्थिणः कादयः S. 4. 2 Purification by bathing, any religious or ceremonial ablution. 3 The ceremony of bathing or anointing an idol. 4 Anything used in ablution. -Comp. -अगारं a bath-room. -क्षेत्री a bathing tub. -यज्ञः the festival held on the full-moon day in the month of Jyeshtha -यज्ञः a bathing-garment। सङ्ख्यं किं यदिति स्नानयज्ञं श्रेष्ठं दुर्गं यज्ञः H. 2। 106. -विधिः 1 the act of ablution. 2 the proper manner or rules of ablution.

स्नानादिषु अ. Fit or suitable for bathing or ablution, worn during bathing; स्नानादिष्वस्तक्रियाया पत्रार्थे बोधयुज्यते M. 5. 12.
—**ई** Water or any other article (such as unguents, perfumed powders &c.) proper for bathing ; R. 16. 21.

स्नानपत्रः A servant who bathes his master, or brings bathing-water for him.

स्नापनं The act of causing to bathe
or attending a person while bathing;
Ms. B. 209.

स्नायुः । A tendon, muscle, sinew,
 कर्णः । सांख्यशास्त्रेऽपि विप्रसृत्यतिष्ठति नोः

Bh. 2. 30. 2 The string of a bow.
-Comp. -अर्मन् *n.* a kind of disease
of the eyes.

स्नायुकः See स्नायु.

स्नावः, स्नावन् *m.* A tendon, muscle.

सिन्धव a. 1 Loving, affectionate, friendly, attached, tender; Māl. 5. 20. 2 Oily, unctuous, greasy, wetted with oil; उन्नुवसामि वयि तट्टमे सिन्धवमिनां जनामे Me. 59; सिन्धवेणिसवर्णे 18; Si. 12. 63; Māl. 10. 4. 3 Sticky, viscid, adhesive, cohesive. 4 Glistening, shining, glossy, resplendent; कनकनिष्ठवसिन्धवा विधुत् त्रिया समवेर्लु V. 4. 1; Me. 37; U. 1. 33, 6. 21. 5 Smooth, emollient. 6 Moist, wet. 7 Cooling. 8 Kind, soft, bland, amiable; प्रीति-सिन्धवजंपदव्यूहानामेः पतिमानः Me. 16. 9 Lovely, agreeable, charming; R. 1. 36; U. 2. 14, 3. 22. 10 Thick, dense, compact; सिन्धवच्छायातट्टवसतिरागपरिग्रहेण (चके) Me. 1. 11 Intent, fixed, steadfast (as a gaze or look).

-**मित्रः** 1 A friend, an affectionate or friendly person; २ मित्रोत्प्रेषणार्थं हि द्वन्द्वे सख्यवद् भवति S. 3 -**सहजः** a kind of rice of quick growth. -**दृष्टिः** a. looking intently or with a fixed gaze.

स्निग्धता-स्व 1 Oiliness. 2 Blandness
3 Tenderness, affection, love.

स्निग्धा Marrow.

स्निह्यते P. (स्निह्यति, स्निह्य) 1 To
feel or have affection for, love, be
fond of (with loc. of the person or
thing that is loved or liked) ; किं उ
क्तं वाच्येऽस्मिन्नोरस इव प्रजे स्निह्यते भे सनः S

7; स च स्निग्धप्रायो U. 6. (where आश्रयः may be genitive also). 2 To be easily attached. 3 To be pleased; with, be kind to. 4 To be sticky; viscid or adhesive. 5 To be smooth or bland. -Caus. (स्नेहयित्ते) 1 To make unctuous, anoint, besmear, lubricate. 2 To cause to love. 3 To dissolve, destroy, kill.

रुह २ P. (स्त्रोति, रुह) १ To drip
trickle, fall in drops, distil, drop
ooze or run out, leak out. २ To flow
stream. - WITH प्र to flow out, pour
forth : प्रसृतसग्री U. ३.

सु. म. न. १ Table-land. 2 Top surface (in general). (This word has no forms for the first five inflections and is optionally substituted for सु. after acc. dual.)

sinew, tendon, muscle.

सूत्र ५. ओषध, द्रोप्य, श्लोच &c

हयवा A daughter-in-law ; स्रुपास्व

पुत्रभोग्यया स्तुषयेवाधिकृतोद्विषः श्रिया R. 8.
14, 15. 72.

सू 4 P. (सुहति, सुग्ध or सूद) To vomit.

स्नेहः 1 Affection, love, kindness, tenderness ; स्नेहस्यस्त्रिययोगात् कामीव प्रतिभाति मे V. 2. 4. (where it has sense 6 also) ; अस्ति मे सोदस्नेहोऽन्येभ्यः S. 1. 2 Oiliness, viscosity, unctuousness, lubricity (one of the 24 Gūpas according to the Vaisheshikas). 3 Moisture. 4 Grease, fat, any unctuous substance. 5 Oil ; निश्चिद्वियस्नेहः स दशांशमुपेयिवान् R. 12. 1, Pt. 1. 87. (where the word has sense 1 also) ; R. 4. 75. 6 any fluid of the body, such as semen. —Comp. —अक्क a. oiled, lubricated, greased. —अल्लुप्तिः f. affectionate or friendly intercourse. —आसः a lamp. —उद्भङ्गः breach or loss of friendship. —पूर्व ind. affectionately. —पञ्चुतिः f. flow or course of love ; S. 4. 16. —प्रिय a. fond of oil. (—यः) a lamp. —प्लुः phlegm. —रसः sesamum. —रसिन् f. injection of oil, an oily enema. —विमर्दिषु a. anointed with oil. —व्यक्तिः f. manifestation of love, display of friendship ; (भक्ति) स्नेहव्यक्तिश्चिरविहजं मुचते वाप्यख्यं Me. 12. स्नेहन् m. 1 A friend. 2 The moon. 3 A kind of disease.

स्नेहन *a.* 1 Anointing, lubricating.
2 Destroying. -न्तं 1 Anointing,
unction, rubbing or smearing with
oil or unguents. 2 Unctuousness. 3
An unguent, emollient.

स्नेहित *p. p.* 1 Loved. 2 Kind, affectionate. 3 Anointed, lubricated; -तः A friend, a beloved person.

स्नेहिन *α.* (-नी *f.*) 1 Attached, affectionate, friendly. 2 Oily, unctuous, fat. -*m.* 1 A friend. 2 An anointer, a smearer. 3 A painter.

स्नेहुः 1 The moon. 2 A kind of disease.

स्त्रै 1 P. (स्नायति) To dress, wrap
round, envelop.

स्नेह्य 1 Unctuousness, oiliness, lubricity. 2 Tenderness, fondness. 3 Smoothness, blandness.

सं० १ A. (संदने, संश्लि) १ To throb, palpitate; अस्पृष्टिवादि जलं च Bk. 15. 27, 14. 83. २ To shake, tremble, quiver ३ To go, move.—WITH परि to throb, tremble.—वि to move about, struggle.

स्पंदः । Throbbing, palpitation. 2
Vibration, tremor, motion, मनो मंदस्पंदं
नहिरपि चिरस्यापि विमुक्तम् Bh. 3. 51.

स्पन्दनं 1 Throbbing, pulsation, pal-
pitation, quivering ; वामाक्षिस्पन्दनं दृष-
यित्वा Mā. 1 ; so अवर, बाहु, शरीर &c.
2 Tremor, vibration. 3 The quicken-
ing of a child in the womb.

संदिग्ध p. p. 1 Throbbled, quivered.
2 Gone. - च A pulsation, throb,
palpitation.

स्फाटित p. p. Split open, burst, ex-
panded, made to gaps.

स्फाति: *f.* 1 Swelling, intumescence. 2 Increase, growth.

स्फाय 1 A. (स्फायते, स्फाति) 1 To grow large or fat, to become big or bulky. 2 To swell, increase, expand; तद्वृद्धे तयोः कौप्यः परस्मै शब्द-भावे Bk. 14. 10. -*Caus.* (स्फाययति) To cause to grow large, augment, increase; तावत्स्फाययन् शब्दीनां श्रावितानां सुहृः Bk. 17. 43, 1. 33, 12. 76, 15. 99.

स्फार *a.* 1 Large, great, increased, expanded; स्फारकुट्टकणादीनि यद् &c.; Māl. 5. 23, Mv. 6. 32. 2 Much, abundant; Mv. 5. 2; Bh. 3. 42. 3 Loud. -*r.* 1 Swelling, increase, enlargement, growth. 2 A bubble (in gold). 3 A protuberance. 4 Throbbing, quivering palpitation, vibration. 5 Twanging. -*r.* Abundance, much, plenty. (स्फारिभू means 'to swell out, expand, spread out, increase, multiply'; मुस्तिष्ठा विस्फारयति सुहृः स्फारीभवंयाद् Mk. 1. 36)

स्फारण Throbbing, shaking, trembling.

स्फालः Throbbing, palpitation, heat, trembling.

स्फालनं 1 Quivering, palpitating. 2 Causing to shake about or move. 3 Rubbing, friction. 4 Patting or stroking (as a horse), gentle rubbing.

स्फिक् *f.* Buttocks, hips; असंस्फिक्पृष्ठ-पिण्डवयवमुल्लभ्यते इति जम्बा Māl. 5. 16.

स्फिद् 10 U. (स्फटयति) 1 To hurt, injure, kill. 2 To despise. 3 To love. 4 To cover.

स्फिद् 10 U. (स्फटयति) To hurt &c.; see स्फिद् above.

स्फिर *a.* (compar. स्फेयस्, superl. स्फेड) 1 Abundant, much, large. 2 Many, numerous. 3 Vast, capacious.

स्फीत *p. p.* 1 Swollen, increased; Vē. 5. 40. 2 Fat, thick, big, large, bulky. 3 Many, numerous, much, copious, plentiful, abundant. 4 Pure, Bv. 4. 13. 5 Successful, prosperous, thriving. 6 Affected by hereditary disease. (स्फीतीकृत means 'to augment or enlarge').

स्फीति: *f.* 1 Growth, increase, enlargement. 2 Abundance, copiousness, plenty; यथाभास्यस्य च स्फीतिः सदा मे वर्ततां नृः. 3 Prosperity.

स्फु 1. 6 P., 1 U. (स्फुरति, स्फोटयति, स्फुरति) 1 To burst or split open, break forth, be suddenly rent asunder, cleave split, break; हाहादेवि स्फुरति इदं वं सन्ते देवर्षाः U. 3. 38; स्फुटति च सा मनसिज-विस्फुल्लिता Gīt. 7; Bk. 14. 56, 15. 77. 2 To expand, open, blow, blossom; स्फुटति कुसुममिदं विराडिहृदयललाप Gīt. 5; Pt. 1. 138, Kāv. 3. 167. 3 To run or bound away, disperse; तुरंगाः प्रस्फुट-यन्ति Bk. 14. 6, 10. 8. 4 To become visible, burst into view, become manifest. -II. 10 U.

(स्फुटयति) 1 To burst, crack, break open. 2 To burst into view. -*Caus.* (स्फोटयति) 1 To burst or rend asunder, split, tear open, cleave, divide. 2 To manifest, show, make clear. 3 To disclose, divulge, make public. 4 To hurt, destroy, kill. 5 To wince.

स्फुट *a.* 1 Burst, rent asunder, broken, split. 2 Opened, expanded, full-blown; स्फुटयामयरागतं कञ्जं Sī. 6. 2, 5. 3 Manifested, displayed, made clear. 4 Clear, plain, distinctly visible or manifest; अत्र स्फुटो न कश्चिदङ्कारः K. P. 1; Ku. 5. 44; Mē. 70; Mī. 11. 44. 5 Bursting into view; U. 3. 42. 6 White, bright, pure; सुफुटं वा स्फुट-विद्वत्स्य Ku. 1. 44. 7 Well-known, famous; स्फुटं नृपलालमभवत्सुतयोः Sī. 9. 79 (प्रथित). 8 Spread, diffused. 9 Loud. 10 Apparent, true. -*सं* ind. Clearly, evidently, distinctly, certainly, manifestly. -*Comp.* -अर्थ *a.* 1 intelligible, obvious. 2 significant. -सार *a.* bright or gemmed with stars. -फलं (in geom.). 1 distinct or precise area of a triangle. 2 the clear or net result of any calculation. -सारः the true latitude of a star or planet (?). -सूर्यगति: *f.* the apparent or true motion of the sun.

स्फुटनं 1 Breaking open, rending, bursting forth, tearing open. 2 Expanding, opening, blossoming.

स्फुटि: -सी *f.* Cracking of the skin of the feet, sores or swelling of the feet.

स्फुटिका A small bit broken off, a slice.

स्फुटित *p. p.* 1 Burst, broken open, split, cracked. 2 Budded, blown, expanded (as a flower). 3 Made clear, manifested, shown. 4 Torn, destroyed. 5 Laughed at. -*Comp.* -चरण *a.* having wide feet, splay-footed.

स्फुट् 10 U. (स्फुटयति) To despise, slight, disrespect.

स्फुक् G P. (स्फुटति) To cover.

स्फुक् 1. 1 P. (स्फुटति) To open, expand. -II. 10 U. (स्फुटयति) To jest, joke, laugh at.

स्फुक् 1 A., 10 U. (स्फुटते, स्फुटयति) See स्फुट्.

स्फुक् ind. An imitative sound. -*Comp.* -कार: fire. -कारः the sound of crackling noise.

स्फुक् 6 P. (स्फुरति, स्फुरति) 1 (a) To throb, palpitate (as eyes); श्रोतमिदं न भवति स्फुरति च नादः कुतः फलमिहास्य S. 1. 15; स्फुरता वामकेनापि दाक्षिण्यमवलम्बते Māl. 1. 8. (b) To shake, tremble, quiver, vibrate in general; स्फुरत्स्वभासापुटतया U. 1. 29, 6. 33. 2 To twitch, struggle, become agitated; हतं पृथिव्यां स्फुरन् स्फुरति Bām. 3 To start, dart, spring forward; पादस्फुरणो परं Bk. 14. 6. 4

To spring back, rebound (as a bow). 5 To spring or break forth, shoot out, spring up, rise forth; धर्मतः स्फुरति निर्मलं यद्वा. 6 To start into view, become visible or manifest, appear clearly, become displayed; सुखास्फुरति को हर्षमिच्छति हरेः परिभूय ईद्वा Mu. 1. 8; रचितवचिरुपां दृष्टिमात्रे प्रदोषे स्फुरति निरवसादां कापि राशं जगाद् Gīt. 11. 7 To flash, scintillate, sparkle, glitter, gleam, shine; स्फुरतु कुसुमयोः स्वरि नागिनं नरी रंजयतु तव हृदये Gīt. 10; (तया) स्फुरत्त्वामं डलया चक्राणे Ku. 1. 24, R. 3. 60, 5. 51; Mē. 15, 27. 8 To shine, distinguish oneself, become eminent; Pt. 1. 2. 9 To flash on the mind, rush suddenly into memory. 10 To go tremulously. 11 To bruise, destroy. -*Caus.* (स्फारयति, स्फोरयति) 1 To cause to throb or vibrate. 2 To cause to shine, irradiate. 3 To throw, cast. -*With अप* to shine forth or out. -*अभि* 1 to spread or be diffused, expand. 2 to become known. -*परि* to throb, quiver, palpitate; तस्याः परिस्फुरितगर्भमरास्रतायाः U. 3. 28. -*प्र* 1 to quiver, tremble. 2 to expand, be dilated; प्रास्फुरत्ययं Mb. 2 to spread far and wide, become known; संस्थितस्य गुणोत्कर्षः प्रायः प्रस्फुरति स्फुटं Subhāsh. -*वि* 1 to quiver, tremble. 2 to struggle. 3 to shine, gleam; U. 4. 4 to draw or twang (as a bow), used in *caus.* in the same sense; एकोपि विस्फुरितमंडलचापचक्रं कः सिंधुराजमभिषेकयितुं समर्थः Vē. 2. 25; Ki. 14. 31.

स्फुरः 1 Throbbing, trembling, quivering. 2 Swelling. 3 A shield.

स्फुरणं 1 Throbbing, quivering, trembling (in general). 2 Throbbing or quivering or certain parts of the body (indicating good or bad luck). 3 Breaking forth, arising, starting into view. 4 Gleaming, flashing, glittering, shining, twinkling. 5 Flashing on the mind, crossing the memory.

स्फुरत् *a.* Throbbing, shining &c. -*Comp.* -उल्का a shooting meteor, aerolite.

स्फुरित *p. p.* 1 Trembling, throbbing. 2 Shaken. 3 Glittering, shining. 4 Unsteady. 5 Swollen. -*सं* 1 A throb, palpitation, tremor. 2 Agitation or emotion of the mind.

स्फुक् 1 P. (स्फुक्तेति) 1 To spread, extend. 2 To forget.

स्फुक् 1 P. (स्फुजति) 1 To thunder, make a sound like thunder-clap, crash, explode; Ms. 1. 53. 2 To glitter, shine. 3 To burst or break forth; स्फुजयेव स एव संवति यम स्वकारमिदं स्थितः Mv. 3. 40. -*With वि* 1 to roar, thunder. 2 to resound. 3 to increase. 4 to shine, appear; अस्तेषां जडवाम्ना ह भवति नदं जीवि विस्फुजने K. P. 10.

सुख 6. P. (सुखति) 1 To tremble, throb, vibrate. 2 To dart forth, appear. 3 To collect. 4 To kill, destroy.

सुखलं A tent.

सुखलं Trembling, Throbbing, palpitation.

सुखलिङ्गः, -गं, सुखलिङ्गा A spark of fire; सुखलिङ्गावस्था वह्निरेवापेक्ष इव स्थितः S. 7. 15, Ve. 6. 8.

सुखजः 1 The crashing sound of a thunder-clap. 2 Indra's thunderbolt. 3 Sudden burst or rise, as in नमस्कृत्य. 4 First union of lovers characterized by joy in the beginning and some expectation of a fear in the end.

सुखजधुः A clap or peal of thunder. सुखतिः f. 1 Throbbing, shaking, vibration. 2 Spring, bound. 3 Blooming, opening. 4 Manifestation, display. 5 Flashing on the mind. 6 Poetical inspiration.

सुखमिदं a. 1 Throbbing, tremulous, agitated. 2 Tenderhearted.

सुखय a. More abundant, larger (compar. of स्फिर q. v.)

सुखेष्ट a. Most abundant, largest (superl. of स्फिर q. v.)

सुखोः 1 Breaking forth, splitting open, bursting. 2 Disclosure; as in नमस्कोट. 3 A swelling, boil, tumor. 4 The idea which bursts out or flashes on the mind when a sound is uttered, the impression produced on the mind at hearings a sound; सुखेर्वाक्यः प्रयानयुतं स्फोटस्वरूपं यद्यप्येकस्य शब्दस्य स्वविवरिति व्यवहारः कृतः K. P. 1, also see Sarva. N. (पाणिनीयदर्शन). 5 The eternal sound recognised by the Mīmāṃsakas. -Comp. -बीजकः the marking-nut plant.

सुखोदन a. (स्त्री f.) Breaking asunder, manifesting, disclosing, making clear. -नः Separated utterance of a close combination of consonants. -नं 1 Rending, suddenly bursting, splitting, cracking. 2 Winnowing grain. 3 Cracking the fingerjoints, snapping the fingers. 4 The separation of a double consonant.

सुखोदनी The boring tool, an auger, gimlet.

सुखोटा The expanded hood of a serpent.

सुखोत्तरा A kind of bird.

सुखोरण See सुखरं.

सुखं A sword-shaped implement used in sacrifices; Ms. 5. 117; Y. 1. 184. -Comp. -वर्तनिः the furrow made by this implement.

सुख See सु.

सु ind. 1 A particle added to the present tense of verbs (or to present participles) and giving them the sense of the past tense;

माहुरको नाम सिंहः प्रविवसति स्म Pt. 1; कर्णिति स्म प्राणस्यैवैवाति Si. 17. 15. 2 A pleonastic particle (generally added to the prohibitive particle मा q. v.); भर्तुर्विप्रकृतापि रोषणतया भास्व प्रतीपममः S. 4. 17; भास्व सीमितिनी काश्चित्जनयेत्युप-नीदयं H. 2. 7.

स्मयः 1 Astonishment, wonder, surprise. 2 Arrogance, pride, haughtiness, conceit; तस्मिं स्मयावेकाविव-जिताय R. 5. 19, Bh. 3. 2. 69

स्मरः 1 Recollection, remembrance. 2 Love. 3 Cupid, the god of love; स्मर पशुस्तु क्व माधवः Ku. 4. 28, 42, 43.

-Comp. -अङ्गुलाः 1 a finger-nail. 2 a lover, lascivious person. -अमरं, -कूपकः, -गृहं, -मंदिरं female, organ. -अंध a. blinded by love, infatuated with passion. -आतुर, -आर्त, -उत्सुक a. pining with love, love-sick, smit with love. -आसवः saliva. -कर्मन् n. any amorous action, a wanton act.

-गुरुः an epithet of Vishnu. -छत्रं the clitoris. -दशा state of love, state of the body produced by being in love (these are ten). -ह्वजः 1 the male organ. 2 a fabulous fish. 3 N. of a musical instrument. (-जं) the female organ. (-जा) a bright moon-light night. -मिया an epithet of Rati. -भासित a. inflamed by love. -मोहः infatuation of love, passion. -लेखनी the Śārikā bird.

-वदुषः 1 an epithet of Spring. 2 of Aniruddha. -वीथिका a prostitute, harlot. -शालिनः an epithet of Śiva. -सखः the moon. -स्तेभः the male organ. -स्मरैः a donkey, an ass. -हरः an epithet of Śiva.

स्मरणं 1 Remembering, remembrance, recollection; केवलं स्मरणेन पुनाति पुनर्न यतः B. 10. 30. 2 Thinking of or about; यदि हस्मरणे सरसं मनः Gt. 13

Memory. 4 Tradition, traditional precept; इति श्रुत्यस्मरणत् (opp. श्रुति). 5 Mental recitation of the name of a deity. 6 Remembering with regret; regretting. 7 Rhetorical recollection, regarded as a figure of speech; thus defined :- यदाश्रयमर्थस्य इह तदाश्रये स्मृतिः स्मरणं K. P. 10. -Comp. -अनुग्रहः 1 a kind remembrance. 2 the favour of remembrance; Ku. 6. 19.

-अपस्यतर्कः a turtle, tortoise. -अयोगपर्यं the non-simultaneousness of recollections. -पदवी death.

स्मार a. Relating to Smara or the god of love; स्मारं पुष्पमयं वापि बाणाः पुष्प-यथा अपि तदाप्यन्यग्रेलोक्यं करोति ब्रह्मात्मनः -रं Recollection, memory.

स्मारक a. (स्त्री f.) Reminding. -कं A memorial (a modern use).

स्मारयं Calling to mind, reminding, causing to remember.

स्मर्या a. 1 Relating to memory, remembered, memorial. 2 Being

within memory. 3 Based on or recorded in a Smṛiti, prescribed in a code of laws; कर्मस्मर्तव्यत्वात् कुर्वति प्रत्यहं गृही Y. 1. 97; Ms. 1. 108. 4 Legal. 5 Following or professing the law-books. 6 Domestic (as fire). -र्तः 1 A Brāhmaṇa well-versed in traditional law. 2 One who follows the traditional law. 3 N. of a sect.

स्मि 1 A. (स्मयेत्, स्मिन) 1 To smile, laugh (gently); काकुत्स्थ उदर-यमान आसन् Bk. 2. 11, 15. 8 स्मयमानं पदमायुजं स्मरामि Bv. 2. 27. 2 To bloom, expand; Pt. 1. 136. -Caus. (स्माययति) 1 To cause a smile by, cause to smile. 2 To laugh at, deride. 3 To astonish (स्मायते in this sense).

-Desid (सिस्मयिष्ये) To wish to smile. -WITH उक्त्वा to smile, laugh. -नि 1 to wonder or be surprised at; उभयोर्न तथा लोकः प्राचक्ष्येन विस्मयिष्ये R. 15. 65; Bk. 5. 51. 2 to admire. 3 to be proud or conceited; न विस्मयेत् तपसा Ms. 4. 236. (-Caus.) to cause to smile, cause to be surprised, fill with wonder or astonishment; विस्माययन् विस्मितमाययत् R. 2. 33, Bk. 5. 58, 8. 42.

स्मिन् 10 U. (स्मिद्यति-न्) 1 To slight, scorn, despise. 2 To love. 3 To go.

स्मित p. p. 1 Smiled, smiling. 2 Expanded, blown, blossomed. -नं A smile, gentle laugh; नस्मितं ' with a smile ' ; नस्मितस्मितं &c. -Comp. -हस्य a. having a smiling look. (-यः) a handsome woman. -पूर्ण ind. smilingly, with a smile; मगधविस्मया स्मित-पूर्णमाह Ku. 7. 47.

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मेव स्मरति नरः U. 5. 34. 2 To give information 3 To cause to remember with regret, cause to long or desire for; Si. 6. 56, 8. 64. -*Desid.* (नृ-सृष्टि) To wish to recollect. -*With* अद्भुत to remember, recollect, call to mind. -*अद्भुत* to forget. -*न* to forget. -*वि* to forget; मयूर (संस्मृतोऽस्यैव कथं S. 5. 1 (-*Caus.*) to cause to forget; U. 1. -*सं* to remember, think of; Bg. 13. 76, Ms. 4. 149. (-*Caus.*) to remind, put in mind of; (पाप) मानस संस्मरणाय भुजंगलोकः Ratn. 1. 13.

स्मृतिः *f.* 1 Remembrance, recollection, memory; अयमस्मृतिः करधन-यः किं न यावः स्मृतिं ते Vo 3. 21; संस्मर मातृजन्यं ज्ञानं स्मृतिः U. 5; स्मृद्वयस्मृति इमो द्वौ स्मृती U. 6. 2 Thinking of, calling to mind. 3 What was delivered by human authors, law, traditional law, the body of traditional or memorial law (civil or religious) (opp. *स्मृति*). 4 A code of laws, law-book. 5 A text of Smṛiti, canon, rule, of law; इति स्मृतिः. 6 Desire, wish. 7 Understanding. -*Comp.* -*अंतर* another law-book. -*अपेक्ष* a. 1 forgotten. 2 inconsistent with Smṛiti. 3 (hence) illegal, unjust. -*वक्त* a. prescribed or enjoined in the codes of law, canonical. -*यथा*, -*विषयः* the object of memory; स्मृतिविषयः, विषयम् to be dead; Bh. 3. 37, 38. -*प्रत्यक्षमर्थः* retentiveness of memory, accuracy of recollection. -*प्रबंधः* a legal work. -*प्रज्ञा* loss or failure of memory. -*स्थायः* temporary interruption of memory; loss or failure of memory; S. 7. 32. -*विभ्रमः* confusion of memory. -*विरुद्धः* a. illegal. -*विरोधः* 1 opposition to law, illegality. 2 Disagreement between two or more Smṛities or legal texts; स्मृतिविरोधं पविशति S. B. -*शास्त्रं* 1 a law-book, code, digest. 2 legal science. -*शेष* a. deceased, dead (as a person). -*शेषित्वे* temporary loss of memory. -*साध्य* a. capable of being proved by law. -*हेतुः* a cause of recollection, impression on the mind, association of ideas.

स्मर *a.* 1 Smiling; विलोक्य वृद्धोऽस्मरि-
तेन स्मया महाजनः स्मरतुमी गविष्यति Ku. 5. 70; Bv. 2. 4; 3. 2; Mā. 10. 6. 2 Blown, expanded, dilated, blooming; अविष्कृतमस्मरिस्मरस्मरति Mā. 1. 28. 3 Proud, 4 Evident. -*Comp.* -*विमिश्रः* a peacock.

स्वयः Speed, rapid motion, rush velocity

स्यं 1 A. (संयते, स्य ; *desid.* सिस्-
विषये, सिस्सति; the *h* of स्यं is
changed to *h* after a preposition
ending in *h* or *h*) 1 To ooze, trickle,
drop, drip, distil, flow; अथि द्रव्यस्य

स्यंमानं मरं तव किमपि लिहंते यजुः यजं-
तुः Bv. 1. 5 2 To shed, pour forth.
3 To run, flow. -*With* अद्भुत to flow.
-*अभि* 1 to ooze, flow. 2 to rain, pour
down water; अभिष्यंदमानेऽभ्युदितनीलिमा
मिरः U. 2. 3 to be melted; U. 6.
-*नि*, -*परि* to flow out or forth. -*य* to
flow forth. -*वि* to flow; Bk. 9. 74.

स्यंदः 1 Flowing, trickling. 2 Go-
ing rapidly, moving. 3 A car, chariot.

स्यंदन *a.* (ना or नी *f.*) 1 Going
quickly, fleet; flowing. 2 Quick,
swift of foot, fleet; स्यंदना नो चतुरताः
Ki. 15. 16. -*न* 1 A war-chariot, a
car or chariot in general; चमत्तयं
प्रविशति गजः स्यंदनलोकानः S. 1. 33. 2
Air, wind. 3 A kind of tree. (तिष्ठि).
-*न* 1 Flowing, trickling, oozing. 2
Rushing, going or flowing quickly.
3 Water. -*Comp.* -*आरोहः* a warrior
who fights while seated in a chariot.

स्यंदनिका A drop, of saliva

स्यंदन *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Oozing, flow-
ing, trickling. 2 Rushing. 3 Going.

स्यंविनी 1 Saliva. 2 A cow bearing
two calves at the same time.

स्यज *p. p.* Oozed, trickled, dropped.

स्यज 1 P., 10 U. (स्यमते. स्यमते-ते)
1 To sound, to cry aloud, shout. 2
To go. 3 To consider, reflect (Atm.
only in this sense).

स्यमंतक A kind of valuable gem
(said to yield daily eight loads of
gold and to preserve from all kinds
of dangers and portents). For some
account, see the word तमाजित्.

स्यमि (मी) *कः* 1 A cloud. 2 An
ant-hill. 3 A kind of tree. 4 Time.

स्यमिका Indigo.

स्यात् *ind.* (Strictly 3rd. pers. sing.
of the Potential of अस् 'to be'). It
may be, perhaps, perchance. -*Comp.*

-वाद् an assertion of probability
(in phil.) a form of scepticism.

-वादिन् *m.* a sceptic.

स्यालः See स्याल.

स्यत *p. p.* 1 Sown with a needle,
stitched, woven (fig. also); चित्तसंतति-
तंतुजालनिषिद्धस्यतये लग्ना विद्या Mā. 5. 10.
2 Pierced. -*न* 1 A sack.

स्यति 1 Sewing, stitching. 2
Needle-word. 3 A sack. 4 Lineage,
family. 5 Offspring.

स्यतः 1 A ray of light. 2 The sun.
3 A bag, sack.

स्यतः A ray of light.

स्यतः A sack, bag.

स्योन *a.* 1 Beautiful, pleasing. 2
Auspicious, propitious. -*न* 1 A ray
of light. 2 The sun. 3 A sack. -*न*
Happiness, pleasure.

सं 1 A. (संयते, सल) 1 To fall,
fall or drop down, slip off or down;
नालसलकण्ठि इव निपद्योऽस्मिन्मरि B. 4.
43; गंभीरे संयते हस्तम् Bg. 1. 29; Bk.
14. 42. 15. 61. 2 To sink, drop, fall

asunder; हाहा देवि स्फुटति हृदयं संयते देह-
नयः U. 3. 33; Mā. 9. 20. 3 To hang
down, 4 To go. -*Caus.* (संयति ते) 1
To cause to fall or slip down, move,
disturb; बातेति नासंयद्यंशुकानि R. 6.
75. 2 To relax, loosen -*With* वि to
slip down, become loosened.
(-*Caus.*) 1 to cause to fall down,
let fall; बिस्संयंती नवकर्णकारं Ku. 3.
62. 2 to loosen, relax.

संस Falling, slipping.

संसन 1 Falling. 2 Causing to fall,
or bringing down.

संसिन् *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Falling or
slipping down, hanging down,
being loosened, giving way; केषु सं-
सिनि चक्रवर्त्तनविताः पराङ्मुखा दृष्ट्याः S. 1.
30. 2 Depending, pendulous, hang-
ing loosely.

संहु 1 A. (संहते) To confide or
trust.

सन्धि *a.* (नी *f.*) (compar. सनी
यम् superl. सजिष्ठ) Wearing a gar-
land or chaplet; आहुकामरणाः सर्वा इम
बिहृदुल्लवार् R. 17. 25.

सज *f.* 1 A chaplet, wreath or
garland of flowers (especially one
worn on the head); सजमपि शिरस्यैवः
क्षिप्तं धुनोऽप्यहंशक्या S. 7. 24. 2 A gar-
land (in general). -*Comp.* -*दामन्*,
(सजदामन्) *a.* the tie or fillet of a
garland. -*धर* *a.* wearing a garland.
Git. 12. (-*न*) *N.* of a metre.

सज्वा A rope, string, cord.

सज्ज *f.* Breaking wind downwards
(अपानवायु).

सं 1 A. (संयते, सल) To confide;
see संम्. -*With* वि 1 to be confident.
2 to rest secure.

सज 1 Trickling, oozing, flowing.
2 A drop, flow, stream; विपुलो सज-
यती सा सनी नेत्रजलस्रवैः Rām. 3 A
fountain, spring.

सजन् 1 Flowing, trickling, oozing.
2 Sweat. 3 Urine.

सजन्ती *a.* (सजन्ती *f.*) Flowing, oo-
zing, trickling &c. -*Comp.* -*गर्भा* 1 a
woman that miscarries. 2 a cow
miscarrying by accident.

सजन्ती A stream, river; गार्गीविष
सजन्ती R. 17. 63.

सज्ज *m.* 1 A maker. 2 A creator. 3
The creator, an epithet of Brahman;
वा सृष्टिः सज्जता S. 1. 1; तत्सज्जकारं 7.
27. 4 *N.* of Siva.

सल *p. p.* 1 Fallen or dropped
down; slipped off, fallen off; सलं
शरं चापमपि सलसलान् Ku. 3. 51; कनकवल्लं
सल सलं यथा प्रतिभायते S. 3. 13; Ki. 5.
33, Me. 63. 2 Drooping, hanging
loosely down; विषादसलसलगी Mā. 4.
8; सलसलवतिमानलोहिततलो बाहू धृष्टोऽप्येवमात्
S. 1. 30. 3 Loosed. 4 Let go,
relaxed. 5 Pendulous, hanging
down. 6 Separated. -*Comp.* -*सल* *a*

1 having the limbs relaxed. 2 swooning, fainting.

संस्तरः A couch or sofa (for reclining), bed ; शिलासंस्तरं सस्तरमास्तीति निबन्ध K., Ms. 2, 204.

साव् *ind.* Quickly, speedily.

सावः Flow, flowing, oozing, dropping.

सावक *a.* (विका *f.*) Causing to flow, pouring out, exuding. -कं Black pepper.

सिक् 1 P. (सिमति) To hurt, kill.

सिक् 1 P. (सिमति) To hurt, kill.

सिक् 4 P. (सीमति, सुत) 1 To go. 2 To become dry

सु 1 P. (सवति, सुत) 1 To flow, stream, trickle, ooze, drop, exude ; न हि विनास्त्रेक्षोद्रं Rām. 2 To pour out, shed, let flow ; अलोद्रिष्टं च ध्रुवे शोभितं चाप्यमुत्रवत् Bk. 15. 76, 17. 18. 3 To go, move. 4 To trickle or slip away, waste away, perish, come to nothing ; सवते ब्रह्म तस्यापि भिन्नमात्रास्यो यथा Bhāg. ; Bk. 6. 18 ; Ms. 2. 74. 5 To spread about, get abroad, transpire (as a secret). -Caus. (सावयति-ने) To cause to flow, pour out, shed, spill (blood &c.) ; न नावास्त्रावयेदमुक् Ms. 4. 169. (With prepositions the root retains nearly the same meanings).

सुजनः N. of a district ; पंचाः सुजन-सुपतिष्ठे Sk. ; (it was situated at some distance-at least one day's journey-from Pātaliputra q. v. ; cf. न हि देवदत्तः सुजे संनिधीयमानस्तद्वर्तते पटलिपुत्रे संनिधीयते सुपदनेकं वृत्तावनेकसंप्रसंगात् S. B.

सुरनी Natron.
सुक् *f.* A sort of wooden ladle, used for pouring clarified butter on sacrificial fire ; (usually made of trees like Palāsa or Khadira) ; R. 11. 25 ; Ms. 5. 117 ; Y. 1. 183. -Comp. -प्रणालिका the spout of a ladle.

सुत् *a.* (Usually at the end of comp.) Flowing, dropping, pouring forth ; स्वरेण तस्यामसुतस्तेव Ku. 1. 4, 5 ; Si. 9. 68.

स्रतिः *f.* 1 Flowing, oozing, distilling, trickling out ; कीदृशस्रतिमिर-ज्जमिरोद्भूतः Mu. 6. 13 ; पदं द्वापरास्रतिधो-रत्नं Ku. 1. 3 ; R. 16. 44 ; Ki. 5. 44, 16. 2 ; श्रीसुतिहरमयः (वाताः) Mc. 107. ' exudation or flow of the sap.' 2 Exudation, resin. 3 A stream.

स्रवः-सा 1 A sacrificial ladle. 2 A spring, cascade.

स्रु 1 A. (स्रुते) To go, move.

से 1 P. (आयति) 1 To boil. 2 To sweat ; see से.

स्रोतः A stream ; see स्रोतव्.

स्रोतव् *n.* 1 (*a.*) A stream, current flow or course of water ; वयं स्रोतः यः

पुलिनमुवा तत्र सतिता U. 2. 27, Ms. 3 163. (*b.*) A torrent, rapid stream ; नद्व्याकाशगमयाः स्रोतस्युदामदिग्गजे B. 1. 78 ; स्रोतसंबोद्धमानस्य प्रतीकतया हि तत् V. 2. 5. 2 A stream, river (in general) ; स्रोत-सामसि जाह्नवी Bg. 10. 31. 3 A wave. 4 Water. 5 The canal of nutriment in the body. 6 An organ of sense ; मृगुल्य सर्वस्रोतसि Rām. 7 The trunk of an elephant. -Comp. -अंजनं (स्रोतोजनं) antimony. -द्रुतः the ocean. -द्वारं an aperture of the proboscis or trunk of an elephant, a nostril ; स्रोतोर्यध्वनि-तमुभयं दक्षिणः पयमानः Me. 42 (see Malli. thereon) ; (written स्रोतोर्यध्वनि also q. v.). -वहा a river ; स्रोतवर्धं पथि निकामजलाम-तीय जातः सजे प्रणयवान् सुयुष्मिकायां S. 3. 15 ; कार्या सिकतलीनहंसमिश्रया स्रोतवहा मालिनी 6. 16, R. 6. 52.

स्रोतस्वः 1 N. of Siva. 2 A thief

स्रोतस्वरी, स्रोतस्विनी A river.

स्व *pron. a.* 1 One's own, belong- ing to oneself, often serving as a reflexive pronoun ; स्वनिर्वाणमश्वस्य कुरु S. 2 ; प्रजाः स्वा इव तैरयिष्या 5. 5 ; oft. in comp. in this sense ; अयुक्, स्वकलत्र, स्वद्वय. 2 Innate, natural, in- herent, peculiar, inborn ; स्वर्वाण्ये न खलु समलं पुष्यति स्वाभिषेध्यां Me. 80 ; S. 1. 18 ; स तस्य स्वो भावः प्रकृतिवियतस्वाद्वृत्तकः U. 6. 14. 3 Belonging to one's own caste or tribe ; सुद्वेभ्यो भार्या सुद्वयसा च स्वा च विसः स्रुतेः Ms. 3. 13, 5. 104. -स्वः 1 A relative, kinsman ; Pt. 2. 96 ; Ms. 2. 109. 2 The soul. -स्वः, स्वः Wealth, property, as in विसः q. v. -Comp. -अनुपादः *a.* follower of the Nyāya system of philosophy. -अक्षरं one's own hand-writing. -अधिकारः one's own duty or sway ; स्वाधिकारात्मकः Me. 1, स्वाधिकारायुर्ध्वं S. 7. -अधिष्ठानं one of the six Chakras or mystical circles of the body. -अधीन *a.* 1 depend- ent on oneself, self-dependent. 2 independent. 3 one's own subject. 4 in one's own power ; स्वाधीना वचनीयतापि हि वरं बद्धो न सेव्यजलिः Mk. 3. 11. ' कुशल *a.* having prosperity in one's own power ; स्वाधीनकुशलाः सिद्धिमतः S. 4. ' पतिता, ' भर्तृका a woman who has full control over her husband, one whose husband is subject to her ; अथ सा विमतायाया राधा स्वाधीनभर्तृका निजगाव् । रतिहृते कति भवनवांछया. Glt. 12 ; see S. D. 112 *et seq.* -अवधारः 1 self- recitation, muttering to one-self. 2 study of the Vedas, sacred study. -अधुयतिः *f.* 1 self-experience. 2 self- knowledge ; सधुयत्येकसाराय नमः सताव नेत्रे Bh. 2. 1. -अंतः 1 the mind ; Bv. 4. 5 ; Mr. 7. 17. 2 a cavern. -अर्थः 1 one's own interest, self-interest ; सर्वः स्वार्थं समीहते Si. 2. 65. 2 own meaning ; Bv. 1. 79 (where both senses are intended). ' अनुमानं inference for oneself, a kind of inductive reason-

ing, one of the two main kinds of अनुमान ; the other being परार्थानुमान. ' पठित *a.* 1 clever in one's own af- fairs. 2 expert in attending to own interests. ' पर, ' परायण *a.* intent on securing one's own interests, selfish. ' विघातः frustration of one's object. ' सिद्धिः *f.* fulfilment of one's own object. -आयत्त *a.* subject to, or de- pendent upon, oneself ; Bh. 2. 7. -इच्छा self-will, own inclination. ' धृत्युः an epithet of Bhishma. -उदयः the rising of a sign or hea- venly body at any particular place. -उपधिः a fixed star. -कंपनः air, wind. -कर्मिन् *a.* selfish. -कार्यं one's own business or interest मतम् *ind.* to oneself, aside (in theatrical lang- uage). -छेद्व *a.* 1 self-willed, uncon- trolled, wanton. 2 wild. (-द्वः) one's own will or choice, own fancy or pleasure, independence. (-द्वं) *ind.* at one's own will or pleasure, wan- tonly, voluntarily ; स्वच्छंदं दृग्दृष्टिं ते मन्दं विन्दो विदधतु मज्जिं मिदिदा Bv. 1. 5. -ज *a.* self-born. (-जाः) 1 a son or child. 2 sweat, perspiration. (-जं) blood. -जनः 1 a kinsman, relative ; इतः प्रत्यादेशात् स्वजनमनुगमं व्यवहृत्य S. 6. 8, Pt. 1. 5. 2 one's own people or kindred, one's household. तत्र *a.* self-dependent, uncontrolled, in- dependent, self-willed. (-जः) a blind man. -देशः one's own country, native country. ' जः, ' जयः a fellow-country- man. -धर्मः 1 one's own religion. 2 one's own duty, the duties of one's own class ; Ms. 1. 88-91. 3 peculi- arity, one's own property. -पक्षः one's own side or party. -परमेश्वरं one's own and an enemy's country. -प्रकाश *a.* 1 self-evident. 2 self-luminous. -प्रयोगात् *ind.* by means of one's own efforts. -पटः 1 one's own warrior. 2 body-guard. -भारः 1 own state. 2 an essential or inherent property, natural constitution, innate or peculiar disposition, nature ; as in स्वभावे दुरतिक्रमः Subhāsh. ; so कटिलं, कुक्षं, ' रुद्र, ' वपल, ' कटिन &c. ' जक्तिः *f.* 1 spontaneous declaration. 2 (in Rhet.) a figure of speech which consists in describing a thing to the life, or with exact resemblance ; स्वभावेतिषु विभावेः स्वक्रियास्वरूपेण K. P. 10, or नाग- वत्स्यं स्वभावात् सप्त सायसिद्धिपत्नी Kā. 2. 8. ' भावः the doctrine that the universe was produced and is sustained by the natural and necessary action of substances according to their in- herent properties, (and not by the agency of a Supreme Being). ' सिद्ध *a.* natural, spontaneous, inborn. -सु 1 an epithet of Brahman. 2 of Siva. 3 of Vishnu. -सोमि *a.* related on the mother's side. (-म. *f.*) own womb, one's own place of birth. (-म.) *a.*

स्वर्ग *ind.* 1 Heaven, paradise; as in **स्वर्गो**, **स्वर्गस्था** &c. 2 The heaven of Indra and the temporary abode of the virtuous after death. 3 The sky, ether. 4 The space above the sun or between the sun and the polar star. 5 The third of the three **Vyāhritis**, pronounced by every **Brāhmaṇa** in his daily prayers; see **स्वाहृति**. -**Comp.** **स्वर्ग-जल**. 1 the celestial Gange.

2 the galaxy or milk-way. -गतिः *f.*, -गमनं 1 going to heaven, future felicity. 2 death. -तक्षः (स्वस्तकः) a tree of paradise. -दृष्टः *m.* 1 an epithet of Indra. 2 of Agni. 3 of Soma. -नदी (forming -स्वर्गदी) the celestial Ganges. -मानवः a kind of precious stone. -भाद्रः *N.* of Rāhu; तुल्येऽपराधे स्वर्गभुजानुनतं चित्रेण यत् । हिमांशुमाशु घसते तन्म-दिभ्यः स्फुटं कलं *Si.* 2. 49. -वृद्धः the sun. -मध्यं the central point of the sky, the zenith. -लोकः the celestial world, heaven. -वधूः *f.* a celestial damsel, an *apsaras*. -वापी the Ganges. -वेद्या 'a courtesan of heaven', a celestial nymph, an *apsaras*. -वेद्य *m. du.* an epithet of the two Asvins. -वर् 1 an epithet of Soma. 2 of the thunderbolt of Indra. -सिन्धु-स्वर्गा *q. v.*

स्वरः 1 Sound, noise. 2 Voice; स्वरण तस्यामधुनान्तरे वक्ष्यतावानपि जानवाश्च *Ku.* 1. 45. 3 A note of the musical scale or gamut, a tone, tune; (these are seven:— निषाद्वर्षमगंधारषड्जमधममेवताः ॥ पंचमश्रेयसी सप्त तंत्रीकंदोविधाः स्वरः *Ak.*). 4 The number 'seven', 5 A vowel. 6 An accent; (these are three; उदात्त, अनुदात्त and स्वरित *q. v. v.*). 7 Air breathed through the nostrils. 3 Snoring. -Comp. -अंशः a half or quarter tone (in music). -अंतरं the interval between two vowels, hiatus. -उद्य *a.* followed by a vowel. -उपपद्य *a.* preceded by a vowel. -प्रासः the musical scale, gamut. -पद्य *a.* composed in musical measure. -भक्तिः *f.* a vowel sound phonetically inserted in the pronunciation of *र* or *लृ* when these letters are followed by a sibilant or any single consonant; (e. g. धर्म pronounced as धर्मि). -भंगः 1 indistinctness of utterance, broken articulation. 2 hoarseness or cracking of voice -मंडलिः a kind of lute (वीणा). -लासिका a flute, pipe -मृज्य *a.* without musical notes, unmelodious, unmusical. -संयोगः 1 the junction of vowels. 2 the union of notes or sounds, i. e. voice; अन्य एवैव स्वरसंयोगः *Mk.* 1. 3; *U.* 3; पंडितकोशिकया ह्यस्वरसंयोगः श्रयते *M.* 5. -संक्रमः 1 a transition or succession of notes; तं तस्य स्वरसंक्रमं यदुगिरः श्लिष्टं च त्रीस्वनम् *Mk.* 3. 5. 2 the gamut. -संघिः the coalition of vowels. -सामन् *m. pl.* epithets of particular day in a sacrificial session.

स्वरवत् *a.* 1 Having sound, sonorous. 2 Having a voice. 3 Vocal. 4 Having an accent, accented.

स्वरित *a.* 1 Sounded. 2 Sounded as a note, pitched. 3 Articulated. 4 Circumflexed. -तः The third or mixed tone lying between high and low; समाहारः स्वरितः *P.* 1. 2. 31; see *Sk.* thereon.

स्वस्तः 1 Sunshine. 2 A part of a sacrificial post. 3 A sacrifice. 4 A thunderbolt. 5 An arrow.

स्वस्तम् *m.* A thunderbolt.

स्वर्गः Heaven, Indra's paradise; अहो स्वर्गद्विकनरं निर्द्विस्थानं *S.* 7. -Comp. -आपगा the celestial Ganges. -ओक्तम् *m.* a god, deity. -गिरिः the heavenly mountain *Sumeru*. -द्वारं *a.* procuring (entrance into) paradise. -द्वारं heaven's gate, the door of paradise, entrance into heaven; स्वर्गद्वारकपाटपाटस्यदुर्धर्मापि नोपार्जितः *Bh.* 3. 10. -वर्ति, -वर्तु *m.* Indra. -लोकः 1 the celestial region. 2 paradise. -वधूः, वी *f.* a celestial damsel, heavenly nymph, or *apsaras*; स्वर्गकीर्णं परिभ्यः कथं मरेत्तु लभ्यते -साधनं the means of attaining heaven.

स्वर्गिन् *m.* 1 A god, deity, an immortal; स्वर्गं वितनन्तः स्वर्गिणः प्रीयते *S.* 7. 34; *Me.* 30. 2 A dead or deceased man.

स्वर्गीय, स्वर्ग्य *a.* 1 Heavenly, celestial, divine. 2 Leading to heaven, procuring entrance into heaven; *Me.* 4. 13, 5. 48.

स्वर्ग्य 1 Gold. 2 A golden coin. -Comp. -अग्निः sulphur. -कणः, -कणिका a grain of gold. -काय *a.* golden-bodied. (-यः) *N.* of Garuda. -कारः a goldsmith. -कैरिकं a kind of red chalk. -चूडः 1 the blue jay. 2 a cock. -जं tin. -दीपितः fire. -पक्षः *N.* of Garuda. -पाटकः borax. -पुष्पः the *Chamruka* tree. -पद्मः a deposit of gold. -धंगरः a golden vase. -मालिकं a kind of mineral substance. -रेखा, -लेखा a streak of gold. -रजिम् *m.* 1 a gold-merchant. 2 a money-changer. -वर्णा turmeric.

स्वर्ग्य 1 A. (स्वर्ग्य) To taste, relish. स्वर्ग्य 1 P. (स्वर्ग्य) To go, move.

स्वल्प *a.* (compar. स्वल्पः superl. स्वल्पिष्ठ) 1 Very small or little, minute, insignificant. 2 Very few. -Comp. -आहार *a.* eating very little, most abstemious. -कैकः a species of heron. -बल *a.* very feeble or weak. -विषयः 1 an insignificant matter. 2 a small part. -व्ययः very little expenditure, stinginess. -व्रीड *a.* having little shame, shameless, impudent. -हरीर *a.* diminutive, dwarfish.

स्वल्पक *a.* Very little, very small or few.

स्वल्पीय *a.* Much less, smaller, more minute (compar. of स्वल्प *q. v.*).

स्वल्पिष्ठ *a.* Smallest, least, most minute (superl. of स्वल्प *q. v.*).

स्वसुरः A father-in-law; off. स्वसुरः स्वसुरी *f.* a sister; स्वसुरसद्वय विप्रनाथाः पुत्रवशादिद्वयो बहुश्च *R.* 7. 1, 20.

स्वस्त्य *a.* Going or moving at will or pleasure.

स्वस्त्य 1 A (स्वस्त्य) See *me.*

स्वास्ति *ind.* A particle meaning 'may it be well with (one)', 'farewell', 'hail', 'adieu' (with dat.); स्वास्ति भवते *S.* 2; स्वस्त्यस्ते *R.* 5. 17; (often used at the beginning of letters). -Comp. -अयने 1 a means of securing prosperity. 2 the averting of evil by the recitation of *mantras* or performance of expiatory rites. 3 the benediction of a *Brāhmaṇa* after presentation of offerings; प्रस्थाः निः स्वस्त्ययनं प्रयुज्य *R.* 2. 70. -दाः, -भावः an epithet of Siva. -द्वयः 1 a letter. 2 a *Brāhmaṇa*. 3 a bard, panegyrist. -वाचनं, -वाचनकं, -वाचनिकं 1 a religious rite preparatory to a sacrifice or any religious or solemn observance. 2 a complimentary or congratulatory present of flowers &c. to any one attended with good wishes and blessings. -वाच्यं congratulation, invoking blessings.

स्वास्तिकः 1 A kind of mystical mark on persons or things denoting good luck. 2 A lucky object. 3 The meeting of four roads. 4 The crossing of the arms, making a sign like the cross; स्वस्तिनिर्दिष्टस्वस्तिकामिषंभिः *M.* 4. 10; *Si.* 10. 43. 5 A palace of a particular form. 6 A particular symbol made with ground rice and shaped like a triangle. 7 A kind of cake. 8 A voluptuary, libertine. 9 (saric). -काः, -कं 1 A mansion or temple of a particular form with a terrace in front. 2 A particular mode of sitting practised by *Yogins*.

स्वस्तीयः, स्वस्तेयः A sister's son.

स्वस्तीया, स्वस्तीया A sister's daughter.

स्वागतं Welcome, happy arrival (used chiefly in greeting a person who is put in the dative case); स्वागतं देवे *M.* 1; (तस्मै) पत्रं दीनियमन् वचनं स्वागतं व्याजहार *Me.* 4; स्वागतं स्वागती-कारात् प्रभाकरविरच्यतः । सुप्रसन्नप्रभातुः प्रविष्टः प्राजद्विक्रमाः *Ku.* 2. 18.

स्वांगिकः A drummer.

स्वाच्छेयः The power of following one's own will or fancy, wilfulness, independence; कल्याणदानं स्वाच्छेयदाहो यं उच्यते *Me.* 3. 31. (स्वाच्छेयिन, स्वाच्छेय-यत्नश्च mean 'wilfully', 'voluntarily').

स्वाच्छेयः Freedom of will, independence; न ह्यस्वाच्छेयमस्ति *Ms.* 9. 3; न स्वाच्छेयं कश्चित् श्रियाः *Y.* 1. 85.

स्वास्ति-स्ती *f.* 1 One of the wives of the sun. 2 A sword. 3 An auspicious constellation. 4 The star *Arcturus*, considered as forming the fifteenth lunar asterism; स्वास्ति सावरकुक्षिसुदुर्गमं तन्मौक्तिकं जायते *Bh.* 2. 67. -Comp. -योगः conjunction with *Svāti*.

स्वादः See स्व.

स्वादः, स्वाद्यं 1 Taste, flavour. 2 Tasting, eating, drinking. 3 Liking, relishing, enjoyment. 4 Sweetening

स्वादिमन् *m.* Savouriness, sweetness.

स्वादिष्ठ *a.* Very sweet, sweetest (superl. of स्वादु *q. v.*) ; किं स्वादिष्ठं जगत्स्यसिन् सदा सदाः सनातनम्.

स्वादीयम् *a.* Sweeter, very sweet ; (compar. of स्वादु *q. v.*) ; कात्यायनस्मृत्याः स्वादिमानमनादि.

स्वाधु *a.* (*q. v.* or *स्वी* *f.*, compar.) स्वर्धु-रन्, superl. स्वादिष्ठ 1 Sweet, pleasant to the taste, sapid, savoury, dainty, tasteful ; द्रुप सुप्रसन्नः पिबन् सामन् स्वाधु हृदि Bk. 3. 92, Me. 24. 2 Pleasing, agreeable, attractive, lovely, charming. -*m.* 1 Sweet flavour, sweetness of taste, relish. 2 T encle, molasses. -*n.* Sweetness, relish, taste ; कविः करोति काव्यानि स्वाधु तानानि पौनः Subhāsh. -*द्रु* *f.* A grape. -Comp. -अस्मं sweet or choice food, dainties, delicacies. -अम्लः the pomegranate tree. -संज्ञः 1 a piece of any sweet substance. 2 molasses. -कलं the jujube. -मूलं a carrot. -रसा 1 the fruit of the hog-plum. 2 the Sālavari plant. 3 the root काफोली. 4 spirituous liquor. 5 a grape. -सुदं 1 rock salt. 2 marine-salt.

स्वाद्यी Vine, grape.

स्वानः Sound, noise.

स्वापः 1 Sleep, sleeping ; U. 1. 37. 2 Dreaming, dream. 3 Sleepiness, sloth. 4 Paralysis, palsy, insensibility. 5 Temporary or partial loss of sensation from pressure on a nerve, numbness.

स्वापनेचः Wealth, property स्वापनेचकृते नमोः किं किं नाम न कृते Pt. 2. 156 ; Si. 14. 9.

स्वापदः See स्वापु.

स्वाभाविक *a.* (*की* *f.*) Belonging to one's own nature, innate, inherent, peculiar, natural ; स्वाभाविकं विनीतव्यं तेषां विनयवैभवा . अमुं च सदा तेनो हविषेयं हविष्यता R. 10. 79, 5 69, Ku. 6. 71. -*का* *m.* pl. A sect of Buddhists who accounted for all things by the laws of nature.

स्वामिता-त्वं 1 Ownership, mastership, proprietary right. 2 Lordship, sovereignty.

स्वानिष्ठ *a.* (*की* *f.*) Possessing proprietary rights. -*m.* 1 A proprietor, an owner. 2 A lord, master ; एतस्मिन् स्वानिष्ठे Vikr. 18. 107. 3 A sovereign, king, monarch. 4 A husband. 5 A spiritual preceptor. 6 A learned Brāhmana, an ascetic or religious man of the highest order ; (in this sense usually added to proper names). 7 An epithet of Kārtikēya. 8 Of Viṣṇu. 9 Of Śiva.

10 of the sage Vātsāyana. 11 Of Garuḍa. -Comp. -उपकारकः a horse. -कार्यं the business of a king or master. -पाल *m.* *du.* the owner and the keeper (of cattle) ; Ms. 8. 5. -भावः the state of a lord or owner, ownership. -वास्तव्यं affection for the husband or lord. -सञ्ज्ञावः 1 existence of a master or owner. 2 goodness of a master or lord. सेवा 1 the service of a master. 2 respect for a husband.

स्वास्थ्यं 1 Mastership, lordship, ownership. 2 Right or title to property. 3 Rule, supremacy, dominion.

स्वायंभुव *a.* (*की* *f.*) 1 Relating to Brahman ; Ku. 2. 1. 2 Descended from Brahman. -वः An epithet of the first Manu (as he was a sor of Brahman).

स्वारसिक *a.* (*की* *f.*) Possessing inherent flavour or sweetness (said of a poetical composition).

स्वारस्यं 1 Possessing natural flavour or excellence. 2 Elegance, fitness.

स्वाराज्य *m.* An epithet of Indra.

स्वाराज्यं 1 The dominion of heaven, Indra's heaven. 2 Identification with the self-refulgent (Brahman).

स्वारोचिषः, स्वरोचिष्ठ *m.* N. of the second Manu ; see under मनु.

स्वालक्षण्यं Peculiar characteristics, natural disposition ; Ms. 9. 19.

स्वाल्प *a.* (*स्वी* *f.*) 1 Little, small. 2 Few. -ह्यं 1 Littleness, smallness. 3 Smallness of number.

स्वास्थ्यं 1 Self-reliance, self-dependence. 2 Fortitude, resoluteness, firmness. 3 Sound state, health. 4 Prosperity, well-being, comfortableness. 5 Ease, satisfaction, spirits ; ह्यं यथा स्वास्थ्यं S. 4.

स्वाहा 1 An oblation or offering made to all gods indiscriminately. 2 N. of the wife of Agni. -*ind.* An exclamation used in offering oblations to the gods (with dat.) ; इन्द्राय स्वाहा, अग्नये स्वाहा &c. -Comp. -कारः utterance of the exclamation Svāhā ; स्वाहास्वाहाकारादिर्जितानि स्वप्नान्तुल्यानि गृहाणि तानि. -पतिः, -विषः Agni or fire. -धुक् *m.* a god, deity.

स्विष्ट *ind.* A particle of interrogation or inquiry, often implying 'doubt', or 'surprise', and translatable by 'what', 'hey', 'hallo', 'can it be that' &c. It is added to interrogative pronouns in this sense or to give an indefinite sense ; कास्विष्टं नमस्ती वातिपरिच्छदपरिकाषण्य S. 5. 13 ; Me. 14. It is sometimes used

disjunctively in the sense of 'either', 'or', with दु, उत, वा &c. ; see Ki. 8. 35, 12. 15, 13. 8, 14. 60 ; आहो also.)

स्विष्ट I. 4 P. (स्विद्यति, स्विद्यति or स्विञ्च) To sweat, perspire ; स्विद्यति कृणति वेद्यति K. P. 10 ; U. 3. 41, Ku. 7. 77 ; Māl. 1. 35 ; स त्वां पश्यति कपते पुलकयत्यादि स्विद्यति Gt. 11. -II. 1 A. (स्वेदत. स्विञ्च or स्वेदित) 1 To be anointed. 2 To be greasy or unctuous. 3 To be disturbed. -*Caus.* (स्वेद्यति-ते) 1 To cause to perspire. 2 To heat.

स्वीकरणं } 1 Taking, accept-
स्वीकारः } ing 2 Assenting,
स्वीकृतिः *f.* } agreeing, promis-
ing, an assent, a promise. 3 Espousal, wedding, marriage.

स्वीय *a.* Own, one's own ; लोकालोक-विचारि तेन विहितं स्वीयं विदुर्ज्ञे यदा S. D. 97.

सु 1 P. (स्वारति ; desid. सिस्वारति, सुस्वारति) 1 To sound, recite. 2 To praise. 3 To pain or be pained. 4 To go. -*With अभि*, -य to sound. -सं to pain (Atm.) ; Bk. 9. 28.

सु 9 P. (*द्रु* *gati*) To hurt, kill.

स्वेक 1 A. (*स्वेक* *te*) To go.

स्वेदः Sweat, perspiration ; अंगुलि-स्वेदेन दुष्येत्कक्षराणि V. 2. -Comp. -उदं, -उदकी, जलं perspiration. -चपकः a cooling breeze (sucking up sweat). -ज *a.* generated by warm vapour or sweat (said of insects.)

स्वेर *a.* 1 Following one's own will or fancy, self-willed, wanton, uncontrolled, unrestrained ; वद्धमिव स्वैरतिर्जनमिह हससंनिगमवैमि S. 5. 11, अन्धादतैः स्वैरतिः स तस्याः R. 2. 5. 2 Free ; unreserved, confidential ; as in सैरालाप Mu. 4. 8. 3 Slow, mild, gentle ; Mn. 1. 2. 4 Dull, lazy. 5 Dependent on one's will, voluntary, optional. -इ *int.* 1 At will or pleasure, as one likes, at perfect ease ; सार्धोः स्वैर स्वकी-येषु चेहर्षस्मस्विवादिषु R. 17. 64. 2 Of one's own accord, spontaneously. 3 Slowly, gently, mildly ; U. 3. 2. 4 Lowly, in an under-tone, inaudibly, (opp. स्पष्ट) ; पञ्चास्वैरं गज इति किल व्याहृतं सत्यवाचा Ve. 3. 9.

स्वैरता -त्वं Wantonness, freedom of will and action, independence.

स्वैरिणी A loose or unchaste woman, a wanton woman, an adulteress ; Y. 1. 67.

स्वैरिण *a.* Self-willed, wanton, unrestrained, uncontrolled.

स्वैरिणी See स्वैरिणी.

स्वोरसः The residue or sediment of oily substances ground with a stone.

स्वोपकीयं Happiness, prosperity (especially as regards future life).

ह

ह *ind.* An emphatic particle used to lay stress on the preceding word and translatable by 'verily', 'indeed', 'certainly', &c.; but it is often used expletively without any particular signification, especially in a Vedic literature; तस्य ह शतं जाय बभूवुः; तस्य ह पर्वतान्तरौ गृह ऊषतुः &c. **Ait. Br.** It is sometimes used as a vocative particle and rarely of disdain or laughter. -*m.* 1 A form of **Siva**. 2 Water. 3 Sky. 4 Blood.

हंसः (Said to be derived from हन्; cf. भवेद्वर्णमाह हंसः Sk.) 1 A swan, goose, duck, flamingo; हंसः संप्रति पांडवा इव वनाद्वातचर्यं गताः Mk. 5. 6; न शोभते सभामध्ये हंसमध्ये वको यया Subhāsh., R. 3. 10, 5. 12, 17. 25; (the description of this bird, as given by Sanskrit writers, is more poetical than real; he is described as forming the vehicle of the god Brahman, and as ready to fly towards the Mānasa lake at the approach of rains; cf. मानस. According to a very general poetical convention he is represented as being gifted with the peculiar power of separating milk from water; e. g. भारं ततो ग्राह्यमपास्य फलद् हंसो यथा क्षीरमिवांनु-मन्मात् Pt. 1; हंसो हि क्षीरमात्ते तन्मिश्रा वजेय-त्वात् S. 6. 27; वीरक्षीरविवेके हंसालसं स्वमेव तदुपे चेत्। विशस्तिमन्मुधान्यः कुलव्रते पलायिष्यति कः Bv. 1. 13; see Bh. 2. 18 also). 2 The Supreme Soul, Brahman. 3 The individual soul, (जीवात्मनः). 4 One of the vital airs. 5 The sun. 6 **Siva**. 7 Vishnu. 8 Kāmādeva. 9 An unambitious monarch. 10 An ascetic of a particular order. 11 A spiritual preceptor. 12 One free from malice, a pure person. 13 A mountain. -**Comp.** -**अंभिः** vermillion. -**अभिरुद्धा** an epithet of Sarasvatī. -**अभिरुद्धं** silver. -**कांता** a female goose. -**कीलकः** a particular mode of sexual enjoyment. -**गति** a. having a swan's gait, stalking in a stately manner. -**गव्य** a sweetly speaking woman. -**मासिनी** 1 a woman having graceful gait like that of a swan; Ms. 3. 10. 2 N. of Brahmapā. -**मूलः** -**लं** the soft feathers or down of a goose. -**बृहन्** also wood. -**भादः** the cackling of a goose. -**बाहिनी** a woman of a particular class (described as having a slender waist, large hips, the gait of an elephant and the voice of a cuckoo; गजैर्गमना तन्वी कोकिलालापसंयुता नितंते यन्मोहा या स्वात् उर रथता हंसमदिनी). -**माला** a flight of swans; Ku. 1. 30. -**युवन्** a. a young goose or swan.

-**रथः**, -**वाहनः** epithets of Brahman. -**राजः** a king of geese. -**लोमसं** green sulphate of iron. -**लोहकं** brass. -**भ्रेणी** a line of geese.

हंसकः 1 A goose, flamingo. 2 An ornament for the ankles (द्युर or पादकटक); सरित इव सविभ्रमप्रपातप्रणादितहंसक-भूषणा विरेजुः Si. 7. 23. (where the word is used in the first sense also; see हंस above for other senses).

हंसिका, **हंसी** A female goose.

हं हो *ind.* 1 A vocative particles corresponding to, 'ho', 'hallo'; हं हो चिन्मयाचितचन्द्रमणयः संवयंयवं रत्नात् Chandra. 1. 2. 2 A particle expressing haughtiness or contempt. 3 A particle of interrogation. (In dramas it is mostly used as a form of address by characters of the middling class; हं हो ब्रह्मण मा कुप्य Mn. 1.

हृकः The calling of elephants.

हंजा, **हंजे** *ind.* A vocative particle used in addressing a female attendant or maid-servant; हंजे कंचनमलि अहं ईदिसी कनुमासिणी Ratn. 3.

हृद्, 1 P. (हटति, हटति) To shine, be bright.

हृद् A market, a fair. -**Comp.**

-**चोरकः** a thief who steals from fair; and markets. -**विलासिनी** 1 a wanton woman, prostitute, common woman. 2 a sort of perfume.

हटः 1 Violence, force. 2 Oppression, rapine. (हटेन and हटात् are used adverbially in the sense of 'forcibly', 'violently', 'suddenly', 'against one's will'; अंगालिका च चंद्र-वर्मेणा हटात् परिणेतुमात्मभवमनीयत Dk.; वातरात् वायव्यात्म हटेन मयुरेण च Rām. -**Comp.** -**योगः** a particular mode of Yoga or practising abstract meditation, (so called, distinguished from राजयोग q. v., because it is very difficult to practise; it may be performed in various ways, such as by standing on one leg, holding up the arms, inhaling smoke with the head inverted &c.). -**विद्या** the science of forced meditation.

हडिः Wooden fetters or stocks.

हडि (डि) का, **हडि** A man of the lowest caste.

हड्ड A bone. -**Comp.** -**जं** marrow.

हंवा *ind.* A vocative particle used in addressing a female of inferior rank, or by equals of the lowest caste in addressing each other; हंवे हंजे हंल्लिने मीनां पट्टी सखी वति Ak. -f. A large earthen vessel (?).

हंखिका, **हंखी** An earthen pot.

हं *ind.* See हं *ind.*

हंत p. p. 1 Killed, slain. 2 Hurt, struck, injured. 3 Lost, perished. 4 Deprived or bereft of. 5 Disappointed, frustrated. 6 Multiplied; see हन्. It is often used as the first member of comp. in the sense of 'wretched', 'miserable' 'accursed', 'worthless'; अनुशयदुःखयिदं हनहृदयं संप्रति विमुद्धं S. 6. 6; कुर्यामुपेक्षां राजाजीवितस्य R. 14. 65; हतविधिलसितानां ती विविधो विपाकः Si. 11. 64. -**Comp.** -**आज्ञा** a. 1 bereft of hope, hopeless, desponding. 2 weak, powerless. 3 cruel, merciless. 4 barren. 5 law, vile, wretched, accursed, villainous. -**कटक** a. freed from thorns or foes. -**विश्र** a. bewildered, confounded. -**विश्र** a. dimmed in lustre; R. 3. 15. -**द्वेष** a. ill-fated, luckless, ill-starred. -**प्रभाव** a., -**वीर्य** a. bereft of power or vigour. -**बुद्धि** a. deprived of sense, senseless. -**भाग**, -**भाग्य** a. ill-fated, unfortunate. -**मूखः** a dolt, blockhead. -**लक्षण** a. devoid of auspicious marks, unlucky. -**सेव** a. surviving. -**अमी**, -**संपन्न** a. reduced to indigence, impoverished. -**साधवस** a. freed from fear.

हसक a. Miserable, ill-bred, wretched, low, vile; (mostly at the end of comp.); न खलु विदितास्तौ तत्र निवसन्त-आपकस्यहतेन Mn. 2; दुःखिताः स्य परिधृताः स्य रावहतकेन U. 1. -**कः** a low person, coward.

हसिः f. 1 Killing, destruction. 2 Striking, wounding. 3 A blow, stroke. 4 Loss, failure. 5 A defect. 6 Multiplication.

हस्तः 1 A weapon. 2 A disease or sickness.

हस्त Killing, slaying, slaughter, murder, particularly criminal killing; as in हृणहस्ता, मोहया &c.

हृ 1 A. (हवते, हव) To void excrement, evacuate or discharge feces. -**David.** (जिहसते).

हृवन् Voiding excrement, evacuation of ordure.

हृ 2 P. (हति, हत; pass. हस्यते; caus. वातयति-ते; desid. जिघांसति) 1 To kill, slay, destroy, strike down; वयम् हृवन्-सराविद्युतांस्ते हता U. 2. 15; हतमपि च हलेव मयः Bh. 3. 18. 2 To strike, beat; चंडी चंड हतुमश्रयता मां विमुद्धाम्ना मेघराजीवविधिं M. 3. 20, Si. 7. 56. 3 To hurt, injure, afflict, torment; as in कामहत. 4 To put down, abandon; Bh. 2. 77. 5 To remove, take away, destroy; अमोघिनीकनयिनासादेलासमेव हंसर हति निरता कुर्याति विपला Bh. 2. 18. 6 To conquer, overthrow, defeat.

overcome ; विजे: सहस्रप्रतिपि हन्मयानाः प्रारम्भमुद्यमजना न परित्यजति Subbāsh. 7 To hinder, obstruct. 8 To mar, spoil ; Ki. 2. 37. 9 To raise ; तुरगचरुहस्तया हिरण्यः S. 1. 32. 10 To multiply (in math.). 11 To go (rarely used in classical literature in this sense ; and when used it is regarded as a fault of composition) ; e. g. कुञ्जं इति कुञ्जोदरी S. D. 7 ; or तीक्ष्णतेजः स्तानेन समुपाजितसकृतिः । सुरलोचनस्मिन्नेव इति संपति सादर K. P. 7 (given as an instance of the शृङ्ग called असमर्थत्व). -With अस्ति to injure excessively. -अंतर to strike in the middle. -अप 1 to ward off, repel, destroy, kill. 2 to take away, remove ; न तु यत्तु न्योमिने शक्तिं प्रयोगयति वा U. 2. 4, S. 4. 7. 3 to attack, seize, -अभि 1 to strike, smite (fig. also) ; beat ; Māl. 1. 39, M. 5. 3. 2 to hurt, injure, kill, destroy. 3 to strike or beat (as a drum &c.) ; Bg. 1. 13. 4 to attack, affect, overpower. -अय 1 to strike, hit, kill. 2 to destroy, remove. 3 to thresh (as corn). -आ 1 to hit, strike, beat ; अयमभावात् K. ; Si. 7. 17 ; (said to be Atm. when the object is some limb of one's own body ; as आले शिरः Sk. ; but Bhāraṇi says, आजले शिरमावेअचनस्य यः Ki. 17. 63, Bk. 8. 15, 5. 102) ; R. 4. 23, 12. 77, Ku. 4. 25, 30. 2 to strike, ring, beat (as a bell, drum &c.) ; Bk. 1. 27, 17. 7, Me. 66, R. 17. 11. -उद् 1 to raise up, elevate, uplift. 2 to be puffed up, become proud ; see उद्धत. -उप 1 to strike, smite. 2 to waste, injure, destroy, kill ; लका नोपहनिष्यते Bk. 16. 12, 5. 12, Bg. 3. 24. 3 to pain, affect, overpower, strike with ; दारिद्र्योपहत, भक्षोपहत, कामोपहत &c. Ku. 5. 76 ; Bh. 2. 26. -नि 1 to kill, destroy ; Bk. 2. 34, 0. 10, R. 11. 71 ; Y. 3. 262. 2 to strike, hit ; तानेव सामर्थ्येन निज्युः R. 7. 44 ; Ms. 7. 27. 3 to conquer, overcome ; देव विद्वत् कुप पोषमात्मशक्त्या Pt. 1. 361. 4 to beat, strike (as a drum) ; Bk. 14. 2. 5 to counteract, render void, frustrate ; R. 12. 92. 6 to cure (as a disease). 7 to disregard. 8 to remove, dispel ; Ki. 5. 86. -वरा 1 to strike or beat back, strike down, repulse, repel, overthrow, drive back ; देव नलोचनपरातं Rām. 2 to attack, assail ; कदाचुराहते वदनपंकजं Māl. 7. 3 To dash, against, strike. -व 1 to kill, slay ; प्राणाग्निन स्तुति देवाग्निं वने नमः न प्रहृष्यः कथं वाचं वरं पूर्यकारिणं Bk. 9. 102. 2 to strike, beat, hit ; नदावहततः. 3 to strike, beat (as a drum &c.) ; R. 19. 15, Me. 64. -वज्रि to kill ; Bk. 2. 35. -वसि 1 to strike back or in return ; (तं) विषमसमूतः वृत्तः प्रतिहृत्तुः B. 8. 60. 2 to ward off, keep off, prevent, oppose, resist ;

तोयस्वेवाप्रतिहरतः सैकतं सेतुमोचः U. 3. 36 ; प्रतिहतविघ्नाः क्रियाः समचलोच्य S. 1. 13, Me. 20 ; Ku. 2. 48, V. 2. 1. 3 to repel, drive back, repulse. 4 to remove, destroy ; यद्युपायं प्रतिजहि जगन्नाथ नमस्य तन्मे Māl. 1. 3. 5 to counteract, remedy. -वि 1 to kill, slay, destroy, destroy completely, annihilate ; (अले) सहसा संदतिमंहरा विहेतुं Ki. 5. 17. 2 to strike, beat violently. 3 to obstruct, impede, oppose, resist ; विप्रति स्तुति वने क्रुद्धं Bk. 1. 19 ; R. 5. 27. 4 to reject, refuse, decline ; R. 2. 58, 11. 2. 5 to disappoint, frustrate. -स 1 to unite closely together, join together ; हस्तौ संहव Ms. 2. 71 ; दूत एव हि संपत्ते भिन्नयेव च संहवान् 7. 66 ; see संहत्. 2 to heap collect, accumulate. 3 to contract, diminish. 4 to clash. 5 to strike, kill, destroy. -समा to strike, hurt, injure.

हत् a. Killing, slaying, destroying (at the end of comp.) ; as in ह्वहन्, विह्वहन्, मातृहन्, ब्रह्महन् &c.

हन् Killing, slaying.

हन् 1 Killing, slaying, striking. 2 Hurting, injuring. 3 Multiplication.

हङ्-न् m. f. The chin. -हु f. 1 That which injures life. 2 A weapon. 3 A disease, sickness. 4 Death. 5 A kind of drug. 6 A wanton woman, prostitute. -Comp. -ग्रहः locked jaw. -मूलं the root of the jaw.

हनु (नु) मत् m. N. of a powerful monkey-chief. [He was the son of Anjana by the god Wind or Marut and hence called Maruti. He is represented as a monkey of extraordinary strength and prowess which he manifested on several critical occasions on behalf of Rama whom he regarded as the idol of his heart. When Sita was carried off by Ravana, he crossed the sea and brought news about her to his lord. He played a very important part in the great war at Lanka.]

हन् ind. 1 A particle implying 1 Joy, surprise, flurry (oh !) ; हन् ओ लब्धं मया स्वास्थं S. 4. हन् प्रवृत्ते समीकं M. 1. 2 Compassion, pity ; पुनरु हन् ते वागाकाः G. M. 3 Grief (oh ! , alas) ; हन् निह्नु मायवन् U. 1. 43 ; स्वराणि हन् स्वराणि U. 1 ; काण्डव्येन विनीतो हन् चिन्ता-यामिमेवा Sānti. 1. 12, Me. 104. 4 Good luck or benediction. 5 It is often used as an inceptive particle ; हन् ते कथयिष्यामि Rām. -Comp. -उक्तिः f. uttering the word 'alas !', tenderness, compassion. -कारः 1 the exclamation 'hanta'. 2 an offering to be presented to a guest ; निधीति हन्कारेण मनुष्यास्तर्पयेद्य-

हनु a. (नी f.) 1 One who strikes or kills, striking, killer ; Ms. 5. 34 ; Ku. 2. 20. 2 One who removes,

destroys, counteracts &c. -m. 1 A slayer, killer. 2 A thief, robber.

हन् ind. An exclamation expressive of anger ; 2 courtesy or respect.

ह्वा (भा) The lowing of cattle. -Comp. -रवः lowing of cattle.

ह्व 1 P. (हयति, हवति) 1 To go. 2 To worship. 3 To sound. 4 To be weary.

ह्वः 1 A horse ; Bg. 1. 14, Ms. 8. 226, R. 9. 10. 2 A man of a particular class ; see under अश्व. 3 The number 'seven'. 4 N. of Indra.

-Comp. -अध्यक्षः a superintendent of horses. -आयुर्वेदः veterinary science.

-आरुहः a horseman, rider. -आरोहः 1 a rider. 2 riding. -ह्वः barley.

-उत्तमः an excellent horse. -कोविद् a. versed in the science of horses-

their management, training &c. -ज्ञः a horse-dealer, groom, jockey. -द्विषत् m. the buffalo. -प्रियः barley. -प्रिया

Kharjūrī tree. -मारः, मारकः the fragrant oleander. -मारणः the sacred fig-tree. -मेघः a horse-sacrifice ; Y.

1. 181. -बाह्वः an epithet of Kubera. -शाला a stable for horses. -शास्त्रं the art or science of training and ma-

naging horses. -संश्रद्धं the restraining or curbing of horses.

हर्षकः A driver, charioteer.

हरी A female horse, mare.

हर a. (रा-रि f.) 1 Taking away, removing, depriving one of ; सेवहर,

शोकहर. 2 Bringing, conveying, carrying, taking ; अपहरतः Ki. 5. 50.

R. 12. 51. 3 Seizing, grasping. 4 Attracting, captivating. 5 Claiming, entitled to ; Mu. 2. 19. 6 Occupying ; Ku. 1. 50. 7 Dividing. -रः 1 Siva ; Ku. 1. 50, 3. 40, 67, Me. 7. 2 N. of Agni or fire. 3 An ass. 4 A divisor.

5 The denominator of a fraction. -Comp. -गौरी one of the forms of Siva and Pārvatī conjoined (अर्चना-रि-नेष्टर).

-चूडामणिः 'Siva's crest-gem', the moon. -तेजस् n. quicksilver.

-नेत्रं 1 Siva's eye. 2 the number 'three'. -बीजं 'Siva's seed'.

quicksilver. -देवरा 'Siva's crest', the Ganges. -सूक्तः Skanda ; R. 11. 83.

हरकः 1 A stealer, thief. 2 A rogue. 3 A divisor.

हरजं 1 Seizing, taking. 2 Carrying away, carrying off, removing, stealing ; कन्याहरणं Ms. 3. 33, R. 11.

74. 3 Depriving of, destroying ; as in प्राणहरणं. 4 Dividing. 5 A gift to a student. 6 The arm. 7 Semen

virile. 8 Gold.

हरि a. 1 Green, greenish-yellow.

2 Tawny, bay, reddish-brown (कपिल) ; हरिश्चन्द्र हरितस्त्री राजावा इन्द्रा R.

12. 14, 3. 43. 3 Yellow. -रिः 1 N. of Vishnu ; हरिश्चन्द्रः पुनरोपनः स्वर्ग R.

3. 49. 2 N. of Indra; R. 3. 55, 68, 8. 79. 3 N. of Siva. 4 N. of Brahman. 5 N. of Yama. 6 The sun. 7 The moon. 8 A man. 9 A ray of light. 10 Fire. 11 Wind. 12 A lion; Bv. 1. 50, 51. 13 A horse. 14 A horse of Indra; सत्यमनीय हरितो हरिश्च वर्तते वाजिनः S. 1. 7. 7. 15 An ape, a monkey; U. 3. 48, R. 12. 57. 16 The cuckoo. 17 A frog. 18 A parrot. 19 A snake. 20 The tawny or yellow colour. 21 A peacock. 22 N. of the poet Bhartrihari. -Comp. -अश्वः 1 a lion 2 N. of Kubera. 3 of Siva. अश्वः 1 Indra. 2 Siva. -कांत a. 1 dear to Indra. 2 beautiful as a lion. -केलीयः the country called केली q. v. -गंधः a kind of sandal. -चंदनः, -न 1 a kind of yellow sandal (the wood or tree); R. 3. 59, 6. 60; S. 7. 2; Ku. 5. 69. 2 one of the five trees of paradise; वैते देवतयो मेवाः पारिजातकः संतानः कल्पवृक्ष उति वा हरिचंदनं Ak. (-नं) 1 moonlight. 2 saffron. 3 the filament of a lotus. -तालः (by some regarded as derived from हरि) a kind of yellow-coloured pigeon. (-लं) yellow orpiment; H. D. 1; Si. 4. 21; Ku. 7. 23, 33. (-ली) the Dūrvā grass. -तालेका 1 the fourth day of the bright half of Bhādrapada. 2 the Dūrvā plant. -तुरगमः N. of Indra. -दासः a worshipper or votary of Vishnu. -दिनः a particular day sacred to Vishnu. -देवः the asterism Śravaṇa. -द्रवः a green fluid. -द्वारं N. of a celebrated Tirtha or sacred bathing-place. -नेत्रं 1 the eye of Vishnu. 2 the white lotus. (-त्रः) an owl. -पदं the vernal equinox. -मित्रः 1 the Kadambatree. 2 a conchshell. 3 a fool. 4 a madman. 5 Siva. (-यं) a sort of sandal. -मित्रा 1 Lakshmi. 2 the sacred basil. 3 the earth. 4 the twelfth day of a lunar fortnight. -मुक् m. a snake. -मंथः, -मंथकः a chick-pea. -लोचनः 1 a crab. 2 an owl. -लक्ष्मी 1 Lakshmi. 2 the sacred basil. -वासरः 'Vishnu's day', the eleventh day of a lunar fortnight, (एकादशी). -वाहनः 1 Garuḍa. 2 Indra. -विश्व f. the east. -श्वरः an epithet of Siva (Vishnu having served Siva as the shaft which burnt down 'the three cities' or cities of the demon Tripura). -सखः a Gaṇḍharva. -संकीर्तनं repeating the name of Vishnu. -सुतः, -सुतः N. of Arjuna. -हर्यः 1 Indra; R. 9. 18. 2 the sun. -हरः a particular form of deity consisting of Vishnu and Siva conjoined. -हेतिः f. 1 the rainbow; कर्मफललोकेयमधुना हरिहेतिमतीः (ककुभः) Mā. 9. 18. 2 the discus of Vishnu. हरिः the ruddy goose; Si. 9. 15.

हरिकः 1 A horse of a yellowish or tawny colour. 2 A thief. 3 A gambler (with dice).

हरिण a. (जी f.) 1 Pale, whitish. 2 Reddish or yellowish, white. -णः 1 A deer, an antelope; (said to be of five kinds:—हरिणश्चापि विज्ञेयः पंचमेदोश्च येन। कृष्णः खड्गो रुरुश्च पुष्यश्च वृषभश्च (Kālikā P.); अपि प्रसन्नं हरिण्डु ते मनः Ku. 5. 35. 2 The white colour. 3 A goose. 4 The sun. 5 Vishnu. 6 Siva. -Comp. -अश्व a. deer-eyed, fawn-eyed. (-शी) 'deer-eyed', a woman with beautiful eyes. -श्रेकः 1 the moon. 2 camphor. -कलकः, -धामन् m. the moon. -नयन, -नेत्र, -लोचन a. deer-eyed, fawn-eyed. -हृदय a. deer-hearted, timid.

हरिणकः A deer; क्वचन हरिणकानां जीवितं चातिशालं S. 1. 10.

हरिणी f. 1 A female deer, doe; चकितहरिणीप्रेक्षणा Me. 82, R. 9. 55, 14. 69. 2 One of the four classes of women (also called चिदिणी q. v.). 3 Yellow jasmine. 4 A good golden image. 5 N. of a metre. -Comp. -दृश a. deer-eyed. (-यः) a deer-eyed woman; किमभवद्विप्रे हरिणिः U. 3. 27.

हरित a. 1 Green, greenish. 2 Yellow, yellowish. 3 Greenish-yellow. -म. 1 The green or yellow colour. 2 A horse of the sun, a bay horse; सत्यमनीय हरितो हरिश्च वर्तते वाजिनः S. 1.; दिशो हरिर्दिशतिनामिदंश्वरः R. 3. 30, Ku. 2. 43. 3 A swift horse. 4 A lion. 5 The sun. 6 Vishnu. -म., n. 1 Grass. 2 A quarter or point of the compass; R. 3. 30. -Comp. -अंतः the end of the quarters (दिगंत); Bv. 1. 60. -अंतरं different regions, various quarters; Bv. 1. 15. -अश्वः 1 the sun; Ki. 2. 46, R. 3. 22, 18. 23, Si. 11. 56. 2 the arka plant. -मर्षः green or yellowish Kusa grass with broad leaves. -मणिः (हरिष्माणः) an emerald; Si. 3. 49. -वर्ण a. greenish, green-coloured.

हरित a. (ता or हरिणी f.) 1 Green, of a green colour, verdant; रसांतरः कमलिनीहरितः सरोजिः S. 4. 10; Ku. 4. 14; Me. 21; Ki. 5. 38. 2 Tawny. -ता 1 The green colour. 2 A lion. 3 A kind of grass. -Comp. -अहमन् m. 1 an emerald. 2 blue vitriol. -उद्ग a. green leaved.

हरितकं 1 A pot-herb, green grass; Si. 5. 58.

हरिता 1 The Dūrvā grass. 2 Turmeric. 3 A brown-coloured grape.

हरिताल &c. See under हरि.

हरिद्रा 1 Turmeric. 2 The root of turmeric powdered; see Malli. on N. 22. 49. -Comp. -सख a. of a yellow

colour. -गणपतिः, -गणेशः a particular form of the god Ganeśa. -राम, रामक a. 1 turmeric-coloured. 2 unsteady in attachment or affection, fickle-minded (as a love); (thus defined by Halāyudha:—क्षणमात्र-रामश्च हरिद्राराम उच्यते).

हरियः A yellow-coloured horse.

हरिश्चंद्रः N. of a king of the solar dynasty. [He was the son of Triśanku and was famous for his liberality, probity, and unflinching adherence to truth. On one occasion his family-priest Vasiṣṭha commended his qualities in the presence of Virvāmītra, who refused to believe them. A quarrel thereupon ensued and it was at last decided that Virvāmītra should himself test the king. The sage accordingly subjected him to the most crucial test with a view to see if he could be but once made to swerve from his plighted word. The king, however, stood the test with exemplary courage, adhering to his word though he had to forego the kingdom, to sell off his wife and son, and at last even his own self to a low caste man, and—as the last test, as it were, of his truthfulness and courage—to be even ready to put his own wife to death as a witch. Virvāmītra thereupon acknowledged himself vanquished and the worthy king was elevated along with his subjects to heaven.]

हरितकी The yellow myrobalan tree.

हर्द्व a. (जी f.) One who takes away, seizes, robs, accepts &c. -म. A thief, robber; Bh. 2. 16. 2 The sun. हर्नन् n. Gaping, yawning.

हर्षित p. p. 1 A Gaped, yawned. 2 Cast, thrown. 3 Burnt.

हर्ष 1 A palace, mansion, any large or palatial building; हर्षेयं महात्मः काकोषि गङ्गायते Subhāsh. ; वासोवासाश्चिन् हर्षोऽपि विद्वान्नामिदंश्वरः Me. 7; Rs. 1. 28; Bk. 8. 36, R. 6. 47; Ku. 6. 42. 2 An oven, a fire-place, hearth. 3 A fiery pit, abode of evil spirits, the infernal regions. -Comp. -अंगणं -ज the court-yard of a palace. -स्पर्श the room of a palace.

हर्षः 1 Joy, delight, pleasure, satisfaction, gladness, rapture, glee, exultation; हर्षो हर्षो हर्षवर्ततेः पंचमालसु भावः P. R. 1. 22; सहर्षितः सैन्यहर्षिताः सखेः R. 3. 61. 2 Thrilling, bristling, erection (of the hair of the body); as in रोमहर्ष q. v. 3 Joy, considered as one of the 38 or 34 subordinate feelings; हर्षस्त्विन्द्रियोर्ध्वः प्रसादोऽधुनवर्षादिकः S. D. 195; or हर्षाव्याधिनामुल्लसितो हर्षः R. G. -Comp. -आस्थित a. full of joy, happy; so हर्षविह. -उत्कर्षः excess of happiness; or joy, ecstasy. -उद्गर्षः rise of joy. -सख a. gratifying, delighting. -खड्ग a. dull or paralyzed with joy; R. 3. 68. -विकर्षण a. increasing joy. -द्वयः a cry or shout of joy.

हर्षक *a.* (*पका* or *पिका* *f.*) Delighting, gladdening, delightful, pleasing.
हर्षण *a.* (*पा* or *पी* *f.*) Causing delight, gladdening, delightful, pleasant. -*न*: 1 N. of one of the five arrows of Kāmadeva. 2 A morbid affection of the eyes. 3 A deity presiding over the funeral ceremonies. -*ज*: Joy, delight, happiness, gladdening, delighting; दृढदामकंषाय सुखदा हर्षणाय च Mb.

हर्षयन्तु *a.* Gladdening, pleasing, delighting. -*न*: Gold. -*म*: A son.

हर्षुलः 1 A deer. 2 A lover.

हर्षु 1 P. (*हर्षि*, *हर्ष*) To plough.

हलः A plough; यमि वयमि विशदे यमन मलदामस । हलः यमि वयमि विशदे यमन मलदामस (Ht. 1. -*Comp.* -*आयु*: an epithet of Balarāma. -*पर*, -*भूत* *m.* 1 a ploughman. 2 N. of Balarāma; केशव भूतहन्ता । हलः यमि वयमि (Git.; अमर-*न*ते सति हलः यमि वयमि Me. 39. -*सुति*: -*भूति*: *f.* ploughing, agriculture, husbandry. -*हति*: *f.* 1 striking or drawing along with a plough. 2 ploughing.

हलहल Halloo, hallooing.

हला 1 A female friend. 2 The earth. 3 Water. 4 Spirituous liquor. -*ind.* A vo ative particle used in addressing a female friend; (only in theatrical language); हला शकुन्ते अथैव नाभ्युदयं तिष्ठ S. 1; cf. हला uluo.

हलाहल See हल (*वा*) हल.

हलिः 1 A large plough. 2 A furrow. 3 Agriculture.

हलिन् *m.* 1 A ploughman, an agriculturist. 2 N. of Balarāma. -*Comp.* -*वि*: the Kāṇḍa tree. (-*या*) spirituous liquor.

हलिनी A number of ploughs.

हलीनः The teak tree.

हलीया The handle of a plough.

हल्य *a.* 1 Arable, to be ploughed. 2 Ugly, deformed.

हल्यः A multitude of ploughs.

हल्लः The red lotus.

हल्लनः Rolling or tossing about (as in sleep).

हल्ली (*क*) 1 One of the 18 Uparūpakas or minor dramatic compositions; (described as a piece in one act and consisting mainly of singing and dancing by one male and seven, eight, or ten female performers see S. D. 555. 2 A kind of circular dance.

हल्लीका Dancing in a ring.

हवः 1 An oblation, a sacrifice. 2 Invocation, prayer. 3 Calling, call. 4 Order, command. 5 Challenge.

हवनः 1 Offering an oblation with fire. 2 A sacrifice, an oblation. 3 Invocation. 4 Calling, summoning. 5 Challenging to fight. -*Comp.* -*आयु* *m.* fire.

हवनीयं 1 Anything fit for an oblation. 2 Clarified butter or ghee.

हवित्री A hole made in the ground for holding the sacred fire (to which oblations are offered).

हविष्मत् *a.* Possessed of oblation.

हविष्यं 1 Anything fit for an oblation; Ms. 3. 256, 11. 77, 106; Y. 2. 239. 2 Clarified butter. -*Comp.* -*अज* food fit to be eaten during certain holidays or days of fast. -*आसित्*, -*सुख* *m.* fire.

हविष्य *n.* 1 An oblation or burnt offering in general; वहति विधिदत्तं वा हविः S. 1. 1; Ms. 3. 87, 132; 5. 7, 6. 12

2 Clarified butter. 3 Water.

-*Comp.* -*अजान* (*हविर्जान*) devouring clarified butter or oblations. (-*ज*) fire. -*संघा* (*हविर्संघा*) the Sami tree.

-*गृह* (*हविर्गृह*) a house in which sacrificial oblations are offered. -*सुख* *m.* (*हविर्सुख*) fire; अस्यासितमंषया स्वादेव हविर्भुज R. 1. 56, 10. 80, 13. 41; Ku. 5. 20, Si. 1. 2; Kāv. 2. 168. -*वज्र* (*हविर्वज्र*) a kind of sacrifice. -*याजिन्* (*हविर्याजिन्*) *m.* a priest.

हव्य *a.* To be offered in oblations. -*व* 1 Clarified butter. 2 An oblation or offering to the gods (*opp.* कव्य q. v.). 3 An oblation in general. -*Comp.* -*आवा* fire. -*कव्य* oblations to the gods and to the Manes, or spirits of deceased ancestors; Ms. 1. 94, 3. 97, 128; cf. *seq.* -*वाह*, -*वाहन* *m.* 'the bearer oblations', fire.

हस्य 1 P. (*हसति*, *हसित*) 1 To smile, laugh (gently); हसति यदि किंचिदपि दंत-

रुचिकोमुदी हसति दन्तिमिरमतिधोर Git. 10, Bk. 7. 63, 14. 93. 2 To laugh at; mock, ridicule (with acc.); यमयाय विद्वंभुः प्रहृ हसति यामपि शकुमवृका N. 2. 16

3 (Hence) To surpass, excel, throw into the back-ground; यो जहासेव वासुदेवं K.; Si. 1. 71. 4 To resemble;

यिवा हसतिः कमलायि सधमेति Ki. 8. 44. 5 To jest, joke. 6 To open, bloom, blow; हसद्भुजीवधूरेः. 7 To brighten up, or to clear up; मास्वातुद्वेषति हसिष्यति चक्रवालः Subhāsh. -*Caus.* (*हसयति*)

To cause to smile; Ku. 7. 95. -*With* अप to laugh at, deride, scoff at. -*अव* 1 to deride, ridicule. 2 to surpass, excel; स्थितावहस्येव पुरं मयोनः I. 1. 6. -*उप* to laugh at, deride, ridicule; तथा प्रत्येया यथा गोपहस्यते जनेः K.; Ghat. 17. -*परि* 1 to jest, joke. 2 to laugh at, ridicule; (hence) to surpass, excel; जनायामावेवः परिहसति निर्गोपपद्मी G. L. 5. -*अ* 1 to laugh, smile; तता प्रहस्यामयः पुरं R. 3. 51. 3 to deride, ridicule, mock; हसंतं प्रहस्येता कर्तुं प्रहसति च Subhāsh. 4 to brighten up, look splendid. -*वि* 1 to smile, laugh gently; किंचिद्विहस्यार्पतिं वामने R. 2. 48. 2 to laugh at, deride, ridicule;

किंचिदे विहसति रोहिणे विहसा विहसति उपति-

वमा तव विकला Git. 9; रोहिणवश्चक्रुडिरवना वा विहस्येव केनेः Me. 50.

हसः 1 Laugh, laughter. 2 Derision. 3 Merriment, mirth.

हसन् Laughing, laughter.

हसती A portable fire-place.

हसती 1 A portable fire-place. 2 A kind of Mallikā.

हसिका Laughter, derision.

हसित *p. p.* 1 Laughed, laughing. 2 Blown, expanded. -*त* 1 Laughter. 2 Joke, jesting 3 The bow of the god of love.

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चिह्नेति Y. 3. 93; स्वहस्तकालसंपन्नं शासनं 1-320 'bearing date and signature'; धार्यनायवं विद्यायाः स्वहस्तः V. 2. 'the autograph of my beloved'; 2. 20. 6 (Hence fig.) Proof, indication; Mu. 3. 7 Help, assistance, support; दास्या खेदं कुशाम्पः हविर्भवयवेदेवहस्ता करोति Vo. 2. 21. 8 A mass, quantity, abundance (of hair), in comp. with केश, कष &c.; पात्राः पञ्चश हस्तश्च कलापार्थाः कक्षपरे Ak.; सविविगमिहस्ते केगहस्ते हस्तेऽप्याः सति कुसमनाये कं हरेद्वे बहः V. 4. 10. -*स्ते* A pair of leather-bellows. -*Comp.* -*अक्षर* one's own hand or signature, one's own sign-manual. -*अङ्ग* the finger (being the extremity of the hand). -*अंगुलि* *f.* any finger of the hand. -*अभ्यास*: contact with the hand. -*अवलंबः*, -*आलंबनं* support of the hand; दन्तहस्तावलंबे प्रारब्धे Ratn. 1. 8. 'being aided or helped on'. -*आमलक* 'the fruit of the myrobalan held in the hand,' a phrase used to denote that which can be clearly and easily seen or understood. -*आवापः* a finger-guard (*ज्यावातवारणं*); V. 5, S. 6. -*कमल* 1 a lotus carried in the hand. 2 a lotus-like hand. -*कौशलं* manual dexterity. -*क्रिया* manual work or performance, handicraft. -*गत*, -*नासित्व* *a.* come to hand, fallen into one's possession, obtained, secured; तं मादर्थ्ये हस्तपता यमैमि R. 7. 67, 8. 1. -*वाहः* taking by the hand. -*वापदं*

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= हस्तकीयल q. v. -तल 1 the palm of the hand. 2 the tip of an elephant's trunk. -तालः striking the palms together, clapping the hands. -बोवः a slip of the hand. -धारणं-वारणं warding off a blow (with the hand). -पादं the hands and feet; न मे हस्तपादं प्रसरति S. 4. -पुच्छं the hand below the wrist. -पुच्छं the back of the hand. -ग्रहणं a. 1 held in the hand. 2 gained, secured. -ग्राह्य a. easily accessible to the hand, that can be reached with the hand; हस्तग्राह्यस्तवक-नमितो बालमंदारवृक्षः Me. 75. -निबं perfuming the body with unguents. -मणिः a jewel worn on the wrist. -लाघवं 1 manual readiness or skill. 2 a sleight of the hand, legerdemain. -संवाहनं rubbing or shampooing with the hands; Me. 96. -सिद्धिः f. 1 manual labour, doing with the hands 2 hire, wages. -सूत्रं a bracelet or thread-string worn on the wrist; Ku. 7. 25.

हस्तकः 1 A hand. 2 The position of the hand.

हस्तं चतु. a. Dexterous, skilful, clever. हस्ताहस्ति ind. Hand to hand; हस्ताहस्ति जयमजनि Dk.

हस्तिकं A multitude of elephants. हस्तिन् a. (नी f.) 1 Having hands. 2 Having a trunk. -m. An elephant; Ms. 7. 96, 12. 43; (elephants are said to be of four kinds; भद्र, मंद, शुभ, and मित्र). -Comp. -अध्यक्षः a superintendent of elephants. -आयुर्वेदः a work dealing with the treatment of elephants' diseases. -आरोहः an elephant-driver or rider. -कश्यपः 1 a lion. 2 a tiger. -कर्कः the castor-oil plant. -घ्नः 1 an elephant-killer. 2 a man. -चारिन् m. an elephant-driver. -दंतः 1 the tusk of an elephant. 2 a peg projecting from a wall. (-तः) 1 ivory. 2 a radish. -द्वंद्वं a radish. -नखं a sort of turret projecting the approach to the gate of a city or fort. -रः, -पक्षः an elephant-driver or rider; इति बोधयतीति शिदिमः करिणो हस्तिपक्षादर्थः कण्व. II. 2. 86. -नखः the ichor issuing from the temples of an elephant in rut. -नखः 1 N. of *Airāvata*. 2 of *Ganges*. 3 a heap of ashes. 4 a shower of dust. 5 frost. -दूधः, -धं a herd of elephants. -वर्चस् the splendour or magnificence of an elephant. -वाहः 1 an elephant-driver. 2 a hook for driving elephants. -वृक्षं a collection of six elephants. -स्वानं = वज्र-स्वानं q. v.; अवशं द्वित्रयविधानां हस्तिस्वानमिव क्रिया H. 1. 18. -हस्तः an elephant's trunk.

हस्तिन (ना)पुरं N. of a city founded by king Hastin, said to be situated some fifty miles north-east

of the modern Delhi; it forms a central scene of action in the Mahābhārata; its other names are:—गजाहव, नागसाहव, नागाह, हास्तिन.

हस्तिनी 1 A female elephant. 2 A kind of drug and perfume. 3 A woman of a particular class, one of the four classes into which writers on erotical science divide women (described as having thick lips, thick hips, thick fingers, large breasts, dark complexion, and libidinous appetite); the Ratiman-jari thus describes her:—स्थूलावरा स्थूलनिर्वर्तिका स्थूलागुलिः स्थूलकुचा हरीला। कामोत्पन्ना गारुडतिथिया च निनातभोक्त्रा (निर्वर्तिका) खटु हस्तिनी स्नातुं (करिणी मता सा) 1. हस्त्य a. 1 Belonging to the hand. 2 Done with the hand, manual. 3 Given with the hand.

हहलं A kind of deadly poison.

हहल m. A kind of (handarva; cf. हाहा).

हा ind. A particle expressing. 1 Grief, dejection, pain, as expressed by 'ah,' 'alas,' 'woo me,' in English; हा प्रिये जानक U. 3; हा हा देहि स्फुटति हृदयं U. 3. 38; हा पितृ कालि दे सधु Bk. 6. 11; हा बर्तते मानसि कालि Mā. 10. &c.; (in this sense हा is often used with the acc. of person; हा कृष्णामकं Sk.) 2 Surprise; हा कथं महाराजं दृष्ट्वा यत्नं परमेश्वरः शिवसत्की मे कीर्तयता U. 4. 3 Anger or reproach.

हा 1. 3 A. (जिहोते, हान; pass. हावते; desid. जिहासते) 1 To go, move; जिहो-को विस्माता स्फुटमिह मयद्वयवरणं H. D. 28; Ki. 13. 23; Nalod. 1. 38. 2 To get, attain. -WITH उह 1 to go or move upwards, rise (in all senses); यतो रजः पार्थिवमुज्जिहीते R. 13. 64; आभिर्भूतायु-रमाः क्षणमुदयगिरि रुजिहासस्व मानोः Mu. 4. 21, N. 22. 45, 55; उज्जिहीषे महाराज त्वं प्रशान्तिं न किं पुनः Bk. 18. 27 'why do you not rise; i. e. come to life'; कोलाहलो लोकस्वादजिहीते Dk. 'a noise rose from the people'. 2 to depart, go away; उज्जिहासजीवितां बराकीं नायुकं पसे Mā. 10. 3 to raise; शिरसा दृष्टमुज्जिहीते Katy. 4 to throw up, contract (as eyebrows); Bk. 3. 47. -उप to come down to, descend; निजिजिहोऽज्जासक्तिं जगद्गुहामुपाजिहीषा न महीतलं यदि Si. 1. 31. -सं to go to, attain to, enjoy; जगतो ... हमहास्तं सुदं Nalod. 1. 54. -II. 2 P. (जहाति, हिन) 1 To leave, abandon, quit, give up, forsake, relinquish, dismiss; सुद जहाति यममनमृत्तुं कुरु तदु-द्वे मनसि निरुत्तुं Moha. M. 1; सा कीर्त्य-भावावृत्तं भरत तयोर्होरेकतरं जहाति Mu. 4. 13, B. 5. 72, 8. 52, 12. 24, 14. 61, 87, 15. 59; S. 4. 13, Bg. 2. 50; Bk. 3. 53, 5. 91, 10. 71, 20. 10. Me. 49, 60; Br. 2. 129; Ra. 1. 38. 2 To resign, forego. 3 To let fall. 4 To omit, disregard, neglect. 5 To avoid,

shun. -pass. (हियते) 1 To be left or forsaken; Ki. 12. 12. 2 To be excluded from, be deprived of, lose (with instr. or abl.); विल्लासो जे श्रुतिः Bk. 14. 35; जनविष्ठा हृतं तस्यां भास्यदिर हियते Ms. 3. 17. 5. 161, 9. 211. 3 To be deficient or wanting in; usually with परि q. v. 4 To diminish, decrease, decay, decline, wane (fig. also); मृदो हियते चंद्रः सद्गुहासि तथाविधः R. 17. 71; H. Pr. 42. 5 To fail (as in a law-suit); भूपमन्त्रपुन्यस्तं हियते भवदातः Y. 2. 19. 6 To be left out or omitted. 7 To be weakened. -Caus. (हावयति-ते) 1 To cause to leave, abandon &c. 2 To neglect, omit, delay the performance of; Si. 16. 33, Ms. 3. 71; 4. 21; Y. 1. 121. -desid. (जिहासति) To wish to leave &c. -WITH अप to leave, abandon, give up; विल्लास त वास्यदृष्टं सद्गुहामन्त्रसहाय वीरता R. 8. 43. -अप to leave, abandon. -अप to leave, be deprived of, (pass.). -परि 1 to leave, abandon, quit. 2 to omit, neglect; यथोक्तान्पि कर्माणि परिहाय Ms. 12. 92. (-pass.) 1 to be wanting or deficient in; आवेस ह्यपिदित्ययोगतया न किमपि परिहास्यते S. 1. 2 to be inferior to; ओजस्थितया न परिहीरते शय्याः V. 3; M. 2. -प्र 1 to give up, forsake, abandon, relinquish. प्रजहाति यदा कामान् Bg. 2. 55, 39, नेकभेदी प्रहास्यते Rām. 2 to let go, cast, discharge; प्रजहः शूलपट्टिज्ञान् Bk. 14. 23. -वि to leave, abandon, forsake, give up; विहाय लक्ष्मीपतिलक्ष्म कामुकं जटाधरं च उद्धृषीह पापकं Ki. 1. 44; Me. 41, R. 2. 40; 5. 67, 73; 6. 7; 12. 102, 14. 48, 69; Ku. 3. 1. (-Caus.) to give away.

हांगर A large fish.

हाटक a. (की f.) Golden. -नं Gold. -Comp. -जिरिः the mountain Meru.

हाव्ये Wages, hire.

हानं 1 Leaving, abandoning, loss, failure. 2 Escaping. 3 Prowess, power.

हानिः f. 1 Abandonment, relinquishment. 2 Loss, failure, absence, non-existence; कश्चित् स्फुटार्थकारिणेति न कायस्वहानिः K. P. 1 'it does not cease to be a Kārya' &c. 3 Loss, damage, detriment; गरीशुद्धितिरिष्येव का हानिः करिणे भवेत् SubhAsh.; का नो हानिः Sarva. S. 4 Decrease, deficiency; यथा हानिः क्रममात्रा तथा वृद्धिः क्रमागता Hariv. Y. 2. 207, 244. 5 Neglect, omission, breach; प्रतिज्ञा, कार्य. 6 Passing away, waste, loss; काहानि R. 13. 16. हाहिका Yawning, gaping.

हावमा, -नं A year. -नः 1 A kind of rice. 2 A flame.

हारः 1 Taking away, removal, seizing. 2 Conveying. 3 Abstraction, deprivation. 4 A carrier,

porter. 5 A garland or necklace of pearls &c. ; a necklace in general ; शरीर्य हरिणाक्षीणां लुटवति स्तनमंडले Amaru. 100 ; पक्षीयमेसापि रञ्जंहारः R. 6. 60, 5. 12. 6. 16; Me. 67 ; Ra. 1. 4. 2. 18. 62 War, battle. 7 (In math.) The denominator of a fraction. 8 A divisor. -Comp. -आवलिः-ली f. a string of pearls ; तर्हणीस्तन एव शोभते मणिहारावलिपराणीयं N. 2. 44 ; श्रावलीतल-कचित्ताकचिदान Gtt. 11. -गुटि (लि) का the head or pearl of a necklace ; R. 5. 70. -यष्टिः f. a necklace, string of pearls ; दधति पृथुकचयिहन्तैर्हीरयष्टिं Rs. 2. 25. 1. 8. -हारा a kind of reddish-brown grape.

3. 215. 2 A cheat, rogue. 3 A string of pearls. 4 A divisor (in math.). 5 A kind of prose composition.

हरि *a.* Attracting, captivating, pleasing, charming. -*रिः f.* 1 Defeat. 2 Losing a game. 3 A body of travellers, caravan. -*Comp.* -*कटः* a cuckoo.

हारिणिकः A deer-catcher, hunter.

हरित *p. p.* 1 Caused to be taken
or seized. 2 Presented, offered. 3
Attracted. -तः 1 The green colour.
2 A kind of pigeon.

हारिन् *a.* (जी. *f.*) 1 Taking, conveying, carrying. 2 Robbing, taking away; वणिज्जनराणां च हारिणः Y. 2. 273, 3. 208. 3 Seizing, disturbing, Ma. 12. 28. 4 Obtaining, securing. 5 Attracting, captivating, pleasing, delighting, ravishing; तवास्मि गीतखगेन हारिणि प्रथमं हृतः S. 1. 5; Si. 10. 13, 69; विष्टहारिणि हरो Bh. 2. 25. 6 Surpassing, excelling. 7 Having a necklace.

हरिद्रः 1 A yellow colour. 2 The Kadamba tree.

हारीतः 1 A kind of pigeon ; R. 4-46. 2 A rogue, cheat. 3 N. of a writer of a Smṛiti or code of laws ; Y. 1. 4.

हार्द १ Affection, love ; अनन्यहृदयेन
अनन्य जेतुना न जातव्यमैव न विदिषादरः Ki.
३३ ; Si. 9. 69 ; V. 5. 10. २ Kindness,
tenderness. ३ Will. ४ Intention,
meaning.

हर्ष a. 1 To be taken or conveyed. 2 To be borne or carried on; वृद्धा वायराजहार्य Ku. 5. 70. 3 To be taken away or snatched off; R. 7. 67. 4 To be displaced or borne away (as by wind); R. 16. 43. 5 To be shaken (as one's resolution); Ku. 5. 8. 6 To be secured or won over, to be attracted, conquered or influenced; वसिष्ठि विमहर्षं वृषक्षतं शरीरं Mk. 1. 81; R. 5. 53; Ms. 7. 217. 7 To be seized or robbed; Ms. 8. 417. — ई a

snake. २ The tree called Bibhitaka.
३ The dividend (in math.).

हालः 1 A plough. 2 N. of Balarāma. 3 N. of Salivāhana. -Comp. -भृत m. an epithet of Balarāma.

हालकः A horse of a yellowish-brown colour.

हाल (ला) हलं । A sort of deadly poison produced at the churning of the ocean ; (being of a very virulent character it began to burn up everything when it was swallowed by the god Siva); अमेव हलः सुदहणा-
नानिति हलाहाल मास्य तातं ह्यः । ननु संति भवा-
दशानि ह्यो मुक्तेऽभिन्नु वचनानि दुर्जनानां Su-
bbāsh. 2 (Hence) A deadly poison or poison in general ; see Bv. 1. 95, 2. 73, Pt. 1. 183. (Also written हलाहल or हालहाल).

हालहली, हाला Wine, spirituous
liquor ; हिवा हालामभितरसां रेवतीलोचनकां
Me. 49 ; Pt. 1. 58 ; Si. 10. 21.

हालिकः 1 A ploughman, an agriculturist. 2 One that draws a plough (as a plough-ox). 3 One who fights with a plough.

हालिजी A kind of large house-
lizard.

हाली A wife's younger sister.

दातुः A tooth.

हावः १ A call, calling. 2 Any feminine coquettish gesture calculated to excite amorous sensations, dalliance (of love), blandishments; हावहारि दसिने वचनानां कोशलं, दसि विहारविशेषः।
 Si. 10. 13; जगुः सरागं वनुतुः सहावं Bk. 3. 43; (सह is thus defined by उज्ज्वल-मणिः—गीतारचकसङ्कती भूनेवादिवाससदृ-
 मावादिवासोक्ति यः सहव इति कथ्यते॥ see
 S. D. 127 also

हासः १ Laughter, laughing, smile; मसौ हासः P. B. 1. 22. २ Joy, mirth, meariment. ३ Laughter, as the prevailing feeling of the rasa called हास्य; see S. D. 207. ४ Derisive laughter, R. 12. ३६. ५ Opening, blowing, expanding (as of lotuses &c.); हलानि समप्रतिवेगं तेषु सरोजजलस्य स्थलव्यवसातेः Bk. 2. ३.

हासिका 1 Laughter. 2 Mirth,
merriment.

हास्य a. Laughable, ridiculous ; R.
 2. 43. -स्य १ Laughter ; Y. 1. 84. 2
 Mirth, amusement, sport ; Ms. 227. 3; Jest, joke. 4 Derision, ridi-
 cule. -स्यः The sentiment of mirth or
 humour, one of the eight or nine
 sentiments in poetry ; it is thus de-
 fined :—विहृदाकाराण्येवैष्यदेः कृदाज्ज्वेत
 हास्यो हासस्याविभावः (so must the lines
 be read instead of हासो हासस्याविभावः)
 ज्वेतः प्रयज्येयतः S. D. 228. -Comp.
 -वासर्यं a butt (of ridicule), laugh-
 ing-stock. -वर्षी, -वर्षीः ridicule,
 derision, कृद्वेतिविभ्रज्ज्वर्षी हास्यवर्षी
 हास्यवः Viker. 18. 107. -सः the

sentiment of mirth or humour : see
हास्य above.

हंस्त्रिकः An elephant-driver or rider. —कं A herd of elephants ; Si. 5, 30.

हास्तिनं N. of Hastinâpura, q. v.

हृदा *m. N.* of a Gandharva. *-ind.*
An exclamation denoting pain, grief
or surprise, (it is simply ह repeated
for the sake of emphasis ; see ह).
-Comp. -कारः 1 a grief, lamentation,
loud wailing. 2 the din or up-roar
of battle. -वः the cry हृदा.

हि *ind.* (Never used at the beginning of a sentence) It has the following senses :—1 For, because (expressing a strict or logical reason) ; अग्निरिहासि धूमो हि दृश्यते G. M. ; R. 5. 10. 2 Indeed, surely ; देव प्रयोग-प्रधानं हि नादयश्चास्ते M. 1 ; न हि कमलिनी दृष्ट्वा वाग्मवेत्येते मतंजयः M. 3. 3 For instance, as well known ; प्रजापतेर्वै भूतस्य स तास्यो नलिमयशीलः । सहस्रग्रन्थस्यस्युद्धामादृते हि रसं एवः R. 1. 18. 4 Only, alone (to emphasize an idea) ; सते हि मन्वेनायास्यते K. 155. 5 Sometimes it is used merely as an expletive.

हि 5 P. (हिनोति, हित; -*caus.* दाययति ; *desid.* निषेयति) 1 To send forth impel. 2 To cast, throw, discharge, shoot; गदा शूकजिता जिघ्ने Bk. 14. 36. 3 To excite, incite, urge. 4 To promote, further. 5 To gratify, please, exhilarate. 6 To go or proceed. -WITH प्र 1 to send forth, propel. 2 to throw, discharge, shoot; विनाशावस्य वृक्षस्य रक्षस्तस्मि महोषं प्रजिघाय R. 15. 21; Bk. 15. 121. 3 To send, despatch; Mā. 1; R. 8. 79; 11. 49, 12. 84; Bk. 15. 104.

हिंस १. ७. P., 10 U. (हिंसति, हिंस्ति, हिंसायति-ते, हिंसित) १ To strike, hit. २ To hurt, injure, harm. ३ To afflict, torment; Mā. 2. 1. 4 To kill, slay, destroy completely; क्रीतिं हते दुष्कृतं वा हिंस्ति U. 5. 31; R. 8. 45; Bg. 13, 28; Bk. 6-38, 44, 57, 15. 78.

हिंसक a. Injurious, noxious, hurtful. —कः 1 A savage animal, a beast of prey. 2 An enemy. 3 A Brāhmaṇa skilled in the Atharvaveda.

हिंसनं-ना Striking, hurting, killing;
Ms. 2. 177, 10. 48; Y. 1. 33.

हिंसा 1 Injury, mischief, wrong, harm, hurt (said to be of three kinds: कार्मिक 'personal', वाचिक 'verbal', and मानसिक 'mental'); अहिंसा पत्तो पर्वः. 2 Killing, slaying, destruction; R. 5. 57; Y. 3. 313; Ms. 10. 63. 3 Robbery, plunder. -Comp. -आत्मक a. injurious, destructive. -कर्मन् n. 1 any hurtful or injurious act. 2 magic used to effect the ruin or injury of an enemy (—अभिहितः q. v.). -प्राणिन् m. a poisonous animal. -रत्न a. delighting in mischief. -रति a

intent on or delighting in mischief.
-सहृदय *a.* arising from injury.
हिंसाकः 1 A tiger. 2 Any noxious animal.

हिंसालु *a.* 1 Injurious, mischievous, hurtful. 2 Murderous. -*m.* A mischievous or savage dog (हिंसालुक also).

हिंसारः 1 A tiger. 2 A bird (खग). 3 A mischievous fellow.

हिंस्य *a.* Liable to be injured or killed; R. 2. 57; Ms. 5. 41.

हिंस्र *a.* 1 Injurious, noxious, mischievous, hurtful, murderous; Ms. 9. 80, 12. 56. 2 Terrible. 3 Cruel, fierce, savage. -*न.* 1 A fierce animal, beast of prey; R. 2. 27. 2 A destroyer. 3 N. of Siva. 4 N. of Bhīma. -*Comp.* -पशुः a beast of prey. -बन्धे 1 a trap. 2 a mystical text used for malevolent purposes.

हिक् 1. I. U. (हिक्किते, हिक्कित) 1 To make an indistinct or inarticulate sound. 2 To hicough. -II. 10 A. (हिक्कते) To hurt, injure, kill.

हिक्का 1 An indistinct sound. 2 Hicough.

हिंकारः 1 A kind of low roar or sound like 'him'. 2 A tiger.

हिंशु *m., n.* 1 The plant called *Asa foetida*. 2 The substance prepared from this plant (*asa foetida*) for household use, especially in seasoning articles of food. -*Comp.* -निर्गुप्तः 1 the gummy exudation of the *hingū* tree. 2 The *nimba* tree. -पत्रः the *ingudi* tree.

हिंशुलः }
हिंशुलिः } Vermillion.
हिंशुलु *m., n.* }

हिंशोरः A rope or fetter for fastening an elephant's foot.

हिंशिपः N. of a demon slain by Bhīma. -*स* The sister of Hīdīmā who married Bhīma. -*Comp.* -जित्, निपुत्र, -निद्र, -रिपु *m.* epithets of Bhīma.

हिंश्रु 1 A. (हिंश्रते, हिंश्रित) To go, wander, roam over. -*W* *अ* to wander or roam about; S. 2.

हिंश्रते 1 Wandering, roaming about. 2 Sexual intercourse, 3 Writing.

हिंश्रिकः An astrologer.

हिंशि(ही)रः 1 Cuttle-fish bone. 2 A man, a male. 3 The egg-plant.

हिंशी N. of Durgā.

हित *a.* 1 Put, laid, placed. 2 Held, taken. 3 Suitable, fit, proper, good (with dat.); गोम्यो हितं गोहितम्. 4 Useful, advantageous. 5 Beneficial, advantageous, wholesome, salutary (said of words, diet &c.); हितं अगोहारि व दुलभं वचः Ki. 1. 4; 14. 63. 6 Friendly, kind, affectionate, well-disposed (generally with loc.). -*स*: A friend, benefactor, friendly adviser; दित्वा-

वः संश्रुते स किं प्रयुः Ki. 1. 5; H. 1. 30. -*ते* 1 Benefit, profit, advantage. 2 Anything proper or suitable. 3 Well-being, welfare, good. -*Comp.* -अनुबन्धिन् *a.* involving or causing welfare. -अन्वेधिन्, -अयिन् *a.* seeking welfare. -इच्छा good will, good wishes. -उक्तिः *f.* salutary instruction, friendly or kind advice. -उपदेशः friendly advice, salutary instruction. -एधिन् *a.* desiring another's welfare, well-wisher, benevolent. -कर *a.* doing a kind act or service, friendly, favourable. -काम *a.* desirous of befriending or benefiting. -काम्या desire for another's welfare, good will. -कारिन्, कर्तु *m.* a benefactor. -प्रणी *m.* a spy. -इच्छि *a.* friendly-minded, a well-wisher. -वाक्यं friendly advice. -वादिन् *m.* a friendly counsellor.

हितकः 1 A child. 2 The young of an animal.

हितालः A kind of palm.

हिदोलः 1 A swing. 2 The swing on which the figures of Krishna are carried about during the swing-festival in the bright half of Śrāvana, or the festival itself.

हिदोलकः, हिदोल A swing.

हिम *a.* Cold, frigid, frosty, dewy. -*न.* 1 The cold season, winter. 2 The moon. 3 The Himālaya mountain. 4 The sandal tree. 5 Camphor. -*अं* 1 Frost, hoar-frost; R. 1. 46, 9. 25; Ku. 2. 19. 2 Ice, snow; Ku. 1. 3, 11; R. 9. 28, 15. 66, 16. 44, Ki. 5. 12. 3 Cold, coldness. 4 A lotus. 5 Fresh butter. 6 A pearl. 7 Night. 8 Sandal wood. -*Comp.* -अंशुः 1 the moon; Ms. 89, R. 5. 16, 6. 47, 14. 80; Si. 2. 49. 2 camphor. -अमिकय silver. -अमलः, अशिः the Himālaya mountain; Ku. 1. 64; R. 4. 79, 14. 3. -*जा*, -नया 1 Pārvatī. 2 the Ganges. -अंशुः, -अंशु *n.* 1 cold water. 2 dew; R. 5. 70. -अमिलः a cold wind. -अमलः a lotus. -अरतिः 1 fire. 2 the sun. -आमसः the cold or winter-season. -आरं *a.* pinched or shivering with cold, chilled. -आलपः the Himālaya mountain; Ku. 1. 1. -*मुता* an epithet of Pārvatī. -आहः, -आहयः camphor. -उक्षः the moon. -करः 1 the moon; दुर्दति न सहिष्मकित्वेन Gīt. 7. 2 camphor. -कृतः 1 the winter season. 2 the Himālaya mountain. -सिरिः the Himālaya. -शुः the moon. -*अ* the Maināka mountain. -*अ* 1 the plant xedoary. 2 Pārvatī. -तेलः a kind of camphor ointment. -दीधितिः the moon; Si. 9. 29. -दुर्दिनः wintry weather, cold and bad weather. -दुतिः the moon. -द्रुम *m.* the sun. -द्वस *a.* bitten, nipped, or blighted by frost. -दरः the Himālaya mountain. -दरः,

-रहिम *m.* the moon. -वातुका camphor. -शीतल *a.* ice-cold. -शैलः the Himālaya mountain. -संहतिः *f.* a mass of ice or snow. -सरत *n.* 'a lake of snow', cold water; Māl. 1. 31. -हासकः the marshy date tree.

हिमवत् *a.* Snowy, icy, frosty. -*m.* The Himālaya mountain; R. 4. 79, V. 5. 22. -*Comp.* -कुक्षिः a valley of the Himālaya. -पुरः N. of Oshadhi-prastha, the capital of Himālaya; Ku. 6. 33. -सुतः the Maināka mountain. -सुता 1 Pārvatī. 2 the Ganges.

हिमानी A mass or collection of snow, snow-drift; नगद्वरि हिमानीत-मासाय जिष्णुः Ki. 4. 38; Bv. I. 25.

हिरणं 1 Gold. 2 Semen. 3 A cowrie. हिरण्य *a.* (ची *f.*) Made of gold. golden, हिरण्यी सीतायाः प्रतिकृतिः U. 2, R. 15. 61. -*च*: The god Brahman.

हिरण्यं 1 Gold; Ms. 2. 246, 8. 182. 2 Any vessel of gold; Ms. 2. 29. 3 Silver. 4 Any precious metal. 5 Wealth, property. 6 Semen virile. 7 A cowrie. 8 A particular measure. 9 A substance. 10 The thorn-apple (पर्ण). -*Comp.* -कक्ष *a.* wearing a golden girdle. -कशिपुः N. of a celebrated king of demons. [He was a son of Kasyapa and Diti, and by virtue of a boon from Brahman, he became so powerful that he usurped the sovereignty of Indra and oppressed the three worlds. He freely blasphemed the great god and subjected his son Prahrada to untold cruelties for acknowledging Vishnu as the Supreme deity. But he was eventually torn to pieces by Vishnu in the form of Narasimha; see प्रह्लादः.] -कौशः gold and silver (whether wrought or unwrought). -वर्धः, 1 N. of Brahman (as born from a golden-egg) 2 N. of Vishnu. 3 the soul invested by the subtle body or सूक्ष्मशरीर *q. v.* -*व* *a.* giving or granting gold, Ms. 4. 230. (-*व*) the ocean. (-*व*) the earth. -वामः the mountain Maināka. -वाहः 1 an epithet of Siva. 2 the river Soṇa. -रेतस् *m.* 1 fire; B. 18. 25. 2 the sun. 3 N. of Siva. 4 the Chiraka or Arka plant. -वर्णः a river. -वाहः the river Soṇa.

हिरण्य *a.* (ची *f.*) Golden.

हिरण् ind. 1 Without, except. 2 Amongst, in the midst of. 3 Near. 4 Below.

हिक् 6 P. (हिरिति) To sport amorously, wanton, dally, express amorous desire.

हिक्कः A kind of bird.

हिल्लः 1 A wave, billow. 2 The musical mode called Hīndola. 3 A caprice, whim. 4 A kind of coitus. हिरण्य *f. pl.* N. of five small stars in the head of the lunar

mansion called मृगशिरम्.

ही *ind.* An interjection of 1 Surprise (ah!); इतविधिलसितानी ही विविधो विषयः Si. 11. 64; or ही विषयं लक्ष्मणेनोच्ये Bk. 14. 30* (often repeated in theatrical language in this sense). 2 Fatigue, despondency or sorrow. 3 Reason; (cf. हि.)

हीन *p. p.* 1 Left, abandoned, forsaken &c. 2 Destitute or deprived of, bereft of, without; (with instr. or in comp.) ; गुणहीना न शोभते निर्गुणा इव हिंशुकाः Subhāsh. ; so दृग्-हीन, नति, उत्साह-हीन &c. 3 Decayed, wasted. 4 Deficient, defective; हीनगतिरिक्तगानो वा तमप्यनयेत्तः Ms. 3. 242. 5 Subtracted. 6 Less, lower; Ms. 2. 194. 7 Low, base, mean, vile. -नः 1 A defective witness. 2 A faulty respondent; (Nārada enumerates five kinds:— अन्य-वादी क्रियाद्विधीनोपस्थाधी निरुचरः । आहतप्रपलाधी च हीनः पंचविधः स्मृतः ।) -Comp. -अंग *a.* deficient in a limb, crippled, maimed, defective; Ms. 4. 141; Y. 1. 222. -कुल, -ज *a.* base-born, of low family. -कृत *a.* one who neglects his sacrifice. -जति *a.* 1 of a low caste. 2 excommunicated, outcaste, degraded. -योनिः *f.* low birth or origin. -वर्ण *a.* 1 of low caste. 2 of inferior rank. -वादिव *a.* 1 making a defective statement. 2 prevaricating. 3 dumb, speechless. -सह्यं associating with low persons. -सेवा attendance on base persons.

हीतालः The marshy date tree. हीरः 1 A snake. 2 A necklace. 3 A lion. 4 N. of the father of Śrībhārsha, the author of the Naishadha-charita. -रः, -रं 1 The thunder-bolt of Indra. 2 A diamond; (occurring in the concluding stanza of each canto of नैषधचरितम्). -Comp. -अंगः the thunder-bolt of Indra.

हीरकः A diamond. हीरा 1 An epithet of Lakshmi. 2 An ant.

हीरलः Semen virile.

हीरि *ind.* A particle expressive of surprise or merriment; see ही.

हु 8 P. (हुतेति, हुत; *pass.* हुते; *caus.* हुयति, *desid.* हुयति) 1 To offer or present (as an oblation to fire), make an offering to or in honor of a deity (with acc.), sacrifice; यो मंत्रयुतां तनुमन्वदीशत् R. 13. 45; जडापरः सन् जुहुवीह पावकं Ki. 1. 44; हविर्जुह्वि पावके Bk. 20. 11; Ms. 3. 87; Y. 1. 99. 2 To perform a sacrifice. 3 To eat.

हु 1 P. (हृति) To go; -Hi. 6 P. (हुति) To collect.

हुकः 1 A ram. 2 An iron stake for keeping out thieves. 3 A kind of fence. 4 An iron club.

हुकः A ram; मन्त्रो जुहुतेन Pt. 1. 162.

हुडुकः 1 A small hour-glass shaped drum; N. 15. 17. 2 A kind of bird (दायूह). 3 The bolt of a door. 4 A drunken man.

हुडुत् 1 Noise of a bull. 2 A sound of threat.

हुडः 1 A tiger. 2 A ram. 3 A block-head. 4 A vill ge-hog. 5 A demon.

हुत *p. p.* 1 Offered as an oblation to fire, burnt as a sacrificial offering. 2 One to whom an oblation is offered; S. 4; R. 2. 71, 9. 33. -तः N. of Siva. -सहायः An oblation, offering. -Comp. -अग्नि *a.* who has made an oblation to fire; R. 1. 6. -अज्ञानः 1 fire; समीरणो नोदयिता अग्नेति व्यादिर्यते केन हुताशनस्य Ku. 3. 21, R. 4. 1. 2 N. of Siva. -सहायः an epithet of Siva. -अज्ञानी the full-moon day in the month of Phālguna (शेलाका). -आशः fire; प्रदक्षिणीकृत्य हुतं हुताशनं R. 2. 71. -जातवेदस्य *a.* one who has made an oblation to fire. -शुक्ल *m.* fire; नैऋत्याग्नि-हुतमुज इव च्छिन्नमृषिहयूमा V. 1. 9; U. 5. 9. -मिया Svāhā, the wife of Agni. -वहः fire; जमाकर्षि मये हुतवहारितं गृहमिष S. 5. 10; श्रितांशुस्त्वयो हिमं हुतवहः Git. 9; Me. 43; R. 1. 27. -होमः a Brāhmaṇa who has offered oblations to fire. (-सं) a burnt offering.

हुत् *ind.* A particle (originally an imitative sound) expressing. 1 Remembrance or recollection; हुं ज्ञातं, or राधो नाम वयस्य हुं तद्वला संतिति हुम्. 2 doubt; चेन्नो हुं चेन्नो हुं. 3 Assent; U. 5. 35. 4 Anger. 5 Aversion. 6 Reproach. 7 Interrogation. (In spells and incantations हुं is often found used with dat.; e. g. ओं कवचाय हुम्). (हुंहु means 'to utter the sound hum', to roar, grunt, bel-low, as in अहुहुक 'to roar in return'; अहुहुकृते वनजानि न हि गौमायुक्तानि केसरी Si. 16. 25.). -Comp. -कारः कृतिः *f.* 1 uttering the sound 'hum'; दृष्टा पुनः पुनः कांता हुकारेण भाषते. 2 a menacing sound, sound of defiance; स्वतुङ्काक्षसिनः Ku. 2. 26; हुकारेण चतुषः सह विजानपीहति S. 3. 1, R. 7. 58; Ku. 5. 54. 3 roaring, bellowing in general. 4 the grunting of a boar. 5 the twang of a bow.

हुर्ह 1 P. (हृति) To be crooked. हुल् 1 P. (हृति) 1 To go. 2 To cover or conceal.

हुलहुली A kind of inarticulate sound, uttered by women on joyful occasions.

हुड (ह) *m.* A kind of Gandharva.

हुड 1 A. (हुते) To go.

हुडः (हः) 1 A barbarian, foreigner; सद्यो हुडितमयहृत्पिडुकस्यसि नारिकम्. 2 A kind of golden coin, (probably current in the country of the Hūpas). -जान *m. pl. N.* of a country or its people; हुपाजोपान्त R. 4. 68.

हुत *p. p.* Called, summoned, invited &c.; see हे.

हुतिः *f.* 1 Calling, inviting. 2 Challenging. 3 A name; as in हस्तिहृति q. v.

हुत् &c. See हुम्.

हुरवः A jackal.

हुड *m.* A kind of Gandharva.

हु 1 U. (हरति ते, हुत; *pass.* हियते) 1 To take, carry, convey, lead, (often used with two accusatives in this sense); अजां ग्रामं हरति Sk.; संहरते चर चरानतिक्रान्तविरहितस्य Me 7; Ms. 4. 74. 2 To carry off or away, take or draw to a distance; Bk. 5. 47. 3 To take away, rob, plunder, steal; हुडुका जा राज्ञानो हरिष्यतीति शुक्या Bv. 4. 45; R. 3. 39, Ku. 2. 47, Bk. 2. 39; Ms. 7. 43. 4 To strip off, deprive of, despoil, take away; हुताच्छ्रवं हरति पुष्यमनोकहाना R. 5. 69, 3. 54, Bk. 15. 116; Ms. 8. 334. 5 To take away, cure, destroy; यथापि हरते तां लोकाणां भवतो वनः Bv. 1. 49; R. 15. 24; Me. 31. 6 To attract, captivate, win over, influence, subdue; enchant; चेतो न कस्य हरते गतिरिगनायाः Bv. 2. 157. 7 चेतो न कस्य हरते गतिरिगनायाः Bv. 2. 157. 8 चेतो न कस्य हरते गतिरिगनायाः Bv. 2. 157. 9 चेतो न कस्य हरते गतिरिगनायाः Bv. 2. 157. 10 चेतो न कस्य हरते गतिरिगनायाः Bv. 2. 157. 11 चेतो न कस्य हरते गतिरिगनायाः Bv. 2. 157. 12 चेतो न कस्य हरते गतिरिगनायाः Bv. 2. 157. 13 चेतो न कस्य हरते गतिरिगनायाः Bv. 2. 157. 14 चेतो न कस्य हरते गतिरिगनायाः Bv. 2. 157. 15 चेतो न कस्य हरते गतिरिगनायाः Bv. 2. 157. 16 चेतो न कस्य हरते गतिरिगनायाः Bv. 2. 157. 17 चेतो न कस्य हरते गतिरिगनायाः Bv. 2. 157. 18 चेतो न कस्य हरते गतिरिगनायाः Bv. 2. 157. 19 चेतो न कस्य हरते गतिरिगनायाः Bv. 2. 157. 20 चेतो न कस्य हरते गतिरिगनायाः Bv. 2. 157. 21 चेतो न कस्य हरते गतिरिगनायाः Bv. 2. 157. 22 चेतो न कस्य हरते गतिरिगनायाः Bv. 2. 157. 23 चेतो न कस्य हरते गतिरिगनायाः Bv. 2. 157. 24 चेतो न कस्य हरते गतिरिगनायाः Bv. 2. 157. 25 चेतो न कस्य हरते गतिरिगनायाः Bv. 2. 157. 26 चेतो न कस्य हरते गतिरिगनायाः Bv. 2. 157. 27 चेतो न कस्य हरते गतिरिगनायाः Bv. 2. 157. 28 चेतो न कस्य हरते गतिरिगनायाः Bv. 2. 157. 29 चेतो न कस्य हरते गतिरिगनायाः Bv. 2. 157. 30 चेतो न कस्य हरते गतिरिगनायाः Bv. 2. 157. 31 चेतो न कस्य हरते गतिरिगनायाः Bv. 2. 157. 32 चेतो न कस्य हरते गतिरिगनायाः Bv. 2. 157. 33 चेतो न कस्य हरते गतिरिगनायाः Bv. 2. 157. 34 चेतो न कस्य हरते गतिरिगनायाः Bv. 2. 157. 35 चेतो न कस्य हरते गतिरिगनायाः Bv. 2. 157. 36 चेतो न कस्य हरते गतिरिगनायाः Bv. 2. 157. 37 चेतो न कस्य हरते गतिरिगनायाः Bv. 2. 157. 38 चेतो न कस्य हरते गतिरिगनायाः Bv. 2. 157. 39 चेतो न कस्य हरते गतिरिगनायाः Bv. 2. 157. 40 चेतो न कस्य हरते गतिरिगनायाः Bv. 2. 157. 41 चेतो न कस्य हरते गतिरिगनायाः Bv. 2. 157. 42 चेतो न कस्य हरते गतिरिगनायाः Bv. 2. 157. 43 चेतो न कस्य हरते गतिरिगनायाः Bv. 2. 157. 44 चेतो न कस्य हरते गतिरिगनायाः Bv. 2. 157. 45 चेतो न कस्य हरते गतिरिगनायाः Bv. 2. 157. 46 चेतो न कस्य हरते गतिरिगनायाः Bv. 2. 157. 47 चेतो न कस्य हरते गतिरिगनायाः Bv. 2. 157. 48 चेतो न कस्य हरते गतिरिगनायाः Bv. 2. 157. 49 चेतो न कस्य हरते गतिरिगनायाः Bv. 2. 157. 50 चेतो न कस्य हरते गतिरिगनायाः Bv. 2. 157. 51 चेतो न कस्य हरते गतिरिगनायाः Bv. 2. 157. 52 चेतो न कस्य हरते गतिरिगनायाः Bv. 2. 157. 53 चेतो न कस्य हरते गतिरिगनायाः Bv. 2. 157. 54 चेतो न कस्य हरते गतिरिगनायाः Bv. 2. 157. 55 चेतो न कस्य हरते गतिरिगनायाः Bv. 2. 157. 56 चेतो न कस्य हरते गतिरिगनायाः Bv. 2. 157. 57 चेतो न कस्य हरते गतिरिगनायाः Bv. 2. 157. 58 चेतो न कस्य हरते गतिरिगनायाः Bv. 2. 157. 59 चेतो न कस्य हरते गतिरिगनायाः Bv. 2. 157. 60 चेतो न कस्य हरते गतिरिगनायाः Bv. 2. 157. 61 चेतो न कस्य हरते गतिरिगनायाः Bv. 2. 157. 62 चेतो न कस्य हरते गतिरिगनायाः Bv. 2. 157. 63 चेतो न कस्य हरते गतिरिगनायाः Bv. 2. 157. 64 चेतो न कस्य हरते गतिरिगनायाः Bv. 2. 157. 65 चेतो न कस्य हरते गतिरिगनायाः Bv. 2. 157. 66 चेतो न कस्य हरते गतिरिगनायाः Bv. 2. 157. 67 चेतो न कस्य हरते गतिरिगनायाः Bv. 2. 157. 68 चेतो न कस्य हरते गतिरिगनायाः Bv. 2. 157. 69 चेतो न कस्य हरते गतिरिगनायाः Bv. 2. 157. 70 चेतो न कस्य हरते गतिरिगनायाः Bv. 2. 157. 71 चेतो न कस्य हरते गतिरिगनायाः Bv. 2. 157. 72 चेतो न कस्य हरते गतिरिगनायाः Bv. 2. 157. 73 चेतो न कस्य हरते गतिरिगनायाः Bv. 2. 157. 74 चेतो न कस्य हरते गतिरिगनायाः Bv. 2. 157. 75 चेतो न कस्य हरते गतिरिगनायाः Bv. 2. 157. 76 चेतो न कस्य हरते गतिरिगनायाः Bv. 2. 157. 77 चेतो न कस्य हरते गतिरिगनायाः Bv. 2. 157. 78 चेतो न कस्य हरते गतिरिगनायाः Bv. 2. 157. 79 चेतो न कस्य हरते गतिरिगनायाः Bv. 2. 157. 80 चेतो न कस्य हरते गतिरिगनायाः Bv. 2. 157. 81 चेतो न कस्य हरते गतिरिगनायाः Bv. 2. 157. 82 चेतो 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carry, convey ; Ms. 9. 54. 2 to bring near, give ; अयाचिताहते Y. 1. 215. 3 to obtain, get, receive ; Ms. 2. 183, 7. 80, 8. 151. 4 to have, assume ; आजहत्सुस्वरणौ पृथिव्यां स्थलार-विश्रियमन्त्रस्यां Ku. 1. 33. 6 to perform (a sacrifice) ; स विश्वजित्माजहे यज्ञं सर्वस्वदक्षिण R. 4. 86, 14. 37. 7 to recover, bring back. 8 to cause, produce, beget. 9 to wear, put on. 10 to attract. 11 to remove, draw off from. (-Caus.) 1 to cause to bring or fetch. 2 to cause, to give or pay. 3 to collect, bring together. -उद् 1 to save, deliver, extricate, rescue ; मां तावद्दूरं ह्युचो दृष्टिप्राप्त्या V. 4. 15. 2 to draw or take out ; (उद्) उद्भूतमेच्छत्यसोद्भूतारिः R. 2. 30, 3. 64. 3 to uproot, eradicate, extricate ; नमःमासं युधानुद्धत् R. 8. 9, 4. 66, निशि बहुदुतदावकटकं S. 7. 3. 4 to raise, lift up, elevate, extend (as hands) ; Ms. 4. 62 ; Pt. 1. 363. 5 to pluck (as flowers). 6 to absorb ; Si. 3. 75. 7 to deduct, subtract. 8 to select, pick out, extract, as इदं पद्यं रामायणाद्भूतम्. (-Caus.) to cause to take out ; R. 9. 74. -उद्वा 1 to relate, narrate, declare, say, speak, utter ; उद्वाजहात् द्रुपदात्मजा निरः Ki. 1. 27 ; Mk. 9. 4 ; विस्मयका दोषमुदाहरति M. 2 ; Mā. 1. 2 to call, name ; त्वं कामिनी मदनमृति-मुदाहरति V. 4, 11 ; श्रुतापिबोते दशरथ इत्युदाहृतः Bk. 1. 1. 3 to illustrate, exemplify cite as an instance or illustration ; त्वमुदाह्रियस्व कथमन्यथा जनेः Si. 15. 29. -उप 1 to fetch, bring near ; S. 1. 2 to offer, give, present ; नीवारमणयेयमस्माकमुपहरंत S. 2 ; मातृपौ बलिमुपहर Mk. 1 ; Mv. 6. 22 ; R. 14. 19, 16. 80, 19. 12 ; S. 3. 3 to offer (as a victim). -उपा to bring, fetch. -निष् 1 to take or draw out from, extract ; R. 14. 42. 2 to carry out the dead body ; Ms. 5. 91 ; Y. 3. 15. 3 to remove (as a fault &c.). -परि 1 to avoid, shun ; श्रीसंनि-कर्षं परितुर्गमिच्छन्तं देवे भूतपतिः सद्यः Ku. 3. 74 ; Mā. 8. 400 ; Ku. 3. 43. 2 to forsake, abandon, leave, desert ; कति न कथितमिदमनुपदमचिरं मा परिहर हरिं मतिवचनचिरं Git. 9. 3 to remove, destroy ; answer, refute (as objections, charges &c.); ब्रह्मास्य जगतो निमित्तं कारणं प्रकृतिब्रह्मस्य पञ्चमाश्लेषः स्वतिनिमित्तं परिहरतः । तर्कनिमित्तं इदानीमाश्लेषः परिह्रियते S. B. ; Me. 14 -य 1 to strike at, strike, beat, slap, &c. 'kicks' ; R. 5. 68 ; Ku. 3. 70 B. 9 7. 2 to hurt, injure, wound (wit loc.). ; आतिना-शायः शूलं न प्रहर्तुमनासि S. 1. 11 ; R. 2. 62, 7. 59, 11. 84, 15. 3. 3 to attack, assault. 4 to throw, cast, hurl (with loc. or dat.). 5 to seize upon. -यि 1 to take away, seize away. 2 to remove, destroy. 3 to

let fall, shed (as tears). 4 to pass (as time). 5 to amuse or divert oneself, sport, play ; निहरति हरिश्चि सत्सवरति Git. 1. यय 1 to deal in any transaction or business. 2 to act, behave, deal with. 3 to go to law, sue (one) in a court of law ; अर्ध-पतिर्व्यवहर्तुमयगौस्वातभियोदये Dk. -या to speak, say, tell, narrate, declare ; Ku. 2. 62, 6. 2 ; R. 11. 83. -य 1 to bring or draw together. 2 (a) to contract, abridge, compress ; R. 10. 32. (b) to drop ; संहियतामिर्व K. 3 to bring together, collect, accumulate. 4 to destroy, annihilate (opp. हृ) ; अमुं युगोत्पितकालविदः संहृत्य लोकान् पुरुषो-दधिषेते R. 13. 6. 5 to withdraw, with- hold, draw or take back ; अभियुले मयि संहतमीक्षितं S. 2. 11, 6. 4 ; न हि संहते ज्योत्स्नां चन्द्रादालेभ्यश्च H. 1. 61 ; R. 4. 16, 12. 103 ; Bg. 2. 28. 6 to curb, restrain, suppress ; कोपे प्रभो सहर संहरेति वासिष्ठः से मृतां चरति Ku. 3. 72. 7 to wind up, close. -समा 1 to bring, convey, carry ; सयं यय समाहारि तदा श्रेष्ठः सहीवति Bk. 15. 107. 2 to collect, bring together, convene ; तत्र स्वयं-समाहृतप्राजलोकं R. 5. 62 ; Bk. 8. 63. 3 to draw, attract. 4 to destroy, annihilate ; Bg. 11. 32. 5 to complete (as a sacrifice). 6 to return, restore to one's proper place ; Ms. 8. 319. 7 to curb, restrain.

ह (हि) जीयते Den. A. 1 To be angry. 2 to feel ashamed (with instr. or gen) ; त्वयाय तस्मिन्नापि देव्या-रिणा कथं न पत्या परकी हणीष्यते N. 1. 133 ; दिवोपि यत्रायुषमृषणाया हणीष्यते वीरवती न युमिः Bk. 2. 38.

हृणी (नि) या 1 Censure, reproach. 2 Shame. 3 Compassion.

हृत् a. (At the end of comp. only) Taking away, seizing, removing, carrying off, attracting &c.

हृत् p. p. 1 Taken or carried away. 2 Seized. 3 Captivated. 4 Accepted. 5 Divided, see ह. -Comp. -आचिकार a. 1 dismissed from authority, turned out. 2 deprived of one's due rights. -उत्सरीय a. having the upper garments stripped off. -दृष्ट, -यय a. spoiled of wealth. -सर्वस्व a. stripped of all one's property, utterly ruined.

हृतिः f. 1 Seizure. 2 Robbing, spoilation. 3 Destruction.

हृद् n. (This word has no forms for the first five inflections and is optionally substituted for हृद् after acc. dual) 1 The mind, heart. 2 The chest, bosom, breast ; इमां हृदि श्वनतपानवक्षिणौ Ku. 3. 54. -Comp. -आवर्कः a lock or curl of hair on a horse's chest. -हृत्तः tremor of the heart, palpitation. -हृत् a. 1 seated in the mind, conceived, designed. 2

cherished. -हृत्) design, meaning, intent. -हृत्तः the region of the heart. -पितः the heart. -रोगः 1 heart-disease, heart-burn. 2 sorrow, grief, anguish. 3 love. 4 the sign Aquarius of the zodiac. -हृत्तः (-हृत्तः) 1 hiccup. 2 disquietude, grief. -लेखः (-हृत्लेखः) 1 knowledge, reasoning. 2 heart-ache. -लेखः (-हृत्लेखः) grief, anxiety. -वटकः the stomach. -शोकः heart-burn or anguish.

हृदयं 1 The heart, soul, mind ; हृदये दिव्यशरीरिवाहतः Ku. 4. 25 ; २० अयो-हृदयः R. 9. 9 ; वायव्यहृदय &c. 2 The bosom, chest, breast ; वाणभिरहृदया निपेतौ R. 11. 19. 3 Love, affection. 4 The interior or essence of anything. 5 The secret science ; अग्निः, अक्षः &c. -Comp. -आत्मन् m. a heron. -आर्तिश्च a. heart-rending, heart-piercing ; Bk. 6. 73. -हृत्तः, -हृत्तः a husband. (-हृत्, -हृत् f.) 1 a wife. 2 a mistress. -हृत्तः tremor of the heart, palpitation. -आर्तिश्च a. heart-captivating. -हृत्तः one who steals the heart or affections. -हृत्तः a. heart-rending, heart piercing. -हृत्तः -हृत्तः a. heart-piercing. -हृत्ति f. disposition of the heart. -हृत् a. being or cherished in the heart. -हृत्तः the breast, bosom.

हृदयंगम a. 1 Heart-stirring, touch- ing, thrilling. 2 Lovely, handsome ; Mā. 1. 3 Sweet, attractive, pleasant agreeable ; अतो हृदयंगमः परिहासः Mā. 3. बहुकी हृदयंगमस्मना R. 19. 13, Ku. 2. 16. 4 Fit, appropriate. 5 Dear, beloved, cherished ; क नृ ते हृदयंगमः सता Ku. 4. 24.

हृदयात्, हृदयिन् a. Tender-hearted, good-hearted, affectionate. हृदि (श्री) काः N. of a Yādava prince.

हृदियुक्त्वा a. 1 Touching the heart. 2 Dear, beloved. 3 Agreeable, charming, beautiful.

हृय a. 1 Hearty, cordial, sincere. 2 Dear to the heart, cherished, dear, desired, beloved ; Bv. 1. 69. 3 Agreeable, pleasant ; charming ; Mā. 4, R. 11. 68. -Comp. -जम्बः the Bilva tree. -जम्बः the great-flowered jasmine.

हृत् 1, 4. P. (हृति, हृत्ति, हृत् or हृत्ति) 1 To be delighted or rejoiced, be pleased or glad, to exult, rejoice ; अहृत्तित्वे हृत्तत्वात् नवा हि चंद्र हृत्ति Bv. 2. 105 ; Bk. 15. 104, Ms. 2. 54. 2 To bristle or stand erect, stand on end (as the hair of the body) ; हृत्तितस्तदुक्ताः Dk. ; हृत्तित्वे रोमहृत्तानि Mb. 3 To become erect (said of other things, e. g. the penis). -Caus. (हृत्-हृत्ति) To please, delight, fill with pleasure. -With १ 1 to be glad. २

rejoice; न प्रहस्येत् विषं प्राप्य Bg. 5. 20, 11. 36. 2 to stand on end, bristle (as hair of the body). -वि to rejoice, be glad or delighted.

इषित *p. p.* 1 Pleased, delighted, glad, happy, rejoiced, enraptured. 2 Thrilled; having the hair bristling. 3 Astonished. 4 Bent, bowed. 5 Disappointed. 6 Fresh.

इषीक An organ of sense. -*Comp.* -इषः an epithet of Vishnu or Krishna; Bg. 1. 15; *et seq.*; (इषीका-वीक्षणाप्यनुत्तिषामीशो यतो भवान् । इषीकस्ततो विष्णोः स्यातीति हेवेदुः केशव ॥ Mb.).

इष *p. p.* Pleased, rejoiced. (=इषित). -*Comp.* -इषित, -मानस *a.* rejoiced in mind, glad at heart, happy. -रोमन् *a.* having the hair on the body bristling or thrilling (with joy). -वदन *a.* having a cheerful countenance. -संकल्प *a.* contented, pleased. -हृदय *a.* joyous-hearted, cheerful, merry.

इष्टि *f.* 1 Delight, happiness, joy, pleasure. 2 Pride.

हे *ind.* 1 A vocative particle (oh !, ho !); हे कृष्ण हे यादव हे सखेति Bg. 11. 41; हे राजानस्यजित हकविषमवधे विरोधे Vikr. 18. 107. 2 An interjection expressing defiance, envy, ill-will or disapprobation.

हेक्का Hiccough.

हेतः 1 Vexation. 2 Hindrance, obstruction, opposition. 3 Injury, hurt.

हेह 1 *A.* (हेहते) To disregard, slight, neglect. - II. 1 *P.* (हेहति) 1 To surround. 2 To attire.

हेहः Disregard, slight. -*Comp.* -जः anger, displeasure.

हेहाडुकः A horse-dealer.

हेति *m. f.* 1 A weapon, missile; रमरविजयी हेतिरुलितः Bh. 2. 44; R. 10. 12; Ki. 3. 56, 14. 30. 2 A stroke, injury. 3 A ray of the sun. 4 Light, splendour. 5 Flame.

हेतुः 1 Cause, reason, object, motive; इति हेतुस्तद्वये K. P. 1; Māl. 1. 23, R. 1. 10; Me. 25; S. 3. 11. 2 Source, origin; स विता विनस्तातो केवलं जन्महेतवः R. 1. 24 'authors of their being'. 3 A means or instrument. 4 The logical reason, the reason for an inference, middle term (forming the second member of the five-membered syllogism). 5 Logic, science of reasoning. 6 Any logical proof or argument. 7 A rhetorical reason (regarded by some writers as a figure of speech); it is thus defined - हेतोर्हेतुमता सार्धमेवेदो हेतुश्चेत्ते. (N. B. The forms हेतुना, हेतोः rarely हेतो are used adverbially in the sense of 'by reason of', 'on account of', 'because of', with gen. or in comp. वाक्यविचारद्वयम्, अथवा हेतोर्हेतुः हेतुमिच्छन् B.

2. 47; विस्तृतं कस्य हेतोः Mu. 1. 1. &c.).

-*Comp.* -अपदेशः adducing the *hetu* (in the form of the five-membered syllogism). -आभासः 'the semblance of a reason,' a fallacious middle term, fallacy; (it is of five kinds: - सत्यविचार or अनेकान्तिक, विरुद्ध, भविष्य, सत्यविचार and बाधित). -उपपत्तेयः उपपत्तः adducing a reason, statement of an argument. -वादः disputation, controversy. -शास्त्रं a logically-treated work, any heretical work questioning the authority of Smritis or revelation; Ms. 2. 11. -हेतुमत् *m. du.* cause and effect. भावः the relation existing between cause and effect.

हेतुक *a.* Causing, producing (at the end of comp.). -कः 1 A cause, reason. 2 An instrument. 3 A logician.

हेतुता-ई Causation, the existence of cause.

हेतुमत् *a.* 1 Having a reason or cause.

2 Having the *hetu*. -*m.* An effect.

हेम Gold. -मः 1 A dark or brown coloured horse. 2 A particular weight of gold. 3 The planet Mercury.

हेमन् *n.* 1 Gold. 2 Water. 3 Snow. 4 The thorn-apple. 5 The Kesara flower. -*Comp.* -अयं *a.* golden. (-मः) 1 Garuda. 2 a lion. 3 the mountain Sumeru. 4 N. of Brahman. 5 of Vishnu. 6 Champaka tree. -अंगदं a gold-bracelet. -अग्निः the mountain Sumeru. -अंभोजं a golden lotus; हेमंभोजप्रभावि सलिलं मानससायदानः Me. 62. -अंभोरुहं a golden lotus; Ku. 2. 44. -आहः 1 the wild Champaka tree. 2 the Dhathūra plant. -कंदलः coral.

-करः, -कर्तुः, -कारः, -कारकः a goldsmith; Ms. 12. 61, Y. 3. 147. -किंजल्कः the Nāgakesara flower. -कुम्भः a golden jar. -कूटः N. of a mountain; S. 7. -केतकी the Ketaka plant, bearing yellow flowers (स्वर्णकेतकी). -मंथिनी the perfume named Bepukā. -मिरिः the mountain Sumeru. -मौरः The Asoka tree. -रुक्म *a.* covered with gold. (रुं) gold covering. -ज्वालः fire. -तार blue vitriol. -बुग्धः, -बुग्धकः the glomerous fig-tree. -पर्वतः the mountain Meru.

-रुष्य, -रुष्यकः 1 the Asoka tree. 2 the Lodhra tree. 3 the Champaka tree. (-न.) the Asoka flower. 2 the flower of China rose. -व(र)लं a pearl. -मालिन् *m.* the sun. -यूषिका the golden or yellow jasmine. -रायिणी *f.* turmeric. -शङ्खः N. of Vishnu. -शृंगं 1 a golden horn. 2 a golden summit. -सार blue vitriol. -सूत्रं, -सूत्रकं a kind of necklace; (Mar. नोफ).

हेमन्त-रत One of the six seasons, cold or winter season (comprising

the months मार्गशीर्ष and पौष); नवप्रबालो द्रव्यसंस्कारः प्रकुललोमः परिपक्वशालिः । विर्लान-पयः प्रयत्नचारी हेमन्तकालः समुपागतः विषे R. 4. 1.

हेमलः 1 A goldsmith. 2 A touchstone. 3 A chameleon.

हेव *a.* Fit to be left or abandoned.

हेर 1 A kind of crown or diadem.

2 Turmeric.

हेरवः 1 N. of Gagesa. 2 A buffalo. 3 A boastful hero. -*Comp.* -जननी N. of Pārvatī (mother of Gagesa).

हेरिकः A spy, secret emissary.

हेलन्-न्ना Disregarding, slighting, contempt, insulting.

हेला 1 Contempt, disrespect; insult; Si. 12. 72. 2 Amorous sport or dalliance, wanton sport; see S. D. 128; D. R. 2. 32. 3 Strong sexual desire; प्रदिच्छयासिद्धदाना नारीणां सुरतोत्सवे । शृंगारोद्यतस्य हेला सा परिकीर्तिता ॥ 4 Ease, facility; Si. 1. 34; हेलाया 'easily', without any difficulty or trouble. 5 Moonlight.

हेलाडुकः A horse-dealer.

हेलिः The sun. -*f.* Wanton or amorous sport, dalliance.

हेषाकः Ardent or intense desire, eagerness; (this word, like the word लट् *q. v.*, is used only by later writers like Kalhana, Bilhana, and is probably derived from Persian or Arabic); अतिमहासीरुद्धं निविदाश्चेत्तेषाकलीयायैव हेलाडुकणितयलया सततं राजलक्ष्मीः Vikr. 18. 101; cf. हेषाकिन् below.

हेषाकस *a.* High, intense, ardent; हेषाकसत्तु शृंगारो हावोसिद्धिकारकत्वं D. R. 2. 31 (might the word here not be derived from हेषाक ?)

हेषाकिन् *a.* Ardently desirous of, eager for, (in comp.); जायते महतामो निरुपमप्रस्थानहेषाकिना निःसामान्यमहत्त्वयोगिषुवा वातां विषयावापि Kalhana.

हेव 1 *A.* (हेवते, हेवित) To neigh (as a horse); to bray, roar (in general).

हेवः, हेवा, हेवितं Neighing, braying; रथमसंमतीहितमन्वहेवः Ki. 16. 8.

हेविन् *m.* A horse.

हेहे *ind.* A vocative particle used in addressing or calling out loudly.

हे *ind.* A vocative particle.

हेतुक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Causal, causative. 2 Argumentative, rationalistic. -कः 1 A logical reasoner, an arguer. 2 A follower of the Mīmāṃsā doctrines. 3 A rationalist, sceptic. 4 A heretic.

हेन *a.* (मी *f.*) 1 Cold, wintry, frigid. 2 Caused by frost; द्यालिनां हेममिवोपसृगं R. 16. 7. 2 Golden, made of gold; पतेन हेमं विलिङ्ग्य पति R. 6. 15; Bk. 5. 89; Ku. 6. 3. -नं Hoarfrost, dew. -मः An epithet of Śiva. -*Comp.* -सुदा, -सुदिका a golden coin.

हेमन् *a.* (जी. *f.*) 1 Wintry, cold; Si. 6. 55, Ki. 17. 12. 2 Pertaining to winter, i. e. long (as nights); Si. 6. 77. 3 Growing in or suitable for winter; ह्यनेर्नयनः शरत्मा; R. 19. 41. 4 Golden, made of gold. -नः 1 The month Mārgaśrēṣa. 2 The winter season (= हर्षणं *q. v.*).

हमन्ति *a.* 1 Wintry, cold. 2 Growing in winter. -क A kind of rice.

हेमल See हेमन्.

हेमवत *a.* (जी. *f.*) 1 Snowy. 2 Flowing from the snowy, i. e. Himalaya mountain; R. 16. 44. 3 Bred in, belonging to, or situated on, the Himalaya mountain; Ku. 3. 23, 2. 67. -न Bhāratavarsha or India.

हेमवती 1 N. of Pārvatī. 2 Of the river Ganges. 3 A kind of myrobalan. 4 A kind of drug. 5 Common flax. 6 A tawny grape.

हेमवीन 1 Clarified butter prepared from the preceding day's milk, fresh ghee; हेमवीनमादाय योष्वद्वायुप-स्वितात् R. 1. 45; Bk. 5. 12. 2 Butter prepared a day before it is used, fresh butter.

हेरिकः A thief.

हेह्य *m. pl.* N. of a people and their country. -यः 1 N. of the great-grandson of Yadu. 2 N. of Arjuna Kārtavīrya (who had a thousand arsons and was slain by Parashramā *q. v.*). देवुत्तरमात्र हेह्यस्य च कीर्तिमपह-स्यनः R. 11. 74.

हो *ind.* A vocative particle used in calling to a person (ho! hallo!) होइ 1. 1 A. (होइ) To disregard, disrespect. -II. 1 P. (होइ) To go.

होइ A raft, float.

होइ *a.* (जी. *f.*) Sacrificing, offering oblations with fire; इति विविदुते वा हविर्वा च होइ S. 1. 1. -मः 1 A sacrificial priest, especially one who recites the prayers of the Rīgveda at a sacrifice. 2 A sacrificer; R. 1. 62, 82; Ms. 11. 36.

होइ 1 Anything fit to be offered as an oblation (as ghee). 2 A burnt offering. 3 A sacrifice.

होत्रा 1 A sacrifice, 2 Praise.

होत्रीयः The priest who offers oblations to gods. -क The sacrificial hall.

होमः 1 Offering oblations to gods by throwing ghee into the consecrated fire, (one of the five daily Yajnas, to be performed by a Brāhmana, called हेमयज्ञ *q. v.*). 2 A burnt offering. 3 A sacrifice. -Comp. अग्निः sacrificial fire. -कुण्ड a hole in the ground for receiving the consecrated fire. -होमः a sacrificial horse; R. 3. 38. दाम्प्य sacrasium, -य-

the smoke of a burnt offering or sacrificial fire. -अस्त्रं *n.* the ashes of a burnt offering. -वेला the time for offering oblations; S. 4. -वाला a sacrificial hall or chamber.

होमक See होम.

होमिः 1 Clarified butter. 2 Water. 3 Fire.

होमिन् *m.* The offerer of an oblation, a sacrificer in general.

होमीय, होम्य *a.* Belonging to or fit for an oblation. -य्य Ghee.

होरा 1 The rising of a zodiacal sign. 2 Part of the duration of a sign. 3 An hour. 4 A mark, line.

होलाका 1 The spring festival celebrated at the approach of the spring season, during the ten-but particularly three or four-days preceding the full-moon day in the month of Phālguna (commonly called *Holi*). 2 The full-moon day in the month of Phālguna.

होलिका, होली The festival called होलाका *q. v.* above.

हो, होहो *ind.* A vocative particle (ho! hallo!).

होत्र The office of the priest called होत्र *q. v.*

होम्य Clarified butter.

हु 2 A. (हुते, हुत) 1 To take away, rob, abstract, deprive (one) of; अयमीत्यंशजाणि यमस्याह्वाह विक्रमं Bk. 15. 88. 2 To conceal, hide, withhold; Māl. 1. 3 To hide from any one (with dat.); गोपी कृष्णाय हुते Sk. -With अव 1 to conceal, hide; Ms. 8. 53; Ratn. 2. 2 to deny, disown, conceal before one; दुर्गाप्राप्तयेऽस्माकं Bk. 5. 44, उपहृत्वायस्य जनाय सविजो (अगी-रत) N. 1. 49. -नि 1 to hide, conceal; Bk. 10. 36. 2 to conceal or hide from, dissimulate or deny before any one (with dat.); Bk. 8. 74.

ह्य *ind.* Yesterday. -Comp. -यय *a.* what occurred yesterday.

ह्यस्तन *a.* (जी. *f.*) Belonging to yesterday; as in ह्यस्तनो वृत्ति. -Comp. -दिन yesterday, the previous day.

ह्यस्त्य *a.* Belonging to yesterday, hesternā

ह्यः 1 A deep lake, a large and deep pool of water; N. 3. 53. 2 A deep hole or cavity; Si. 5. 29. 3 A ray of light. -Comp. -वहः a crocodile.

ह्यविनी 1 A river. 2 Lightning.

ह्ययोगः The sign Aquarius of the zodiac (derived from Greek.)

ह्य 1 P. (ह्यति, ह्यति) 1 To sound, 2 To become small.

ह्यस्मिन् *m.* Smallness, smallness.

ह्यय *a.* (compar. ह्यह्य, superl. ह्यिह) 1 Short, small, little. 2 Dwarfish, low or short in stature.

3 Short (opp. दीर्घ in prosody). -अ. A dwarf. -Comp. -अय *a.* dwarfish, short-bodied. (-यः) a dwarf. -गर्भः the Kusa grass. -दुर्भः the short or white Kusa grass. -वह्यु *a.* short armed. -वृत्ति *a.* short in stature, dwarfish, pigmy.

ह्य 1 A. (ह्यति) 1 To sound. 2 To roar.

ह्यवः Noise, sound; दुर्दुर्भो ह्यवः Ki. 16. 8 : सोपुह्यवः &c.

ह्यविन् *a.* Sounding, roaring.

ह्यविनी 1 The thunderbolt of India. 2 Lightning. 3 A river. 4 The tree called शल्लकी.

ह्यसः 1 Sound, noise. 2 Decrease, diminution, decline, deterioration, decay; Ms. 1. 85; Y. 2. 249. 3 Small number.

ह्यिणीयते See ह्यिनीयते; Mv. 1. 51.

ह्यिणीया 1 Reproach, censure. 2 Shame, bashfulness. 3 Pity; cf. ह्यिनीया.

ह्यि 3 P. जिहति, ह्यि, ह्यति) 1 To blush, be modest. 2 To be ashamed (used by itself or with abl. or gen.)

जिह्यामिदं त्वं सह वदतामि मे N. 7; अन्यो-नस्यापि जिह्यामि तं पुनः महतामि Ki. 11. 58; R. 15. 44, 17 73; Bk. 3. 53, 5. 102, 6. 132. -Caus. (ह्ययति) To put to shame (fig. also); cause to blush, make ashamed; सकीर्तय ह्ययनी-कृष्ण R. 6. 49; ह्ययता हि महतो नरेभ्यः 11. 40; किं वा ज्ञाया स्वाभिनेह ह्ययति Si. 18. 23; Ki. 11. 64, 13. 41; V. 1. 17.

ह्यि 1 Shame; सेवया ह्ययमाश्वास Ku. 3. 57; वारिष्याह ह्ययमिति ह्ययितव्यः वदत्यते तत्रसः Mk. 1. 14, R. 4. 80. 2 Bashfulness, modesty; ह्ययितव्यं वद-मपुत्राय Ku. 7. 85. -Comp. -जित, -मृद *a.* overcome or conformed by shame; ह्ययितव्यं वदतं वदतं वदतं वदतः Me. 68. -इच्छा the constraint of bashfulness; B. 7. 63.

ह्यिका 1 Bashfulness, coyness, shyness. 2 Timidity, fear.

ह्यिकु *a.* 1 Bashful, modest, shy. 2 Timid. -कुः 1 Tim. 2 Lao.

ह्यिज, ह्यिज *p. p.* 1 Ashamed; V. 1. 11. 2 Bashful, modest; N. 3. 58.

ह्यिरिह A kind of perfume.

ह्य 1 A. (ह्यति) 1 To neigh (as horse), whinny. 2 To go, creep.

ह्येय Neighing.

ह्य 1 P. (ह्यति) To cover.

ह्यतिः *f.* Joy, gladness.

ह्य 1 P. (ह्यति) To sound.

ह्य 1 A. (ह्यति, ह्य ह्यति) 1 To be glad or delighted, rejoice. 2 To sound. -With आ, -य to rejoice, be delighted

ह्यवः ह्यव्य. Pleasure, joy de-light.

ह्यव्य The act of rejoicing, joy delight.

SUPPLEMENT.

अश्वत्थः N. of a Yādava, a friend and uncle of Krishna. It was he who induced Rāma and Krishna to go to Mathurā and kill Kamsa. He told the two brothers how their father Anakadundubhi, the princess Devaki and even his own father Ugrasena had been insulted by the iniquitous demon Kamsa, and told them why he had been despatched to them. Krishna consented to go and promised to slay the demon within 3 nights, which he succeeded in doing. See **वृषाक्षि** also.

अश्विनिः, अश्विनः N. of a celebrated Rishi or sage. In the Rigveda he and Vashistha are said to be the offspring of Mitra and Varuna, whose seed fell from them at the sight of the lovely nymph Urvast. Part of the seed fell into a jar and part into water; from the former arose Agastya who is, therefore, called Kumbhyni, Kumbhajanman, Ghatodbhava, Kalasayoni &c. He is represented to have humbled the Vindhya mountains by making them prostrate themselves before him when they tried to rise higher and higher till they well-nigh occupied the sun's disc and obstructed his path; See Vindhya. (This fable is supposed by some to typify the progress of the Aryas towards the south in their conquest and civilization of India). He is also known by the names of Pittābhi, Samudra-chuluka &c., from another fable according to which he drank up the ocean because he wished to help Indra and the gods in their wars with a class of demons called Kāleyas who had hid themselves in the waters and oppressed the three worlds in various ways. His wife was Lopāmudrā. He dwelt in a hermitage on mount Kunjara to the south of the Vindhya, and kept under control the evil spirits who infested the south; and a legend relates how he once ate up a Rākshasa named Vātāpi, who had assumed the form of a ram, and destroyed by a flash of his eye the Rakshasa's brother who attempted to avenge him. In the course of his wanderings Rāma with his wife and brother came to the hermitage of Agastya who received him with the greatest kindness and became his friend, adviser and protector. He gave Rāma the bow of Vishnu and some other things; (see R. 15.55). In astronomy he is the Star Canopus; cf. R. 4. 21 also.)

अग्निः The god of fire, and represented as the eldest son of Brahman. His wife was Svāhā; by her he had 3 sons—Pāvaka, Pavamana and Suchi. The Harivamsha describes him as clothed in black, having smoke for his standard and head-piece, and carrying a flaming javelin. He is borne in a chariot drawn by red horses. He is accompanied by a ram and sometimes he is represented as riding on that animal. The Mahābhārata represents Agni as having exhausted his vigour and become dull

by devouring many oblations at the several sacrifices made by king Svetaki, but he recruited his strength by devouring the whole Khāṇḍava forest with the assistance of Arjuna, for which service he gave him the Gāṇḍīva bow.

अक्रुः N. of a demon, brother of Baka and Pūtana; and commander-in-chief of Kamsa. Being sent by Kamsa to Gokula to kill Krishna and Balarama, he assumed the form of a huge serpent 4 yojanas long, and spread himself on the way of the cowherds, keeping his horrid mouth open. The cowherds mistook it for a mountain-cavern and entered it, cows and all. But Krishna saw it, and having entered the mouth so stretched himself that he tore it to pieces and rescued his companions.

अङ्गः N. of a son of Vāli by his wife Tārā. When the whole host of Rāma went to Janakā Angada was despatched to Rāvana as a messenger of peace to give him a chance of saving himself in time. But Rāvana scornfully rejected his advice and met his doom. After Sugriva, Angada became king of Kishkindhā. In common parlance a man is said to act the part of Angada when he endeavours to mediate between two contending parties, but without any success.

अङ्गः N. of the mother of Māruti or Hanumat. She was the daughter of a monkey named Kunjara, and wife of Kesarin, another monkey. One day while she was seated on the summit of a mountain, her garment was slightly displaced, and the God of Wind being enamoured of her beauty assumed a visible form, and asked her to yield to his desires. She requested him not to violate her chastity, to which he consented; but he told her that she would conceive a son equal to himself in strength and lustre by virtue of his amorous desire fixed on her, and then disappeared. This son was Māruti.

अश्वि N. of a great sage. He is one of the ten Prajāpati or mind-born sons of Brahman, being born from his eye. Anashtya was his wife and bore him three sons, Datta, Durvāsa, and Soma. In the Rāmāyana an account is given of the visit paid by Rāma and Sītā to Atri and Anashtya in their hermitage; when they both received them most kindly (See **अश्वि**). As a Rishi or sage he is one of the seven sages, and represents in Astronomy one of the stars of the Great Bear. The moon is said to have been produced from his eye; cf. R. 2. 75.

अश्वि N. of one of the daughters of Dakṣa and wife of Kasyapa by whom she was mother of Vishnu in his dwarf incarnation, of Indra, and of the other gods who are called *aditi-nandana*.

अश्वि N. of a son of Pradyumna. Aniruddha was the son of Kāma and grandson of Krishna. Ushā, the

daughter of a demon named Bāna, fell in love with him, and had him brought by magic influence to her apartments in her father's city of Sonitapura; see उषा or विजेलक्ष. Bāna sent some guards to seize him, but the brave youth slew his assailants with only an iron club. At last, however, he was secured by means of magic powers. On discovering where Aniruddha had been carried, Krishna, Balarāma and Kāma went to rescue him and a great battle was fought. Bāna, though aided by Siva and Skanda, was vanquished, but his life was spared at the intercession of Siva, and Aniruddha was carried home to Drāvakā with Ushā as his wife.

अश्वकः N. of an Asura, son of Kasyapa and Diti and killed by Siva. He is represented as a demon with 1,000 arms and heads, 2,000 eyes and feet, and called *Andhaka* because he walked like a blind man, though he could see very well. He was slain by Siva when he attempted to carry off the Pārijāta tree from heaven.

अभिमन्युः N. of a son of Arjuna by his wife Subhadrā, sister of Krishna and Balarāma. When the Kauravas, at the advice of Drona, formed the peculiar battle array called 'Chakravyūha,' hoping that as Arjuna was away, none of the Pāṇḍavas would be able to break through it, Abhimanyu assured his uncles that he was ready to try, if they only assisted him. He accordingly entered the Vyūha, killed many warriors on the Kaurava side, and was for a time more than a match even for such veteran and elderly heroes as Drona, Karna, Duryodhana &c. He could not, however, hold out long against fearful odds, and was at last overpowered and slain. He was very handsome. He had two wives, Vatsālā daughter of Balarāma, and Uttarā daughter of the king Virata. Uttarā was pregnant when he was slain, and gave birth to a son named Parikṣita who succeeded to the throne of Hastinapura.

अश्वकः Arjuna is represented as the elder brother of Garuḍa being, the son of Vinatā by Kasyapa. Vinatā prematurely hatched the egg and the child was born without thighs, and hence he is called *Aśru* 'thighless', or *Vipaśa* 'footless'. Arjuna now holds the office of the charioteer of the sun. His wife was Syent, who bore him two sons Sampatī and Jāṭāyu.

अश्वकाम् See श्वक also.

अश्विनीकुमार See श्वक.

अश्वकः N. of the son of Kahodja. This sage was so much devoted to study that he generally neglected his wife, and the unborn son, while yet in the womb, being provoked at this, rebuked his father, who being enraged, cursed him that he would be born crooked in eight limbs. When Kahodja was drowned into a river as the result

of a wager in a dispute with a Buddhist, the young Aśtāvakra defeated the Buddhist, and delivered his father, by whose favour he became straight.

न्याय

1 विषकुम्भिन्यायः The maxim of the worms bred in poison. It is used to denote a state of things which, though fatal to others, is not so to those who being bred in it, are inured or naturalized to it, like poison which, though fatal to others, is not so to the worms bred in it.

2 विषवृक्षन्यायः The maxim of the poison-tree; used to denote that a thing, though hurtful and mischievous, does not deserve to be destroyed by the very person who has reared it, just as even a poison-tree ought not to be cut down by the planter himself.

3 स्थालीपुलाकन्यायः The maxim of the cooking-pot and boiled rice. In a cooking-pot all the grains being equally moistened by the heated water, when one grain is found to be well cooked, the same may be inferred with regard to the other grains. So the maxim is used when the condition of the whole class is inferred from that of a part. Cf. Mar. 'शितावस्त्वं भाताची परीक्षा'.

पंडावत् a. Wise; पंडावद्वियम Asvad. 6.

प्रकोपः Anger, excitement, provocation.

प्रकारः 1 An encircling wall, enclosure, a fence. 2 A surrounding wall, rampart; शतमेकोपि सयनं प्रकारस्यो यन्तुरः Pt. 1. 229.

वाही A kind of ear-ornament; Asvad. 24.

युधिष्ठिरः 'Firm in battle', N. of the eldest Pāṇḍava prince, also called 'Dharma', 'Dharmarāja', 'Ajātasatru' &c. He was begotten on Kunti by the god Yama. He is known more for his truthfulness and righteousness than for any military achievements or feats of arms. He was formally crowned emperor of Hastinapura at the conclusion of the great Bhāratī war after eighteen days' severe fighting, and reigned righteously for many years. (For further particulars of his life see युधिष्ठिर.)

वैशम्पयनः N. of a celebrated pupil of Vyāsa. It was he who made Yājñavalkya disgorge the whole of the Yajurveda he had learnt from him which was picked up by his other pupils in the form of *Tittiris* or partridges, and hence the Veda was called 'Taittirīya'. Vaisampāyana was celebrated for his great skill in narrating Purāṇas, and is said to have recounted the whole of the Mahābhārata to king Janamejaya.

हिरण्यकः N. of a celebrated demon, twin brother of Hritanyakāśipu. On the strength of a boon from Brahman he became insolent and oppressive, seized upon the earth, and carried it with him into the depths of the ocean. Vishnu, therefore, became incarnate as a boar, killed the demon, and lifted up the earth.

APPENDIX I.

SANSKRIT PROSODY.

Introduction.

The earliest and most important work in Sanskrit prosody is the Pingala-chhandas-sāstra, attributed to the sage Pingala, which consists of Sūtras distributed over eight books. The Agni Purāṇa also gives complete system of prosody founded apparently on Pingala's. Several other original treatises have likewise been composed by various authors, such as the Srutabodha, Vāṇibhūṣaṇa, Vṛtta-darpana, Vṛtta-ratnākara, Vṛtta-Kaumudi, Chhandomanjari &c. In the following pages the Chhandomanjari and Vṛtta-ratnākara have been chiefly drawn upon. Vedic as well as Prākṛita metres have been ignored in this Appendix.

Sanskrit composition may be in the form of *श्र* 'prose' or *श्र* 'verse' or poetry expressed in the form of stanzas.

A stanza or *padya* is a combination of four *pa'das* or quarters, which are regulated either by the number of syllables (*अक्षर*), or by the number of syllabic instants (*मात्रा*).

A *पद्य* is a *वृत्त* or *जाति*.

A *वृत्त* is a stanza the metre of which is regulated by the number and position of syllables in each *Pāda* or quarter. A *जाति* is a stanza the metre of which is regulated by the number of syllabic instants in each quarter.

Vṛttas are divided into three classes:—*समवृत्त* in which the *Pādas* or quarters composing the stanza are all similar; *अर्धसमवृत्त* in which the alternate quarters are similar; and *विषमवृत्त* in which the quarters are all dissimilar.

A syllable is as much of a word as can be pronounced at once, that is, a vowel with or without one or more consonants.

A syllable is *लघु* 'short' or *दुरु* 'long' according as its vowel is 'short' or 'long'. The vowels अ, इ, उ, ए, & ओ are short; and आ, ई, ऊ, ऋ, ॠ, ओ & औ are long. But a short vowel becomes long in prosody when it is followed by an *Anusvara* or *Visarga*, or by a conjunct consonant; as the vowel अ in *अङ्ग* or *अङ्ग*. (The consonants र & ल as also ऋ & ॠ, are said to be exceptions, before which the vowel may be short by a sort of poetical license; e. g. in Ku. 7. 11, or Si. 10.60, where, however, emendations have been proposed by critics to render the metre conformable to the general laws of prosody). So also the last syllable of a *pa'da* is either long or short, according to the exigencies of the metre, whatever be its natural length.

सन्तुष्टारश्च वीर्यं विरगं च युष्मद्विदुः ।

रश्चः संवोदयुक्तं तदा वसामोऽपि वा ॥

In metres regulated by the number of syllabic instants one instant or *Mātrā* is allotted to a short vowel, and two to a long one.

For the purpose of scanning metres regulated by the number of syllables, writers on prosody have devised eight 'Ganas' or syllabic feet, each consisting of three syllables, and distinguished from one another by particular syllables being short or long. They are given in the following verse:—

मञ्जिष्टुखिलपुत्र नकति

भादियुः पुनरादिलपुत्रः ।

जो युष्मद्वयतो रत्नमध्यः

सोऽत्रियुः कथितोऽलपुत्रः ॥

आदिमध्यावसानेषु घरता यति लापदम् ।

भजसा गीर्षं यति मनी नृ पदलापदम् ॥

Expressed in symbols (the symbol *—* denoting a short syllable, and *—* a long one) the different Ganas may be represented as follows:—

प	— — —	(Bacchius)
र	— — —	(Amphimacer)
त	— — —	(Anti-bacchius)
थ	— — —	(Dactylus)
ज	— — —	(Amphibrachys)
स	— — —	(Anapestus)
म	— — —	(Mollopus)
न	— — —	(Tribachys)

Similarly ल (*—*) is used to denote a short syllable, and म (*—*) a long one.

N. B. —Sanskrit prosodists classify Vṛttas according to the number of syllables contained in each quarter. Thus they enumerate twenty-six classes of 'Samavṛttas', as the number of syllables in each quarter of a regular metre may vary from one to twenty-six. Each of these classes comprehends a great number of possible metres according to the different modes in which long and short syllables may be distributed. For example, in the class where each quarter contains six syllables, each of the six syllables may be either short or long, and thus the number of possible combinations is $2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2$ or $2^6 = 64$, though not even half a dozen are in general use; so in the case of the twenty-six syllabled class, the possible varieties are 2^{26} or 87, 108, 864 ! But if we consider the cases where the alternate quarters are similar or all dissimilar, the variety of possible metres is almost infinite. Pingala, as also Lāṭvāṭ and the last chapter of Vṛtta-ratnākara, give directions for computing the

number of possible varieties and for finding their places, or that of any single one, in a regular enumeration of them. The different varieties, however, which have been used by poets are few when compared with the vast multitude of possible metres. But even these are too many to be dealt with in an Appendix like this, and we shall, therefore, only give such kinds as are most frequently employed or require particular notice, in the following order :—

Section A	समवृत्त
Section B	अर्धवृत्त
Section C	विषमवृत्त
Section D	जाति &c.

Note.—In the following definitions the letters representing the Ganas such as म, न, त, &c. as also ल, ग will often be found to have dropped their vowels for the exigence of metre ; e. g. म, न stands for म, न, न ; so लो, for ल, त &c. The first line gives the *Definition* of a metre; the second, the *Scheme* in Ganas with the *Yati* or *Cæsura*—the pause that may be made in reciting a quarter or verse, and which is usually indicated by the words in the Definition standing in the Instrumental case—denoted in brackets by Arabic figures, and then comes the example (many of these examples are drawn from the works of Māgha, Bhāravi, Kālidāsa, Dandin &c.).

SECTION A.

Metres with 4 Syllables in a quarter.

(प्रतिष्ठा.)

कन्या.

Def.	मौ चेत् कन्या ।
Sch. G.	ग, म.
Ex.	भास्वत्कन्यां सेका धन्या यस्याः कूले कृष्णोऽखिलत् ॥

Metres with 5 Syllables in a quarter.

(सुप्रतिष्ठा.)

पत्ति.

Def.	धृगो गिति पत्तिः ।
Sch. G.	म, ग, ग.
Ex.	कृष्णसनाथा तर्पकपत्तिः । यामुनकच्छे चाक चथा ॥

Metres with 6 Syllables in a quarter.

(गायत्री.)

(1) तदुमध्यमा.

Def.	त्वौ चेत्तदुमध्यमा ।
Sch. G.	न, य.
Ex.	सुनिर्दिष्टाभोरत्यदुमध्यमा । आस्तां यम चित्ते नित्यं तदुमध्यमा ॥

(2) विशुद्धेखा.

(Also called वाणी.)

Def.	विशुद्धेखा मो मः ।
Sch. G.	म, य. (3. 3)
Ex.	श्रीदीप्तिं ह्रीकीर्तिं धीनीतिं गीःप्रीतिं । एधेते द्वे द्वे ते ये नेमे देवेशे ॥ Kāv. 3. 36.

(3) शशिवदना.

Def.	शशिवदना न्यौ ।
Sch. G.	न, य.
Ex.	शशिवदनानां व्रजतरुणीनाम् । अधरमुधेर्धि मधुरिपरेच्छत् ॥

(4) सोमराजी.

Def.	द्विया सोमराजी.
Sch. G.	य, य. (2. 4)
Ex.	हरे सोमराजी-समा ते यशःश्रीः । जगन्मंडलस्य छिनत्त्ययकारम् ॥

Metres with 7 Syllables in a quarter.

(उष्णिक्.)

(1) कुमारललिता.

Def.	कुमारललिता नू म गाः ।
Sch. G.	ज, म, ग. (3. 4.)
Ex.	मुरारिमुवक्षी कुमारललिता सा । व्रजेणनयनानां ततान मुदमुधेः ॥

(2) मदलेखा.

Def.	मसोऽस्यान्मदलेखा ।
Sch. G.	म, स, ग. (3. 4.)
Ex.	रगे बाहुविक्रणाद् वृत्तीन्द्रान्मदलेखा । लम्बाभ्रुन्पुश्रसौ कस्तूरीरसचर्चा ॥

(3) मधुमती.

Def.	ननमि मधुमती ।
Sch. G.	न, न, ग (5. 2)
Ex.	रविदुहितृते वनकुसुमततिः । व्यधित मधुमती मधुमधनमुवम् ॥

Metres with 8 Syllables in a quarter.

(अष्टपद.)

(1) अष्टपद (also called श्लोक.)

There are several varieties of this metre, but that which is most in use, has eight syllables in each quarter, but of variable quantity. Thus the fifth syllable of each quarter should be short, the sixth long, and the seventh alternately long and short.

Ex.	श्लोके षष्ठं उरु शेषं सर्वत्र लघुपञ्चमम् । द्विचतुःपादयोर्द्वयं सप्तमं दीर्घमन्ययोः ॥ वागर्थोविच संपृक्तौ वागर्थप्रतिपत्तये । जगत्के पितरौ धेदे पार्वतीपरमेश्वरौ ॥ R. 1. 1.
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(2) गजगति.

Def.	नभलग गजगतिः ।
Sch. G.	न, म, ल, ग (4. 4.)
Ex.	रविमुतापरितरे विहरते दृशि हरेः । व्रजवधूगजगतिर्दमलं व्यतनुत ॥

(3) प्रमाणिका.

Def.	प्रमाणिका जरी लगी ।
Sch. G.	ज, र, ल, ग (4. 4.)
Ex.	पुनातु भक्तिच्युता सदाच्युताप्रियदयोः । शुनिस्तुतिप्रमाणिका भवंबुशशितारिका ॥

(4) माणवक.

Def.	भान्तलगा माणवकम् ।
Sch. G.	भ, न, ल, ग (4. 4.)
Ex.	चंचलचूडं चपलैर्वसकुंडैः कलिरम् । ध्याय सखं स्मेरमुखं नंदमुने माणवकम् ॥

(5) विद्युन्माला.

Def.	मो मो गो गो विद्युन्माला ।
Sch. G.	म, म, ग, गो (4. 4.)
Ex.	धातोवल्ली विद्युन्माला धर्तुणी आकश्याः । यस्मिन्नास्मां तापाच्छरित्येगामध्वरथः कृष्णाभीदः ॥

(6) समानिका.

Def.	ग्लौ रजौ समानिका तु ।
Sch. G.	र, ज, ग, ल (4. 4.)
Ex.	यस्य कृष्णपादप्रमलितं हतडागतदा । धीः समानिका परण वेचिताव मत्सेण ॥

Metres with 9 Syllables in a quarter.

(वहती)

(1) भुजगशिशुभृता.

Def.	भुजगशिशुभृता नो मः ।
Sch. G.	न, न, म (7. 2.)
Ex.	नृवृत्तनिकटक्षोणी भुजगशिशुभृता यासीत् । मरिचुवलिने नागे व्रजजनसुखदा साधुत् ।

(2) भुजगसंगता.

Def.	सजरेभुजगसंगता ।
Sch. G.	स, ज, र (3. 6.)
Ex.	तल्ला तरंगिलिगिनेयमुना भुजगसंगता । कथमेति वरसचारकश्चलः सदेव तो हरिः ॥

(3) मणिमध्य.

Def.	स्यान्मणिमध्यं चेदमसा ।
Sch. G.	म, म, स (5. 4.)
Ex.	कालियभोगभोगगतस्तन्मणिमध्यस्फीतकषा । चित्रपदाभो नंदधुनश्चाक ननने स्मेरमुखः ॥

Metres with 10 Syllables in a quarter.

(पौके.)

(1) त्वरितगति.

Def.	त्वरितगतिश्च नजनगेः ।
Sch. G.	न, ज, न, ग (5. 5.)

Ex.	त्वरितगतिर्व्रजयुधतिस्तरणिमुता विपिनगता । मुररिपुणा रतिपुरुणा परिभेता प्रमदमिता ॥
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(2) मत्ता.

Def.	जेया मत्ता मममगसृष्ट ।
Sch. G.	म, म, स, ग (4. 6.)
Ex.	पीत्वा मत्ता मधु मधपात्री कालिदीये तटवनकुंभे । उद्दीव्यतीर्व्रजजनगमाः कामासक्ता मधुजिनि वंके ॥

(3) रुक्मवती.

(Also called चक्रमाला.)

Def.	रुक्मवती सा यत्र मममाः ।
Sch. G.	म, म, स, ग (4. 6.)
Ex.	कायमनोवाक्योः परिभ्रष्टै- र्यस्य सदा कंसदिशि भक्तः । राज्यपदे हर्षादिकदाशः रुक्मवती धिप्रः खलु नमः ॥

Metres with 11 Syllables in a quarter.

(त्रिपुन.)

(1) इन्द्रवज्रा.

Def.	स्वाविन्द्रवजा यदि नो जगो मः ।
Sch. G.	त, न, ज, ग, म (5. 6.)
Ex.	गोष्ठं गिरिं सख्यकरेण भुजा भेटवज्राहनिमु- । दी । यो गोकुले गोदकुटं च मध्य वके म नो रक्षतु चक्रपाणिः ॥

(2) उपेन्द्रवज्रा.

Def.	उपेन्द्रवज्रा प्रथमं लघो मा ।
Sch. G.	ज, न, ज, ग, म (5. 6.)
Ex.	उपेन्द्रवजादिमणिः सखि- विपुषणानां क्षुरितं वपरी । स्वराभि गोपीभिराभ्यामभज क्षुरमुलं मणिमंथयन्म ॥

(3) उपजति.

Def.	भनेनरोदीरितलक्ष्मभाजो पादौ यदीवावृज्जातयस्याः । इत्थं किलान्यास्वपि मिथिमासु वदन्ति जानिष्विदमेव नाम ॥
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Sch. G. When इन्द्रवजा and उपेन्द्रवजा are mixed in one stanza, the metre is called उपजति. It is said to have 14 variations.

Ex.	अस्त्युत्तरसां दिशि देवतात्मा हिमालयो नाम नगाधिराजः । पूर्वापरो तोयविधौ बगाव स्थितः पृथिव्या इव मानदेव ॥ Ku. 1. 1.
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See R. 2, 5, 6, 7, 13, 14, 16, 18, Ku. 3; Ki. 17. &c.
When other metres also are mixed in one stanza, the metre is still called उपजति; e. g. in the following verse from Magha there is a combination of इन्द्रवज्रा and उपेन्द्रवजा.

हस्तं रथाभिव्यभिषादिनां प्रये
गजो वृषाणां च तोरणाद्विहः ।

प्रस्थानकालक्षमवेशकल्पना-
कृतक्षणक्षेपमुदक्षनाच्युतम् ॥

(4) दोषक.

Def. दोषकमिच्छति भविष्यतीति ।
Sch. G. म, म, म, ग, ग (6. 5.)
Ex. या न यया प्रियमन्ययधुमः
सारतरागमना यनमानम् ।
तेन सहेह विभर्ति रहः स्त्री
सा रतरागमनायनमानम् ॥ Si. 4. 45.

(5) भ्रमरविलसितं.

(भ्रमरविलसिता)

Def. भ्रो म्लो गः स्याद् भ्रमरविलसितम् ।
Sch. G. म, म, न, ल, ग (4. 7.)
Ex. प्रीत्ये युना व्ययहिननपनाः
भोद्धवन्ति दिनभिह नन्ददा
दोषामन्य विदधति मृत-
कीडायासभ्रमशमपटयः ॥ Si. 4. 62.

(6) रथोद्धता.

Def. रात्परैरलगे रथोद्धता ।
Sch. G. र, न, र, ल, ग (3. 8, or 4. 8.)
Ex. कौशिकेन स किल क्षितीश्वरा
गममध्वरविधानशान्तये ।
काकपक्षधरमेत्य याचिन-
स्तेजसा हि न वयः समीक्ष्यते ॥ R. 11. 1
See Ku. 8 also.

(7) बातोमी.

Def. बातोमीयं गविना भो तगो गः ।
Sch. G. म, म, त, ग, ग (4. 7.)
Ex. भ्याता सुतिः क्षणमप्यच्युतस्य
धेणी बातां गविना इलयादि ।
संसारेऽस्मिन् दुरितं हन्ति पुंसां
बातोमी पीतमिवापोधिमध्ये ॥

(8) शास्त्रिणी.

Def. शास्त्री गी वेष्मालिनी वेदलोके ।
Sch. G. म, न, त, ग, ग (4. 7.)
Ex. ओषो इति ज्ञानवृद्धिं विषते
वर्म दूते काममर्थं च स्तुते ।
इति दूते सर्वदोषास्त्वमाना
इति अज्ञाशास्त्रिणी विष्णुभक्तिः ॥

(9) स्वागता.

Def. स्वागता रमणीयुद्धना च ।
Sch. G. र, म, म, ग, ग (3. 8.)
Ex. कावहागमयतेऽथ गैर्द्राव
त स्वयंवरमहाय महीदः ।
नवदेव कविर्दिविद्वत्-
नन्दकिङ्कसकाम जगद् ॥ M. 5. 1.
See Ki. 9, Si. 10

Metres with 12 Syllables in a quarter.

(जगती)

(1) इन्द्रवंशा.

Def. तच्चन्द्रवंशा प्रथमाक्षरे गुरो ।
Sch. G. इन्द्रवंशा is the same as वंशस्थविल or वंशस्थ
(See 13 Below) except that its first
syllable is long:—Ganas are, न, ज, ज, र.
Ex. वैत्येन्द्रवंशाभिरुर्वार्णदीधितिः
पीतांबरोऽसौ जगतां तमोपहः ।
यस्मिन्ममज्जुः शलभा इव स्वयं
ते कंसचाणूरमुखो मुखद्विषः ॥

(2) चन्द्रवर्त्म.

Def. चन्द्रवर्त्म निगदन्ति रत्नमसैः ।
Sch. G. र, न, म, स (4. 8.)
Ex. चन्द्रवर्त्म विहितं घनतिमिरं
राजवर्त्म रहितं जनगमनैः ।
इष्टवर्त्म तदलंकुर सरसे
कुंजवर्तमानि हांस्तव कुतुकी ॥

(3) जलधरमाला.

Def. अन्धयोगैः स्याज्जलधरमालाभ्यो स्त्री ।
Sch. G. म, म, स, य (4. 8.)
Ex. या भक्तानां कलिकुरितोत्तमानां
तापच्छेदे जलधरमाला नन्या ।
भय्याकारा दिनकरपुञ्जकले
केलीलीला हरितपुरव्यास्ता वः ॥
See Ki. 5. 23.

(4) जलोद्धतगति.

Def. रसेर्जसजसा जलोद्धतगतिः ।
Sch. G. ज, स, ज, स (3. 8.)
Ex. समीरशिशिरः शिरस्तु वसतां
सतां जवनिका निकामक्षुत्तिनाम् ।
विभर्ति जनयन्त्रयं मुदमपा-
मपायधवला बलाहकततीः ॥ Si. 4. 54.

(5) तामरस.

Def. इह वद तामरसं नजजा यः ।
Sch. G. न, ज, ज, य (5. 7.)
Ex. स्फुटस्फुटतामरकरंदमनोहं
ब्रजललमानयनालि निपीतम् ।
नव मुखतामरसं गुरुरश्वो
इव्यतवागविकाशि ममास्तु ॥

(6) ताटक.

Def. वद ताटकमन्धितकारयुतम् ।
Sch. G. त, स, स, स (4. 4. 3.)
Ex. स तथेति विनेतुकदारमतेः
प्रतिगुह्य वचो विससर्ज मुनिद ।
तद्वलम्बपदं इदि शोकवने
प्रतिपातविधातिक्रमस्व गुरोः ॥ R. 8. 91.
See Si. 6. 71.

(7) हुतविलवित.

Def. हुतविलवितमाह नभो जरी ।

Sch. G. न, म, ज, र (4. 8. or 4. 4. 4)
Ex. मुनिमुताप्रणयस्मृतिरोधिना
मम च मुक्तमिदं तमसा मनः ।
मनसिजेन सखे प्रहरिष्यता
धनुषि चूतशरश्च निवेशितः ॥ 8. 6 ;
See R. 9, Si. 6 also.

(8) प्रभा.

(Also called मंदाकिनी).

Def. स्वरशरधिरतिर्ननौ रौ प्रभा ।
Sch. G. न, न, र, र (7. 5.)
Ex. अतिसुरभिरभाजि पुष्पधिया-
मतुत रतयेव संतानकः ।
तरुणपरभृतः स्वने रागिणा-
मननुत रतये वसंतानकः ॥ Si. 6. 67 ;
also Ki. 5. 21.

(9) प्रमिताक्षरा.

Def. प्रमिताक्षरा सजससैः कथिता ।
Sch. G. म, ज, स, स (5. 7.)
Ex. विहगाः कदंबसुरभाविह गाः
कलयत्यनुक्षणमनेकलयम् ।
भ्रमयन्नुपति मुहुरभ्रमयं
पवनश्च धूतनवनीपवनः ॥ Si. 4. 36.

Ki. 6, Si. 9 also.

(10) भुजंगप्रयात

Def. भुजंगप्रयाते चतुर्भिर्यकारैः ।
Sch. G. य, य, य, य (6. 6.)
Ex. धनेर्निष्कलीताः कुलीना मयंति
धनेरापदं मानवा निस्तरंति ।
धनेभ्यः परो बांधवो नास्ति लोके
धनान्यर्जयध्वं धनान्यर्जयध्वम् ॥

(11) मणिमाला.

Def. त्वो त्वो मणिमाला छिन्ना गृहकवचैः ।
Sch. G. त, य, त, य (6. 6.)
Ex. प्रह्लादमयोलौ रत्नोपलब्धे
जातमतिर्वैषा शोभा मणिमाला ।
गोविंदपद्मजे राजी नखराणा-
मास्ता मम चित्ते ध्यात शमयेती ॥

(12) मालती.

(Also called वयुना.)

Def. मवति न जावय मालती जरी ।
Sch. G. न, ज, ज, र (5. 7.)
Ex. इह कलयाच्युतकेलिकानने
रधुरससौरमसारलोहपः ।
कुसुमकृतस्मितचारुविभवा-
मल्लिभि जुषति मालतीं मुहुः ॥

(13) वंशस्थविल.

(Also called वंशस्थ and वंशस्तनिन)

Def. वदंति वंशस्थविलं जतौ जरी ।
Sch. G. ज, त, ज, र (5. 7.)

Ex. तथा समक्षं दहता मनोभव
पिनाकिना भद्रमनोरथा सती ।
निर्निदं रूपं हृदयेन पारित
प्रियेष्ट सौभाग्यफला दि चाक्षता ॥ Ex. 5. 4 ;
See R. 3 also.

(14) वैश्वदेवी.

Def. बाणाश्वेष्ठिन्ना वैश्वदेवी ममो यी ।

Sch. G. म, म, य, य (5. 7.)

Ex. अचामिन्धैषां त्वं विहायामगणा-
मद्वैतेनकं जिष्णुमभ्यर्च्य भक्त्या ।
तत्राशेषात्मन्यर्चितं भारिनी मे
प्रातः संपन्नामधना प्रभृद्वी ॥

(15) स्तुतिवणी.

Def. कीर्तिनेषा चतुर्गणिका स्तुतिवणी ।

Sch. G. र, र, र, र (6. 6.)

Ex. इंद्रनीलोपलीनेत्र या निषिता
शातकुम्भद्रवालंकृता शोभंत ।
नव्यमेघच्छविः पीनवासा हर-
सुनिरास्ता जयायोगसि स्तुतिवणी ॥
See Si. 4. 42.

Metros with 13 Syllables in a quarter.

(अतिजगती.)

(1) कलहंस.

(Also called सिंहनाद and कुटजा.)

Def. सजसाः सगौ च कथितः कलहंसः ।

Sch. G. स, ज, स, स, ग (6. 7.)

Ex. यमुनाविहारकुतुके कलहंसो
यजकामिनीकमलिनीकृतकलिः ।
जनचित्तहारिकलफटनिनादः
प्रमदं तनोतु तव मदनमृजः ॥
See Si. 6. 79.

(2) क्षमा.

(Also called चंद्रिका and उत्पलनी.)

Def. नृगरसयनिर्नो नती यः क्षमा ।

Sch. G. न, न, न, न, ग (7. 6.)

Ex. इह दुरधिगमेः किंचिद्विधागमेः
सतनमस्तनं वर्णयन्त्यतरम् ।
अमुमितिदिनं वेद्विच्छादिने
पुरुषादिष परं पद्मयोनिः परम् ॥ Ki. 5. 18.

(3) प्रहृषिणी.

Def. भवाक्षामिर्ननजरागः प्रहृषिणीयम् ।

Sch. G. म, न, ज, र, न (3. 10.)

Ex. ते रेखाञ्जकुलितशानपत्रविह
सत्राञ्जधरणयुगे प्रसन्नलभ्यम् ।
पत्नानप्रणतिभिरंघुलीषु चक-
र्णलिखकच्युतमकरंदरेणुगौरवम् ॥ R. 4. 22.
See Ki. 7, Si. 8.

(4) संक्षुभापिणी.

(Also called क्षुभदिनी and प्रयोधिना.)

Def. सजसा जनी च वदि संक्षुभापिणी ।

Sch. G.	स, ज, म, ज, ग (6. 7.)
Ex.	यधुनामनीतमथ शुधुवानसु नपसस्तद्वत् इति नाधुनोच्यते । म यवाऽचलमिजपरादहनिशं रूपनेस्तदादि समचारि शान्त्या ॥ Si. 13. 1. (5) मत्तमदूरी.
Def.	बदैरधैर्यो यसमा मनमग्नः ।
Sch. G.	म, न, य, स, ग (4. 9.)
Ex.	दृष्ट्वा दृष्टवान्मार्गानि विधाय प्रेक्षाकागी यानि रवे मुक्तमपायैः । सम्पगट्टितस्तस्य परं पश्यति यस्तं यथापात्रे सारं विधेयं स विधेते ॥ Ki. 18. 28 ; Si. 4. 44, 9. 76, also R. 9. 75. (6) रुचिरा. (Also called प्रभावती.)
Def.	जयो मज्जी र्गिरि रुचिरा चतुर्गिरि ।
Sch. G.	न, म, स, ज, ग (4. 9.)
Ex.	कदा मुने वरतन् कारणाकृते नवागते लणमपि कोपपात्रताम् । अपवर्णि प्रहकलुर्ध्वमंडला विभाषी कथं कथं यनित्यनि ॥ M. 4. 13. See Bk. 1. 1. Si. 17.

Metres with 14 Syllables in a quarter.

(सकरी.)

(1) अपराजिता.

Def.	नवरासलपुगेः स्त्रीरपराजिता ।
Sch. G.	न, म, र, स, ल, ग (7. 7.)
Ex.	वदनवाधि युजयतापङ्कताम्बवा वदुनिचयचक्षुः धेरपराजिता । अजयत समरे समस्तारिपुञ्जं म जयति जयतां गतिरुद्विजयः ।

(2) असंवाधा.

Def.	मो म्यो गायत्र्यहविगिरिसेवावा ।
Sch. G.	म, न, म, स, ग, ग (5. 9.)
Ex.	बीर्वाजी देव अलति रणपशाक्षिणे हेन्येदे आना धरणिदियमसेवावा । अमरिवायस्य प्रकाशितमनुसंधः साधुनां वाधां प्रशमयन् स संसारिः ॥

(3) पञ्चा.

(Also called मेजरी.)

Def.	सअहा बली च सह मेव पञ्चा मता ।
Sch. G.	स, ज, ल, व, ल, ग (5. 9.)
Ex.	स्वर्गवन्धुः शमित वामकार्तस्वराः जलद्वालादिपुलिनकांतकार्तस्वराः । अमनीरिह लुपितवाक्पापीकणः समिहः कश्चित्कमिश्रंति चामी कणः ॥ SL. 4. 24.

(4) प्रमदा.

(Also called कुरीतम्.)

Def.	पञ्चममता दुर्गम यमसि यमदा ।
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Sch. G.	न, ज, म, ज, ल, ग (6. 8.)
Ex.	अनतिचिरोऽस्मिन्तस्य जलदेवचिर- स्थितबहुबुद्धस्य पयसोऽनुकृतिम् । विरलविकीर्णवज्रशकला सकला- मिह विदधाति धौतकलधौतमती ॥ Si. 4. 41 (5) प्रहरणकलिका.

Def.	ननमनलगिति प्रहरणकलिका ।
Sch. G.	न, न, म, न, ल, ग (7. 7.)
Ex.	व्यथयति कुसुमप्रहरणकलिका प्रमदवनमवा तव धनुषि तता । विरहविषदि मे शरणमिह ततो मधुमथनयुगस्मरणमविरतम् ॥

(6) मध्यक्षामा.

(Also called हंसदेयी or कुटिल.)

Def.	मध्यक्षामा युगद्वयविरमा म्यो म्यो गो ।
Sch. G.	म, म, न, य, ग, ग (4. 10.)
Ex.	नीतोच्छ्रयं धुहुरशि शिरस्मैरु- रानीलाभेर्वितचितपरभागा रत्नैः । ज्योत्स्नाशं कामिह वितरति हंसदेयी मध्यमङ्गः स्फटिकरजतभित्तिच्छाया ॥ Ki. 5. 31 (7) वसंततिलका.

(Also called वसंततिलक,

उद्धर्षिणी, सिंहोन्मता.)

Def.	नका वसंततिलका तमजाः जगो यः ।
Sch. G.	न, म, ज, ज, ग, ग (8. 8.)
Ex.	वात्सेकतोऽस्तशिखरं पतिरोषधीना- माधिष्कृतारुणपुरःसर एकतोऽकैः । तेजोद्वयस्य युगपद् व्यसनोदयाभ्यां जोको नियम्यत इवात्मदशान्तरेषु ॥ S. 4. 1.

(8) वासंती.

Def.	माचो नो नो गो यदि गादिता भूसतायम् ।
Sch. G.	म, न, न, म, ग, ग (4. 6. 4.)
Ex.	ब्राम्पिर्बुङ्गीनिर्मगधुरालापोद्गीतैः भीर्ब्राम्पिर्बुङ्गपवनैर्मदाबोला । लीलालोला पञ्चविलसद्दस्तोद्धासैः कनाराजी नृत्यति सङ्घी वासंतीयम् ।

Metres with 15 Syllables in a quarter

(अतिशकरी.)

(1) नृपक.

Def.	नृपकं समामिका पदद्वयं विनातिमम् ।
Sch. G.	र, ज, र, ज, र (4. 4. 4. 3, or 7. 8.)
Ex.	सा सुवर्णकेनकं विकाशि मृगपुग्निं पञ्चाक्षमाजालपूर्णहृत्नृपकम् । गायिका वितर्कं माधवाद्य मासि मादये मोहमति निर्मरं त्यया विना कलाविधि ॥

(2) मालिनी.

Def.	नमयवयुनयं मालिनी मोगिलोके ।
Sch. G.	म, न, म, व, व (8. 7.)

Ex. शशिनमुपगतं कौमुदी मेघमुक्तं
जलनिधिमल्लरूपं जह्नुकन्यावनीर्णः ।
इति समगुणयोगप्रीत्यस्तत्र पौरः
श्वणकद्वयं नृपाणामेकवाक्यं विवृणुः ॥ R. 6. 85

(३) लीलाखेल.

Def. एकन्यूना विद्युन्मालापादौ चेद्वलीलाखेलः ।
Sch. G. म. म, म, म, म.
Ex. भा कान्ते पक्षस्थानि पर्याकाशं देशं स्वार्थाः
कान्ते वक्त्रं वृत्तं पूर्णं चंद्रं मत्वा रात्रौ चत् ।
क्षुत्सामः प्राटश्चतुर्थे राहुः कूरः प्रायात्
तस्माद् ध्वान्ति हन्यस्यति शन्यैकान्ति कर्तव्या ॥
Sar. K.

(४) शशिकला.

Def. गृहनिधनमल्लखुरिह शशिकला ।
Sch. G. न, न, न, न, स (all short syllables except the last.)
Ex. मलयजलनिलकसमुदितशशिकला
प्रजयुवनिलसदलिकमयनगता ।
सरसिजनयनहृदयसलिलनिधिं
ज्यतनुत विततरभमपरितरलम् ॥

Metres with 16 Syllables in a quarter.

(अष्टि.)

(१) चित्र.

Def. चित्रसंज्ञसीरितं रजौ रजौ रगौ च ध्वनम् ।
Sch. G. र, ज, र, ज, र, ग (४. ४, or ४. ४. ४. ४.)
Ex. विद्रुमाकृणाधरोष्ठशोभिषणुवाद्यहृष्ट-
वद्धवीजनागसंगजातमुग्धकंठकांग ।
न्यां सदैव बाह्यैव पुण्यलभ्यपादं देव
बन्धुपुष्पचित्रकेशा संस्मरामि गोपवक्त्रा ॥

(२) पंचचामर.

Def. प्रमाणिकापदद्वयं वदंति पंचचामरम् ।
or जतौ जतौ ततौ जगौ च पंचचामरं वदेत्
Sch. G. ज, र, ज, र, ज, ग (४. ४, or ४. ४. ४. ४.)
Ex. सुरद्रुमलर्मण्ये विचित्ररत्ननिर्मिते
लक्षद्विमानभूषिते सलीलविभ्रमालसम् ।
सुरागनाभवल्लवीकरप्रपंचचामर-
सुरासमरीचीजितं सदाभ्युतं भजामि तम् ।

(३) बाणिनी.

Def. नजरभजैर्यदा भवति बाणिनी गयुक्तेः ।
Sch. G. न, ज, म, ज, र, ग.
Ex. स्फुरत्तु मयाननेऽद्य ननु बाणि नीतिरम्यं
तवचरणप्रसादपरिपाकतः कवित्वम् ।
भवजलराशिपारकराजसमं सुकुर्वं
सततमहं स्तब्धः स्वचरितैः स्ववामि निम्बम् ॥

Metres with 17 Syllables in a quarter

(अत्यष्टि.)

(१) चित्रलेखा.

Also called अतिशाधिनी.)

Def. भमजा भजगा ग द्विहस्रभेधनि चित्रलेखा ।
Sch. G. न, म, ज, म, ज, ग, ग (10. 7.)
Ex. इति धीतपुल्लेखममगान् सरसि मञ्जनेन
गियमात्रवतीऽतिशाधिनीमपमशंगभासः ।
अवलोक्य तद्वद्वद्वानगर्गारराशेः
शिशिगतरां चिपाययां तनिष्ठ मकनं दीप ॥ Si. 8.

(२) नर्दटक.

(Also called काकिकल.)

Def. यदि भयनो भजो भजजला गुरु नर्दटकम् ।
Sch. G. न, न, म, न, ज, ल, ग (४. ४.)
Ex. लक्षणतमालनीलबाहुलोकमंदबुधराः
शिशिगसमीरणावधुननुतनवारिकणाः ।
अभयलोकाभेयमधुना हरिहेतिमती-
प्रदकलनीलकंठकलहेमंखराः कुकुभः ॥
M.L. 9. 18. See 3. 31.

(३) पृथ्वी.

Def. जसौ जसयला वसुपहयानि पृथ्वी पृथः ।
Sch. G. ज, स, ज, स, य, ल, ग (४. ४.)
Ex. इतः स्वर्णि कशवः कुलमिगन्तदीपदिवा-
मितश्च शरणाधिनिः शरयाणि गणाः शरते ।
एतापि वदवानलः सह समस्तसर्वनके-
रहो विततवृक्षितं भासते च सिन्धोर्वपुः ॥
Bh. 2. 76.

(४) मंदाकांता.

Def. मंदाकांतोद्युधिरसगीर्णो भवो मे गयुग्मम् ।
Sch. G. म, म, न, न, न, ग, ग (४. ४. ४. ४.)
Ex. गोपां भर्तुर्विहरविभुरा कार्याविदीवराक्षी
उन्मत्तं स्वस्वलिङ्गवरी निःश्वसनी विज्ञातम् ।
अत्रैवाले मुरिपुरिणि भ्रान्तिवृत्तिसङ्गाया
त्यक्त्वा गेहं क्लृप्ति यन्मामेजुकुंजं जगाम ।
Pad. D.

(The whole of the " B'oghadāta " is written in this metre.)

(५) वशापवपसित.

Def. विह्वलिवशापवपसिते भवनमल्लोः ।
Sch. G. म, र, न, म, न, ल, ग (10. 7.)
Ex. दुर्षणनिर्मलास्तु पापने वनतिमिरमुषि
ज्योतिषि रौच्यमितिष्ठतः प्रतिकलति युद्धः ।
श्रीकृष्णसंमुखो विमलं रघुपदमवतलाः
काचनकंदरास्तु नक्षत्रीरिह नयनि रविः ॥ Si. 4. 67.

(६) शिखरिणी.

Def. संकटं शिखरिणी यमवतमलागः शिखरिणी
Sch. G. य, म, न, स, म, ल, ग (6. 11.)
Ex. विमले ध्रुवने यमवतितगंडाः कारुणिकः
करिष्यः कावचवास्तवममशीलाः कृष्ण-धृताः ।

इदानीं लोकस्मिन्नुपमशिवानां पुनरयं
नखानां पण्डित्यं प्रकटयन् रुस्मिन् सुगपतिः ॥

Bv. 1. 2.

(7) हरिणी.

Def.	नसमरसलायः षड्वेदेयैर्हरिणी मना ।
Sch. G.	न, स, म, र, स, ल, ग (6. 4. 7.)
Ex.	सुतस्तु हृदयात्प्रत्यादेशव्यलीकमपेतु ते किमपि मनसः संमोहो मे नदा बलवानभूत् । प्रबलतममामेनप्रायाः श्रमेण हि पुनरयः अजमपि शिरस्थेभ्यः शिवां यन्नेत्यदिशक्या ॥ R. 7. 24.

Motres with 18 Syllables in a quarter.

(धृति)

(1) कुसुमलतावेष्टिता.

Def.	स्यात्प्रभुत्वर्थैः कुसुमलतायाश्चिता म्ना न यी यी ।
Sch. G.	म, न, न, य, य, य (6. 6. 7.)
Ex.	क्रीडन्काशिर्दीप्यति नन्दनहरीवामिर्दीप्तिगान्धे- कीतिः स्वेष्टः कुसुमिनन्दनवेष्टिता मेदुमन्दम् । भृगार्ज गीतिः किसलयकरोद्गामिनेर्द्राव्यलक्ष्मीं तन्वाता चेतो ग्धमसूत्रं च कपाणश्चका ॥

(2) चित्रलेखा.

Def.	मंशकानां नयनरूपयुता कर्तिता चित्रलेखा ।
Sch. G.	न, म, न, य, य, य (4. 7. 7.)
Ex.	शंकुमुष्पिष्टं त्वगिनि मृगकुशं सारकं यदासी- दाकृत्यं दत्तपुत्रनिम्भा यथमा मा व्याधाधि । नेतादृष्टं चत् कथमुष्पिष्टुनामनेरणायुतस्य प्रति तस्या नयनमृगमुष्पिष्टलेखाद्वतायाम् ॥

(3) मंथन.

Def.	नजभजोत्तं रेफमतिः शिबेहंयेनंवनम् ।
Sch. G.	न, न, भ, ज, र, र (11. 7.)
Ex.	नणिस्तानां गपवनेः सलालयादोलितं मधुपिपादपंकजजः सुपुनपृथ्वीतलम् । मृद्वारचित्रचटितकला कलपसंस्कारं सिन्धिलनन्दनं वज्र सखे मुखाय श्रुवापनम् ॥

(4) नाराय.

(Also called महाभालिका or महाभालिनी.)

Def.	इह नगरचतुष्कसुष्टं तु नारायणाचलने ।
Sch. G.	न, न, र, र, र, र (8. 5. 5.)
Ex.	रघुपतिरपि जायतेदोषिष्ठज्ञां प्रयुष्ट विवां मिवसुहृदि विभीषणे लक्ष्मण्य विभं वैरिणः । रविस्तनसहितेन तनावुवातः सतीमित्रिणा भुजविजितविषामरक्षाचिह्नः प्रत्ये दुरीह ॥ R. 12. 104.

(5) कर्तुलकलित.

Def.	मः की जः सतता विवेककृत्यभिः कर्तुलकलितम् ।
Sch. G.	म, क, ज, स, न, ल (12. 6.)
Ex.	कृत्वा कंसदूते पराक्रमविभिः सार्द्धललितम् यद्यपि सिद्धिं नराकारिणं वृत्तं वैद्यप्रभुम् ।

संतोषं परमं तु देवानिषहे वैलोक्यशरणं
श्रेयो नः स ननोत्वपामहिमा लक्ष्मीप्रियतमः ॥

Motres with 19 Syllables in a quarter.

(अतिधृति.)

(1) मेघविस्फूर्जिता.

Def.	रत्नवैभवंती न्तो ररुघुयुनौ मेघविस्फूर्जिता स्याद् ।
Sch. G.	य, म, न, स, र, र, ग (6. 6. 7.)
Ex.	कंदर्बामोदाख्या विपिनपवनः केकिनः कांतकेकाः विविद्राः कंदल्यो दिशि दिशि यदा दंडुरा वृमनादाः निशा वृत्पद्मिद्युदिलसितलसन्मेघविस्फूर्जिता चेत् प्रियः स्वाधीनोऽसौ द्रुजजलनो राज्यमस्मात्किमन्यत् ॥

(2) शाकुलविक्रीडित.

Def.	सूर्याश्वैर्यमि मः सजौ सतनयाः शाकुलविक्रीडितम् ।
Sch. G.	म, स, ज, स, न, न, ग (12. 7.)
Ex.	वेदांतेषु यमाहुरेकपुरुषं व्याप्य स्थितं रोदसी यस्मिन्नीधर इत्यन्यविषयः शब्दो यथायासरः । अंतर्धंशु मुमुक्षुभिर्नयमितप्रणादिभिर्मृग्यते न स्थाणुः स्थिरभक्तियोगसुलभो निःश्रेयसायास्तु वः ॥ V. 1. 1.

(3) सुमधुरा.

Def.	श्री भो यो नो युरश्चेद् हयक्रतुरसैरक्ता सुमधुरा ।
Sch. G.	म, र, म, न, म, न, य (7. 6. 6.)
Ex.	वेदार्थान् प्राकृतस्त्वं वदसि न च ते जिह्वा निपतिता मध्याह्ने वीर्यसेर्षकं न तव सहसा दृष्टिर्विचलिता । दीप्तग्री पाणिमंतः क्षिपसि स च ते दग्धो भवति नो नादिन्याश्चक्रदन्तं चलयासि न ते देहं हरति भूः ॥ Mk. 9. 21.

(4) सुरसा.

Def.	श्री भो यो नो युरश्चेत् खरमुनिकणैराह सुरसाय ।
Sch. G.	म, र, म, न, य, न, ग (7. 7. 5.)
Ex.	कामकीडासतृष्णो मधुसमयसमारंभरमसात् कालिंदीकलकुंजे विहरणक्रतुकाकृतबद्धया । गोर्विदो बाह्वीनामधरामसुधां प्राप्य सुरसां शंके पीडयपानेः प्रत्ययकुनमृत्वां व्यस्मरदसौ ॥

Motres with 20 Syllables in a quarter

(छति.)

(1) गीतिका.

Def.	सजसा यरी सलगा यदा कथिता तदा खट्ट गीतिका ।
Sch. G.	स, ज, स, म, र, स, ल, ग (5. 7. 8.)
Ex.	करतालचंचलकंकणस्वनमिश्रणेन मनोरमा रमणीयकेषुनिगादरं निमसंगमेन सुखावहा । बह्लादुरागनिवासरससमुद्भवा नृप रागिणं विद्वी हर्षिं खट्ट बह्वीजनचारुचामरगीतिका ॥

(2) सुषदना.

Def.	हेवा सतश्च हृमिर्नमनययुता सौ गः सुषदना ।
Sch. G.	, र, म, न, य, म, ल, ग (7. 7. 6.)

- Ex. उञ्जुंगास्तुङ्गकुलं छुतमदसलिलाः प्रसन्दि सलिलं
 श्यामाः श्यामोपकण्ठदुममतिमुखराः कलोलमुखरम् ।
 श्लोतःस्वातावसीदन्तदुदशनेरुत्सादिततटाः
 शोणं सिंदूरशोणा मम गजपतयः पास्येति शतशः ॥
 Mu. 4. 16.

Metres with 21 Syllables in a quarter.

(प्रकृति.)

(1) पञ्चकावली.

(Also called सरसी, धुतभी.)

- Def. - नजभजजा जरी नरपते कथिता भुवि पञ्चकावली ।
 Sch. G. न, ज, म, ज, ज, ज, र (7. 7. 7.)
 Ex. तुरगशताकुलस्य परितः परमेकतुरंगजन्मनः
 प्रमथितभूधुतः प्रतिपथं मथितस्य भुवं महीभूता ।
 परिचलतो बलानुजवलस्य पुरः सततं धृतभिय-
 श्रिरगलितभियो जलमिधेश तदाऽभवद्वर्तं महत् ॥
 Si. 3. 82.

(2) स्रग्धरा.

- Def. प्रप्रेर्यानां त्रयेण विप्रुनिश्रुता स्रग्धरा कीर्तितेयम् ।
 Sch. G. म, र, म, न, य, य, य (7. 7. 7.)
 Ex. या सृष्टिः स्रष्टुराद्या वहनि विधिद्वितं या हविर्याच ह्योत्री
 ये द्वे कालं विधत्तः क्षुनिविषयणया या स्थिता म्याप्य
 विशम् ।
 यामाहः सर्वश्रुतप्रकृतिगिणि यवा प्राणिनः प्राणवतः
 प्रत्यक्षाभिः प्रपञ्चस्तनुमिष्वतु वस्ताभिर्गटाभिरीशः ॥
 S. 1. 1.

Metres with 22 Syllables in a quarter.

(आकृति.)

हंसी.

- Def. यौ यौ नाश्रयारो गो गो वसुधुवनयतिरित भवति हंसी
 Sch. G. म, य, त, न, न, न, त, य (8. 14.)
 Ex. सायं कतिनेकतिऽसौ विकचकमलमेषु सुगमि विधेनी
 कामकीकाङ्कतरफितप्रमदसरसमरमलधु रसंती ।
 कालिंदीनि पद्मारण्ये पवनपतनपरितरलपरागे
 कंसारते पद्म स्वेच्छं सरमतगतिरिह बिलसति हंसी ॥

Metres with 23 Syllables in a quarter.

(विकृति.)

अश्रितनया.

- Def. नजभजजा जनी लघुश्रुत बुधेलु यद्वितेवमद्रितनया ।
 Sch. G. न, ज, म, ज, म, ज, य, ल, ग (11. 12.)
 Ex. स्वरतरशोर्मपावकशिक्षापतगनिमममद्रुतुजो
 जलविमुताविलासवसतिः कतां गतिरशेषमाग्य महिषा ।
 धुवनहितावतारचतुरवतारचरोऽजतीर्णं हृद् हि
 क्षिनिचलयेऽस्ति कंसशमनरूपेति तमकोचद्वितनया ।

Metres with 24 Syllables in a quarter.

(संस्कृति.)

तन्वी.

- Def. भूतमुनीनेर्वतिरिह भतनाः श्लो भनयाथ यदि भवति तन्वी
 Sch. G. म, त, न, स, य, म, न, य (5. 7. 11.)

Metres with 25 Syllables in a quarter.

(अतिकृति.)

कौचपदा.

- Def. कौचपदा श्लो श्लो ननना न्याविदुशरबधुमुनिदिरानेरिह
 भवेत्
 Sch. G. म, य, स, म, न, न, न, य (5. 5. 8. 7.)

Metres with 26 Syllables in a quarter.

(उरकृति.)

भुजंगादिभूषित.

- Def. वस्तीशायेश्चेद्देयेतं ममतनयुगतरसलगेर्भुजंगादिभूषितम्
 Sch. G. म, म, त, न, न, न, र, स, ल, ग (8. 11. 7.)

दृढक.

Metres with 27 or more letters in each quarter are designated by the general name दृढक. The highest number of syllables in a quarter of this species of metre is said to be 999. In each quarter there must be first two naganas or six short syllables, and the remaining may be either raganas or yagunas, or all the feet may be saganas. The Classes of दृढक usually mentioned are चन्द्रविभवात, प्रवितक मयमातंगलीलाक्षर, सिंहविभवात, कुहमस्तवक, अनेन-
 श्वर, संताप &c. Mā 5. 23 is an instance of the last species of Dardaka.

SECTION B.

अर्धसमवृत्त. (Half-equal Metres.)

(1) अपरबद्धक.

(Sometimes called पैतालीय.)

- Def. अयुजि नगरला युधः तमे
 तत्परवकमिदं नजी जरो ।
 Sch. G. न, म, र, ल, ग (odd quarter)
 न, ज, ज, र (even quarter)
 Ex. स्फुटधुमधुरेयुगीतिमि-
 लम्वरवकममंताय माधवम् ।
 दुग्गुपतिगौः समं स्थिता
 मजपतिता धुतचित्तविभवा ॥

(2) उपविष.

- Def. विषये यदि सौ सलगा दले
 यौ युजि मादुगुकावुपविषम् ।
 Sch. G. ल, ल, ल, ल, म (odd quarter)
 म, म, म, म, य (even quarter)
 Ex. हृत्पतिरिहसुसुतां हृद्
 हेमनिर्गच्छकचंद्रविभवा ।

भागने चपलामिलितं यथा
शास्त्रेणैवरेकपञ्चमम् ॥

(3) पुष्पिताद्या.

(Also called औपच्छन्दसिक.)

- Def. अयुजि नयुगरेफतो बकाणे
युजि तु नजौ जरागाश्च पुष्पिताद्या ।
- Sch. G. न, न, र, व (odd quarter)
न, ज, ज, र, म (even quarter)
- Ex. अथ मदनचतुष्टयवाते
व्यसनकृशा परिपालयाचमुव ।
शशिन उव दिवातनम्य देवा
किरणपरिशयभुमग प्रदीपम् ॥ Ku. 4. 46.

(4) त्रियागिनी.

(Also called त्रैतासीय or त्रैदरी.)

- Def. त्रिषधे सप्तज गुरुः सधे
समरा लोस्थ पञ्चयिगिनी ।
- Sch. G. स, स, ज, ग (odd quarter)
स, म, र, ल, ग (even quarter)
- Ex. सहसा विदधीत न क्रिया-
मविषयः परमापदा पदम् ।
वृणते हि विमृशकारिणं
गुणलब्धाः स्वयमेष संपदः ॥ Ki. 2. 30.

See R. 8, or Ku. 4.

(5) वेगवती.

- Def. सयुगास्तगुरु विषमे चेद ।
भाविह वेगवती युजि भादौ ।
- Sch. G. स, स, स, ग (odd quarter)
म, म, म, ग (even quarter)
- Ex. स्वरवेगवती मजगमा
केशवचंद्रारविनिमुखा ।
रमसाक गुरुत् गणयती
केलिनिहजयुहाय जगाम् ॥

(6) हरिणवृत्ता.

- Def. सयुगास्तल्ल विषमे गुरु-
युजि नमौ भक्तौ हरिणवृत्ता ।
- Sch. G. स, स, स, ल, ग (odd quarter)
न, म, म, र (even quarter)
- Ex. स्फुटफेनचवा हरिणवृत्ता
कलिमनोहलता तरणेः वृत्ता ।
कस्तूरसकुलारवशालिनी
विहरतो हरति लघु हरेमनः ॥

N. B.—Metres like अयययय or औपच्छन्दसिक and त्रैतासीय or त्रैदरी are usually treated as *jātis*; (see Section D). But they are sometimes defined in the Gāthā scheme, and are, therefore, given under the class of Vṛttas.

SECTION C.

विषमवृत्त. (Unequal Metres.)

The most common metre of this class is called उग्रा.

Def. प्रथमे सजौ यदि सजौ च
नसजगुरुकाण्यन्तरम् ।
यद्यथ भनजलगाः स्युरथो
सजसा जगौ च भवतीयमुद्रता ॥

Sch. G. स, ज, स, ल (first quarter)
न, स, ज, ग (second ")
म, न, ज, ल, ग (third ")
स, ज, स, ज, ग (fourth ")

Ex. अथ वासवस्य वचनेन
हचिरवदनखिलोचनम् ।
ह्यतिराहितमभिराधयितुं
विधिस्तपोसि विदधे धनंजयः ॥ Ki. 12. 1.

See Si. 15 also.

Another variety of उग्रा is mentioned wherein the third quarter has म, न, म, ग instead of म, न, ज, ल and ग.

Other kinds of metre in which every quarter of the stanza differs in the number of syllables, are included under the general name ' Gāthā '. The same name is applicable to stanzas consisting of any number of quarters other than four. As in the case of उपजाति, any two or more quarters of a regular metre may be combined to form अर्धसमवृत्त or विषमवृत्त.

SECTION D.

जाति. (Metres regulated by the number of syllabic instants.)

(a) The most common variety of such metres is *अर्धा*. It is said to have nine sub-divisions:—

पञ्चा विपुला चपला मुखचपला जघनचपला च ।
गीत्युपगीत्युद्गीतय आर्वागीतिर्वैष वार्तायाः ॥

Of these nine kinds the last four are generally used and deserve mention.

(1) आर्वा.

Def. यस्याः पादे प्रथमे द्वादशमात्रास्तथा तृतीयेषु ।
अष्टादश द्वितीये चतुर्थके पञ्चदश सार्वा ॥ Śrut. 4.

The first and third quarters must each contain 12 Mātrās or syllabic instants (one being allotted to a short vowel, and two to a long one), the second 18, and the fourth 15.

Ex. प्रतिपक्षेणापि पति सेवते भर्तृवत्सलाः साध्वः ।
अम्बस्तर्हि शतानि हि समुद्रगाः प्रापयन्त्यम्बिम् ॥

M. 5. 19.

The whole of Govardhana's *आर्वा* is written in this metre.

(2) गीति.

Def. आर्वापूर्वाधत्तमं द्वितीयमपि भवति यत्र हंसगते ।
उदोषिद्वस्तदानीं गीतिं ताम्यद्वतवाणि भाषते ॥

Śrut. 5.

The first and third quarters of this metre must contain 12 syllabic instants each, and the second and fourth 18 each.

Ex. पाटीर तव पटीयान्कः परिपाटीमिमागुरीकर्तुम् ।
यत्पिषतामपि नृणां पिष्टोऽपि तनोषि परिमलैः पुष्टिम् ॥
Bv. 1. 12.

(3) उपगीति.

Def. आर्योत्तरार्धतुल्यं प्रथमार्धमपि प्रयुक्तं चेत् ।
कामिनि तामुपगीतिं प्रतिभाषते महाकवयः ॥
Srut. 6.

The first and third quarters of this metre must contain 12 syllabic instants each, and the second and fourth 15 each.

Ex. ननगोपहृद्ग्रीणां रासोल्लासं मृगरान्तिम् ।
अस्मात्पदुपगीतिः स्वर्गकुंगदृशां गीतेः ॥

(4) उन्नीति.

Def. आर्याशकलद्वितये चिपरिनि पुनरिहोन्नीतिः ।

The first and third quarters of this metre must contain 12 syllabic instants each, the second 15, and the fourth 18.

Ex. नारायणस्य संततमुद्गीतिः संस्मृतिर्भक्त्या ।
अर्चयामासक्तिदुस्तरसंसारसगरे तरणिः ॥

(5) आर्यागीति.

Def. आर्यामादलर्मतेऽधिकगुरु तादृक् परार्थमार्यागीतिः ।

The first and third quarters of this metre must contain 12 syllabic instants each, and the third and fourth 20 each.

Ex. संवधूकाः सुखिनोऽस्मि-
नक्षरतममंदरागतामरसदृशः ।
नासेवने रसव-
नक्षरतममंदरागतामरसदृशः ॥ Si. 4. 51.

Note. All these five sorts are sometimes defined in the Gana scheme.

(6) वैतालीय.

Def. चतुर्विधेऽष्टौ समे कलास्ताश्च समे स्युर्निरंतराः ॥
न समाश्च पराभिता कला वैतालीयैर्न रलो गुरुः ।

This is a stanza of four quarters, the first and third of which contain the time of fourteen short syllables, and the second and fourth sixteen. Again, the first and third quarters of this metre must contain 6 syllabic instants, and the second and fourth 8 each, followed by a *रग* (—) and a short and a long vowel (—). The rules further require that the syllabic instants in the even quarter should not be all composed of short syllables or long syllables, and that the even syllabic instant in each quarter (i. e. the 2nd, 4th, and 6th) should not be formed conjointly with the next (i. e. 3rd, 5th, and 7th).

Ex. कुशले नरः सुखी भवेत् ।
नचने कृष्ण यदभ्यधातुदम् ।
नगद्वयस्यः परेकवपि
रखविनाशाभिमुखेषु साधरः ॥ Si. 16. 41.

(7) औपचर्यद्वयिक.

Def. पर्यने रौ नयेव औपचीयं नृद्वयिकं मुधीभिरुक्तम् ॥

This is the same as *वैतालीय* except that at the end of each quarter there must be a *रग* and *गग* instead of *रग* and *ल*, *ग* only: in other words, it is the same as *वैतालीय* with only a long syllable added at the end of each quarter.

Ex. उपपा परदेव प्रभवात्मा-
मथ संभाव्य पराक्रमं विवेकम् ।
मृगमाश विजयवाचकम्
स्विरद्वेष्टाप्रमुखं महोदयम् ॥ Ki. 13. 1.

So in the next 52 verses of the same canto. See Si. 20 also.

It will be noticed that *विजयवाचक* or *मृगमाश* and *अपराध* are only particular cases of *वैतालीय* and *वैतालीय* and *मृगमाश*, of *औपचर्यद्वयिक*. Promodists treat both these classes of metres in the Gana scheme as well as in the Mātrā scheme: hence they have been noticed here as well as in Section C.

(8) मायासमक.

The metre called *मायासमक* consists of four quarters each of which contains 16 syllabic instants. The most general variety is that in which the ninth syllabic instant is composed of a short syllable, and the last is a long syllable. It is defined as *मायासमकं नयमा लायः*.

But there are several varieties of this metre arising from particular syllabic instants being short or long. For example, if the 9th and 12th moments are formed by short syllables, and the 15th and 16th by a long one, and the rest are optional, it is called *नयनसमिका*. If the 6th, 8th, and 9th are formed by short syllables, and the 15th and 16th by a long one, it is called *चित्रा*. If the 6th and 8th are short, as also the 9th and 10th, and 15th and 16th are long, it is called *उपचित्रा*. And if the 5th, 8th, and 12th are short, 15th and 16th long, and the rest indeterminate, it is called *विश्वोक्त*. Sometimes two or more of these varieties are combined in the same stanza, and in that case the measure is called *वाक्पाकुलक*, in which there is no other restriction than that each quarter should have sixteen syllabic instants.

Ex. मूढ अहीहि धनागमनृणां
कुच तनुदुहे ययसि विनृष्णाय ।
वह्मभसे निजकर्मोपात्ते
चित्ते तेन विनोदय चित्तम् ॥ Moha M. 1.

APPENDIX II.

Giving the dates &c. of important Sanskrit Writers.

अर्यभट्ट A well-known astronomer. Born A. D. 476.

उज्ज्वल One of the earliest writers on *Alankāra*. He was the chief Pandit or *Sabbhāpati* of king Jayāpīda of Kāshmir (779-813 A. D.).

कव्यट Author of the *अष्टाध्यायी*, being a commentary on Patanjali's *सहस्रनाम*. He is considered by Dr. Bühler to be not older than the 13th century.

कल्हण The author of the well-known *राजतरंगिणी* 'the chronicle of kings'. He was a contemporary of Jayasimha of Kāshmir who reigned from 1129-1150 A. D.

कालिदास The celebrated author of the *अभिज्ञान-शकुन्तल*, *विक्रमोर्वशीय*, *मालविकाग्निमित्र*, *रघुवंश*, *कुमारसंभव*, *मेघदूत*, *अनृसंहार*; also of the poems *नलोदय* and of some other minor works. The earliest known authentic reference to Kālidāsa is in an inscription dated 556 Śaka or 634 A. D. in which he and Bhāravi are spoken of as being renowned poets. The verse is as follows :—

येनायोजि नवेदम

स्थिरमथविधौ विवेकिना जिनवेदम ।

स विजयतां रविकीर्तिः

कविनाभिनकालिदासभारविकीर्तिः ॥

Bāṇa's reference to him in the beginning of his *Harsha-charita* also shows that he must have flourished before the time of Bāṇa i. e. before the first half of the seventh century. But how long before the seventh century the poet flourished is not yet known : According to Mallinatha's explanation on Me. 14 *निचुल* and *दिक्कान* were contemporaries of Kālidāsa. If Mallinatha's suggestion be correct—and it is very doubtful if it be really so—then our poet must have lived in the middle of the sixth century which is the date usually assigned to दिक्कान.

There is one point which, if definitely settled, would give the poet's precise date. It is the mention by Kālidāsa of his patron Vikrama. Who this Vikrama is it has not yet been definitely settled. Popular tradition identifies him with the founder of the Samvat Era which is said to have commenced 56 B. C. If this view be correct, Kālidāsa must be considered as belonging to the first century before Christ. But some scholars have recently come to the conclusion that what is called the era of Vikramāditya 56. B. C. was a date arrived at by taking the date of the great battle of Korur in which Vikrama finally defeated the Mlecchas, i. e. 544 A. D. and then by throwing back the beginning of the new era 600 years before that date, i. e. 56 B. C. If this conclusion be accepted as correct—and scholars do not seem to have yet agreed on the point—Kālidāsa must

have flourished in the sixth century A. D. The question is still an open one.

क्षेमेन्द्र A well-known poet of Kashmir, author of *समय-भातुक* and several other works. He flourished during the second and the third quarter of the 11th century.

जगद्धर N. of a celebrated commentator, who has written commentaries on the *Mālatī-Mādhava* and *Veni-Sambhāra*. He lived after the 14th century.

जगन्नाथपंडित N. of a celebrated modern author. His most celebrated work is the *समयसार* a treatise on Rhetoric or Poetics; his other works are *भाषिणीविलास*, the five *laharies* (*मेघा*, *पीयूष*, *दुष्य*, *अमृत*, *करुणा*), and a few minor works. He is supposed to have flourished during the time of the Emperor Shah Jahan of Delhi. He must have also seen the latter end of Jehangir's reign, and the temporary accession of Dārā to the throne in 1658. His date,—at least, his active career—lay, therefore between 1620 and 1660 A. D.

जयदेव Author of that charming lyric poem the *Gita-govinda*. He was an inhabitant of the village Kinduvilva in the Virabhmī district of Bengal. He is said to have lived in the time of a king called Lakshmanasena who is identified by Dr. Bühler with the Vaidya king of Bengal whose inscription is dated Vikrama Samvat 1173 or 1116 A. D. The poet must have, therefore, flourished in the 12th century.

दंडि Author of the *Danakumārcharita* and *Kāvya-dāsa*. He flourished in the latter half of the sixth century, and was a contemporary of Bāṇa, according to *Mādhavā-charīya*.

पतञ्जलि The celebrated author of the *Mahābhāshya*. He is said to have lived about 150 B. C.

नारद (*भट्टनारायण*) Author of the *Veni-Sambhāra*. He must have flourished before the 9th century as his work is frequently quoted by the poet Anandavardhana in his work called *नयनलोक*. This poet flourished under the reign of Avāntivarman 855-884 A. D. (*Rāj. T.* 5. 34).

शारंग The well-known author of the *Harsha-charita*, *Kādāmbari* and *Chandrikāsataka*. *Pārvatīpariṇaya* and *Ratnāvali* are also ascribed to him. His date has been indisputably fixed by that of his patron Harsha-varḍhana of Kānyakubja who was reigning during the whole of Hiuen Tshang's travels in India which lasted from 629 to 645 A. D. Bāṇa must, therefore, have lived in the latter half of the sixth or the first half of the seventh century. The date of Bāṇa is useful in ascertaining the dates—at least the *terminus ad quem*—of several

writers mentioned by him in his introduction to the *Harsha-charita*.

विहङ्ग Author of the *Mahākāvya Vikramādityadeva-charita* and of *Chaurupanchāśikā*. He flourished in the latter half of the 11th century.

भट्टि A son of Sri Svāmin, who lived in Vallabhi during the reign of king Sridharasena or of Narendra, the son of Sridhara who is supposed by Lassen to have reigned from 530 to 545 A. D.

भट्टहरी Author of the three *Satakas* and of the *Vikya-padiya*. Mr. Telang gives it as his opinion that he must have flourished about the close of the first and the beginning of the second century of the Christian era. Tradition makes him brother of king Vikrama, and if this Vikrama be accepted as the same who defeated the Mlechhas in 544 A. D., we must suppose Bhartihari to have flourished in the latter half of the sixth century.

भट्टकृति The well known author of the *Mahāvīr-charita*, *Mālatī-Mādhava*, and *Uttararāmcharita*. He was a native of Vidarbha and lived at the court of king Yasovarman of Kānyakubja, who was subdued by Lalitāditya of Kashmir (693-729 A. D.) Bhavabhūti flourished therefore at the end of the 7th century, and this date is consistent with Bāṇa's omission of his name. All anecdotes about the contemporaneity of Kālidāsa and Bhavabhūti must be rejected as absolute myths.

भरवि Author of the *Kirātārjunīya*, mentioned along with Kālidāsa in an inscription dated 634. See कलिदास.

भाम Mentioned by Bāṇa and Kālidāsa as their predecessor. Flourished before the 7th century.

भदूर Father-in-law of Bāṇa and author of the *Sūrya-Sataka* composed by him to be freed from leprosy. A contemporary of Bāṇa q. v.

भट्ट N^o of the author of the *Kāvya-prakāśa*. He must have flourished before 1294 A. D., in which year a commentary on that work by name Jayanti was written by one Jayanta.

भृगु Author of the *Anargha-rāshava* mentioned by the poet Ratnakara (who flourished in the 9th century)

in *Haravijaya* 38. 67. He must therefore be placed before the 9th century.

रत्नाकर Author of the *Mahākāvya* called *Haravijaya* and patronized by Avantivarman (855-884 A. D.)

राजशेखर Author of *Bāla-Rāmāyana*, *Rāla Bhārata* and *Vidhasālabhanjikā*. He lived after Bhavabhūti and before the end of the tenth century, that is, he flourished between the end of the 7th and the middle of the 10th century.

ब्रह्मगिहिर A celebrated astronomer, author of the *Bṛhat-Samhitā*. He died in 587 A. D.

विक्रम See कलिदास.

विशालदत्त Author of the *Mudrārākhasa*. The 7th or 8th century is regarded by Mr. Telang as the probable date of the production of the drama.

शंकर The celebrated teacher of the Vedānta philosophy and author of the *Śaṅkarasūtra* and of a large number of original works, especially on Vedānta. He is said to have been born in 788 A. D. and to have died in 820 at the early age of 32. But some scholars (Mr. Telang, Dr. Bhandarkar &c.) have tried to show that Śaṅkara's date must be the 6th or 7th century at the latest. See Introduction to *Mudrārākhasa*.

शृङ्ग The author of *Vānavadattā* mentioned by Bāṇa, and so not later than the 7th century. He mentions a work of Dharma-kīrti by name *शृङ्ग* which is supposed to belong to the sixth century.

श्रीधर The reputed author of the *Naishadha-charita* and of 7 or 8 other works. He is generally placed in the latter half of the 12th century. Wilson says that Śrīharsha succeeded his father Kalasa in 1113, and that the *Ratnāvalī*, a play ascribed to the king, must have been written by him between 1113 and 1125 the close of his reign. But the *Ratnāvalī* must be regarded as a work of an earlier date as it is largely quoted in the *Dasarūpa*, a work of the last part of the 10th century.

शृङ्ग The patron of Bāṇa, see कृष्ण. The *Ratnāvalī* is supposed to have been written by Bāṇa and published under his patron's name.

APPENDIX III.

On important Geographical names in ancient India.

अंग N. of an important kingdom situated on the right bank of the Ganges. Its capital was Champā, also called Angapuri. This town stood on the Ganges about 24 miles west of a rocky island, and is, therefore, considered to be the same as, or situated very near, the modern Bhāgalpur.

अंध्र N. of a people and their country. It is said to be the same as the modern Telangana, and the mouths of the Godāvari were in the possession of the Andhras. But the limits were probably confined to the Ghāts on the west, and the rivers Godāvari and Kṛishnā on the north and south. It bordered on Kalings; (see Dk. 7th Ullāsa,) and its capital अमर is probably the old town of Vengi or Vegi.

अवन्ति N. of a country, north of the Narmadā; its capital was Ujjayini, also called Avantipuri or Avant and Vialā, (cf. Me. 30) situated on the Sipsā. It is the western part of Mālya. In the time of the Mahābhārata the country extended on the south to the banks of the Narmadā and on the west probably to the banks of the Mahi or Myhe. On the north of Avanti lay another principality with its capital Dasapura on the Charmanvati river, which appears to be the modern town of Dholpur, and was the capital of Rantideva.

अत्रक An old name of Travancore.

अवन्त See सोराष्ट्र.

इन्द्रप्रस्थ (also called इन्द्रिय, सकल्य &c.) identified with the modern Delhi, though it stood on the left bank of the Yamunā, while Delhi stands on the right.

उत्कल or ओड्ड N. of a country, the modern Orissa, which lay to the south of Tāmralipta, and extended to the river Kapishā; cf. R. 4. 38. The chief towns of this province are Cuttak and Puri where the celebrated temple of Jagannāth is situated.

जलजल N. of a village near Hardvāra which is situated on the Ganges at the southern base of the Sivalika mountains. जलजल was also the name of the surrounding mountains.

कपिश See under इन्द्र.

कर्लिक N. of a country lying to the south of Odra or Orissa and extending to the mouths of the Godāvari. It is identified with the Northern Circars. Its capital कर्लिकपुर was in ancient times at some distance from the sea-coast (cf. Dk. 7th Ullāsa,) and was probably at Rājamahendri; See अत्र also.

कावेरी See under इन्द्र.

कावेरी An important kingdom said to have extended from the bank of the Karasvā or Sadāntrā to the ex-

termities of Aesām. It must have extended upto the Himālaya on the north and the borders of China on the east, as its king is said to have assisted Duryodhana with an army of Kirātas and Chīnas. The ancient capital of this kingdom was शङ्खोत्ति on the other side of the Lauhitya or the river Brahmaputra; cf. R. 4. 81.

कावोज N. of a people and their country. They must have inhabited the Hindoo Koosh mountain which separates the Giljit valley from Balkh, and probably extended up to little Thibet and Lādak. Their country was famous for handsome horses and shawls made of goats', rats', and dogs' wool, and abounded in walnut trees; cf. R. 4. 69.

कुल N. of the country to the north of Chola. Kalyāna or Kollian Doorg south of Kurugade appears to have been its capital. The country represents the south-western portion of Hyderabad.

कुशदेश N. of an extensive region or plain near Delhi, the scene of the great war between the Pāndvas and Kauravas. It is the tract near the holy lake called by the same name lying to the south of Thāneshvar, and extended from the south of the Sarasvatī to the north of the Drishadvati. It is sometimes called समेतपंचक the tract of the 'five pools' of blood of the Kshatriyas slain by Parasurāma.

कुल N. of a country (modern Kulu) lying to the north-east of the Jalandar Doab and on the right bank of the Satadru. (Sutlej.)

कुशावती or कुशस्थली The capital of Dakshīna-Kosala and situated in the defiles of the Vindhya; it must have been to the north of the Narmadā but south of the Vindhya, and is probably the same as Ramnagar in Bundelkhand. Rājasekhara calls the lord of Kusasthali मध्यदेशपति, the lord of the middle-land or Bundelkhand.

केकय The country of the Kekayas bordering on Sindhu-Desa q. v.

केरल The strip of land between the Western Ghats and the sea north of the Kāveri. The principal rivers in this tract are, the Netravati, the Sarāvatī and the Kālī-Nadi, which is considered to be the same as the Muralā referred to in R. 4. 55, and in U. 3, and forms the principal river of Kerala. Kerala corresponds to modern Kānarā, and probably included Malabār also and extended beyond the Kāveri.

कोसल N. of a country situated, according to the Rāmāyana, along the banks of Sarayū (or Gogra). It was divided into 'Uttara-Kosala' and 'Dakshīna Kosala'. The former is also called 'Gandā' and must have

therefore signified the country north of Ayodhya comprising Ganda and Baraitoh. Aja, Dasaratha &c. are said to have ruled over this province. At the time of Rāma's death his two sons Kusa and Lava reigned respectively at Kusāvati in southern Kosala in the defiles of the Vindhya, and at Srāvasti in northern Kosala.

कौशांबी N. of the capital of the Vatsa country. It was near the modern Kosam about 30 miles above Allahabad.

कौशिकी N. of a river (Kusi) which flowed on the east of Durbhanga through northern Bhagalpur and western Purnea. Near the banks of this river stood the hermitage of the sage ऋषि.

गौड or हुङ्ग Northern Bengal. (Pundra originally signifying the land of the 'Pooce' canoe.)

चेदि N. of a country and their people. The Chedis were also called Dāhalas and Traipuras; they occupied the banks of the Narmadā and were the same as the people of क्षत्रिज q. v. Their capital was at one time क्षिप्र q. v. The Chedis are considered by some to have inhabited the modern Bundelkhand in Central India, while by others their country is identified with the modern Chhindail. The Haihayas or Kalachuris ruled at Māhishmati situated on the Narmadā between the Vindhya and Riksha mountains, about Bhera ghar below Jabbalpur.

चोल N. of a country, situated on the banks of the Kāveri and said to cover the southern portion of Mysore. It was beyond the Kāveri, as Pulekasi II invaded it after crossing the river. The country latterly came to be called Karnātaka.

जन्स्थान 'Human habitation', a part of the great Dandakā forest which stood in the vicinity of the mountain called Prasavaps. The celebrated Panchavati (identified by local tradition with the place of the same name situated about 2 miles from the present Nashik) stands in this tract.

जलंधर The modern Jalandar Doab, watered by the rivers Satadru and Vipāśā. (Satlej and Beas.)

तम्रपर्णी N. of a river rising in the Malaya Mountain. It appears to be the same as the Tāmaravāri of the present day which rises in the eastern declivity of the western Ghats, runs through the district of Tinnevely, and falls into the gulf of Manar; cf. R. 4. 49-50 and B. R. 10. 56.

तम्रलिङ्ग See under तम्र.

त्रिवर्त A most arid country in ancient times. It stood for the desert on the east of the Satadru, and included the tract between the Sutlej and the Sarasvati containing Ludiana and Pattiala on the north and some portion of the desert on the South.

त्रिपुर-री N. of the capital of the Chedis, 'made noisy by the waves of the Moon's daughter', i.e. the Narmadā, and therefore, situated on that river. It is identified with the modern Tevar 6 miles from Jabbalpur.

वृक्षद्वार See under अश्वमेधि.

दुसांर्ष N. of a Country, through which flows the Dasārnā (Dasan). It was the eastern part of Mālva or Mālvā, its capital being Vihāra—the modern Bhilsā—situated on the Vetravati or Betva, cf. M. 24, 25 and Kādambart. Kālidāsa also makes Vihāra a river which is probably the same as the Bees that joins the Betva.

द्विविह N. of a country to the south of the wild tract between the Krishna and the Polar. In its larger sense it included the whole of the Coromandel coast to the south of the Godāvari. But in its strict sense it must not have extended beyond the Kāveri. Its capital was Kāंची, the same as Conjeeveram situated on the Vegavati river 42 miles south-west of Madras.

हरकत See under अश्व.

निषध N. of a country ruled over by Nala; its capital is said to have been Alakā, situated on the river Alka-mandā. It appears to have formed part of the modern Kumaon in northern India. This is also the name of one of the Varaha mountain.

पञ्चवटी See under जनस्थान.

पंचाल N. of a celebrated region which lay, according to Rāja-Sekhara (B. R. 10. 85), between the streams of the Yamunā and the Ganges, and is therefore, the Gangetic Doab. In the time of Drupada it extended from the banks of the Chamanavati (Chambal) upto Gangadvāra on the north. The northern portion from Bhīrgrathi was called Utera-Panchāla, and its capital was Abichhatra. The southern portion was called 'Dakṣiṇa-Panchāla', which was merged in the kingdom of Hastinapura after the death of Drupada.

पशुर The native place of the poet Bhavabhūti, situated somewhere near Chandrapura or Chundi in the Nagpur districts.

पशुरी Identified with the modern Narwar in Mālva as being situated on the river Sind or Sindhu. The other rivers, that are in its vicinity, are Parā or Pārvati, Luv, and Madhvar which correspond to the Parā, Lavapā and Madhumati, mentioned by Bhavabhūti, as flowing in the vicinity of the town. This town was the scene of Bhavabhūti's Mālati-Mādhava.

पंप N. of a celebrated lake, which is considered to be the same as the river Pennair, near which stands the Rishyamūka mountain. The river is known to rise from tanks: the northern part especially from a stone tank in the centre of Chanderdoorg. This was probably the original Pampā, and Chanderdoorg the Rishyamūka mountain. Subsequently the name was transferred from the tank to the river which rose from it.

पाटलिपुत्र N. of an important town in Magadha or south Behar situated at the confluence of the Ganges and the Sopa (or Son). It was also called 'Kusumpura' or 'Palibothra' referred to in the classical accounts of India. It is said to have been destroyed by a river inundation about the middle of the eighth century A. D.

पल्लव N. of a country in the extreme south of India, and lying to the south-west of Cholas. The mountain Malaya and the river Tamraparni fix its position indisputably; cf. B. R. 3. 31. It may be identified with the modern Tinnevely. The holy island of Rameshwara belonged to this kingdom. Kālidāsa calls the capital of Pāṇḍya-desa the 'serpent-town' which is probably the same as Nagapattin 160 miles south of Madras; cf. B. 6. 59-64.

पारसीक The people inhabiting Persia—perhaps applicable also to the tribes inhabiting the outlying districts on the north-western frontier. Horses from their country are mentioned under the name **पनाख्देइय**.

परिवात One of the principal mountain chains in India. It is probably the same as the Sewalik mountains which run parallel to the Himalaya and guard the Gangetic Doab on the north-east.

परिव्रज The capital of Parāvasa, one of the earliest kings of the lunar dynasty; situated opposite Prayaga or Allahabad. It is said in Harivamsa to have been situated on the north bank of the Ganges, in the district of Prayāga. Kālidāsa places it at the junction of the Ganges and Yamunā; cf. V. 2.

मगध The country of the Magadhas or south Behar. Its old capital was गिरिजा (or राजगृह) which consisted of five hills विपुलगिरि, स्वगिरि, उरुगिरि, शीलगिरि and रेमार (or मादर) गिरि. Its next capital was Pāṭaliputra q. v. Magadha was also called कौटिल in later literature.

मल्ल or **विराट** N. of a country lying to the west of Dholpur; the Pāṇḍavas are said to have entered it from the banks of the Yamunā through the land of the Kōhitakas and Śrāṣṇas towards the north of Dasārṇa. Vairāṭa, the capital of Virāṭa, is probably the same as Bairat 40 miles north of Jeypore.

मलय One of the seven principal chains of mountains in India. It is most probably to be identified with the southern portion of the Ghāts running from the south of Mysore, and forming the eastern boundary of Travancore. It is said by Bhavabhūti to be encircled by the river Kāveri (Mv. 5. 3, also R. 4. 46), and is said to teem in cardamoms, pepper, sandal and betel-nut trees. In R. 4. 51 Kālidāsa calls the mountains Malaya and Dardura 'the two breasts of the southern region.' Dardura is, therefore, that portion of the Ghāts which forms the south-eastern boundary of Mysore.

महेंद्र One of the seven principal chains of mountains in India identified with Mahendra Māle which divides Ganjam from the valley of the Mahānadi, and probably it included the whole of the eastern Ghāts between the Mahānadi and Godāvari.

महोदध (also called कान्यकुब्ज or कानिपुत्र) is the same as the modern Kānyakubja or Kanoja, on the Ganges. In the seventh century it was the most celebrated place in India. Cf. B. R. 10. 88-89.

मातस्य A lake said to be situated in Hātaka which appears to be the same as Lādak. On the north of Hātaka is Harivarsha, the country of the northern Kurus. The lake was celebrated in former times as the abode of Kinnaras, and is said by poets to be the annual resort of swans at the approach of the rains.

माहिष्मती See under वेदि.

मिथिला See under विदेह.

मुरल See under केशल.

मेकल The mount Amarkantaka, the source of the Narmadā.

मल्ल N. of a country said to lie to the west of the Narmadā; it probably included Broach, Baroda, and Ahmadabad, and Khaira also according to some.

मग (also called हगत or the 'Plains') A name for eastern Bengal (to be clearly distinguished from गौड or northern Bengal), including also the sea-coast of Bengal. It seems to have included at one time Tippera and the Garo hills.

मलभी See under शैलपु.

बाह्यक, **बाह्यक** A general name for the tribes inhabiting the Punjab. Their country is the modern Bactria or Balkh. In the Bhārata they are said to have inhabited the country watered by the Indus and the five rivers of the Punjab outside 'holy' India. The country was noted for its breed of horses and asa-foetida.

विर्ध The modern Berār, a great kingdom in ancient times lying to the north of Kuntala and extending from the banks of the Kṛishṇā to about the banks of the Narmadā. On account of its great size, the country was also called 'Manārāshtra'; cf. B. R. 10. 74. Kuṇḍinapura also called विदर्भ, was its ancient capital, which probably stands for the modern Beder. The river Varad (Warda) divided Vidarbha into two parts, Amarāvati being the capital of the northern, and Pratishthāna of the southern part.

विदिहा See under वृषाण.

विदेह N. of a country lying to the north-east of Magadha. Its capital Mithilā is the same as Janakapuri in Nepal north of Madhubāni. Videha must have covered in ancient times, besides a portion of Nepal, all such places as attāmāri, Sitākunda, or the northern part of the old district of Tribhū and the north-western portion of Champaran.

विराट See मल्ल.

वृद्धवन 'Rādā's wood', now forming an important town a few miles north-west of Mathurā, and standing on the left bank of the Yamunā.

सक N. of a tribe inhabiting the countries on the north-western frontier of India, the Scythians of the classical writers, and generally identified with the Scythians.

सुहिमल One of the seven principal chains of mountains in India. Its position is not clearly ascertained, but appears to be the Sub-Himalayan range in the south of Nepal.